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VOLUME XXXV

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Bready, Washington *Post*
Brewerton, Atlanta *Journal*
Brick, Chicago *Socialist*
Brinkerhoff, Toledo *Blade*
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Darling, Des Moines *Register and Leader*
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Glackens, *Puck*
Goodrich, San Francisco *Call*
Gregg, Atlanta *Constitution*
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Johnson, Salt Lake *Tribune*
Kemble, *Collier's Weekly*
Keppler, *Puck*
Macauley, New York *World*
McCutcheon, Chicago *Tribune*
McDougall, Philadelphia *North American*
McWhorter, St. Paul *Dispatch*
May, Detroit *Journal*
Maybell, Brooklyn *Eagle*
Mayer, New York *Times*
Morgan, Philadelphia *Inquirer*
Morris, Spokane *Spokesman-Review*
Nash, Detroit *Free Press*
Nye, *Watson's Jeffersonian* (Atlanta)
Osborn, Milwaukee *Sentinel*
Payne, Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*
Reynolds, Tacoma *Ledger*
Ringel, Milwaukee *Free Press*
Rogers, *Harper's Weekly*
Russell, Washington *Post*
Sherman, Boston *Journal*
Shiras, Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph*
Smith, Washington *Herald*
Spencer, Denver *Republican*
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Young, *Puck*

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Advance, Chicago
Advertiser, Boston
Advertiser, Montgomery
Advertiser, Newark
Advocate, Charleston, W. Va.
Alumni Weekly, Princeton
Age, New York
Amateur Work, Boston
American, Baltimore
American, El Reno, Okla.
American, Nashville
American, New York
American Architect and Building News, New York
American Exporter, New York
American Federationist, Washington, D. C.
American Hebrew, New York
American Inventor, New York
American Israelite, Cincinnati
American Journal of Science, New Haven
American Journal of Sociology, Chicago
American Machinist, New York
American Magazine, New York
American Medicine, Philadelphia
Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kan.

Appleton's Magazine, New York
Argonaut, San Francisco
Army and Navy Journal, New York
Army and Navy Life, New York
Army and Navy Register, Washington
Atlantic Monthly, Boston
Automobile Magazine, New York
Automobile Topics, New York
Ave Maria, Notre Dame, Ind
Banker's Magazine, New York
Banner, Nashville
Banner of Light, Boston
Baptist Argus, Louisville
Baptist Commonwealth, Philadelphia
Bee, Sacramento
Beverages, N. Y.
Bibelot, Portland, Me.
Bible Student and Teacher, New York
Biblical World, Chicago
Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin
Blade, Toledo
Bohemian, New York
Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular, New York.
Bookman, New York
Bradstreet's, New York
Broadway Magazine, New York
Bulletin, San Francisco
Business World, New York
California Christian Advocate, San Francisco
Call, Paterson
Call, San Francisco
Cassier's Magazine, New York
Catholic Citizen, Milwaukee
Catholic Fortnightly Review, St. Louis
Catholic Messenger, Worcester
Catholic Mirror, Baltimore
Catholic News, New York
Catholic Standard and Times, Philadelphia
Catholic Union and Times, Buffalo
Catholic Universe, Cleveland
Catholic World, New York
Central Christian Advocate, Kansas City
Century Magazine, New York
Charities and the Commons, New York
Christian Advocate, Nashville
Christian Advocate, New York
Christian Endeavor World, Boston
Christian Herald, New York
Christian Index, Jackson
Christian Observer, Louisville
Christian Register, Boston
Christian Work and Evangelist, New York
Chronicle, Chicago
Chronicle, Houston
Chronicle, San Francisco
Chronicle-Telegraph, Pittsburg
Church Economist, New York
Church Standard, Philadelphia
Churchman, New York
Citizen, Brooklyn
Collier's Weekly, New York
Commercial Appeal, Memphis
Commercial, Buffalo
Commercial, New York
Commoner, Lincoln, Neb.
Congregationalist and Christian World, Boston
Conservator, Philadelphia
Constitution, Atlanta
Consular and Trade Reports, Washington
Cosmopolitan, New York
Courant, Hartford
Courier-Journal, Louisville
Craftsman, New York
Cumberland Presbyterian, Nashville
Current Literature, New York
Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester, N. Y.
Deseret Evening News, Salt Lake
Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette, New York
Discovery, New York
Dispatch, Columbus, O.
Dispatch, Pittsburg
Dispatch, St. Paul
Donahoe's Magazine, Boston
Dramatic Mirror, New York
Druggists' Circular, New York
Dun's Review, New York
Eagle, Brooklyn
Electrical Age, New York
Electrical Review, New York
Electrical World, New York
Electrician and Mechanic, Boston
Electricity, New York
Electrochemical and Metallurgical Industry, New York
Engineering and Mining Journal, New York
Engineering Magazine, New York
Engineering News, New York
Enquirer, Cincinnati
Enquirer, Oakland, Cal
Episcopal Recorder, Philadelphia
Epworth Herald, Chicago
Étude, Philadelphia
Evening Mail, New York
Evening Post, New York
Everybody's Magazine, New York
Express, Buffalo
Express, Los Angeles
Financier, New York
Forest and Stream, New York
Forestry and Irrigation, Washington
Free Press, Detroit
Freeman's Journal, New York
Friends' Intelligencer, Philadelphia
Garden Magazine, N. Y.
Gazette-Times, Pittsburg
Georgian, Atlanta
Globe, New York
Globe-Democrat, St. Louis
Good Housekeeping, Springfield, Mass.
Good Roads Magazine, New York
Harper's Magazine, New York
Harper's Weekly, New York
Harvard Graduates' Magazine, Cambridge
Hebrew Standard, New York
Herald, Baltimore
Herald, Bellingham
Herald, Boston
Herald, Louisville
Herald, New York
Herald, Rochester
Herald, Salt Lake
Herald and Presbyter, Cincinnati
Home Herald, Chicago
Home Magazine, Indianapolis
Homiletic Review, New York
Human Life, Boston
Illuminating Engineer, New York
Independent, New York
Index, Pittsburg
India Rubber World, New York
Indoors and Out, Boston
Inquirer, Philadelphia
Insurance, New York
Interior, Chicago
Inter Ocean, Chicago
Intermountain Catholic, Salt Lake
International Studio, New York
Iron Age, New York
Japan Current, Seattle
Jewish Comment, Baltimore
Journal, Atlanta
Journal, Boston
Journal, Chicago
Journal, Detroit
Journal, Kansas City
Journal, Minneapolis
Journal, Peoria
Journal, Providence
Journal of Commerce, New York
Journal of Fire, New York
Journal of Political Economy, Chicago
Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago
Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research, New York
Judge, New York
Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia
Lampoon, Harvard University
Leader, Cleveland
Leader, Pittsburg
Ledger, Philadelphia
Ledger, Tacoma
Leslie's Weekly, New York
Life, Brooklyn
Life, New York
Lippincott's Magazine, Philadelphia
Living Age, Boston
Living Church, Milwaukee
Locomotive Fireman's Magazine, Indianapolis
Lumberman, St. Louis
McClure's Magazine, New York
Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore
Medical Journal, New York
Medical News, New York
Medical Record, New York
Medical Times, New York
Messenger, New York
Messenger, Wilmington
Methodist Review, New York
Metropolitan, New York
Michigan Christian Advocate, Detroit
Missionary Review, New York
Modern World, Denver
Monitor, Newark
Moody's Magazine, New York
Motor, New York
Motor Age, New York
Motor Car, New York
Motor Print, Philadelphia
Motor Talk, Denver
Motor Way, Chicago
Motor World, New York
Municipal Journal and Engineer, New York
Munsey's Magazine, New York
Musical America, New York
Musical Courier, New York
Nassau Literary Magazine, Princeton
National Advocate, New York
National Druggist, St. Louis
Navy, Washington
National Magazine, Boston
New World, Chicago
News, Atlanta
News, Baltimore
News, Chicago
News, Denver
News, Detroit
News, Indianapolis
News, New York
News, Newark
News, Omaha
News, Savannah
News, Seattle
News and Courier, Charleston, S. C.
News Leader, Richmond
News-Letter, San Francisco
News-Press, St. Joseph
News-Tribune, Duluth
North American, Philadelphia
North American Review, New York
Northwestern Christian Advocate, Chicago
Observer, Charlotte
Observer, New York
Observer, Pittsburg
Ohio State Journal, Columbus
Oklahoman, Oklahoma City
Oregonian, Portland
Ores and Metals, Denver
Outing, New York
Outlook, New York
Pacific Churchman, San Francisco
Pacific Monthly, Portland, Ore.
Pearson's Magazine, New York
Picayune, New Orleans
Pilot, Boston
Pioneer-Press, St. Paul
Plain Dealer, Cleveland
Poet Lore, Boston
Popular Mechanics, Chicago
Popular Science Monthly, New York
Post, Charleston
Post, Chicago
Post, Houston
Post, Pittsburg
Post, Washington
Post-Dispatch, St. Louis
Post-Express, Rochester, N. Y.
Post-Intelligencer, Seattle
Presbyterian Banner, Pittsburg
Presbyterian Standard, Charlotte, N. C.
Press, New York
Press, Philadelphia
Publishers' Weekly, New York
Puck, New York
Putnam's Monthly, New York
Railroad Gazette, New York
Railway Age, Chicago
Railway and Engineering Review, Chicago
Railway and Locomotive Engineering, New York

Railway World, Philadelphia
Reader, Indianapolis
Record, Fort Worth
Record, Philadelphia
Record, Troy
Record and Guide, New York
Record-Herald, Chicago
Recreation, N. Y.
Reform Advocate, Chicago
Register, Mobile
Religious Telescope, Dayton, O.
Republic, Boston
Republic, St. Louis
Republican, Denver
Republican, Schoharie, N. Y.
Republican, Springfield, Mass.
Reveille, Bellingham
Review of Reviews, New York
Sacred Heart Review, Boston
Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia
Science, New York
Scientific American, New York
Scientific American Supplement, New York
Scribner's Magazine, New York
Sentinel, Milwaukee
Shipping Illustrated, New York
Signs of the Times, Mountain View, Cal.
Smart Set, New York
Social Democratic Herald, Milwaukee
Socialist, Chicago
Socialist, Toledo, Ohio
Southwestern Presbyterian, New Orleans
Spice Mill, New York
Standard, Chicago
Standard Union, Brooklyn
Star, Indianapolis
Star, Kansas City
Star, Washington
State, Columbia, S. C.
Street Railway Journal, New York
Success, New York
Sugar Planter's Journal, New Orleans
Sun, Baltimore
Sun, New York
Sunset Magazine, San Francisco
Talent, Philadelphia
Tammany Times, New York
Tea and Coffee Trade Journal, New York
Technical World, Chicago
Telegraph, Macon, Ga.
Telephony, Chicago
Textile World Record, Boston
Theatre Magazine, New York
Times, Brooklyn
Times, Buffalo
Times, Denver
Times, Kansas City
Times, New York
Times, Pittsburg
Times, Washington
Times-Democrat, New Orleans
Times-Dispatch. Richmond
Times-Union, Albany
Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla.
Town and Country, New York
Trade Record, N. Y.
Transcript, Boston
Tribune, Chicago
Tribune, Detroit
Tribune, Minneapolis
Tribune, New York
Tribune, Oakland, Cal.
Tribune, Rome, Ga.
Tribune, Salt Lake
Truth Seeker, New York
Uncle Remus's Magazine, Atlanta
Union, Sacramento
Union Gospel News, Cleveland
Union Signal, Evanston, Ill.
United Mine Workers' Journal, Indianapolis
United States Investor, Boston
Unity, Chicago
Universalist Leader, Boston
Van Norden's Magazine, New York
Vanguard, Milwaukee
Virginian-Pilot, Norfolk
Volunteer's Gazette, New York
Wall Street Journal, New York
Watchman, Boston
Watson's Weekly Jeffersonian, Atlanta
Weather Review, Washington
Wesleyan Methodist, Syracuse
Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati
Western Electrician, Chicago
Widow, Ithaca, N. Y.
Wilshire's, New York
Wisconsin, Milwaukee
Woman's Home Companion, New York
Worker, New York
World, New York
World Events Magazine, Dayton
World To-day, Chicago
World-Herald, Omaha
World's Work, New York
Youth's Companion, Boston
Zion's Herald, Boston

In Hawaii

Bulletin, Honolulu
Hawaiian Star, Honolulu

ENGLISH PERIODICALS

In the United Kingdom and Ireland

Academy, London
Athenæum, London
Autocar, London
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, Edinburgh
Bookman, London
British Medical Journa , London
British Weekly, London
Burlington Magazine, London
Bystander, London
Christian Commonwealth, London
Chronicle, London
Church Times, London
Clarion, London
Contemporary Review, London
Courier, Manchester
Dublin Review, London
Economist, London
Engineering, London
Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette, London
Examiner, London
Expository Times, Edinburgh
Express, London
Financial News, London
Fortnightly Review, London
Globe, London
Grand Magazine, London
Graphic, London
Guardian, London
Hibbert Journal, London
Hospital, London
Illustrated London News
Independent Review, London
Individualist, London
Jewish Chronicle, London
Judy, London
Justice, London
Knowledge and Scientific News, London
Labour, London
Labour Leader, London
Lamp, London
Lancet, London
Leader, London
Light, London
Lloyd's Weekly News, London
London Quarterly Review
Macmillan's Magazine, London
Mail, London
National Review, London
New Age, London
New Review, London
News, London
Nineteenth Century and After, London
Observer, London
Outlook, London
Pall Mall Gazette, London
Popular Science Siftings, London
Positivist Review, London
Post, London
Public Opinion, London
Punch, London
Quarterly Review, London
Review of Reviews, London
Reynolds's Newspaper, London
Saturday Review, London
Sketch, London
South American Journal, London
Speaker, London
Spectator, London
Standard, London
Statist, London
Tablet, London
Tatler, London
Telegraph, London
Temple Bar, London
Times, London
Tit-Bits, London
Tribune, London
United Irishman, Dublin
Westminster Gazette, London
Westminster Review, London
World, London

English Periodicals in the British Colonies

Advertiser, London, Ontario
Canadian Churchman, Toronto
Canadian Courier, Toronto
Catholic Register, Toronto
Citizen, Ottawa
Colonist, Victoria
Free Press, Ottawa
Friend of India, Calcutta
Globe, Montreal
Herald, St. Johns, Newfoundland
Indian Witness, Calcutta
Leader, Johannesburg
Life, Melbourne
Mail, Johannesburg
Medical Journal, Montreal
Monetary Times, Toronto
Presbyterian, Toronto
Press, Montreal
Telegram, Winnipeg
Times, Melbourne
Tribune, Winnipeg
United India and Native States, Madras
Witness, Montreal
World, Vancouver

English Periodicals in Various Countries

Buddhist, Colombo, Ceylon
Celestial Empire, Shanghai
Chinese Recorder, Shanghai
Herald, Kobé
Japan Weekly Chronicle, Kobé
Japan Weekly Mail, Yokohama
Malaysia Message, Singapore
Mexican Herald, City of Mexico
Times, Bangkok

FRENCH PERIODICALS

In the French Republic

Action, Paris
Annales des Sciences Psychiques, Paris
Armée et Marine, Paris
Automobile, Paris
Bulletin de la Société d'Encouragement, Paris
Correspondant, Paris
Cosmos, Paris
Croix, Paris
Écho de Paris, Paris
Éclair, Paris
Économiste Français, Paris
Figaro, Paris
Gaulois, Paris
Grande Revue, Paris
Humanité, Paris
Illustration, Paris
Intransigéant, Paris
Je Sais Tout, Paris
Journal, Paris
Journal des Débats, Paris
Journal Officiel, Paris
Liberté, Paris
Matin, Paris
Mercure de France, Paris
Monde Moderne, Paris
Nature, Paris
Nouvelle Revue, Paris

Petit Journal, Paris
Petit Parisien, Paris
Petit Temps, Paris
Petite République, Paris
Presse Médicale, Paris
Revue Bleue, Paris
Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris
Revue Diplomatique, Paris
Revue Économique Internationale, Paris
Revue Hebdomadaire, Paris
Revue Illustrée, Paris
Revue Politique et Parlementaire, Paris
Revue Scientifique, Paris
Rire, Paris
Silhouette, Paris
Soleil, Paris
Temoin, Paris
Temps, Paris

French Periodicals in Various Countries

Bibliothèque Universelle et Revue Suisse, Lausanne
Courier des États-Unis, New York
Indépendance Belge, Brussels
Journal, Geneva
Journal de Bruxelles, Brussels
Presse, Montreal
Revue des Questions Scientifiques, Louvain

GERMAN PERIODICALS

In the German Empire

Allgemeine Zeitung, Munich
Alte Glaube, Leipsic
Christliche Welt, Marburg
Chronik der Christlichen Welt, Tübingen
Continent, Berlin
Continental Correspondence, Berlin
Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, Berlin
Deutsche Rundschau, Berlin
Fliegende Blaetter, Munich
Frankfurter Zeitung, Frankfort
Gegenwart, Berlin
Germania, Berlin
Grenzboten, Leipsic
Illustrirte Zeitung, Berlin
Jugend, Munich
Kladderadatsch, Berlin
Kreuz Zeitung, Berlin
Meggendorfer Blaetter, Munich
Militaer-Wochenblatt, Berlin
Nachrichten, Hamburg
Nation, Berlin
National Zeitung, Berlin
Naturwissenschaftliche Wochenschrift, Berlin
Neue Gesellschaft, Berlin
Neue Zeit, Stuttgart
Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Berlin
Preussische Jahrbücher, Berlin
Preussische Zeitung, Berlin
Reichbote, Berlin
Simplicissimus, Munich
Tag, Berlin
Tageblatt, Berlin
Tageblatt, Leipsic
Tageszeitung, Berlin
Taegliche Rundschau, Berlin
Ueber Land und Meer, Stuttgart
Ulk, Berlin
Umschau, Berlin
Velhagen und Klasings Monatshefte, Berlin
Volks Zeitung, Cologne
Vorwaerts, Berlin
Vossische Zeitung, Berlin
Wahre Jacob, Stuttgart
Zeitung, Berlin
Zeitung, Cologne
Zeitung, Hamburg
Zukunft, Berlin

German Periodicals in Austria

Fremdenblatt, Vienna
Humoristische Blaetter, Vienna
Pester Lloyd, Budapest
Neue Freie Presse, Vienna
Zeit, Vienna

German Periodicals in Various Countries

Nebelspalter, Zurich
Zeitung, St. Petersburg

ITALIAN PERIODICALS.

Archivio di Psichiatria, Turin
Civiltá Cattolica, Rome
Fischietto, Turin
Giornale d'Italia, Rome
Italia, Rome
Italia Moderna, Rome
Minerva, Rome
Nuova Antologia, Rome
Osservatore Romano, Rome
Pasquino, Turin
Popolo Romano, Rome
Rivista di Fisica, Pavia
Tribuna, Rome
Tribuna Illustrata, Rome

JAPANESE PERIODICALS

Asahi, Tokyo
Hochi, Tokyo
Jehoza Shimbun, Tokyo
Kokumin, Tokyo
Nichi Nichi, Tokyo
Nippon, Tokyo
Puck, Tokyo

RUSSIAN PERIODICALS

Birzheva Viedomosti, St. Petersburg
Bogatstvo, St. Petersburg
Dnievnik, Moscow
Kosa, St. Petersburg
Nashi Zhizn, St. Petersburg
Novosti, St. Petersburg
Novoye Vremya, St. Petersburg
Perelom, St. Petersburg
Pravo, St. Petersburg
Riech, St. Petersburg
Rossia, St. Petersburg
Rousky Troud, St. Petersburg
Rousskya Viedomosti, Moscow
Russ, St. Petersburg
Russkoye Bogatstvo, St. Petersburg
Slovo St. Petersburg
Strana, St. Petersburg
Svoboda, St. Petersburg
Tovaristch, St. Petersburg
Viedomosti, St. Petersburg

SPANISH PERIODICALS

In Spain

Correo Español, Madrid
Epoca, Madrid
Heraldo, Madrid
Pais, Madrid
Universo, Madrid

In Cuba

Discusion, Havana
Economista, Havana

THE LITERARY DIGEST

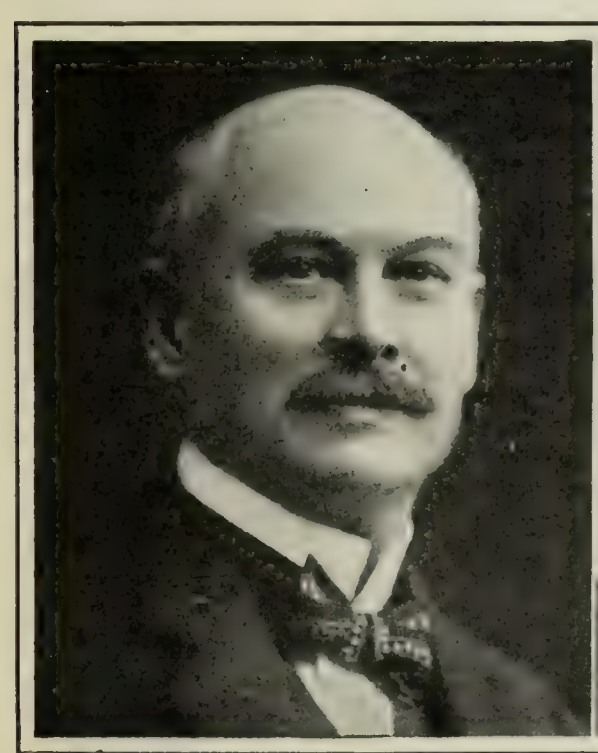
PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXV., No. 1 NEW YORK, JULY 6, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 898

TOPICS OF THE DAY

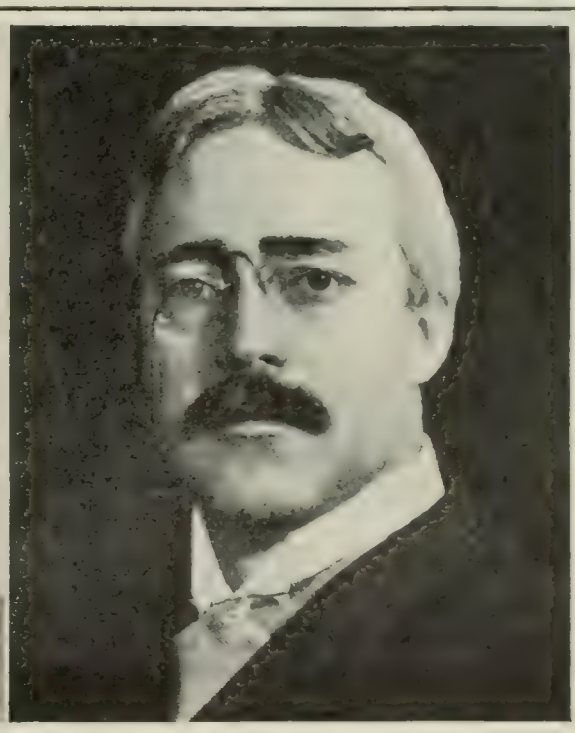
PROSPERITY, OR HARD TIMES?

AT the beginning of the year Mr. John D. Rockefeller, persuaded by an enterprising newspaper to don the prophet's mantle, predicted "hard times ahead" for the man with the dinner-pail as an outcome of recent "unwarranted attacks" upon corporate interests. At the time Mr. Rockefeller's voice was practically drowned by an optimistic chorus of less eminent but at the same time less disgruntled prognosticators. Since then has occurred a two-billion-dollar slump in Wall Street, followed by a period of suspense while a phenomenally unseasonable spring threatened the country with a shortage of crops. Now that the year has half-way run its course business men are taking stock of conditions and are asking whether the immediate future holds for the country at large industrial depression or increasing prosperity. Those of optimistic bent point out that, while the belated spring contracted trade, the actual result was nothing more serious than extension of credit obtained against unsold goods; that the high price of money has been wholesome inasmuch as it put a check upon highly speculative enterprise; and that Wall Street, after all, is no longer the business barometer of the country. Vice-President Brown, of the New York Central Railroad, who has a reputation as a crop expert, returns to New York from a tour of the grain States with the statement that if the real summer the country is now getting keeps up until the middle of July, no one need worry about corn and wheat and the smaller cereals. Other authorities admit a great improvement in the crop prospects, and, as *Dun's Review* puts it, "confidence grows with the crops." "I see no signs of a general reaction in business," asserts Mr. William Rockefeller when questioned by a New York *Times* reporter; and the New York *Tribune* affirms that "so far as production, distribution, and consumption go, we are still in a period of marked and strongly persistent prosperity." *The Tribune* goes on to say.



ELBERT HENRY GARY,
Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, who diagnoses financial conditions as "perfectly sound."

MELVILLE EZRA INGALLS,
Chairman of the "Big Four" railroad system. He sees no reason for a panic., but thinks that "the railroads have got to obey the law."



FRANK ARTHUR VANDERLIP,
A former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who predicts prosperity if legislators can be induced to refrain from "socialistic legislation."

THREE PROPHETS OF PROSPERITY.

"Our imports have been increasing enormously—even faster than our exports—and the fiscal year 1906-07 will soon end with much the largest totals ever reached both in imports and exports, and with a foreign trade in and out of more than $3,300,000,000.

"The conclusion is unavoidable that such records in foreign trade could have been made only when conditions at home were sound and business confidence was firm and wide-spread. As *The Tribune's* local article plainly indicated, domestic trade and commerce have not been handicapped by Wall-Street disturbances. It demonstrated that 'contrary to what appears almost general

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belief, the inactivity of the stock-market has not had any great effect on the mercantile industries. Merchants who do not include optimism and pessimism in their stock of trade have not only not been affected by the stagnant condition of Wall Street, but apparently are little interested in it.' This testimony is direct confirmation of the conclusion to be drawn from the mounting receipts at our custom-houses, and it is not to be lightly blown away by talk about depression in the security-market or the dangers of radical antirailroad legislation."

By courtesy of the New York "Tribune."

DR. LUIS MARIA DRAGO,

Author of a doctrine which would restrict the forcible collection of international debts.

To the same effect is the testimony of Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation's directorate, who sees "more prosperity ahead" and diagnoses the financial condition of the country as "perfectly sound." So also speaks Melville E. Ingalls, former president of the "Big Four" Railroad, who is quoted in the New York *Commercial* as saying:

"There is no good reason for a financial or business panic. Roosevelt talks both ways on the railroad proposition. Evidently when he thought of Harriman he let a little vitriol flow out of his pen, and when he forgot him his disposition toward the railroads grew real sweet. So you see you can take that speech both ways if you are a railroad man; but one thing is evident, and that is that the railroads have got to obey the law. And this will be good for them."

But perhaps the most remarkable declaration of faith in our conditions comes from a foreign critic, the London *Statist*, which devotes nearly one hundred pages to an elaborate discussion of American railways. It is around the railways that every discussion of American prosperity revolves, and it is from railway sources that recent prophecies of disaster have issued. Thus we have been assured that between President Roosevelt's railway policy and the enforcement of two-cent-fare laws by many of the States, the credit of the railroads is destroyed and the welfare of the whole country menaced. Having lost the confidence of the private investor, says Mr. James J. Hill, the railroads ultimately will have to appeal to the Government for credit. *The Statist*, however, sees an opportunity for foreign capital. Up to the currency crisis of 1893, that paper reminds us, 40 per cent. of the capital needed by railroads in the United States came from across the sea; and it is suggested that they turn again to the same source of supply. To quote:

"We are convinced that American railway companies are in a very healthy and strong condition, and that capital supplied to them would be fully secured, and that neither the Federal Government nor the State authorities would consciously pass any act that would endanger the capital invested in American railways, but the question is, will European investors take this view? On the whole, we think they will. They are, of course, aware that the action both of the Federal Government and of the State authorities in adopting measures designed to afford greater governmental control of the railway industry has been much discust, but President Roosevelt's recent speech at Jamestown and the action of Governor Hughes in vetoing the proposal for a maximum of two cents per mile passenger fare, which indicate that the authorities will not permit injury to the railway industry, have been reassuring, and we have no doubt that European capital will be again attracted to the United States, first, because of the excellence of the security offered; secondly, because of the remunerative rates of interest to be obtained, and, thirdly, because of the friendship which Europe as a whole entertains for the great American Republic.

"Thus European investors may once more supplement America's own supplies of capital, and the trade of the country may consequently again show the usual rate of expansion in the next decade."

Of the various analyses of the situation that have been made at home that of Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip has attracted most attention. Mr. Vanderlip was at one time Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and is now vice-president of the National City Bank of New York. In his speech before the Virginia Bankers' Association at the Jamestown Exposition he passes from a masterly and lucid review of railroad conditions to glance at the outlook for the future. Whether we are to have prosperity, or serious industrial depression, he says, "lies wholly in the public mind and temper." Thus:

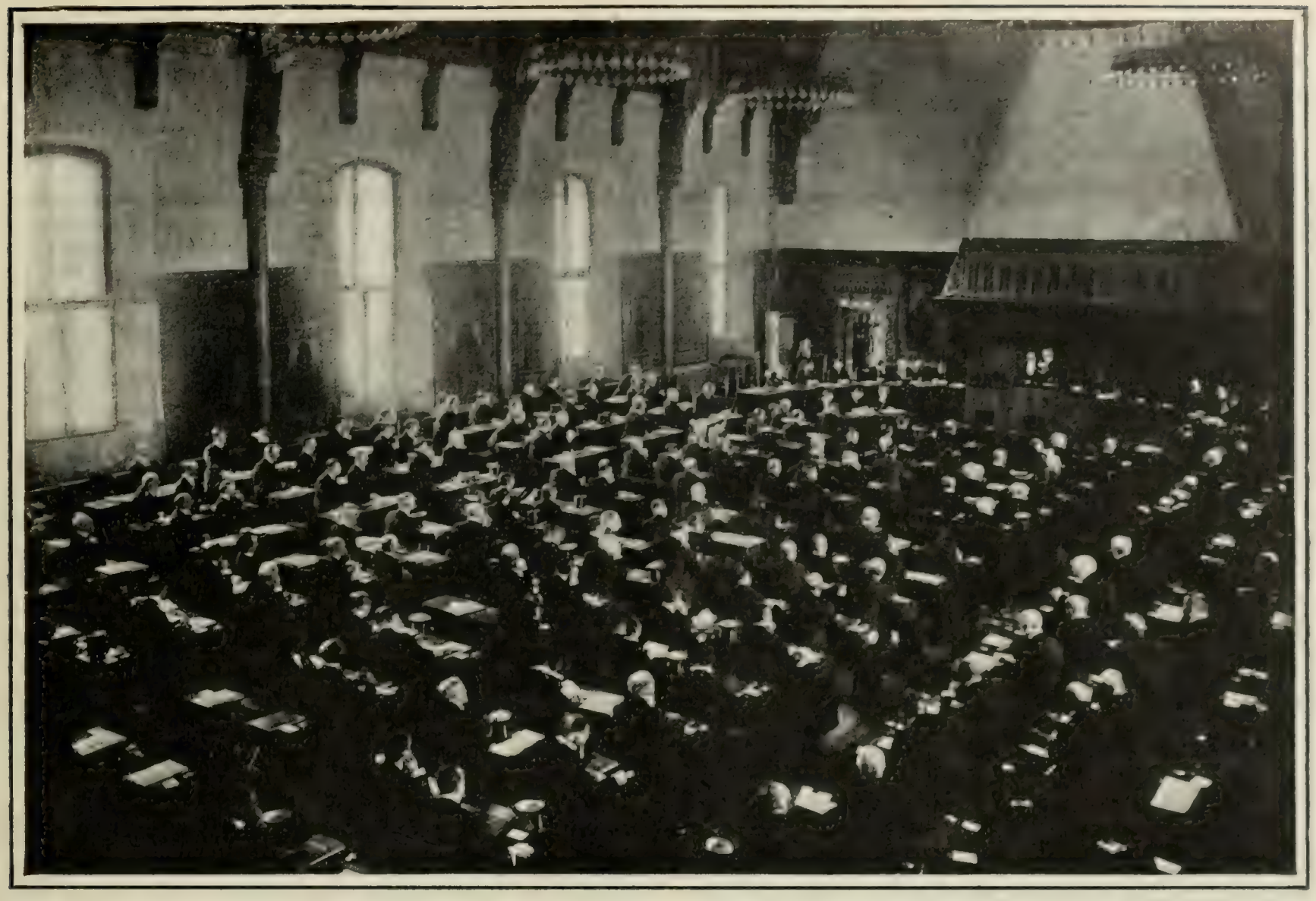
"There is no inherent reason in the conditions of agriculture, trade, industry, and finance in the United States that would make necessary a period of further disturbance and depression. There are a thousand influences that should lead toward continued prosperity and renewed accomplishments throughout the fields of industry and commerce. The business of the country will turn into one of these roads, solely as the result of whether or not the public and the public's legislative representatives, are wise and patient or are hasty and inconsiderate. If the intricate problem of railway regulation is worked out in a spirit of fairness and intelligence, if the vastness of the problem is recognized, if the involved relationships encountered are taken into account and the far-reaching effects of paternal regulations when applied to so great and complicated a network are reckoned with, and if an intelligent understanding of the complications will lead to a patient attitude toward results, then I believe we will resume the road toward further prosperity. The moment that investors have become convinced that the problem is to have fair and patient consideration in its solution, we will start on that road again with full-measured pace.

"But if we are to have legislation based upon political advantage, if we are to adopt socialistic theories which will amount to the confiscation of property rights, if we are to have reprisal for past wrongs no matter how real, if action is the one thing wanted first, and the consideration of the intelligence and fairness of such action is to come afterward, then I believe it is possible that the whole business structure may be facing a danger, the proportion of which will be measured by the same vast figures as have been the totals that have marked the extent of our prosperity."

PROTEST BY THE DUTCH SOCIALISTS.

This wagon, with big placards denouncing the Peace Conference as a sham, was paraded under the noses of the delegates on the streets of The Hague.

For Mr. Vanderlip's reassurance the New York *Herald* quotes from President Roosevelt's Commemoration-Day speech in which he declared that "the rights of innocent investors should not be



THE HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE IN SESSION.

jeopardized by legislation or executive action," and, further, that "this nation would no more injure securities which have become a part of the national wealth than it would consider a proposition to repudiate the national debt." And *The Wall Street Journal* adds: "As to the state of the public mind it should be remembered that the vast body of American people are in one form or another investors, enjoying property rights, and that they will not be apt, in any overwhelming numbers, to join in any crusade or any agitation leading to confiscation."

DRAGO AND HIS DOCTRINE

THE news that the "Drago doctrine" is receiving serious consideration at The Hague has aroused interest in the man from Argentina who brings forward this corollary to the Monroe Doctrine. The failure of the Monroe Doctrine to say anything about the collection of South-American debts leaves a loophole open for the use of force every time a European creditor grows impatient, and the use of force implies the right to seize territory, so that this omission puts the Monroe Doctrine in danger whenever a war-ship approaches South America with a bill to collect. Dr. Drago aims by his doctrine to supply this omission, and his idea was inspired, we are told in the New York *Tribune*, by the demonstration made against Venezuela in 1902 by Great Britain, Italy, and Germany. Dr. Drago wrote at that time the following proposition:

"The only principle which the Argentine Republic maintains, and which it would with great satisfaction see adopted in view of the events in Venezuela, is the principle that there can be no more territorial expansion in America on the part of Europe, nor any oppression of the peoples of this continent because an unfortunate financial situation may compel some one of them to postpone the fulfilment of its promises. In a word, the principle which she would like to see recognized is that the public debt can not occasion armed intervention nor even the actual occupation of the territory of American nations by a European power.

"Practically all of the Central-American republics are debtor nations, and leniency is needed with these smaller countries, as their resources are limited. This is known by the creditors in foreign countries when they permit these nations to run into debt to them; therefore if creditors would recover let them bring the erring nation itself to trial before the supreme court."

The writer in *The Tribune* goes on to tell as follows the circumstances of Dr. Drago's formulation of his dogma:

"It was the advocacy of this doctrine that first gained Dr. Drago international fame, tho the principles of the important measure were included in a dispatch to the Argentine Minister in Washington. At that time he was Minister of Foreign Affairs in General Roca's Cabinet, and on his completion of the dispatch he handed it to the general for his opinion of it. The document was written not because Argentina was directly interested, but because Dr. Drago thought it the duty of his nation to state its position on a matter so important to the interests of other republics in America. General Roca read the dispatch with little show of interest, and handed it back to its originator with the reply that it was 'quixotic.' Instantly Dr. Drago put up a passionate plea for his measure, and he endeavored with all his might to convince the President that his view was the best for all concerned. His plea was in vain, and, finding the General obdurate, he ceased arguing and immediately handed in his resignation, on the ground that he could not remain in office under one who was so out of sympathy with one of the greatest needs of the time. By this move he risked all career as a statesman, tho it was not the first time that he had resigned from an important post rather than sacrifice fixt principles.

"In this case, however, General Roca knew his man, and, declining to accept the resignation, he agreed to submit the doctrine to General Mitre, one of the foremost men in Argentina at that time, the agreement being that if he approved of the letter the objections of the General would be withdrawn. General Mitre read the note with care, and then, slowly and with increased interest,

he read it again. On completing the second perusal General Mitre quickly arose, and, taking both of Dr. Drago's hands in his own, congratulated him warmly, saying that it was one of the most able state papers that had been issued from the Foreign Office within his recollection. More than that, he advised that it be sent immediately.

"In the hour following it was forwarded to Washington, there officially handed to Secretary Hay by the Argentine Minister, and in a short time it was acknowledged by the State Department and commented on. Its contents appeared in the newspapers from one end of the country to the other, then beyond the water, until at last it was one of the most widely discust topics in the world. All this happened five years ago, when Dr. Drago was forty-four years old, but it gave him a place among the statesmen of his time, and the public of his own and other countries have since kept him where he could be seen."

Dr. Drago has modified his doctrine, according to a dispatch from The Hague, to provide that debtor and creditor shall argue their claims up through the courts of the debtor country to the Hague Court, whose decision, if unfulfilled by the debtor state, may allow of intervention by force.

The New York *Sun* discusses the probability of favorable action on the Drago proposition thus:

"According to a telegram from The Hague dated June 23 Gen. Horace Porter on that day informed his colleagues of the American delegation to the Peace Conference that he had discust with leading European plenipotentiaries the expediency of incorporating in international law the Drago Doctrine, which forbids the forcible collection of contractual debts, and had got the impression that neither Great Britain, France, Germany, nor Russia would oppose the proposal.

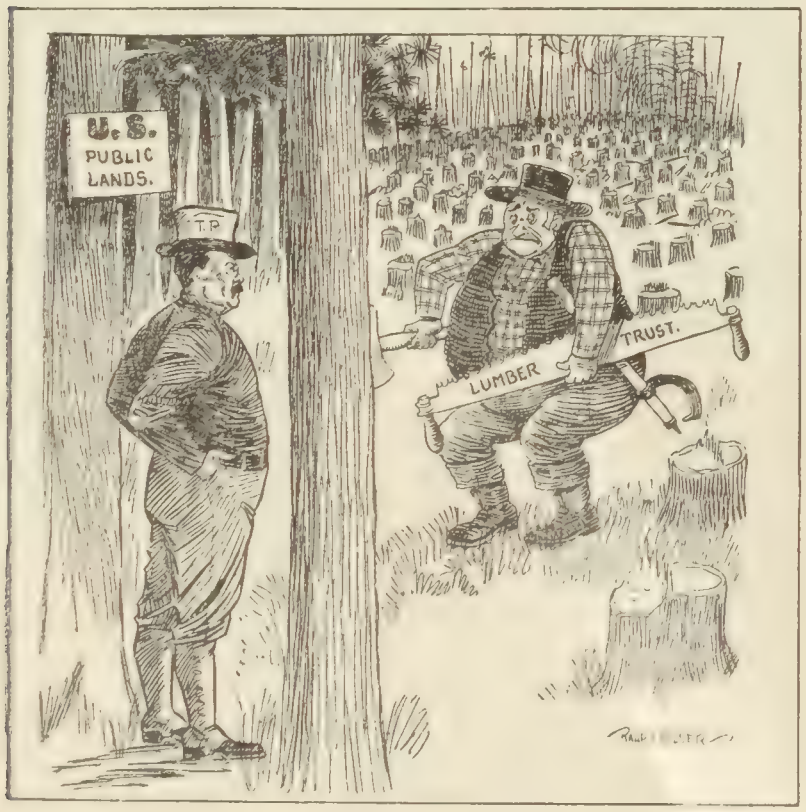
"Hitherto it has been taken for granted that Great Britain, which is occupying Egypt on the plea of insuring the fulfilment of pecuniary obligations arising out of contracts between the Government of a former Khedive and British subjects, would feel herself estopped from assenting to the doctrine named. Then again in 1902 Great Britain, Germany, and Italy ignored the doctrine when they bombarded Venezuelan seaports and extorted an assignment of a third of the customs revenues of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello for the liquidation of contract debts due to British, German, and Italian subjects. The permanent Hague tribunal also virtually denied the doctrine any status in the forum of equity when it declared the three Powers mentioned entitled to figure as preferred creditors of Venezuela by virtue of their resort to force. If the impression, however, derived by General Porter shall prove, as we hope it will, well-founded, the three Powers, while of course retaining the advantages obtained by employing coercion in the past, are willing to renounce recourse to forcible collection in the future.

"Their motives are not hard to discern. For industrial and commercial reasons each of the three Powers named desires the good-will of the Latin-American Commonwealths, and no surer means of getting it could be devised than acquiescence in the Drago Doctrine. We need not point out that support of the doctrine by Great Britain, Germany, and Italy would put an end to the opposition evinced by Mexico, Brazil, and Chile, which was based on the apprehension that their advocacy of the doctrine might impair their borrowing power on the stock exhanges of Europe."

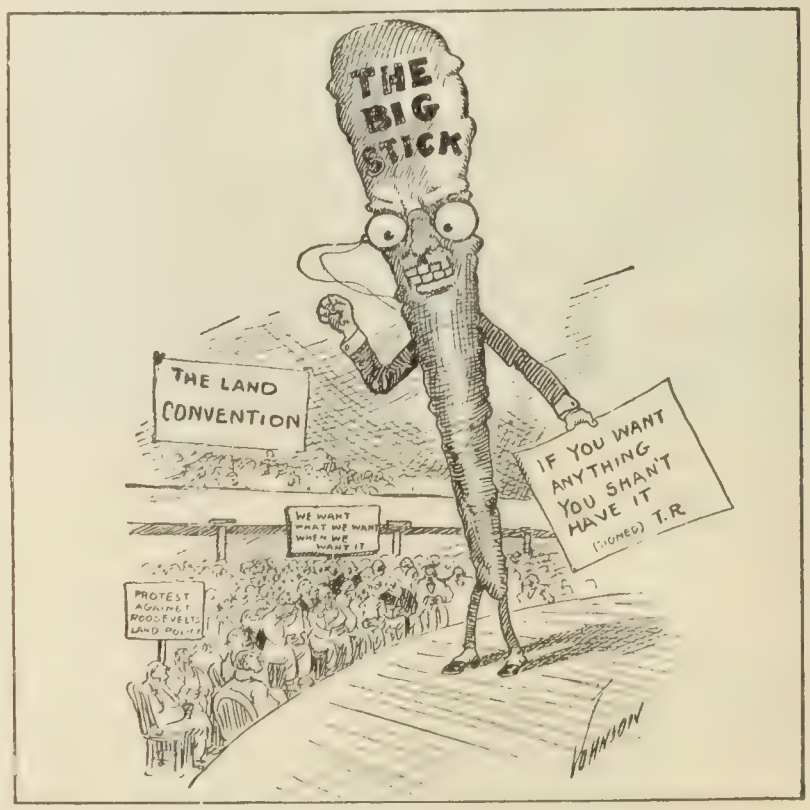
QUESTIONING THE PRESIDENT'S FOREST POLICY

"GREAT Public Lands Convention Adjourns After Temperate Indorsement of Roosevelt's Plans" proclaims a headline in the Denver *Republican*, while *The News* of the same city and the same date summarizes the proceedings of the same Convention under the legend "Stamp of Disapproval for Roosevelt Land Policy." That the facts would admit of more than one coloring is a matter of surprize to many papers, since it was understood that the Convention was arranged by the interests most hostile to the President's policy—that it was, in fact, the first move in an organized campaign of which the decisive battle will take place after Congress reassembles. As the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* remarks, "the Administration, anticipating assault, sent several of its members to the seat of war"—among them Secretary Garfield, of the Interior, Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, and Chief Forester Pinchot. These men explained the President's public-lands policy, to which certain modifications were urged by the vote of the Convention; but, as the St. Louis paper remarks, "the ghost-dance of the timber and coal pirates did not take place." To make the situation clear, however, we must glance back a few months.

Before adjournment the last Congress tacked to an important bill an amendment—proposed by Senator Fulton, of Oregon—forbidding the President to make further forest reserves without the consent of that body. The President delayed the signing of the bill just long enough to withdraw from entry some 17,000,000 acres of public lands, creating by this means thirty-two additional

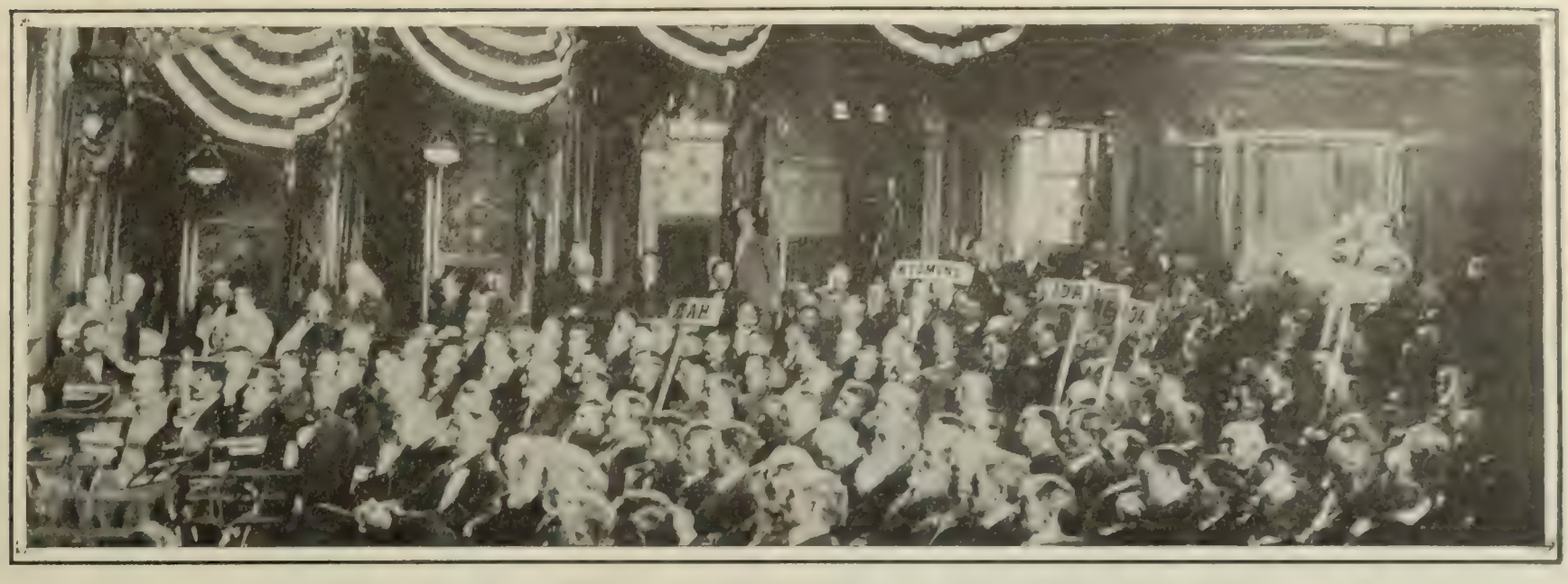


"WHOA!"
—Ralph Widder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*



THE BIG STICK ATTENDS THE LAND CONVENTION.
—Johnson in the Salt Lake *Tribune*

TWO VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE.



THE PUBLIC LANDS CONVENTION IN SESSION IN DENVER.

forest reserves in various Western States. This "drastic but necessary" action was greeted with amused approval by the country at large, but with bitter indignation by powerful interests in the West. Hence it was that the press expected the recent Convention at Denver to furnish some sensational attacks upon the President's policy. "If the people of the States concerned had been less intelligent," suggests the Chicago *Tribune*, "the resolutions of the Denver Convention would have been more violent." Says this Chicago paper:

"The men who got up the Convention would have liked to put more vigor into the resolutions, but they came to the reluctant conclusion that the majority of the citizens of the States represented were opposed to such a course.

"It is the natural desire of the trans-Missouri States that the government lands shall pass with the least delay into the hands of private owners who will settle on and improve them. That means growth in population and in taxable wealth. The thought that the National Government may remain indefinitely the owner of vast tracts of land over which the States within whose bounds they lie can not have jurisdiction is not an attractive one to those States.

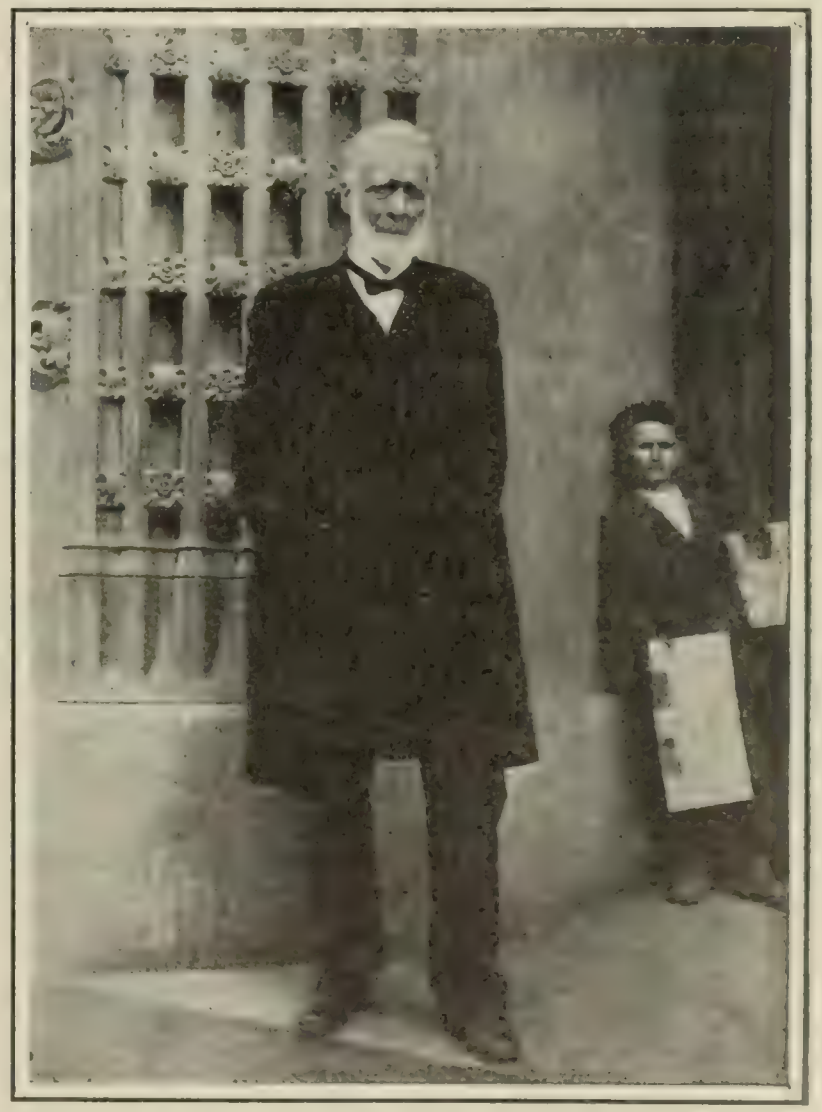
"All the way from Nebraska to Oregon there are men who have been engaged in plundering the public domain. Many of them have been caught at it and have been made to disgorge. They are in a fine fury, and so are others who had intended to seize mineral, timber, or grazing-lands, and find in the policy of the Administration a serious obstacle. All these men have been raising the cry that that policy was detrimental to the development of the Western States and deprived their citizens of a number of natural rights.

"The people have been smart enough to see through these professions of devotion to their interests. They would like to see the government lands reduced to private ownership, but do not wish them to pass in great blocks into the hands of corporations. They are beginning to appreciate the wisdom of the forest-reservation plan, and the permanent injury which would ensue if the timber thieves were to be allowed to monopolize the forests."

Not in all instances, however, is the press comment so optimistic. "The trouble with our Western friends," remarks the Indianapolis *News*, "is that they fail to realize that the public lands, no matter where situated, belong to all the people of the United States." The same paper calls attention to the fact that one delegate spoke of the forest reserve as "a burden and a blight." "The politician who attacks land-stealing in any Western State is pretty sure to lose votes," is the pessimistic dictum of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*. "The people of this section insist that as a rule the public lands should be held for eventual private ownership," says the Denver *Republican*; and *The News* of the same city asserts: "The West is opposed to government landlordism; on that there will be no compromise." To quote *The Times*, another Denver paper:

"No objection can be made to the utmost governmental caution in preventing frauds in the distribution of public lands. That there have been frauds, extensive and abominable, and frauds which militated against actual settlement, is well known; that frauds and governmental blunders have led to misappropriation and virtual theft of coal-lands is also well understood, but these evils do not warrant extralegal measures of a high-handed, radical, far-reaching sort such as have been introduced recently by executive order.

"The fact mentioned by Senator Teller, that 300,000 American farmers had crossed the Canadian border to accept the generous



SENATOR TELLER,

Of Colorado, who was Secretary of the Interior in President Arthur's Cabinet. He points to the emigration of American farmers to Canada as a proof that President Roosevelt's public-lands policy is not all that might be desired.

offers made them should be proof in itself that America is not offering terms such as should be given to settlers. So LONG AS THERE IS AN ACRE OF GOVERNMENT LAND CAPABLE OF BEING MADE INTO GOOD FARMS FOR HOMESEEKERS NOT ONE SON OF

THE NATION SHOULD BE OBLIGED TO BRAVE THE BITTER BLASTS OF NORTHERN CANADA FOR LAND AND A HOME."

According to the editor of the Rico (Colo.) *News*, "the entire West is justly indignant at President Roosevelt's forest-reserve policy," which "establishes a system as obnoxious and oppressive as English landlordism in Ireland." On the other hand, the New York *Sun* declares that the President's effort to save the public lands from spoliation "surpasses in importance every other enterprise that has engaged his attention." "What the West wants is development and—hang the Homestead Law!" exclaims *The Tribune*.

Some idea of the importance of the question in but one of its aspects may be formed from the latest report of the National Forest Inspector. According to this report we are now consuming annually between three and four times as much wood as all our forests can produce by new growth in the same period. The value of the annual output of our forests is more than a billion dollars. *The Courier-Journal*, of Louisville, Ky., points out how the absence of forest reserves in one State may cause loss and disaster in neighboring States. Thus:

"The forests, as a source of supply to streams, are not only a part of our system of internal waterways, but also an important factor in agriculture in States adjacent to and even distant from timbered States. They should, therefore, be considered, for purposes of legislation, as belonging to the United States, and not to the States in which forests occur. In many instances the destruction of the forests in one State works a greater hardship upon an adjacent State than upon the one in which the vandalism is permitted. The injured State has no means of protection or redress."

HUGHES AND THE PRESIDENCY

ACCORDING to Henry Watterson, a leader in Democratic counsels, "Governor Hughes is the most available man that the Republicans can nominate, and the trend is all toward him"—an assertion which leads the New York *World* (Dem.) to protest that New York can not spare her Governor, who is more needed at Albany than at Washington. Mr. Frank H. Simonds, however, writing in *The Independent*, explains that a Governor of New York State who "makes good" is always entitled to his day in the court of Presidential "booms." Not only has Governor Hughes "made good," he has made "performance outrun promise, and achievement surpass prophecy." He has shown "courage, insight, executive ability, and cool judgment," enumerates Mr. Simonds, who adds that these are "only the framework of national possibilities" since, alone, "they would not carry a national boom beyond the Alleghenies nor south of the Delaware." Where, then, shall one find the other phase? he asks, and claims to find the answer in a news item announcing that the Wisconsin legislature, after listening to the reading of Governor Hughes's veto message destroying the two-cent-fare bill, adopted its policy and defeated a similar measure. "Into this message," asserts Mr. Simonds, "is written the national side of Governor Hughes, and its significance has already traveled out to the nation." Analyzing the man, Mr. Simonds describes him as "an economic conservative and a moral radical, the composite product of the training of a Wall-street law-office and a Baptist parsonage." We read further:

"It is this peculiar combination of moral radicalism and economic conservatism that must constitute Governor Hughes's real claim to national consideration. It makes him the natural candidate of that party which shall seek to foster reaction from the hysteria of the present phase of public life, and to escape from the consequences of the present tendency toward unreasoning war upon the existing economic system as a totality. As the candidate of such a party, moreover, Governor Hughes will, by his past record of achievement, escape any charge of seeking to protect excesses and shrinking from curbing abuses of existing systems. He will never be open to the suspicion of being 'safe and sane' in the sense this phrase was used three years ago. Then it meant safely deaf and sanely blind to corporate evils, which cried out for remedy. With such theories Governor Hughes can have no sympathy. On the bench he would be a 'hanging judge,' in the civil courts his application of the law would be drastic and remorseless. But in judicial or other official capacity Governor Hughes's activity would end within the law and his actions never become extralegal . . . . . .

"It should be added that no circumstance will ever make Governor Hughes an active candidate for Presidential honors. The efforts of designing politicians and enthusiastic friends will not avail to stir him. In their machinations and their scheming he will have no part. The only bid he will make for national preferment is comprehended in a ceaseless, tireless, endless activity in his present office. Nor will any campaign develop in him those qualities which beget affection and arouse familiarity. He has been called a 'logic machine' and 'a reform lawn-mower' by those who have sought to express the immense impersonality of the man. Enthusiasm and passion are equally remote from his mind and his method; reason and logic are his substitutes. To replace personality by principle is his whole theory of public service and the ideal of his public career. Yet these qualities are only manifestations of the same spirit, which must comprehend his claim to national honors. They only emphasize the conservative that underlies all else in his nature.

"Recent history has created by cartoons two exaggerated, yet accepted, factors in American economic and political life—'The Trusts' and 'The Common People.' It is as the compromise candidate of both, subservient to neither and cognizant of the rights and the wrongs of each, that Charles E. Hughes, at close hand, seems most likely to achieve national importance."

Mr. Simonds reaches these conclusions after reviewing Mr. Hughes's achievement as Governor. In the course of this review he writes:

"In six months this quiet corporation attorney, lacking in political training, destitute of even rudimentary partizan experience, has subjugated a State machine, overthrown a legislative cabal, and secured for the people of New York the passage of more important and more progressive legislation than the legislative mills of Albany have ground out in a decade."

Apart from the passage of the Public-Utilities Bill, says the New York *Commercial* (Fin.), with less evidence of enthusiasm, no legislation of great and towering importance is to be credited to the New York legislature of 1907. But as *The Globe* (Rep.) remarks, "the Governor's just claim to fame is not so much what he has specifically done as the way he has done it." This paper goes on to say:

"In order to appreciate the novelty of the thing, consider what Governor Hughes is not. He is not an orator with ability to command attention and admiration by electrical utterance. Whether on the stump last fall or on the platform since, his discourse has seldom if ever brought men shouting to their feet. He is not showy, spectacular, or dramatic, with capacity to appear as the embodiment of an issue or cause. Whatever may be true in his private relations, as a public man he is not a friend-maker—is not of the kind getting things done because of a feeling of personal loyalty on the part of followers. He is not an organizer, with skill to play on the selfishness and the ambition of men. He is not a manipulator of groups, playing off one against another, and so combining them as to create a majority for a composite policy. He is not a dispenser of rewards or of punishment—his supporters not being encouraged by the hope of the one and his opponents discouraged by the fear of the other. He is not a trader in legislation, buying from a reluctant legislature what he wants by consenting to what he does not want.

"Governor Hughes thus notably lacks the qualities we have been taught to believe are necessary to either the high or the low politician. Pragmatic to coldness, unemotional, and no giver of the glad hand, he has been a man of mystery to the old hands at Albany, accustomed to régimes under which one man did a certain thing because he liked the other fellow, or because the other fellow would do a certain thing for him. The language and ideas of the whiskered man at the desk in the big room where there was

no privacy, and where a whispered remark would be answered with a full orotund, passed comprehension. The callers first fell into a chill, predicting that such a Governor, who allowed so little for human elements, could never get on. Then, when he did get on, they fell into a daze, and after making a stand on the Kelsey case fell into pulpy torpidity."

It is interesting to note that Mr. Bryan criticizes Governor Hughes for the very thing which, according to Mr. Simonds, makes him a national figure—namely, the veto of a two-cent-fare bill. In a letter to the National Travelers' Protection Association Mr. Bryan attributes this veto—which was hailed by the press as peculiarly courageous—to a lack of courage. "If the people are to rely upon regulation," he remarks, "they will have to put more courageous representatives in office than Governor Hughes."

THE RIDDLE OF ORCHARD'S SINCERITY

NOTHING in the extraordinary trial of William D. Haywood at Boisé for complicity in the Steunenb rg murder has imprest the editorial writers of the country more forcibly than the contrast between the monstrous crimes of Harry Orchard and his honest manner of confessing them. He seems to be a living illustration of Stevenson's story of *Jekyll* and *Hyde*, remarks the editor of *The Wall Street Journal*, and "even this man of diabolical assassinations, this paid murderer, this vile creature who has violated every obligation of life and every law of the land and of God, appears to have within him a second nature, one capable of fine resolve and almost sublime devotion to the truth." To the editor of the Hartford *Courant*, too, it seems as if there are two men, and "the Orchard in the witness-chair is out of sympathy with the Orchard whose story he has been relating to the common horror of everybody." "It is as if it were his settled opinion that the old Orchard is getting exactly what he deserved."

Eighteen murders stand to the account of this man by his own confession; yet by this confession, he believes, and by the grace of God, they are erased from his spiritual reckoning, and it is this belief that has carried him to and through the ordeal. His change of heart was not mentioned in his direct testimony and was only brought out by the cross-questioning of the defense, so that the only redeeming trait in his character was brought out by the lawyer who was trying to impugn it. This lawyer, Mr. Richardson, led up to Orchard's original confession to McParland, after which the following colloquy ensued:

"And McParland told you about King David, who was a murderer, had repented and become a man after God's own heart?"

"He told me about King David, yes."

"And about what a bad man St. Paul was?"

"We talked about St. Paul, yes, sir."

"And about David killing Uriah and stealing his wife?"

"He told me David had been a murderer and had got forgiveness."

At this point Orchard's eyes, which had been dry and clear throughout his long confession of crimes that had caused untold grief to others, became suffused with tears, and he nearly broke down, but soon regained his composure. A little later he declared, in reply to questions, that his talks with McParland may have induced him to tell his story earlier than he otherwise would have done, but he had made up his mind to do it.

"I didn't want to live any longer in that way, and I was tempted to put myself out of the way."

"But you changed your mind after talking with McParland, and wanted to save yourself by putting the crime on somebody else?"

"No, sir. I had no thought of getting out of it by laying it on anybody else. I began to think about my past life and the unnatural monster I had been, and I did not care much what happened to me. I was afraid to die, too, for I came to believe the grave did not end it all. It was after I received a Bible from a missionary society in Chicago that I came to the conclusion that I would be forgiven if I truly repented and made a clean breast of it all. And I have never been in doubt from that moment."

We have a new Harry Orchard here, exclaims the New York *Times*, and "the old Harry Orchard is as far beyond reach as if he were dead." How, then, about punishment? Says *The Times*:

"Imprisonment is not necessary for his reformation, since he is already reformed. There remain the punitive idea, which has been practically abandoned by civilized criminologists, and the exemplary idea, concerning which they have grave doubts, the one being condemned by reason and the other by experience. . . .

"Pitiless 'nature' removes offenders against her laws, regardless of their motives or their repentances, but humanity can hardly act that way. It is to be assumed that the law's way out of the difficulty will be by giving Orchard his life for his testimony, and then depriving him of liberty till death releases him, but the expedient is clumsy and otherwise unsatisfactory, for it ignores as many facts as it takes into account, and brings the good results neither of cold justice nor of reasoned mercy."

HARRY ORCHARD. STEVE ADAMS.

Harry Orchard, in a confession which has held the attention of the whole country, acknowledges the commission of eighteen murders at the bidding of the Western Federation of Miners. Steve Adams has confessed to being his accomplice in some of these crimes, but has since either repudiated or modified his confession, and now awaits trial.

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, in an editorial bearing unmistakable evidences of Dr. St. Clair McKelway's style, says of Orchard:

"Startling as the declaration may be, or is, this man Orchard says he has become a Christian. The probability is that he has. He did not volunteer that statement. Manifestly, he did not intend to make it—to men. It was wrung out of him by the cross-examiner. That cross-examiner made the mistake of assuming that Orchard was lying, and the further mistake of assuming that he could break Orchard down. Orchard was not lying and could not be broken down. He was telling the truth without malice, without excitement, without excuse, and without ornamentation or qualification, because he was convinced that he would go to hell forever if he did otherwise, and that he would escape from going to hell, and gain entrance into the world of forgiven spirits, if he told the truth to the full.

"We are not saying whether Orchard's view is correct or incorrect. We are but stating his view, for he shows the effect of it on him, and because it explains, as nothing else can explain, his course on the stand, his conduct in the prison, and his whole present outlook on this life and on what he believes to be the life beyond this. The penitent thief on the cross was possibly the Harry Orchard of his day. But the Master, crucified beside him, promised to him entrance into Paradise, because of his penitence . . . matter how belated. . . . .

"It is incumbent on fair men to think justly both of Orchard and of those whom Orchard arraigns. Only by fairness can either be

accounted for, and only by accounting for them can the world, of which both are a part, be set forward on the course of right."

These opinions are from editors who have never seen Orchard, and who base their opinions on the reports of correspondents. Mr. George Kibbe Turner, who spent two weeks with Orchard getting material for *McClure's Magazine*, says:

"On his arrest for the murder of Governor Steunenberg, Orchard believed that, if he would keep silence, he could never be convicted. This belief was undoubtedly justified. But his career had come to a culmination. The question raised itself, if the whole game were worth while—if he cared to continue this existence of the damned? Under the suggestion of the master detective, McParland, he eased his tortured mind by confession, fell over from sheer weakness, and staggered back to his cell for his first sleep in over a week. Under the sympathy of Dean Hinks, of Boisé—a man's man, and one of the noblest and most devoted Christian characters alive—he returned to the simple faith of his childhood. In eighteen months the deep marks cut in his face by the last decade of his life have gone like an evil mask.

"It is difficult to believe in a transformation of this kind. The men who saw Orchard most—professional handlers of criminals—declined at first to do so. Gradually they have become convinced. And every one who has seen him closely is now absolutely convinced of his sincerity.

"I have been for two weeks in constant personal communication with Orchard. He has imprest me, as he has practically every one who has observed him, with three things—his absolute and level sanity, his extraordinary and detailed candor, and his utter vacancy of fear."

The Detroit *News* and the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, however, have no faith in Orchard's professions. "The ghastly crimes confest by Harry Orchard are in excess of one's capacity to believe," says the Detroit paper, and "he confesses to more than one man's capacity." The Memphis daily thinks "there is no evidence to show that he is conscience-stricken and is tired of his life of crime," for "he never wearied of it until he was caught."

EXPRESS COMPANY "MELONS"

As John Wanamaker once said, there are a hundred reasons for the parcels post, and six reasons against it—the Adams, American, Pacific, Wells-Fargo, United States, and Southern express companies. The attention of the press is again called to the situation by the recent bonus of $24,000,000 given by the management of the Adams Express Company to its stockholders. This bonus amounts to twice the nominal capital of the company, or a dividend of 200 per cent. in addition to the regular 8 per cent. that the stock has been paying its holders. Some papers assert that this bonus is prompted by the fact that recent legislation places the express companies for the first time under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to which body they will hereafter be obliged to render full reports of their operations and finances. It is to be remembered, however, that the Adams company declared a similar bonus of 100 per cent. in 1898. "In other words," says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, "the profits of this enterprise in twenty years appear to have been an average of between 20 and 25 per cent. if we suppose $100 per share to have been paid on its capital stock." How are these tremendous profits earned by express companies which carry only a part of the railroad's lighter freight when the stockholders of the railroads are averaging only 3 per cent. on their investment? is a question that interests the press. Says the Minneapolis *Journal* by way of answer:

"The stockholders of the railroads are robbed of the profits which would go to them if the railroads carried their own small freight as they carry their own large freight. The Adams Express Company has the monopoly of the business on the Pennsylvania and other big lines. The American runs the business on the Vanderbilt lines. The country is farmed out to express companies, and it is suspected that they have huge profit-paying contracts with the railroads because the big men in the railroads own the stock of the express companies. It is a graft similar to the sleeping-car graft, the terminal graft, and the private-car-line graft. In every case it is an abandonment by the railroad of its duty as a common carrier."

The Springfield *Republican* characterizes the express companies as "a parasite upon the railroad business." The Hartford *Courant* points to the success of the parcels post in England, and goes on to say:

"People are asking why the railroads should let other concerns do a business which, after paying them their charges, can show such astonishing profits as have been revealed by this dividend. It is recognized that the company has paid an average of 8 per cent. to shareholders for the past ten years and incidentally has in the same period divided among them $36,000,000 or 300 per cent., besides making an average of about 38 per cent. a year. The Canadian Pacific and the Great Northern each do their own express work and both make money from it."

The Milwaukee *Free Press*, while it has nothing to say about a parcels post, predicts a growing scarcity of express-company "melons." We read:

"Among other things, it has dawned on the average man (and even the average legislator) that the millionaire melon is a forced fruit involving a species of injustice in its growth. So it is a safe prediction that before another melon of this rare variety can be fostered to perfection by this particular concern, an investigation of the horticultural methods employed by the Adams and other express companies will have taken place, and a cold atmosphere of publicity unfavorable to the maturing of this luscious fruit in the climate of America will have permanently set in."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

The LL.D. conferred upon Edward Bok presumably stands for "diluter of literature for ladies."—*New York Evening Mail.*

Lala Lajpat Rai has been arrested for stirring up revolt in India. The "pat" explains his hatred of the British.—*Chicago Post.*

According to a French financier the President has gone altogether too far in his opposition to the trusts. Maybe the Frenchman doesn't know just how far the trusts went first.—*Chicago News.*

Agnes Repplier wonders why men stick to the derby hat year after year, while every enterprising woman insists on a new style of hat with each season? Miss Repplier is not the first person who has named effect and cause in close juxtaposition and yet failed to see the connection.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

A Little Neighborly Advice—"Watch out there!"
(The Italian Senate has voted to make July 4, Garibaldi's birthday, a national holiday.)
—Ralph Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

FATE OF A BERLIN CAMARILLA

EMPEROR WILLIAM is once more being complimented on his sound common sense, courage, and energy, and is again being referred to as the Theodore Roosevelt of Europe, who can, when occasion demands, hit out as straight from the shoulder as the present occupant of the White House. The *Berliner Tageblatt* gives a graphic account of the manner in which he has wiped out of existence the notable "camarilla," who boasted that they "had forged a ring round the Emperor's person which no one could break through." This clique contained, among others, Prince Philip von Eulenburg and Count Kuno von Moltke, commander of the Berlin garrison. They dictated to the Kaiser many of his most significant political moves, and formed "a round table," says the *Tageblatt*, whose efforts were persistently directed to persuading his Majesty that he "was destined by divine right to rule absolutely and despotically, unchecked and uncontrolled by responsible ministers or elected representatives of the people."

COUNT KUNO VON MOLTKE.
One of the leaders of the "camarilla."

The sudden degradation and banishment from court of the members of this "camarilla," as Prince von Buelow styled them, is at present one of the sensations of the European press. We are told by the German and French newspapers that the eyes of Emperor William were opened by several articles which appeared in Maximilian Harden's brilliant weekly, the *Zukunft*. In these articles the "round table" are shown up as intriguers, men of immoral life, and devotees of freak religious cults. The satisfaction of all friends of Germany is thus exprest by the London *Times*:

"A general feeling of satisfaction prevails that the Emperor William has not shrunk from banishing from his presence the personages with whose names the grossest scandals have been associated, and the action of the Crown Prince in bringing the allegations to the notice of his imperial father is regarded as affording ground for special congratulation. This evidence of a common purpose and harmony of views on the part of the Emperor and his eldest son is further held to warrant the expectation that a process of political convalescence is in progress."

This satisfaction is mingled in some quarters, however, with a feeling of humiliation, and the *National Zeitung*, an important National Liberal journal of Berlin, remarks:

"We can not but bitterly deplore the fact that the *camarilla* owes its downfall, not to its pernicious political activity, but to the alleged moral depravity of certain of its members. For more than a dozen years the evil influence of a few powerful but irresponsible individuals has been in the ascendent, and successive chancellors have had to contend, with more or less success, against their intrigues, but the power of the *camarilla* has remained unbroken until the allegations of scandalous practises on the part of some of its members became notorious. This circumstance must be as humiliating to every true German as the victory over irresponsible influence is gratifying."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A REPUBLIC FOR CHINA

ONE of the pet ideas of the Western, and particularly the Anglo-Saxon, world is that Eastern Asia is the prey of a lethargy, which is next door to oblivion, if not death, as far as concerns intellectual or political activity. Instead of this, however, it appears that almost the direct contrary is the case. The political air of China, for instance, is at this moment charged with electricity. The flash and fire of life are everywhere visible, while the social fabric is shaken with almost volcanic disturbance. China, according to Mr. Albert Maybon, is in a condition of upheaval. Writing in a prominent Parisian bimonthly, *La Revue*, this author gives a very full account of the political partizans who are struggling for the mastery in the Flowery Kingdom. He tells us that there are three great political parties in China. There is a "reformist party, a revolutionary party, and a conservative party." The reformers and the revolutionists are, however, practically one. They are aiming at the development of China on Occidental lines, and they draw all their inspiration, we are told, from the United States of America. They have already instituted a considerable propagandist literature, and the French writer from whom we are quoting cites a volume entitled "The True Solution of the Chinese Question," written by Mr. Suen J-sien, an eminent publicist, who evidently has a most exalted idea of the future destiny of China. Mr. J-sien remarks that "China is the principal field of conflict between the Powers who are struggling for lordship in Asia. The Russo-Japanese war was merely the beginning of a series of coming struggles."

MAX HARDEN.
Who opened Emperor William's eyes by his brilliant articles in the *Zukunft*.

He announces the program of his party in the most bellicose terms and says:

"We, the real Chinese people, for the end of establishing our rights, and bringing about a settled peace in the Far East, and throughout the world, have resolved upon pacific measures, so far as they are practicable, but, if compelled to do so, we shall not shrink from revolutionary violence."

This burst of verbiage is redeemed from inanity by the following essentially practical and logical statement of a republican program:

"The only way in which the burning question of China can be settled is by the substitution of a new form of government for the existing ancient and effete system. Only thus can China escape from her present embarrassment and save other nations from the burden of maintaining her independence. Among our people there are to be found a number of able men of culture quite fit to undertake the responsibility of forming a new government. Every one must be aware that a carefully thought-out plan has long been prepared for the transformation of the old monarchy into a Chinese republic

"The mass of the people are quite prepared to accept the new order of things. China is at present in such a state of excitement that only a spark is needed to kindle a political conflagration.

The task before us is great, but not impossible. When once we have revolutionized China a new era for our beautiful country will dawn, and our brilliant hopes will, we feel sure, be shared by the whole human race. This is the work we have set before us, but in order to insure our success, to avoid useless sacrifices, to escape misunderstandings and prevent foreign interference, we appeal to every member of the civilized world, and especially to the United States of America, for sympathy, as well as for moral and material help."

Mr. Maybon says in comment upon this utterance:

"What will be the end of this agitation? We shall soon learn. China, we may be sure, under whatever party influence, is going to surprize Occidentals by the suddenness of its transformation." —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN DREAD OF EDWARD VII.

THE Hanoverian monarchs of England have not always been considered to possess a superabundance of wit or brains, and one of them was credited by "Peter Pindar" with an inability to realize the method by which the apple got into the dumpling. But the present occupant of the British throne seems to be the bugaboo of certain Continental writers, and the cartoonists hold him up as the highwayman of world politics and the arch-trickster of modern diplomacy. In the current number of the Berlin *Gegenwart*, Rudolph Martin, a prominent official of the German Government, speaks in almost terror-stricken tones of King Edward's maneuvers. We read:

"King Edward appears to be a very clever diplomatist. Germany is gradually becoming surrounded by a syndicate of anti-

THE BAD BOY.

"Michel, Michel, round and plump,
Michel, you're a wretched chump.
Michel here, Michel there,
Nothing but a dancing bear.
All the others hem you round;
Not a friend is to be found."

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart)

German Powers, organized by the British monarch. Perhaps more surprizes are in store for the German Empire; but it is one thing to weave intrigues, and quite another thing to wage war. Germany's military power has never been more predominant in Europe than at the present time; nevertheless, in view of this gigantic coalition of anti-German Powers, it behooves Germans to make up their minds what they ought to do and what they ought to leave undone. Above everything, we must lend the anti-German coalition no money with which it might wage war against Germany. It would be high treason for German financiers to take part in another Russian loan, for nothing would be more welcome to King Edward, in the pursuance of his anti-German policy, than that Germans should lend Russia large sums of money for the reconstruction of her naval and military armaments, for the purpose of taking part in a war against Germany."

The writer still further enlarges on the cunning of the British monarch and his determination to crush Germany, as follows:

"The Spanish fleet will be reconstructed with English money, for the same purpose of taking part in a war against Germany. It was a severe blow to the anti-German coalition, to which Russia belongs, when in April, 1906, Germany refused to become a party to the loan of £100,000,000 to Russia. If we had lent £50,000,000 to Russia, that country, after receiving the money, would have utilized her newly found financial resources to carry on an anti-German policy. During the last six months strenuous efforts have been made in London, Paris, and St. Petersburg to arrange in Germany a loan for Russia, because the transference of £50,000,000 from Germany to Russia would strengthen the financial resources of the anti-German coalition, and, at the same time, weaken the financial resources of the German Empire to the same extent. This is the object of the astute policy pursued by King Edward and the British Government."

BRITISH DECADENCE

THE great strength of England has always lain in the class who are called commons or commoners. Goldsmith says that princes and peers are to be made by a breath, but a peasantry, a middle class, is the growth of ages, and when once decadent can never be replaced. A striking article in *The Westminster Review* (London) is founded upon the thesis that the great middle class of England are declining in everything that makes for high character, simplicity of motive, and exalted principle. Mr. W. R. Alexander, who writes the article cited, remarks:

"No one who diligently studies the signs of the times can fail to observe that the conditions of modern life in England are producing a change in the character of the people, a change which is especially noticeable among the middle classes in our large towns. Men are becoming more shrewd, more prudent, more business-like, and in a negative sense more correct, they are becoming less courageous, less impulsive, less emotional, and in a word less human. This is largely due to the increasing complexity of the mechanism of life. There is a mechanical spirit abroad, mechanical qualities of mind are being developed, the breath of a sirocco is withering up the ordinary human feelings. Routine and the dull details of business occupy the individual, and tend to encroach more and more on the margin of time and energy requisite to the development of the higher qualities of mind and heart."

Humanism, heroism, the ideal life, are things practically excluded from a business career. In the words of this writer:

"Owing to the strain of competition, the professional man must work longer hours than formerly, he must give more attention to his business, he must put more of his soul into it. He tends to be first a man of business, and, secondly, a human being, and his standard of conduct, his methods of thinking, are formed accordingly. The degree of initiative, of independence of judgment, of imagination which his work calls forth, must depend upon the character of the work, and upon the relative importance of the position which he occupies, but as a rule these are qualities which he does not tend to develop. If he is a subordinate, he must conform to the will of his superior, and must adapt himself to his ways of thinking; if he is not a subordinate, he has generally to acknowledge the public as his master, and must strive to please the public. He must repress originality and independence of judgment except within a limited sphere, and must also repress imagination and feeling."

"WANTED" BY THE RUSSIAN POLICE.

The Douma Social Democrats who are charged with conspiracy against the Czar. The Douma's request for time to consider the demand for their expulsion was the immediate cause of its dissolution.

TREASON IN THE LATE DOUMA

THERE can be no doubt, from the reports which fill the European papers, that the Russian Social Democrats of the Extreme Left were firmly bent on bringing the reigning monarch to the guillotine, or blowing up the whole Russian bureaucracy with dynamite. The more the record of the closing debates in the Douma is studied the more plainly it appears, as Mr. Purishkevitch is reported in the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) to have said, that "the Social Democrats have confest that the acts and plots they were accused of were considered by them to constitute nothing more or less than their plain duty. I consider, therefore, that the proper place for such delegates is not in the Douma, but in a prison-cell or even on the scaffold."

We read that this sentence upon the advocates of treason and regicide was received by a terrible uproar from the Extreme Left benches of the Russian parliament. There were at least sixteen members who were proved guilty of incendiary conspiracy, and the remaining thirty-nine deputies of the party were involved in suspicion as to their loyalty. It was to this section of the elected legislators of the country that Nicholas II. alluded in his ukase of dissolution.

In commenting on the language in which the ukase was couched and the uncompromising terms in which the Russian Government denounced the Extreme Leftists of the Douma, the London *Times* speaks as follows:

"It is a question whether the sweeping indictment which the imperial manifesto proceeds to bring against the whole Douma can be justified. The beginning of the session, in point of fact, was promising. The early discussions showed more political tact and self-control, and the ministerial program proved to be straightforward and far-reaching. But the menace of a dissolution was never completely laid at rest, and the plot against the Czar, with the unfortunate incident that followed it, has had a disastrous effect on the situation. It was as a result of the plot that Mr. Stolypine demanded from the Douma last week the suspension of virtually the whole of the Social Democratic party, together with the immediate arrest of sixteen members. The Douma declined to surrender to this demand at once, but, on the other hand, it did not play into the hands of its enemies by returning a flat negative. Practically it asked for time, by appointing a committee to investigate the case against the incriminated members. The Douma was undoubtedly in a position of great difficulty. We know too little of the arguments used on either side, or of the nature of the evidence against the deputies, to offer any opinion as to how far it was justified in refusing the Government that immediate support which must be looked for from every parliament in a case of grave conspiracy. It is, however, easy to see that the Government's demand may well have suggested itself to the Douma as an invasion of their rights which they were bound to examine, and, if necessary, to resist at all hazards."

DR. NICHOLAS: "Let me look at your tongue. Ah! I see you have been using it too much. I prescribe a long rest in the country."
(Carin).

WHAT INDIA IS ASKING FOR

PEOPLE who know the simple-minded natives of India have often given amusing accounts of the futile efforts of well-meaning British administrators to train them in self-government. The town-meetings have usually ended with the natives in bewilderment and the administrator in despair. It is not strange, therefore, that the home Government does not see its way clear to

EDWARD'S UNRULY ELEPHANT.
Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

make India a self-governing colony like Canada or Australia. These same natives, however, can easily be stirred up to hostility against the British by nationalist orators, and it is thought desirable to allay this rising feeling. So Mr. John Morley, in presenting to the House of Commons the budget of the Indian Empire, dwelt upon the mischief of an "overcentralized government," and proposed certain reforms, by which the responsibility of administration should be shared by the native population as represented by their leading men. The most remarkable circumstance connected with the somewhat condescending proposals of the Secretary for India is the fact recorded by the Bombay correspondent of the London *Times* that the native press of India regard Mr. Morley's remarks as "farcical." The nationalistic movement in India is at present tending toward an utter repudiation of British control, either economic or political. The most prominent representative of this movement is the brilliant and eloquent Mr. Chandra Pal, who is reported in the London papers as recently speaking at Madras to the following effect:

"Do you think it is possible for a small country like England, with a handful of population, altho she might be enormously wealthy, to compete on fair and equitable terms with a mighty continent like India, with immense natural resources, with her teeming populations, with her laboring millions, the soberest and most abstemious laboring population in any part of the world? If we have really self-government within the Empire, if we have the rights of freedom of the Empire as Australia has, as Canada has, as England has herself to-day—if we, the 300 millions of people, have that freedom of the Empire, the Empire would cease to be British. It would be the Indian Empire, and the alliance between England and India would be absolutely an unequal alliance. . . . And if the day comes when England will be reduced absolutely to the alternative of having us an absolutely independent people or a copartner with her in the Empire, she would prefer to have us like the Japanese, an ally, and no longer a copartner, because we are bound to be the predominant partner in this imperial firm. Therefore, no sane Englishman, politician or publicist, can ever contemplate seriously the possibility of a self-governing India, like the self-governing Colonies, forming a vital and organic part of the British Empire."

Mr. Pal deprecates the idea that India merely wants a good government. What the Hindus desire is independence and self-government, he declares. These are his words:

"I should rather wish that, like the Israelites of old, the Indian people should pass through the desert period for twenty-five years, drawing water at the hard rock under the prophet's rod, rather than get water from wells sunk and tanks dug by this foreign authority, who by distributing this water to you will captivate your hearts. The real object of the conflict between the educated community and the Government, what is it? What is the objective of this conflict that has been going on for the last quarter of a century between the representatives of the people, the educated classes, the enlightened classes in India, on the one hand, and the foreign bureaucracy on the other? What is the citadel which both the parties are trying to capture and occupy? What is the top of the hill, to which both the parties are trying to get as soon as they can possibly do so? Is it merely the meaning of certain laws? Is it merely the removal of certain grievances? No. It is the heart, the mind of the people, of the masses, that is the objective. Lord Curzon saw it, and all his measures were directed toward capturing the popular mind in India. He appealed to the imagination of the man of the street. He has inaugurated rural reforms, agricultural banks, and other things with a view to captivate the minds of the burning masses, and the anxious scrupulousness with which he tried to do justice in cases of individual wrongs, his punishment to the 9th Lancers, his desire to see British justice maintained in this country, all these things were directed toward one great thing, and that thing was to secure over this foreign bureaucracy, over this alien administration in this country, if not allegiance, at least the passive and generous acquiescence of the general masses of the population. Good government is not only no substitute for self-government. Of all kinds of despotism, a beneficent despotism is the worst, because benevolence makes people acquiesce in the despotism, and it is therefore necessary that you and I should have a very clear vision of what we want. Do you want good government? If you want good government, you will have it. Things will be made easy for you. But if you want self-government, under existing conditions in India, good government will be absolutely opposed to the promotion of self-government."

PEACE—"I don't like being leader of this concert."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

UNPOPULAR PUBLIC HYGIENE

CRUSADES to improve public health, as by insuring a good supply of water or of milk, are sure to be unpopular in certain quarters. Some of the reasons for this are brought out in an article on "Rochester's Pure-milk Campaign," by Samuel Hopkins Adams, in *McClure's Magazine* (New York). The fight for good milk in Rochester, as described by Mr. Adams, began ten years ago, and has been eminently successful, as shown by the great decrease of the death-rate among children. The Rochester plan has depended chiefly upon securing purity for the milk at its fountain-head—requiring cows to be kept well and clean, and prosecuting milkmen who violate the law in this or other respects. Says Mr. Adams:

"Such pernicious activity has, of course, tended to make the Health Department unpopular in certain quarters. 'Vested interests,' that shibboleth of the modern commercial Juggernaut, raised their voices. It is always so; every attempt to save human lives wholesale means a cutting down of somebody's profits.

"In Scranton, last winter, as in Ithaca a few years before, the town was literally poisoned by typhoid because a conscienceless private water company wouldn't go to the expense of keeping sewer filth out of the drinking supply. Pittsburg and Dayton know well how their 'local business interests' have, in the past, bulldozed and compelled the health authorities into concealing smallpox, lest the panic 'scare away trade,' the contagion, meanwhile, spreading unchecked. New Orleans has in years gone by paid its toll to commerce, in the falsification and suppression of yellow-fever records, and, first of American cities to emerge from that slough of cowarice and short-sightedness, has since fought and won its battle in the open. San Francisco has played the foul game and lost by it, in its official course of mendacity, when bubonic plague was rife there. And in a score of cities, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, St. Louis, the nation-wide movement to wipe out tuberculosis has been and still is grimly fought by the owners of the grisly tenements wherein the Great White Plague breeds, lest they lose their deadly percentages. A strange battle-line, indeed, these Soldiers of the Common Ill—to distort the phrase of a man who has been one of their determined foes—venomous politicians, brothel-keepers, dive-proprietors, fighting side by side with mighty church organizations and educational institutions, for preservation of their precious profits—profits which, if justice worked infallibly, would poison their takers with the very pestilence which radiates from their sources.

"So, in Rochester, keeping milk unpoisoned meant interference with the Divine Right to Get and Hold. The milkmen rose up in their wrath and formed an organization to do away with such meddling. They undertook to pass an ordinance putting the Health Bureau completely under political control. With refreshing frankness their spokesman, a local lawyer, exprest their point of view, at a hearing before the Council, to the effect that making a city of two hundred thousand people pay more for milk, simply for the sake of the twenty thousand babies in the population, was absurd and ridiculous.

"To comment upon this would be to paint the lily. It may stand as a fit embodiment of the principles which underlie the anti-public-health campaign in its every phase. Happily, Rochester knows the worth of its own Health Bureau. Dr. Goler came out victorious, unshorn of any of his powers, which are by no means excessive."

By courtesy of The S. S. McClure Co.

DR. GEORGE W. GOLER,

Health Officer of Rochester, N. Y. "Some people call him a crank, a term which, when applied by a certain sort of complainant, is a pretty good recommendation for a health official."

Mr. Adams believes that the plan of requiring milk to be pure and germ-free to start with is better than any system of killing all or some of the germs by sterilization. He notes the demand that all milk shipped to or offered for sale in New York be pasteurized, and acknowledges that unquestionably this would do away with the original danger of active infections, and in an emergency might be necessary. But as a general and permanent principle he believes it to be wrong and harmful. He says:

"Young children do not thrive upon pasteurized milk, and it is to this class of the community that milk is vitally necessary. In the heating which destroys the pathogenic bacilli (disease germs), ferments proper to the milk are destroyed, thus decreasing its nutritive qualities. . . . Finally, the pasteurizing of all milk means the tearing down of all that has been built up in the way of improved dairy conditions, since the filthiest supply may be admitted after treatment by the germ-killing process. No one wants to eat decayed meat, even tho it be deodorized and treated with bactericidal processes. Similarly, the public of a great city should not have the gates thrown open to filthy milk, no matter how protected against specific infections.

"Sterilization was tried in Rochester. It did not work well. The milk was not nutritious. Then Dr. Goler hit upon what seems to me the centrally important truth in the milk problem: that not the milk itself, but everything with which it comes in contact, should be made germ-proof. . . . And as the basis upon which it all rests, stands the vital lesson of hygienic economics which this country is learning with appreciably growing enlightenment; that bad air, bad water, bad housing, bad sewering, dirty streets, and poor or impure food of whatever sort, cheaper tho they may be in the immediate expense, come back upon a community or a nation, in the long run, with a bill of arrears upon which the not-to-be-avoided percentage is appallingly exorbitant."

WRONG CALCULATIONS OF STRENGTH

THE engineer's calculations of the strength of a building, a bridge, or other structure are based on certain data representing the properties of the materials used. These are derived from experiment, and as it is well recognized that they are not exact, a very large safety-factor is allowed; that is, the structure is made theoretically many times stronger than necessary. But we are told by Professor Barr, of Glasgow University, in an address delivered before the Aberdeen Association of Civil Engineers, that the discrepancies between the received data and the truth are often greater than is commonly supposed. He says, as quoted in *Technical Literature* (New York):

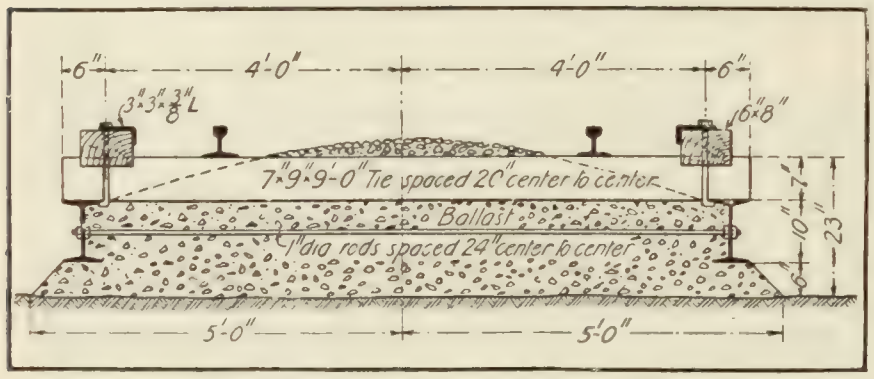
"The materials used in a structure may not—usually do not—conform to our assumption as to the strength and properties of those materials. In many cases the materials, as actually used, are not so strong as we are led to believe by the application of the tests described in certain text-books. There is no definite value that can be stated as the strength of a particular kind of material without many reservations, and many more reservations than can be conveyed in the ordinary books of reference. To take a particular specimen of steel or iron, and to say that its strength is 28.03 tons per square inch, has really no meaning. To say that its strength is about 20 tons per square inch may be true; but to state the strength down to the hundredth of a ton is nonsense. Two pieces cut from the same material may have different strengths. The strength of any material may be affected by exceptional treatment which text-books may not have taken into account. Those strengths that are quoted in text-books as the strengths of

materials are strengths that were got by the use of testing-machines when the specimen was pulled gradually and quietly. But if we apply a load to a piece of material and remove the load, and again apply the load and remove it, and so on, we will find that far less than 22 tons per square inch will break a piece of Yorkshire iron. The ordinary formulas that are used to find the intensity of the stress in pieces of material are usually very far wrong. Engineers should avoid discontinuity of form as far as possible. If they apparently strengthen a piece of material they often weaken it. Engineers should be careful to make things not only strong enough, but not too strong. It is dangerous to trust any formula without thinking out carefully what is implied in the formula, and considering in what way the practical conditions with which we are dealing differ from the practial conditions laid down in the formula "

THE RAILWAY TRACK OF THE FUTURE

THAT modern railway tracks, especially in this country, are much too flexible and yielding, and that improvement lies in the direction of making the roadbed as rigid and unyielding as possible, are the assertions made by J. W. Schaub in a paper read recently before the Western Society of Engineers in Chicago. To quote an abstract printed in *The Railway Age* (Chicago) Mr. Schaub says:

"If you have ever noticed the approach of a heavy train on a modern railway, by keeping your eye down near the track, you could not have failed to notice the extraordinary wave in the track which is formed in front of the engine. This wave appears to be about twice the height it actually is, as it is formed not only by depressing the track immediately under the engine, but the track immediately in front is actually lifted, thereby forming a true wave motion. If the train is moving at a high rate of speed as it passes, you will be imprest by the noise and the lack of rigidity of the whole structure. The cause of this wave motion is the yielding of the track. The dynamic action of the moving load must be absorbed by the rails, the ties, and the substructure underneath. This tends to push the entire track in front of the wave, and this yielding of the track accounts largely for the creeping of the rails. If the ballast is hard and frozen, as well as the substructure underneath, the rails must absorb the bulk of this energy; and if the conditions are such as to produce an uneven hardness, such as a sudden frost in earth full of moisture, when combined, perhaps, with a low joint, the chances are that a broken rail will result."



THE FUTURE RAILWAY TRACK.
Design for rigid permanent way, by W. J. Schaub.

The trouble can not be remedied solely by strengthening the rail, Mr. Schaub thinks. Increasing the weight of the rail in a track, he says, does not necessarily make a better track than a lighter rail does. Something must be left for the ties, ballast, and substructure to do. He writes:

"If the original form of railway track, with its strap rails laid on longitudinal timbers resting on crossties, had been developed along these lines to its logical conclusion, the present form of railway track would have been unknown. Let us see what are some of the defects of the present crosstie system of rail support: In the first place it is not mechanical. Given a line of rails which have to carry moving loads reaching 20,000 or 30,000 pounds and more per wheel, the loads which they carry must be distributed over large areas. The crosstie system accomplishes this by inserting 16 to 20 independent supports under each 30 feet of rail, and upon the track department is placed the impossible task of so adjusting these supports that each shall bear an equal part of the load. This is the real secret of the enormous amount of labor spent on surfacing a track, in order to carry trains at high speed, and it is a work that goes on forever. Moreover, assuming a joint has not been kept up to surface, what happens when a wheel passes over it? Within certain limits the ends of the rail will deflect until the tie receives a firm bearing; and all track shows, more or less, the effect of the lack of continuity in the rail by the dip of the rail at every joint. This happens in an instant, when the operation is repeated by the next wheel, and so on."

The remedy, the author is sure, lies in going back to the system of longitudinal support embodied in the old-fashioned lengthwise "sleeper," but this must be combined with the crosstie, not substituted for it. Steel sleepers without crossties are being tried experimentally on the Pennsylvania road, and, according to Mr. Schaub, they are not successful, it being found impossible to keep the track in surface. "The system of longitudinal support will never prevail," he asserts, "unless combined with some transverse support." The writer proposes to accomplish this result by strengthening the present form of track with longitudinal steel beams and timbers, between which the ballast is confined, so that an arch action can take place, with the thrust of the arch taken up by tie-rods. He goes on:

"But how does this form of track offer any advantage over the present form of track? Solely in the introduction of the longitudinal beams. These beams are to perform two distinct functions. First, the special beam, with a moment of inertia equal to five times that of an 80-pound rail, should do just five times the work done by the rail when both are working together under the same conditions, neglecting the work done between the crossties in either case. The work done by the rail would then be principally to distribute the load over the ties, and not to make up for the deficiencies in the substructure, as it does now. Second, in confining the ballast, and thereby preventing the track structure from working its way down through the ballast as it does now. . . . With the proposed form of track, on a solid substructure, this should largely disappear. After this form of track has been proved by experiment to be correctly designed, the timber should be removed, and the ballast replaced by concrete flush with the tops of the beams, forming a permanent substructure, upon which the superstructure is to be placed. At the same time the steel beams can be removed. This superstructure should be some form of longitudinal support bedded in concrete, so as to distribute the loads over large areas, offer perfect drainage and be absolutely imperishable and unyielding."

VALUE OF FLAVOR

A LARGE part of what we pay for food goes to buy what is palatable rather than what is nourishing. Is this logical? It may be. The London *Lancet* declares editorially that "the price of flavor is not always the price of luxury," and that nutritious food without attractive taste may be practically valueless as diet. Says the writer:

"Physiological chemists occasionally delight to tell us that we are the dupes of esthetic senses and pleasing flavors. Men will pay, they say, half a guinea for a pint of turtle soup, which, from a strictly nutritive point of view, is not worth a twentieth part of that sum. Oysters, we are told, are an extravagant form of food, since fourteen of them do not contain as much nourishment as a single egg, while it would require the ingestion of no less than two hundred good oysters before the protein equivalent of a pound of beef was reached. Caviar, again, is not to be compared with the bloater as regards its nutritive value; indeed, the latter offers the largest amount of nutriment for a given sum of any animal food.' It is evident, if we regard these conclusions seriously, that a large section of the human race is wickedly indulgent, caring more for the palatable than the nutritious quality of food. The same appears to be true in regard to beverages, and even in the case of cigars there is no difference, chemically speaking, between the

penny Pickwick and the shilling Havana. The difference of 11*d.* [5½ cents] is paid for flavor, and flavor alone."

In spite of all this, the writer believes that there are clearly instances in which the nutritive equivalent of food and beverages can not be summed up in pounds, shillings, and pence. For example, an invalid may be tempted to take oysters in preference to beef fillet, or turtle soup when calves'-head would scarcely appeal to him. When a person refuses nutritive and wholesome food because it is not tempting to the sight or the palate, the writer believes that if he struggles to overcome his fastidiousness such food may tax his digestive functions and even cause gastric trouble. He goes on to say:

"The chemical analysis of food and physiological experiments in the test-tube do not take into account this psychical factor of digestion, for the digestive process is well begun when the sight of food is pleasing. On the contrary, when food does not appeal to the eye it is likely not to appeal to the stomach. It is hardly reasonable to conclude, therefore, that the price of flavor is always the price of luxury. It is wrong, of course, to give way constantly to the promptings of the fanciful palate, and there is little doubt that when this outrage on a healthy function is permitted it is akin to the evil which follows the frequent imbibition of alcoholic drinks. In both cases overstimulation wears out the normal impulses."

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL,
Whose walls are being damaged by the chemical action of London's smoke and fog.

HOW SMOKE MAY EAT AWAY STONE

THAT the smoke nuisance not only disfigures and smudges our buildings, but also actually disintegrates the stone of which they are made, is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (London, June 8). This result, he tells us, is due to the sulfur contained by soft coal in greater or less proportions, and he therefore heads his article "The Sulfur Fiend." The architectural triumphs that are the pride of the city, like St. Paul's Cathedral, show the damaging effects of the sulfur-laden air, while the effect on the human system may easily be imagined. The writer describes the situation as follows:

"It is bad enough to have the daylight screened from us by a pall of dense smoke and vapor, but it is probably worse when that atmosphere is charged, as it invariably is, with sulfurous and sulfuric acids, both irritating to a degree and destructive to many of London's interesting buildings. We are inclined to the view that after all the sulfurous outpourings of London's chimneys are more responsible for the ill-effects of fog than is any other factor. It must be remembered that during a fog there is practically no movement of the air of that kind which is calculated to attenuate or to remove these outpourings, and it has been estimated that quite, if not more than, half a million tons of sulfuric acid are emitted annually in London from the coal burnt in our fireplaces. The air is thus regularly reenforced with a corrosive chemical ready to do mischief to our throats and lungs and alike to the structure of our buildings. Limestone is converted into gypsum or sulfate of lime, a substance which is more voluminous than the native material and which readily powders and detaches itself, playing havoc with delicate moldings and tracery. St. Paul's Cathedral and the Houses of Parliament are victims of the sulfur fiend. The rain descends, and by the time when it reaches the buildings it has become a weak but nevertheless destructive solution of sulfuric acid. The surfaces are thus exposed year in and year out to a more or less continuous stream of acid washings. This is no case for palliative measures or a remedy, but one calling absolutely for prevention. It is, however, of interest to mention one idea in regard to a remedy which so far has met with most pleasing success when applied to surfaces which have already been attacked. A solution of baryta appears to have the property of recementing together the particles of the decayed stonework, and it is assumed that it acts by forming with the gypsum insoluble sulfate of barium, at the same time liberating lime which sooner or later becomes converted into carbonate, the substance of the original limestone, by absorbing the carbonic-acid gas of the air. Prof. A. H. Church gives an example of the success of this treatment in the case of the Chapter House at Westminster. 'Before treatment a touch of the finger sufficed to bring away the surface of the carving; afterward the stone was as sound as that newly quarried and harder.' This sounds satisfactory enough, but obviously it would be still more satisfactory if the destructive agent was never allowed to exercise its corrosive property or in fact to have any existence at all. There can be no objection to washing the surfaces of buildings with baryta water, but that does not solve the question of the injurious action of sulfuric acid on the health of man and of plants. We may cover our buildings, as has been suggested, with a veneer of impermeable or protective wax and thus preserve them from the inroads of sulfuric acid in the air, but we still leave our respiratory tract open to the irritating action of 'the London particular.' We can not wax our throats, our eyes, or our noses."

ARE THE BRIGHT STARS THE NEAREST?

ASTRONOMERS formerly held that the brightest stars are invariably the nearest to the earth. This may no longer be stated as a general rule. In an article in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London), J. E. Gore calls our attention to the fact that it is negatived by recent measurements. He writes:

"It is true that the nearest star to the earth, Alpha Centauri, is one of the brightest stars in the sky—third in order of brightness—but there are several comparatively faint stars which are nearer to us than some of the brightest stars. . . . The explanation of this apparent paradox is, of course, that the stars are not all of the same size and intrinsic brightness of surface; some are large bodies at a great distance from the earth, while others are comparatively small bodies, but much nearer to us.

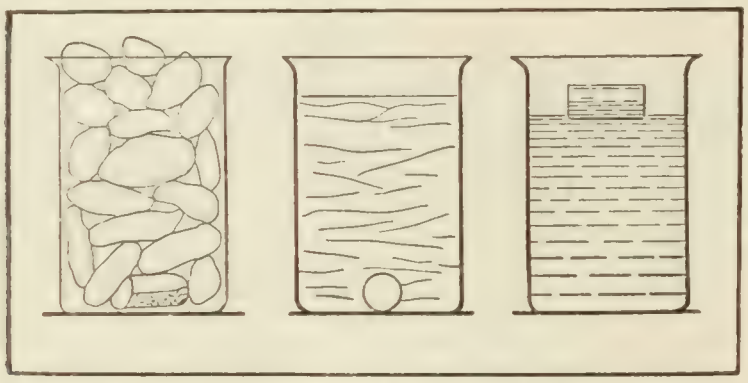
"The bright star Capella forms a curious anomaly or paradox. Spectroscopic observations show that it is a very close binary pair. It has been seen 'elongated' at the Greenwich Observatory with the great 28-inch refractor—the work of Sir Howard Grubb—and the spectroscopic and visual measurements indicate that its mass is about 18 times the sun's mass. But its parallax shows that it is about 128 times brighter than the sun! This great brilliancy is inconsistent with the computed mass of the star, which would indicate a much smaller brightness. The sun placed at the distance of Capella would shine as a star of about 5½ magnitude. As the spectrum of Capella closely resembles the solar spectrum, the discrepancy between the computed and actual brightness can not be explained satisfactorily, and the star remains an astronomical

enigma. Another curious paradox connected with binary stars has recently come to light. For many years it was almost taken for granted that the brighter star of the pair has a larger mass than the fainter component. This was a natural conclusion, as both stars are practically at the same distance from the earth. But it has been found recently that in some binary stars the fainter component has actually the larger mass! Thus, in the binary star Epsilon Hydræ the 'magnitude' of the components are three and six, indicating that the brighter star is about 16 times brighter than the fainter component. Yet calculations by Lewis show that the fainter star has six times the mass of the brighter! . . . And there are other similar cases. In fact, in these remarkable binary combinations of suns the fainter star is really the 'primary,' and is, so far as mass is concerned, 'the predominant partner.' This is a curious anomaly, and can not be well explained in the present state of our knowledge of sidereal systems. In the case of Alpha Centauri the masses of the components are about equal, while the primary is about three times brighter than the companion. But here the discrepancy is satisfactorily explained by the difference in the character of their spectra, the brighter component having a spectrum of the solar type, while the fainter seems further advanced on the road of evolution. In the case of Sirius and its faint companion, the mass of the bright star is about twice the mass of the satellite, while its light is about 40,000 times greater! Here the satellite is either a cooled-down sun, or, possibly, a gaseous nebula. There seems to be no other explanation of this remarkable paradox."

MUSHROOM GROWTH THROUGH ASPHALT

SOME substances usually rated as solids are really very viscous fluids. An example is the ordinary sheet asphalt of our city streets, which will flow like molasses under the action of a feeble force if long continued. By this property a contributor to *Machinery* (New York, June) explains the reputed growth of a soft mushroom through an asphalt pavement. He says:

"It is claimed that a mushroom will grow up through the asphalt of a city street, and that such cases have been noticed. It is almost inconceivable at first thought that such a tender plant as a mushroom could break its way through the tough, sticky asphalt which requires the sturdiest blows of a laborer's pickax to dis-



RESULT OF THE PERSISTENT ACTION OF A SMALL FORCE.

lodge. The phenomenon, however, like many other strange actions of natural forces, is capable of simple explanation. A German publication recently illustrated the action of the mushroom growing through tough asphalt by an experiment made with lumps of cobbler's wax and a cork, and the accompanying cut shows the stages of the experiment. In the first view a glass jar is shown containing a cork at the bottom, upon which are piled lumps of cobbler's wax until the jar is filled. After a period the lumps of wax will settle down and become one solid mass, as illustrated in the second view, the cork still remaining at or near the bottom. But, a still further period of time will show the cork slowly lifting through the sticky tenacious mass, owing to the power of displacement, the cork being much lighter than the wax. This slow but sure action is analogous to that of the mighty mountain glacier which will yield to the gentlest force operating continually and in time it will be observed to follow the direction of a very slight pressure. It may take months or years to produce an appreciable effect, but the effect will surely follow. In the case of the mushroom growing through the asphalt, the pressure exerted by the growth of the fungus is extremely slight, but it is persistent and will surely displace the asphalt in time, weather conditions being favorable."

EFFECT OF GRASS ON ROOTS OF TREES

THAT many kinds of trees, especially fruit-trees, flourish better when no grass is allowed to grow over their roots, has been long known to farmers. In some cases the effect of the grass on freshly planted trees is decidedly injurious, and may be almost fatal. This phenomenon has been studied at the Woburn Experimental Fruit Farm in England since 1894, and tho no perfectly satisfactory explanation of the action has been obtained, it seems reasonably certain now that bacteria are concerned in it. Spencer Pickering, who writes on the subject in *Nature* (London, June 6), tells us that experiment has shown that it can not be attributed to the abstraction of food or moisture from the soil by the grass, nor to the influence of the grass on the soil temperature or on the gaseous contents of the soil, and the formation of acid or alkali has also been excluded from the possible causes. The action may be that of a poison produced directly by the grass or indirectly through the agency of bacteria; or, as appears from the latest experiments, may be due to the killing by the grass of root bacteria that promote growth in some way. The writer says:

"The action is not confined to any particular grasses nor to apple-trees, but different grasses and different kinds of trees act and suffer, respectively, to different extents. The differences in the results, however, produced by different soils are much more conspicuous, especially in cases where trees are not grassed over until a few years after they have been planted. Tho the deleterious action of grass may generally be noticed throughout the country, many notable exceptions have been met with, and these can not be explained by any of the patent characteristics of the soils in question. Various pot experiments have been made which emphasize these observations."

In February last, we are told, twenty-six similar trees were planted in pots under various conditions; seventeen were in soil or sand which had not been heated, and nine of them in soil which had been sterilized, or partially sterilized, by heating to about 200° C. and to 82° C. respectively [392° and 180° F.], the water lost in the process being made good. Of the seventeen in unsterilized material, all started uniformly at the same time, whereas of the nine in sterilized soil two started about two days later, six did not start until at least fourteen days later, and one has not started yet. To quote further:

"The heating of the earth, especially to the low temperature of 82°, can not have appreciably affected its chemical composition, and, indeed, the starting of a tree into growth is independent of nourishment supplied to it, as is shown by the behavior of trees in sand; the only alteration produced in the soil by the heating must have been an alteration in the living organisms present in it. That bacteria are connected with root action has, of course, been established in certain special cases, but in these the connection consists of the bacteria being the means of augmenting the food supply of the plant; the present case is altogether different, for it appears as if the mere functioning of the roots was dependent on bacterial action. Such a conclusion would be one of far-reaching significance. Of course, the facts require much more examination and confirmation, but, even in their present state, they are sufficiently evident to warrant notification.

"That two out of the nine tree in sterilized soils showed very little retardation in activity is not surprizing, as there were many opportunities for the reinoculation of the soil, the pots containing the trees having been exposed in the open since February 4, and no attempt having been made to sterilize the trees themselves before planting, tho the roots were washed free from soil. The two exceptional trees were in earth which had been heated to the higher temperature; they were two out of six planted under these conditions. It may also be mentioned that heating to the lower temperature does not destroy all soil bacteria, indeed, it may

increase the total bacterial contents; it is probably, therefore, a question of killing some particular bacteria which are connected with root activity."

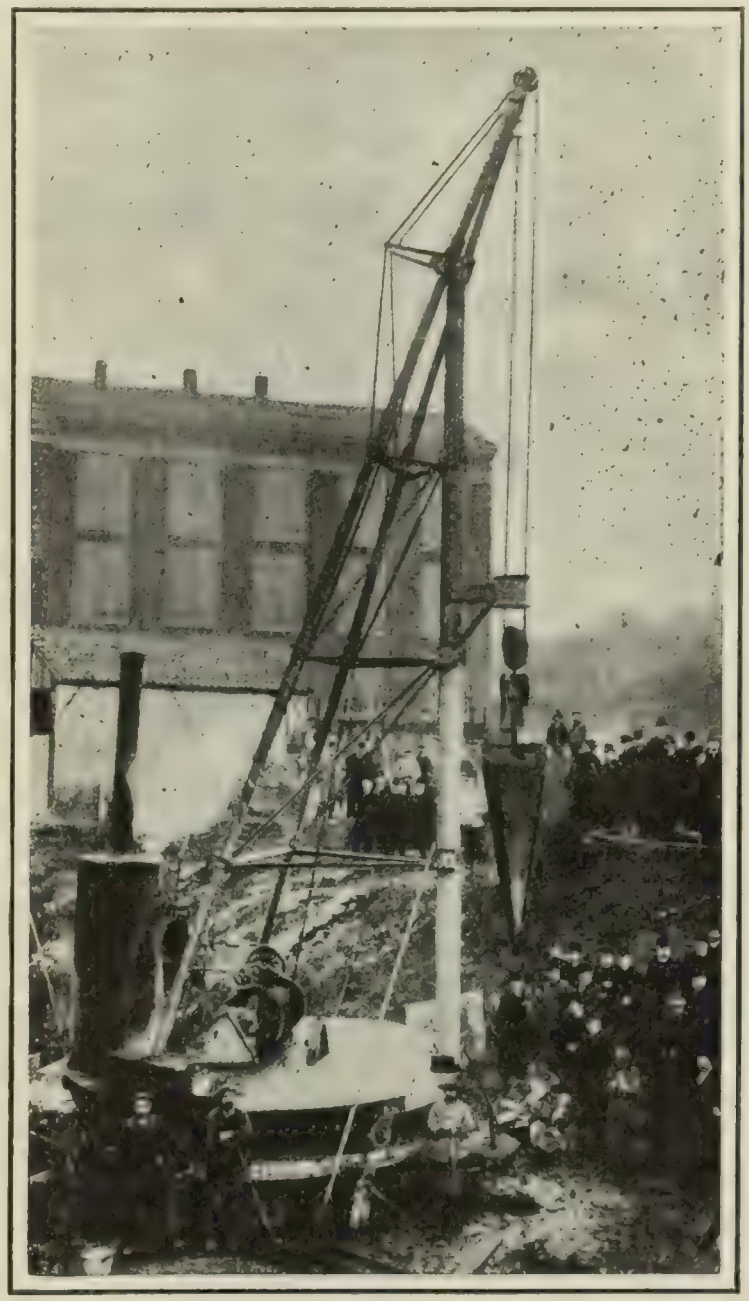
A NEW SYSTEM OF BUILDING FOUNDATIONS

A NEW method of making foundations, originally devised for unstable soils, but now used under all sorts of conditions, is described in *Engineering* (London, June 7). This plan, known as the "compressol" system, has been in use in and about Paris for about seven years. It consists in making holes through the soft soil down to hard pan by means of a tapering ram, which is forced down like a pile-driver, and then filling these holes with stones and rubble in successive layers, each of which is firmly rammed down. The result, it is said, is to produce practically a monolithic block of great strength. Says the writer:

"By reason of the violent ramming down of the rubble, the foundation-piles are made to adhere firmly to the sides of the shaft, and their resistance to lateral stresses is exceedingly great. No ground is removed in the boring of the shafts, and the sides of the latter, being comprest by the operations, acquire great compactness. It is easy to see that a foundation-pile thus formed and resting on a compact stratum can not sink in any way, and will carry heavy loads without collapsing.

"When a compact stratum, on which to rest the base of the foundation-piles, can not be reached at a reasonable depth, these piles offer, nevertheless, an enormous resistance to vertical and lateral stresses, owing to their bearing at a number of points against the sides of the shaft. The piles . . . take roughly the shape of an inverted mushroom-stalk, their base widens out to a diameter of 4 feet to 6 feet according to the density of the soil.

"The system does away with the earthwork of the usual kind, and necessitates no shoring up of excavations, no pumping out, and no ventilation. In foundations where wooden piles would be used, carrying a load of 25 tons, one 'compressol' pile would suffice where five or six wooden ones would have to be driven."



THE "COMPRESSOL" FOUNDATION MACHINE.

When the operation is performed in wet earth, clay is introduced into the hole, from time to time, to make the sides water-tight. When the ground is covered by water, a light system of sheet-piling is built around the site, and the enclosure is filled in with earth, which expels the water so far that a kind of platform is obtained, upon which the machine may be erected. In all cases conglomerate piles are obtained that have a wide bearing surface upon the ground, the diameter being proportional to the intensity of the ramming. To quote further:

"These piles transfer directly to the ground the pressure which the structure exerts upon them. The operations are repeated as many times as need be, in order to obtain a succession of strong piles. It is possible, when working under water, to dispense with the ordinary sheet-piling structure by substituting for it a cylinder of concrete, reinforced or not. The cylinder is let into the bed of the river, so as to emerge above the water-level, and the water it contains is removed by pumps placed upon a pontoon. Then after the shaft has been sunk, it may be filled in as above described, the concrete cylinder being filled up afterward."

SAVING OF WASTE RUBBER—With the great recent increase in the use of India rubber the utilization of the waste has become of great importance. The problem has been treated by Walter E. Reid, in a paper read before the Liverpool Section of the Society of Chemical Industry and reviewed in *Engineering* (London, June). The world's rubber production of last year Mr. Reid estimates at 68,000 tons, 15,000 tons more than five years ago. The bulk of this, he says, is of fair quality, and if the rubber were left in that state the quality of waste rubber should also be high. But the manufacturer adds many ingredients for special purposes, and these not only do not improve the durability of the rubber, but are difficult to remove in the recovery processes.

Last year a promising process was brought out by A. Tixier in France, about which Mr. Reid was able to say something from his own observations. Tixier observed that vulcanized rubber was soluble in terpinol. After digesting waste rubber in this liquid at a high temperature, he agitated the solution with benzene, to remove impurities. The benzene was then distilled off, and the rubber precipitated by alcohol or acetone. To quote further:

"The recovered rubber was very viscid, could be mixt with minerals and be vulcanized, and resembled the natural product more than any Mr. Reid had seen; it was chemically very inert, owing probably to the circumstance that the resinous substances were eliminated in the Tixier process. The ordinary rubber substitutes, it must be borne in mind, can not be vulcanized, and can only be worked together with rubber. The process was worked on a commercial, and apparently paying, scale in France; but time alone could, of course, decide whether this solution of the problem would prove a lasting success."

SCIENCE BREVITIES

AN egg-shell is used as an incandescent mantle with the acetylene flame by Emile Louis André, who has patented his idea in France, says *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York). "He uses an egg-shell, literally an egg-shell, as an incandescent mantle for acetylene flames. It does not shatter or break, he says, and it gives a pleasant soft light. All the preparation that is needful is to make a hole at each end of the shell, and to put the shell in position with the burner inside. The burner head throws out lateral flames which impinge on the interior of the egg-shell."

"THE Medical Society of Athens," says *The Medical Record* (New York, June 15), "in the endeavor to assist in the formation of a system of classical Greek medical nomenclature, . . . has appointed a committee of which Prof. S. Mangnasis chairman, entrusting this committee with the collection of the classical Greek denominations to be proposed as substitutes for irregular terms newly introduced into medical literature and in use here in Greece and in foreign lands. Dr. Achilles Rose of this city has been unanimously elected a member of this committee."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

BUSINESS MEN AND MISSIONS

THE American laymen's movement of systematized, business-like supervision of missions is said to be the first movement within at least the last two hundred years in which men of the whole English-speaking world have joined together for a Christian purpose. Mr. William J. Schieffelin and Mr. J. Campbell White, two of the deputies from America, have returned from the conferences recently-held in England, and report that at the last meeting held in London, which was attended by more than a thousand men, it was decided by vote to organize a committee of one hundred laymen to carry on the missionary movement in England and Ireland, and it was announced shortly afterward that enough money had already been raised to pay the salary of a permanent secretary for this committee. The American committee of laymen were invited to cross the Atlantic and explain the new system of cooperation which is bringing working Christians together in America. Meetings were held in various cities of England and in Edinburgh. As described by the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*:

"At the conferences and public meetings Mr. Alfred E. Marling is ordinarily the first among the delegates to talk about missions from the point of view of a business man, and to show the disadvantages of the present system of divided councils and lack of organization. Mr. William Jay Schieffelin usually follows him, and gives an account of the origin and progress of the lay movement in America, which has received the support of all the Protestant organizations. Mr. J. Campbell White is the statistician, who has the facts of mission work at his fingers' ends and makes a convincing demonstration of the necessity for united action if the results are to be immeasurably enlarged. Mr. Silas McBee, editor of *The Churchman* and chairman of the delegation, invariably sums up the case in an incisive and earnest speech, in the course of which he reads an eloquent letter from Secretary Root in support of the movement. In the London conferences and meetings the Canadian delegates, Professor Hoyles, of Toronto, and Mr. Woods, have also taken an active part. These American and Canadian laymen, speaking with business-like directness and broad-minded tolerance, have shown how much can be accomplished by laymen in supervising mission work with practical intelligence and in increasing the interest of all religious denominations in it."

Captain Mahan, a member of the American committee, unable to be present, wrote a letter asserting "that in the activities of the mission-field, where they are brought face to face with alien conditions, Christians will ultimately find the solution of the worst of their home problems—namely, their corporate separateness from one another—and be brought together in the single supreme purpose of common, concerted action." This purpose of the movement is further elaborated in these words:

"The contributions to mission work abroad, outside the Roman-Catholic communion, amount to $21,800,000, of which 85 per cent is drawn from England, America, and Canada. This may be an insignificant sum in comparison with the magnitude of the field, but it is an investment sufficiently large to require prudent supervision by business men. If laymen can have the guaranty of energetic, experienced men that the money is not wasted, that missionaries are not idlers supported in luxury, and that the work is efficiently managed, there will be an immediate increase of the receipts. That is the practical method in which the American laymen have presented the case, and they have explained how easy it has been to obtain thirty-eight volunteers as experts for the investigation of foreign-mission work, especially in the Far East, at their own expense, and how important it is to issue a call for the services of another hundred. So long as the work is conducted by missionary societies on denominational lines, there will be well-grounded suspicions that a large share of the capital invested is expended in emphasizing differences of theological views and ecclesiastical organization. The laymen's movement begins with concerted action on common lines, and must end with concentration of effort, the introduction of systematic organization, and the prevention of unnecessary waste."

The American investigators, it is asserted, will visit this year Japan, China, Korea, India, the Philippines, Africa, Arabia, and Turkey, traveling in groups and studying in detail the missionary work now in progress throughout the non-Christian world. Further:

"Their reports will be published early next year, and can not fail to be helpful in interesting laymen of all religious denominations in the evangelization of the world. It is a preliminary campaign of education conducted by business men at their own expense, and when it is closed it may be possible to devise a comprehensive plan of operations for future work. It does not involve the creation of a new missionary board, nor any interference with administrative organizations already in existence. It implies sympathetic cooperation among all Protestant communions for a common end, and denotes a close approach to church unity."

RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES

THE religious situation in the Philippines, from the Catholic viewpoint, has been pictured for American readers by Archbishop Harty, now in this country on a visit. The Most Rev. J. J Harty was appointed Archbishop of Manila three years ago, and during his incumbency he has administered 300,000 confirmations in his diocese. This large number, it is explained in *The Catholic Mirror* (Baltimore), is perhaps due to the fact that confirmations had not been administered in the country districts for many years prior to his arrival. By means of the ecclesiastical census instituted by the old Spanish missionaries it is ascertained that there are now 7,000,000 Christians in the archipelago. Some other facts concerning the Catholic Church in the Philippines are given in *The Mirror* as follows:

"The idea that the church in the Philippines is rich is pure fiction. The church had been rich in lands, and these lands were productive and gave results, but for ten years no revenue has been received from any of them, and the result is poverty on the part of the church. Under the old régime the Spanish Government paid for the support of the clergy. This, of course, has been withdrawn, and the clergy are dependent on the voluntary contributions of the people. The people had not been accustomed to support the clergy directly; they supported them indirectly through the taxation system. The direct contributions are now a hardship to them, the support which they give to the church is very meager, and the priests are in extreme poverty.

"There are 400 priests in the diocese of Manila; 120 priests in the diocese of Jaro; 110 in the diocese of Vigan; 250 in the diocese of Cebu, and 160 in the diocese of Nueva Caceres. In the United States we have 14,000,000 Catholics, with 14 archbishops, 90 bishops, and 15,000 priests. In the Philippine Islands we have 7,000,000 Catholics, just 50 per cent. of those in America, and we have 1 archbishop, 5 bishops, and 1,040 priests. The striking contrast in these figures shows without comment how much remains to be done."

Of the seminary which the Archbishop established for the education of young Filipinos for the ministry we read these statements:

"A twelve-year course is arranged, under the nine Jesuit fathers who form the faculty. Methods of agriculture—the best ways of treating the soil, the character of the soil, the value of seeds, and kindred subjects—form a special department of instruction, added to the classical course and the courses in physics, philosophy, theology, and Scripture which we offer.

"There are 206 students in the seminary. I find vocations abundant, and if I had the means I could have 1,000 young men studying for the priesthood. But we can support only a limited

number. At the present time 30 of these young men are able to pay their own expenses. The balance are wards of the church, because their families have become impoverished. I have selected them with reference to their families, to their physical equipment, to their mental capacity, and, lastly, a consideration which is most important of all, with reference to their inclination to the priesthood."

A high tribute is paid the Filipino for his simplicity, his devotion, his eagerness for advancement; nor is he lacking in virtue, as we read herewith:

"The people are as good as they are bright and clever. The women are remarkably pure. The men, young and old, possess remarkable self-control. Only those who have lived in the East can realize what this means. Such of the church edifices as we have priests for can not hold the people who wish to attend divine service. This is why we need outside clergy and must continue to need them until the native clergy whom we are preparing are ready."

A Protestant view of the Filipinos, printed in *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg, June 13), sees the native in another light. Charges of immorality are brought against the leading citizens and also against the Filipino friars. As a means of correcting these evils, the writer, Rev. Howard A. Johnston, D.D., pleads for the establishment of the Young Men's Christian Association:

"If the Young Men's Christian Association is needed anywhere on earth, it is needed especially in the city of Manila and the principal cities in the provinces, such as Iloilo and Cebu. The gymnasium, the bowling, the games, the library, available every night in the week, afford attractions such as the usual church plant does not furnish. The Association is the arm of the United Protestant Church doing this greatly needed work wherever it has been able to go. The work of the International Committee has been undertaken in cities in Asia only in answer to the urgent pleas of the missionaries on the ground, who are not able to carry on that special form of Christian service. . . . Oh, that our American men of wealth might have a glimpse of the tragedy which is being daily enacted in this metropolis of our American possessions! Whatever opinion one may have as to the desirability of our maintaining this occupation, so far as our own convenience is concerned, no fair-minded man can fail to see that a blessing is brought thereby to these people. And our American young men are the main factors in the work. But hundreds of them are yielding to the terrible temptations which entice them. An adequately equipped Association building, with bachelor dormitories for several hundred young men, such as the best buildings in New York City furnish, would be the means of saving many here, as they are at home."

Courtesy of "The Independent," New York.

ARCHBISHOP HARTY,

Of the diocese of Manila, who tells us there are half as many Catholics in the Philippines as in the United States.

The writer adds a general mention of the Protestant forces to be found in these islands:

"These are the Baptist, Christian (Disciple), Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, and United Brethren. These formed in the year 1900 the Evangelical Union, assigning definite territories as fields of operation for the various denominations, so that there is very little overlapping of fields of labor. This manifestly is as it should be everywhere. There is a very sympathetic relation between the missionary bodies, and phases of cooperation in union service are developed among them. The total Protestant membership in the islands is something over fifteen thousand souls, not yet ready to be received into full membership."

CREDIBLE SUPERNATURALISM

SUCH apparently supernatural occurrences as "speaking with tongues," trances, and healing of diseases have been widely reported in connection with religious revivals in India and parts of the United States. Some account of those occurring in our own country was given in our issue of March 9. The reality of these manifestations, says a writer in *The Watchman* (Boston), "has been very fully attested by persons who would be readily believed regarding other matters." Besides this, with only a few exceptions, he continues, "those in whom these manifestations have appeared have given evidence of sincerity. They are humble, earnest, and devout Christians, and have shown no exceptional tendency to aberration, religious or otherwise; and they have testified that they have acted and spoken only as they were moved by the Holy Spirit." On the general question of the credibility of supernaturalism the writer continues:

"For the last forty years there has been a growing tendency, not only among critics, but among Bible expositors generally, to eliminate the supernatural from the Bible as far as possible. It has been considered to be a gain when any event of Bible history could be accounted for on natural grounds rather than classed as a miracle. Insensibly this tendency has encroached on the life and deeds of Jesus Christ, even among those who hold themselves strictly evangelical. We have never felt the necessity or even the desirability of this tendency. If there is nothing supernatural in the person and life of Jesus, then of course there is no miracle in connection with him. But if the supernatural is admitted in anything, as, for example, in the resurrection of Jesus, there is no reason in trying to eliminate it from any other events of Christ's life. 'From one know all.'

"Now those who deny the miracles of Christ and the apostles, and who say that the speaking with tongues on the day of Pentecost and in the church at Corinth was an illusion in the minds of Paul and the early Christians, have these present-day occurrences to explain. As far as we have been able to learn they can not be denied. What will those who deny the supernatural in Christianity say of them? The healings and trances may possibly be explained on natural grounds, but how will they account for those who speak so as to be understood in languages which they have never learned, and which they can not speak except when, as they assert, they are moved by the Holy Spirit?"

Even if the speaking with tongues be accepted as genuine, the writer goes on to say, "it should be remembered that this is one of the least important of the gifts of the Spirit." Further:

"In the church at Corinth there was a tendency to exalt it unduly, and Paul writes that while he spake with tongues more than all the members of the church, he would rather speak five words with his understanding than ten thousand words in a tongue (1 Cor. xiv. 18). The same tendency to exalt the speaking in tongues as mere wonder is observable now. Whether in Corinth or in Los Angeles, this is hurtful to higher spiritual experiences. Without question Paul was in the right attitude when he charged the Corinthian Christians not to forbid speaking with tongues, which is for a sign to unbelievers, but to desire earnestly to prophesy which is for the edification of Christians. It is unscriptural to make a less important gift of the Spirit the most prominent feature in Christian services. According to Paul, the speaking with tongues is not a gift to be sought, but the gift of telling the Gospel to others that they may be saved, is to be earnestly desired."

A "SHAVIAN" THEOLOGY

THE New Theology movement in England has produced its repeated dozen of "fresh theologies", and among the twelve one finds beside comes from Mr. Bernard Shaw. He proposes a substitute for both old and new theology in a system which exhibits a combination of the doctrine of evolution and Mr. Shaw's favorite Nietzschean principle of a "life-force." His views, first promulgated before an audience in Kensington Town Hall, London, are printed in The Christian Commonwealth (London), Mr. Campbell's own organ. Mr. Albert Dawson, in commenting upon Mr. Shaw, says in the same paper:

"One thing must be said about Mr. Shaw and his creed. He is a genuinely religious man. He is no mere theologian; he is in dead earnest. He has a burning desire to help people to live happier lives. His theory, strange as it may seem to some, is an elevating one, and his whole outlook on life is optimistic."

Mr. Shaw's theory starts with the assertion that the theological world has all along been making the "entirely gratuitous assumption that the force behind the universe is omnipotent." It cannot be proven, he declares, "that that force is at more omnipotent and benevolent." Such a belief involves us in the following "Shavian" paradox:

"If omnipotent, why did it create us? If there are three orders of existence—man as we know him, the angels higher than man, and God higher than the angels—why did God first create something lower than himself, the angels, and then actually create something lower than the angels, man? I can not believe in a god who would do that. If I were God, I should try to create something higher than myself, and then something higher than that; so that, beginning with a god the highest thing in creation, I should end with a god the lowest thing in creation. This is the conception you must get into your head if you are to be free from the horrible old idea that all the cruelty in the world is the work of an omnipotent God, who if he liked could have left the cruelty out of creation, who instead of creating us—— Just think about yourselves, ladies and gentlemen. I do not want to be unsymphematic, but can you conceive God deliberately creating you if he could have created anything better?"

Somehow or other it is necessary to understand, if we take Mr. Shaw as our theological guide, "that there is at the back of the universe a will, a life-force." God can not be thought of as a person, that is, not by Shaw. "You have to think of him as a great purpose, a great will, and, furthermore, you have to think of him as engaged in a continual struggle to produce something higher and higher." The method of this "Shavian" deity is elaborated in these words:

"Now conceive of the force behind the universe as a bodiless, impotent force, having no executive power of its own, wanting instruments, something to carry out its will in the world, making all manner of experiments, creating reptiles, birds, animals, trying one thing after another, rising higher and higher in the scale of organism, and finally producing man; and then inspiring that man, putting his will into him, getting him to carry out his purpose, saying to him, Remember, you are not here merely to look after yourself. I have made your hand to do my work, I have made your brain, and I want you to work with that and try to find out the purpose of the universe, and when one instrument is worn out, I will make another, and another, always more and more intelligent and effective. The difficulty is that so many of the earlier efforts of this world-force—e.g., the tiger—remain, and the corresponding lower or more old man exists in the human being himself as the result of earlier experiments, so that there are certain organs in your body which are perishing away and are of no use, and actually interfere with your later organs."

There you have, as it seems to Mr. Shaw, "the explanation of that great riddle which used to puzzle people—evil and pain."

"Numberless things which are at present hurting and maiming us in our own organism have got to be evolved out of that organism, and the process is painful. The effect of the whole evolutionary process is to realize God, that is to say, instead of the old notion that creation began with a god, a personal being, who, being perfect, created something lower than himself, the aim of the New Theology is to turn that process the other way, and to conceive of the force behind the universe as working up through imperfection and mistake to a perfect, organized being, having the power of fulfilling its highest purposes. In a sense there is no god as yet achieved, but there is that force at work making god, struggling through us to become an actual organized existence, enjoying what to many of us is the greatest conceivable ecstasy, the ecstasy of a brain, an intelligence, actually conscious of the whole, and with executive force capable of guiding it to a perfectly benevolent and harmonious end. That is what we are working to. When you are asked, 'Where is God? Who is God?' stand up and say, 'I am God, and here is God,' not as yet completed, but still advancing toward completion, just in so much as I am working for the purpose of the universe, working for the good of the whole of society and the whole world, instead of merely looking after my personal ends. In that way we get rid of the old contradiction, we begin to perceive that the evil of the world is a thing that will finally be evolved out of the world; that it was not brought into the world by malice and cruelty, but by an entirely benevolent designer that had not as yet discovered how to carry out its benevolent intention. In that way I think we may turn toward the future with greater hope."

THE CATHOLIC VIEW OF SPIRITISM

MR. J. GODFREY RAUPERT, an English convert to the Roman-Catholic faith, is at present in America on behalf of a London charity and incidentally giving lectures on the subject of Spiritism. The New York *Catholic News*, in a recent issue, says that "the Roman authorities, ever alive to dangers to the faith, have asked Mr. Raupert to give lectures wherever possible in his present tour on the relations between the new facts and orthodox religious belief." At the time of his first lecture in New York, some weeks since, certain sensational accounts of Mr. Raupert's views were printed in the secular press and promptly repudiated both by him and by Catholic leaders. The following statements printed in *The Catholic Fortnightly Review* (Techny, Ill., June 15) may presumably be taken as authoritatively expressing what Mr. Raupert believes and what the church at large accepts:

"Mr. Raupert. . . . from his own personal experience and the testimony of eminent authorities, is firmly convinced that the independence and objectivity of many spiritistic 'materializations' or apparitions is beyond all reasonable doubt; that occasionally, at least, knowledge is conveyed by them and information given which could not, by any possible stretch of the imagination, have been normally acquired or absorbed by either the conscious or what is called the subconscious mind of the medium; that there must be truth in the spiritistic theory—taking this term in the narrower and conventional sense—which holds that the intelligences that manifest themselves are the souls of departed human persons; and that, finally, these spirits, masquerading under the guise of every virtue, are keenly intent upon working the moral and physical ruin of their victims; that, finally, the 'creed' they propagate denies the divinity of Christ and contradicts the teaching of his church on a number of essential points."

The Review cites a story of a conversion through spiritism, which, it says, "would seem to show that the spirits invoked by mediums are not all wicked, but that God sometimes permits a soul from purgatory to answer the summons of one who is an honest seeker after truth, just as he permits the holy souls to go unsought on messages of mercy to those on earth." We read these concluding words:

"While we must, therefore, beware of indiscriminate condemnation of all who practise spiritism, it remains true, nevertheless, that spiritism belongs to the domain in which the Prince of Darkness holds sway, and Catholics are obliged, at the peril of their salvation, to abstain from invoking the spirits of the dead, whether good or bad. This positive commandment binds not only Catholics, but all who accept the Bible as the Word of God."

LETTERS AND ART

A PUBLIC-SCHOOL EVIL

DISCONTENT with the public-school system has crystallized into a war-cry for "neighborhood schools." This war-cry is raised by the friends and not the enemies of the public school, who believe that "concentration" has reached a limit in schools as well as in other departments of civic activity. Boston has had the subject brought to its attention by observing that over 30,000 of its children—something more than one-third of its school population—are receiving their education in private schools. Various causes for this state of things are adduced, among them being the obvious ones of religious affiliation and the desire for exclusiveness. Boston, however, is noted for her pride in her public-school system; yet its inherent defects have contributed not only to the growth of private schools, we are informed by the Boston *Transcript* (June 13), but to the exodus of people to the suburbs, where the school problem is more easily solved. What applies to Boston may very probably be true of most large centers of population. Says the writer in *The Transcript:*

"There is among parents a growing dread of the big public school, where little children are herded together by the hundreds. Nor is this merely of the mama's-darling kind. It obtains among sensible people, who desire the best possible in the way of education for their children. They do not want them to be molly-coddled or to grow up to be little snobs. But they are positively afraid of the big school for little children. They are afraid of it physically, mentally, and morally."

Some of the reasons for this fear of the public schools are thus stated:

"For the last twenty-five years we have been building them bigger and bigger. Long ago and less a school-building that would accommodate five hundred pupils was a wonder. Now it is an insignificant affair. We aim at crowding two and three thousand little tots together into the same building, which is, in consequence, just so much farther from their homes, besides increasing all the other difficulties, as the square of the added numbers. . . . . .

"The big school is the very breeding-place of machine methods and red tape. It can handle its numbers in no other way than by fixt rules that are fatal to high educational ideals.

"Suppose that we were to try the same thing in higher institutions, how would it work?

"The mere physical effects of the conglomeration are serious.

"'Man is gregarious.' Possibly; but he is not a gregarious beast. Too much actual physical contact is not good for him. Children, like trees, need plenty of air about their roots. Life six hours a day and five days a week in a building inhabited by several thousand other children and occupying a bare quarter of an acre of ground is opposed to good hygiene."

Morally as well as physically, the writer points out, the system has its drawbacks. But granting that these problems could be solved, there still remains, it is further asserted, "the tremendous difficulty of giving any kind of elasticity to a system so heavily handicapped by unfortunate conditions. The tyranny of the rule of the majority seldom takes on a form more aggravating than in the adaptation of the work of a schoolroom to the prevailing type of the scholars present." The huge public school with its elaborate machinery modeled on the city-hall pattern "is not a credit to the intelligence of the community," says this writer, "and the rapid growth of private schools marks a revolt against—not the public-school idea—but the kind of public school that we are furnishing." The remedy is to be found in the example set by other public utilities—"an administrative center with outlying substations." This movement, when it reaches the schools, will voice itself in the demand for "neighborhood schools," which, this writer thinks, would stem the growing tide of discontent. He adds:

"Small neighborhood districts possess greater homogeneity of population, and that is a great gain from the teaching as well as from the social standpoint. Municipalities are prone to an excess fondness for huge buildings. It gratifies the pride of the citizen to look up at masses of masonry and say, 'This is what we do for education.'"

MISREPRESENTING JAPAN

FROM Japan come further protests against misrepresentation in Western fiction. Mr. John Luther Long is another conspicuous example, says a writer in *The Japan Weekly Chronicle* (Kobé, May 30), "of the ease with which it is possible to achieve in America and Europe a reputation for precise information about the Japanese character, without knowing a thing about the subject, provided only a writer lays on the superlatives with a broad palette-knife, and does not concern himself with the details of careful brushwork." In our issue of April 20 we quoted a charge to much the same effect from *The Japan Weekly Mail* (Yokohama) concerning Lafcadio Hearn. Without attempting to assert that Mr. Long has never visited Japan, the *Chronicle* thinks it "quite safe to say" that his residence can not have been long enough to justify the words of one critic concerning him, "that since Hearn's death there remains but one man in all the world who is competent to write about Japan." The writer adds:

JOHN LUTHER LONG,
Whose "interpretations of Japanese thought" are termed "the veriest nonsense" by a writer in a Japanese paper.

"The utter worthlessness of this praise, in the eyes of those who really know something of Japan, is found in the fact that well-known authorities, who can not be accused of racial prejudice adverse to the Japanese, deny to Lafcadio Hearn that remarkable insight of the Japanese character which has been bestowed by indiscreet commentators upon his rhapsodies. Hence, if, since Hearn is dead, there is but one living interpreter, and that one is Mr. Long, it is very doubtful praise, to say the least."

Mr. Long's book, "Madame Butterfly," has a value, this writer thinks, only as it presents a moral problem involving Eastern and Western standards. We read:

"In writing of the Japanese people in that book, the author displays his crass ignorance by dressing his heiress, whom he would have his readers believe to be morally pure, as a woman of the 'unfortunate' class, who advertise their calling by their habit. This book received kindly treatment from some reviewers in the East, because of their approval of the way in which the author held up to deserved contempt the brutal, selfish hero, *Lieutenant Pinkerton*, who, merely to gratify his animal passion, led the Japanese heroine to believe she was something more to him than a plaything; and because of the manly scorn of the better part of the foreign community as voiced by the American Consul in his

—— *Pinkerton*, and all such as he!' The condemnation of the almost equal brutality of *Mrs. Pinkerton*, who had the impossible audacity to try to get the Japanese mother of her husband's child to accompany her to America to be the baby's nurse, won approbation; but that the book was seriously intended as a study of Japanese character, never for one moment entered the brain of an Eastern reader. In 'The Way [Darling?] of the Gods,' Long's last 'study of Japanese character,' he has shown himself to be as ignorant as it is possible for any one to do."

What in the West is called Mr. Long's "interpretation of Japanese thought" this Japanese paper terms "the veriest nonsense," and adds this unflattering estimate of Western gullibility:

"Yet, it seems to be just the sort of mental pabulum that the students of Japanese thought in the West demand. Their error may be pointed out to them, but the reply will always be: 'We may be wrong, from your point of view, still that is the way we wish to think of the Japanese.' It has been truly said, and said very often, that Japan suffers more at the hands of her would-be friends than from her avowed enemies."

FAMOUS FRIENDS OF ELLEN TERRY

TWO at least of the pictures painted by the famous English artist, George Frederick Watts, represent the face of Ellen Terry. They are the well-known picture of the young Sir Galahad, and a less-known picture named "The Sisters." Authority for the first statement is to be found in the recent "Life of Ellen Terry" by Christopher St. John, while Miss Terry herself declares the second fact in her reminiscences published in *McClure's Magazine* (July). Her marriage to Mr. Watts occurred, she says, in 1864, when she was "not quite sixteen" and he forty-seven. Since the publication of the July *McClure's* it has been announced that the reminiscences will be discontinued because much of the matter had previously been printed in *The New Review* (London, 1891). The story of the marriage is, however, now told for the first time. Her life with Mr. Watts is described in these words:

GEORGE FREDERICK WATTS,
Who in middle age became the husband of Ellen Terry.

"I was happy, because my face was the type which the great artist who married me loved to paint. I remember sitting to him in shining armor for hours and hours and never realizing that it was heavy until I fainted!

"Little Holland House, where Mr. Watts lived, seemed to me a paradise, where only beautiful things were allowed to come. All the women were graceful, and all the men were gifted. The trio of sisters—Mrs. Prinsep (mother of the painter), Lady Somers, and Mrs. Cameron, who was the pioneer in artistic photography as we know it to-day—were known as Beauty, Dash, and Talent. There were two more beautiful sisters, Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Dalrymple. There were Gladstone and Disraeli. There was Browning. At Freshwater, where I went soon after my marriage, I first met Tennyson."

With an apologetic air, as fearing to seem an "impostor" in writing down such great names, Miss Terry adds: "Such names are bound to raise high anticipations, and my recollections of the men to whom some of the names belong are so very humble!" That she was, nevertheless, a shrewd observer is to be seen in what she adds:

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SIR GALAHAD.
From the painting by George Frederick Watts.
Another picture for which Miss Terry was the model.

"Mr. Gladstone seemed to me like a suppressed volcano. His face was pale—calm, but the calm was the calm of the gray crust of Etna. To look into the piercing dark eyes was like having a glimpse into the red-hot crater beneath. Years later, when I met him again at the Lyceum and became better acquainted with him, this impression of a volcano at rest again struck me. Of Disraeli I carried away even a scantier impression. I remember that he wore a blue tie, a brighter blue tie than most men would dare to wear, and his straggling curls shook as he walked. He looked the great Jew before everything. But 'there is the noble Jew,' as George Meredith writes somewhere, 'as well as the bestial Gentile.' When I first saw Henry Irving drest as *Shylock*, my thoughts flew back to the garden-party at Little Holland House, and Disraeli. I know I must have admired him greatly, for the only other time I ever saw him he was walking in Piccadilly, and I crossed the road just to get a good look at him. I even went the length of bumping into him on purpose. He took off his hat, muttered, 'I beg your pardon,' and passed on, not recognizing me, of course; but I had had my look into his eyes. They were very quiet eyes and didn't open wide.

"I love Disraeli's novels—like his tie, brighter in color than any one else's. It was 'Venetia' which first made me see the real Lord Byron, the real Lady Byron, too. In 'Tancred' I recall a description of a family of strolling players which seems to me more like the real thing than anything else of the kind in fiction. It is strange that Dizzy's novels should be neglected. Can any one with a pictorial sense fail to be delighted by their pageantry? Disraeli was a heaven-born artist, who, like so many of his race, on the stage, in music, and elsewhere, seems to have had an unerring instinct for the things which the Gentile only acquires by labor and training. The world he shows us in his novels is big and swelling, but only to a hasty judgment is it hollow. . . . . .

"In the evenings I went walking with Tennyson over the fields, and he would point out to me the differences in the flight of different birds, and tell me to watch their solid phalanxes turning against the sunset—the compact wedge suddenly narrowing sharply into

a thin line. He taught me to recognize the barks of trees and to call wild flowers by their names. He picked me the first bit of pimpernel I ever noticed. Always I was quite at ease with him. He was so wonderfully simple.

"A hat that I wore at Freshwater suddenly comes to my remembrance. It was a brown straw mushroom with a dull red feather round it. It was tied under my chin, and I still had my hair down.

"It was easy enough to me to believe that Tennyson was a poet. He showed it in everything, altho he was entirely free from any assumption of the poetical rôle. That Browning, with his carefully brushed hat, smart coat, and free society manners, was a poet, always seemed to me far more incomprehensible than his poetry, which I think most people would have taken straightforwardly and read with a fair amount of ease if certain enthusiasts had not founded societies for making his crooked places plain and (to me) his plain places very crooked. These societies have terrorized the ordinary reader into leaving Browning alone. The same thing has been tried with Shakespeare, but fortunately the experiment in this case has proved less successful. Coroners' inquests by learned societies can't make Shakespeare a dead man."

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"THE SISTERS."

From the painting by George Frederick Watts.

Representing Kate and Ellen Terry at the time the latter was the wife of the great English painter.

Returning to the period of her married life with Watts, Miss Terry confesses that during that time she "never had one single pang of regret for the theater." Her new life she worshiped "because of its beauty." Its brief duration has had many explanations, all doubtless apocryphal, as such stories go. The future biographer is given a wise hint in these words:

"'The marriage was not a happy one,' they will probably say after my death, and I forestall them by saying that it in many ways was very happy indeed. What bitterness there was effaced itself in a very remarkable way.

"I saw Mr. Watts but once face to face after the separation. We met in the street at Brighton, and he told me that I had grown! I was never to speak to him again. But years later, after I had appeared at the Lyceum and had made some success in the world, I was in the garden of a house which adjoined Mr. Watts's new Little Holland House, and he, in his garden, saw me through the hedge. It was then that I received from him the first letter that I had had for years. In this letter he told me that he had watched my success with eager interest, and asked me to shake hands with him in spirit. 'What success I may have,' he wrote, 'will be very incomplete and unsatisfactory if you can not do what I have long been hesitating to ask. If you can not, keep silence. If you can, one word "Yes," will be enough.'

"I answered simply, 'Yes.'

"After that he wrote to me again, and for two or three years we corresponded, but I never came into personal contact with him.

"As the past is now to me like a story in a book that I once read, I can speak of it easily. But if by doing so I thought that I might give pain or embarrassment to any one else, I should be silent about this long-forgotten time. After careful consideration it does not seem to me that it can be either indiscreet or injurious to let it be known that the great artist honored and appreciated my efforts and strife in my art; that this great man could not rid himself of the pain of feeling that he 'had spoiled my life' (a chivalrous assumption of blame for what was, I think, a natural, almost inevitable, catastrophe), and that long after all personal relation had been broken off, he wrote to me gently, kindly—as sympathetically ignoring the strangeness of the position, as if, to use his own expression, 'we stood face to face on the brink of a universal grave.'

"When this tender kindness was established between us, he sent me a portrait-head that he had done of me when I was his wife. I think it a very beautiful picture. He did not touch it except to mend the edges, thinking it better not to try to improve it by the work of another time.

"In one of these letters he writes that 'there is nothing in all this that the world might not know. Surely the world is always the better for having a little truth instead of a great deal of idle inaccuracy and falsehood. That is my justification for publishing this, if justification be needed.

"If I did not fulfil his too high prophecy that 'in addition to your artistic eminence, I feel that you will achieve a solid social position, make yourself a great woman, and take a noble place in the history of your time,' I was the better for his having made it."

WHERE FAME HAS PASSED MERIT BY

ANOTHER English novelist, who, like George Gissing, has failed of gaining a wide public but possesses a devoted and discriminating one, is Leonard Merrick. For excellence in form, for "singular shapeliness," Mr. Howells places his novels next after Jane Austen in English fiction and Hawthorne in American, and he can think "of no recent fictionist of his nation who can quite match with Mr. Merrick in that excellence." This novelist's name may be sufficiently unknown in America to warrant saying that he was born in 1864, his father's name being William Miller. The dozen novels and the half-dozen plays that are credited to him in the English edition of "Who's Who" indicate that these have been the chief incidents of his life. It is asserted by Mr. Howells (in *The North American Review*, June 21) that Mr. Merrick was at one time an actor, a fact which perhaps explains why he chooses the particular world that most of his novels deal with—that of the theater. When not representing the lives of actors he is usually depicting the life of authors, and his story, we are told, "is commonly the story of obscure talent struggling to the light in

those very uncertain avenues to distinction and prosperity; and he contrives to vary it only by the different phases of their failure or success, which is always the same sort of failure and success." In the mere choice of his world Merrick is fortunate in falling in with the trend of popular sympathy, as Mr. Howells shows us:

"It is certain that, since fiction ceased to concern itself solely with kings and princes, or even with the nobility and gentry, it has found nothing of such sovereign effect with the reader as the aspirations and adventures of people, the younger the people the better, trying to get past the publisher or the manager into the light of the public square. These at present share the sort of pull which the pirate and the robber, the seducer and the seduced, the pickpocket and the pauper, the bankrupt, the rightful heir, the good and the bad trade-unionist, the muscular Christian, the burglar and the detective, all once enjoyed in turn, and now enjoy no longer, at least with the polite reader; and it ought to be fortunate for Mr. Leonard Merrick that his novels are mainly concerned with them in the hour of their supreme attractiveness. I have, of course, no belief that Mr. Merrick chose them because of their pull; it is much more probable that, in the strange way these things come about, he was chosen by them because of his personal acquaintance with their experiences. It can not be any harm to cast upon a study of his fiction the light of the fact that he has himself been an actor and is an author, and it is scarcely impertinent to conjecture that the material of his fiction, out of which he has shaped its persons and events, is employed at first hand. A much more important fact is that he is always and instinctively artist enough to employ it for the stuff it is, and that he has not attempted, so far as I can make out, to pass off any clay image of his fabric for a statue of pure gold, or even of gilded bronze. No squalor of that world of his is blinked, and we learn to trust him, not perhaps implicitly, for a faithful report of the world he knows so well, but implicitly enough, because he seems to have no question as to his function in regard to it. He is quite as honest as a Latin and a Slav would be in his place, and never as dishonest as another Anglo-Saxon might be."

"The Actor Manager" is the title of what Mr. Howells regards as the best of Merrick's novels. Others that are named are "Quaint Companions," "Worldlings," "A Daughter of the Philistine," and "When Love Flies Out of the Window." There are in these books lovers who go on loving with a constancy which ought to have made for Mr. Merrick a wider public, this writer thinks. We read further:

"Of the two arch-enemies of love, prosperity and adversity, he makes an oftener study of adversity. There is a great deal of grim adversity in his books, which sometimes remains adversity to the end, but also sometimes puts off its frown. It is the more depressing when it becomes or remains the atmosphere of that ambition which seeks fruition in the successes of the theater. If we are to believe him, and somehow Mr. Merrick mostly makes you believe him, the poor creature—susually poor pretty creatures, who are trying to get upon the stage—are almost without number, and certainly outnumber the struggling journalists and authors a hundred to one. The spectacles of their humility and humiliation, of their meek endeavors and cruel defeats, are of such frequent recurrence in his novels and tales that, after a little knowledge of them, one approaches the scene with an expectation of heartache through which nothing short of the masterly dealing with them would support the reader. In the monotony of the event, it is most remarkable how he distinguishes and characterizes the different children of adversity, especially the daughters. They are commonly alike in their adversity, but they are individual in their way of experiencing it. In fact, in an age of intensely feminized fiction, he is one of the first of those who know how to catch the likenesses, to the last fleeting expression, of women; and especially of the women of the theater. Probably, these are not essentially different from other women, but they have an evolution through their environment which no one else seems to have studied so surpassingly well."

Mr. Merrick has perhaps forfeited popularity by declining to provide "the happy ending." "The populace have a right to good endings," Mr. Howells characteristically observes, "but not from everybody; they who love probability have also their rights." Of "The Actor Manager" Mr. Howells remarks that he can "recall no English novel in which the study of temperament and character is carried further or deeper, allowing for what the people are, and there is not a false or mistaken line or color in it." He asks:

"Why, then, is not this masterly novelist a master universally recognized and accepted? That is something I have asked myself more than once, especially in reading the criticisms of his several books, not one of which has lacked the praise of a critic qualified to carry conviction of its merit. Perhaps the secret is that the stories are almost always very unhappy. There is no consolation in their tragedy; they do not even 'raise a noble terror,' such as was once the supposed business of tragedy. Upon the whole, they leave you feeling mean, feeling retroactively capable of the shabby things which have been done in them. Another secret may be that, when the poverty which haunts them is relieved in this case or that, you are left with the sense of the vast poverty still remaining in the world. If a struggler is given a chance to get his breath, the great struggle of life goes on. Yet another secret may be that there is no fine world, no great world, in the books; we scarcely recall a person of title in any of them, and people who like to associate with rich or noble persons when they are 'taken out of themselves' have not so much as the company of one high-born villain or corrupt *grande dame*. Apparently, the glamour of the theater, of authorship, tho undeniable, is not potent enough for the general public. Yet it seems a pity for the general public that it should not read Mr. Merrick's novels; for, tho the honest reviewer would wish to guard the younger reader from knowledge of some of their facts, he would, in proportion to his honesty, wish to affirm the conscience with which the evil of these facts is moralized by their rarely faltering art."

LITERARY ANEMIA

SOME blight of feeling seems to be withering alike our capacity of deep enjoyment and of great production. So remarks a writer in *The Nation* (London), in dismay at the anemic condition of modern literature. "We must go back more than a century," it is asserted, "to find a time so barren as the present of great utterance in verse or prose." In an effort to find some of "the influences of our time adverse to great literature, its production and its enjoyment," only one true answer, according to the writer, can be found. It is this:

"Our incapacity for great passions. The reason for this is not that we live in a scientific, a mechanical age. . . . There is no reason to suppose that the marvelous advances of the physical sciences have encroached upon some limited stock of mental or spiritual energy in the nation. The drive of specialism in all departments of intellectual and practical activity has doubtless had more to do with the paucity of literary and artistic yield. For great literature and art demand the constant presence of the sense of wholeness in life, the universal standard, without which all creative emotion runs into abnormality and preciosity. But why do we appear incapable of great passion seeking expression in literary forms? It is not that the wells of national feeling are running dry, that ease of living and personal security have brought languor and indifference. There is no warrant for such pessimism; our energies of mind and body remain unabated; the zest of life, the keenness of intelligence, the craving for enjoyment flow as strong as ever, but they are dissipated in innumerable shallow channels. It is this dissipation of feeling, this distraction of intelligence, that squander our powers of creation and enjoyment.

"But it is not only by distraction and dissipation that the new life of the nation debars itself from wholesome, sustaining, and ennobling literary food. Literature is required to do a larger national work than it has ever yet been called upon to do. . . . Almost all our past writers, except stage dramatists, have written for the classes in a more or less extended sense; even those who, like Wordsworth, dealt simply and understandingly with the common folk were not writing for them; there has been in England no national poet as Burns is national in Scotland. It is the dawning recognition of this new need and opportunity, involving not only a readjustment of poetic forms and values, but a mighty confidence of vocation, that is giving this marked pause in our literary art."

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GEN. E. P. ALEXANDER. WILLIAM S. DAVIS. FREDERIC HARRISON. MAURICE MAETERLINCK. HOWARD PYLE. ONOTA WATANNA.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Adams, Andy. Reed Anthony, Cowman: An Autobiography. With portrait. 12mo, pp. 384. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Adams is the author of several books treating of cattle-raising in the Southwest. He is an undoubted authority upon this subject. His first book, "The Log of a Cowboy," dealt largely with the trade of the "cow-puncher," the every-day happenings of the trail. The present one takes a much larger view of the subject. It describes the cattleman's business in its relation to the interests of the people—the breeding, buying, and selling, the moving of the herds, the gradual organization of companies to carry on the business on a larger scale, and the ultimate elimination of more or less primitive methods by the newer modern ones which have transformed the industrial and commercial world.

Perhaps the most significant feature of the book is the contrast suggested between the practical, business-like cowman of reality and the more or less romantic cowboy who used to appear in the border stories of a generation ago. Romance in a larger sense, however, is by no means lacking in the volume. In reading these pages, which bear the stamp of downright honesty, the reader feels that he is in contact with the actual history of an important formative period of national industry—a period which, tho outside of the beaten track of history, is not without significance.

Alexander, Gen. E. P. Military Memoirs of a Confederate: A Critical Narrative. With sketch maps by the author. 8vo, pp. xviii–634. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4 net.

The present work is of different type from the usual volume of war memoirs. As indicated in the preface, the author has no intention whatever of celebrating Confederate valor nor of setting forth the skill of Confederate generals. His object is so very different that, so far as we are aware, it stamps his book as unique among military memoirs. That object, he tells us, is "the criticism of each campaign, as one would criticize a game of chess, only to point out the good and bad plays on each side, and the moves which have influenced the result." He avers that this is far from being a grateful task, but insists on its importance for the benefit of general history, and especially for military students and staff officers. It is indeed to this class of readers that the book will be found most interesting; it should, however, appeal as well to the general reader who desires to be informed about the actual facts of the war. As the author reminds us, it is only of recent years—since the publication of the full official reports of both armies in one hundred and thirty-five volumes—that it has been possible to write a book of this character. General Alexander's volume is therefore the first expert criticism of the campaign of the Civil War by an actual participant. Of the author's capacity for his task there can be little doubt. General Alexander served as chief of artillery under Lee and Longstreet, is a West-Point graduate, and is recognized as a man of high attainments.

Not the least interesting of his brilliant surveys of the five years of conflict are his conclusions, set forth in the beginning of the volume, as to the results and lessons of the war. While maintaining his loyalty to the principle which inspired the heroic defenders of the Lost Cause, he acknowledges that events, seen in retrospect, have assumed a very different phase. He declares his conviction that what was once struggled for so desperately now seems no longer desirable. Indeed, events have shown that it would have proved "only a curse." Had the Southern cause succeeded, he avers, divergent interests must have separated the States into several groups, the divided nationalities would have been unable to command foreign credit, and would have been at the mercy of a strong foreign enemy. It is a striking and impressive tribute that this Confederate soldier pays to the Union.

General Alexander's critical history of the war includes all the great engagements from Bull Run to Appomattox. It is an exceedingly clear and impartial narrative, and is perfectly intelligible to the lay reader. A large amount of entirely new matter is introduced, and many important events are set forth in a new light. The book is likely to take a prominent place among the authoritative records of the Civil War.

As the Hague Ordains. Journal of a Russian Prisoner's Wife in Japan. Illustrated. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50 net.

Bielschowsky, Albert. The Life of Goethe. Vol. 2. Illustrated. 8mo, pp. xi–454. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

Birdseye, Clarence F. Individual Training in Our Colleges. 12mo, pp. xxvi–434. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

Butler, Nicholas Murray. True and False Democracy. 12mo, pp. ix–111. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1 net.

Crawshaw, William H., A.M. [Professor of English Literature in Colgate University]. The Making of English Literature. Numerous illustrations. 12mo, pp. 474. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

Many treatises on the subject of English literature have been published during recent years, some of mediocre quality, others of attractive style and marking an advance in methods of treatment. The present work is one of the most satisfactory of compendiums. It is conceived on new lines and in many respects is better adapted for the student and general reader than any treatise of the kind that we can recall. The general plan is an admirable one. The author has avoided direct and separate discussion of general English history, and has sought to concentrate attention upon great literary works, personalities, and movements. The historical background is rather suggested and implied than directly indicated. Even biographical detail has been selected with a view to its direct relation to literature. The book bears strong evidence of the influence which Taine has exercised upon contemporaneous literary history and criticism.

Dalpyn, Edgar. One with the Eternal. 16mo, pp. 71. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 35 cents net.

Davis, William Stearns. A Victor of Salamis. 12mo, pp. 450. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Deeping, Warwick. A Woman's War. 12mo, pp. 354. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50 net.

During, Stella M. Disinherited. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 391. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Fisk, May Isabel. The Talking Woman. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. v–167. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25 net.

Fiske, John. Essays, Historical and Literary. Portrait. New edition. Two volumes in one. 8vo, pp. 316. New York: The Macmillan Co. $3 net.

Fitch, Clyde. The Truth. 16mo, pp. xiii–237. New York: The Macmillan Co. 75 cents net.

Griffith, J. P. Crozer, M.D. The Care of the Baby. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 455. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co. $1.50 net.

Harrison, Frederic. The Creed of a Layman. 12mo, pp. 395. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Haynes, Artemas Jean. Social and Religious Ideals. 16mo, pp. xii–168. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

Howe, Frederic C. The British City. 12mo, pp. xvi–370. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

Hoyt, William Henry, A.M. The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. xiii–284. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Hubbard, Elbert. White Hyacinths. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 51. East Aurora, N. Y.: The Roycrofters.

Kent, Charles Foster. Israel's Laws and Legal Precedents. Illustrated. 8mo, pp. xxxv–301. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.75 net.

Machen, Arthur. The Hill of Dreams. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 309. Boston: Dana Estes & Co.

Mackail, J. W. Select Epigrams from the Greek Anthology. 16mo, pp. 175. London: Longmans, Green & Co. $1 net.

Macleod, Fiona. The Sin Eater. 16mo, pp. 180. Pharais. 12mo, pp. xi–144. New York: Duffield & Co.

McCarthy, Justin Huntly. Needles and Pins. 12mo, pp. 371. New York; London: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Maeterlinck, Maurice. The Measure of the Hours. 12mo, pp. 371. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.40 net.

Mathews, Shailer. The Church and the Changing Order. 12mo, pp. viii–255. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Maynadier, Howard. The Arthur of the English Poets. 12mo, pp. ix–454. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

The purpose of Mr. Maynadier's book is to trace Arthurian legends to their sources, to tell more fully of their origin and growth, and to keep more closely to English countries than MacCallum had done. The new book has grown from a course of lectures delivered at Harvard University and Radcliffe College in 1900. It is in general a work of original research and is a contribution of value to one of the most interesting departments of English literature.

Mr. Maynadier has not sought to advance new theories regarding the origin and development of the legends. His purpose, rather, has been to select what seemed to him the sanest opinions held by students of medieval literature upon the Round-Table stories, and to present them clearly and simply. The legends are regarded by Mr. Maynadier as one of the most notable manifestations in the history of English literature. For the last hundred and thirty years the Round-Table epic has been one of the chief sources of inspiration for poets, painters, and musicians. The author examines the sources of Arthur's immense literary fame and sets forth the divergent views of various contemporary scholars. Separate chapters deal with Lancelot, Tristram and Iseult, and the Holy Grail.

Michael, Helen Abbott. Studies in Plant and Organic Chemistry, and Literary Papers. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 423. Cambridge: The Riverside Press. $2.50 net.

Miles, George Henry. Said the Rose, and Other Lyrics. 12mo, pp. [illegible]–154. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 75 cents net.

Montgomery, James Allen. The Samaritans. Illustrated. 8mo, pp. xiv–358. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. $2 net.

Munro, Neil. "Bud." Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 315. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.

Muther, Richard. The History of Modern Painting. Illustrated. Four vols., quarto. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $25 net.

Peabody, Marian L. My Graduation. Illustrated. 8mo. Boston: H. M. Caldwell Co. $2.50.

Plummer, May Wright. Roy & Ray in Mexico. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. ix–403. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.75 net, by mail $1.90.

Porter, Burton B. One of the People. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. ix–382. New York: H. E. Hayes. $1.50 net.

Pyle, Howard. Stolen Treasure. Illustrated by the author. 12mo, pp. 254. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

In these strenuous pages "things happen" with a vengeance. Here are stories of pirate decks thronged with marvelous ill-favored buccaneers in jack-boots and feathered hats, treasure-chests wrested from the Spaniard and buried in the sand, galleons flying the black flag and plowing the Spanish Main, gold and silver galore, and pieces of eight splashed with blood. Through the tragic haze stalk the actual figures of Captain Kidd and Captain Morgan. The deeds of these red marauders of the deep are chronicled in the old-fashioned lively style that delighted novel-readers of a hundred years ago. Mr. Pyle has to the appreciation of the voracious appetite of his public for horrors that he has invented a new thrill—a pirate ghost, who appears in thunder and lightning during a [illegible]. Nay, to cap the climax, he has brought the devil himself upon the stage, thus appropriately rounding out a series of stories that it would be difficult to excel among recent efforts of the kind. Altho Mr. Pyle's delightful tales appeal primarily to youthful readers, they may be recommended as a sort of tonic for adults grown weary of the fiction of the day. The pictures, which are by the author, are of course in perfect tune with the lively narrative.

Pyle, Walter L., A.M., M.D. [Editor]. A Manual of Personal Hygiene. By D. H. Bergey, J. W. Courtney, George Howard Fox, E. Fletcher Ingals, Walter L. Pyle, B. Alexander Randall, G. N. Stewart, and Charles G. Stockton. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiv–451. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co. $1.50 net.

Saleeby, C. W., M.D. Worry: The Disease of the Age. 12mo, pp. xi–311. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.35 net.

What has not been sufficiently recognized, the author urges, is the importance of worry, not merely as implying the absence of happiness and thus having a negative significance, but as being the efficient cause of evils far greater than itself—"the cause predisposing to disease which otherwise would have been escaped altogether." His testimony, based on actual experience and careful study, is to the effect that worry is the immediate cause determining the fatal issue of illnesses which otherwise might have been survived. Worry is alleged to be the most potent cause of insomnia, and as a contributory cause to a long list of human ills.

Dr. Saleeby's views and philosophical speculations upon worry as the "disease of the age" are interesting. Every access of civilization, he asserts, tends to augment the malady. Printing must have multiplied it a hundredfold. Modern cities, with their killing pace, their foul air, and artificial conditions, have done as much. It is indeed to the "citi-fied" that the author directly addresses his book. The highly complex life of the city is a direct breeder of worry. Year by year worry, fear, and fretting are declared to increase the percentage of self-inflicted deaths. It is also regarded as being symptomatic of the general disease that men and women show their need for psychic help by the invention of new religions whose principal claim to consideration is based on their potency to bring peace and content of mind.

Sheppard, Alfred Tresidder. Running Horse Inn. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 395. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Townsend, Charles Wendell, M.D. Along the Labrador Coast. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii–289. Boston: Dana Estes & Co.

Wallace, Dillon. The Long Labrador Trail. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xii–308. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. $1.50 net.

Mr. Wallace was the companion explorer of Leonidas Hubbard, Jr., who, as is generally remembered, met with a sad fate in 1903, succumbing to starvation during his expedition in Labrador. Mr. Wallace promised Hubbard a short time before the latter's death that should he himself survive he would publish the story of the expedition. This he did in "The Lure of the Labrador Wild." In the present work we have a continuation of those stirring adventures.

The work which Hubbard had set himself to accomplish was this: To penetrate the Labrador Peninsula from Groswater Bay, follow the old northern trail known to the Hudson's Bay Company one hundred and forty miles inland to Lake Nichihaman, and proceed through the lake and northward until he had located the headwaters of the George River. It was his intention to sail down this river to the hunting-camp of the Nenetot Indians and there witness the annual migration of the caribou to the eastern seacoast.

There is an element of genuine tragedy in the story of how the born explorer was stricken down at the time when the discovery which his heart was set upon was about to be realized. The memory of the sad event seems to have been continually with Mr. Wallace during the second expedition. He actually succeeded in redeeming his pledge, not precisely as his ill-starred companion had planned it all, but in sufficient conformity with that plan to astonish the reader. "The Long Labrador Trail" is a thoroughly interesting account of a country which, in desolation, may be said to rival the Far North. The chapters "On the Threshold of the Unknown" and "The Last of Civilization" remind the reader of the pioneer experiences of three hundred years ago. Adventures of unwonted and at times startling nature were encountered by the party.

Watanna, Onoto. The Diary of Delia. Being a Veracious Chronicle of the Kitchen, with Some Side-Lights on the Parlor. Illustrated by May Wilson Preston. 12mo, pp. 229. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

Greasy Joan, keeling the pots in her citadel, the scullery, and thence extending her "spheres of influence" until she exercises a vague sovereignty over the whole household, has long been a favorite theme for humorists. The mere mention of an "intelligence office" brings a smile to the weariest face. In the hands of such a writer as Mrs. Ward, the theme, hackneyed as it is, can become almost great, as those know who have read "The Successors of Mary the First." Dealt with by a lesser artist, the subject is a perilous one, for in the region of literature the nuance that divides humor from vulgarity is an abyss—a truth that is made very plain by the book before us.

"The Diary of Delia" is put forth by those responsible for it as the "most humorous story of the season," as "the servant's answer to the great American servant question." It is written entirely in dialect—a dialect of an unheard-of species which is attained by the process of mangling almost every single word in the lexicon. "Kailyard" is easy reading compared to this Esperanto of the scullery. The prose of Mr. Dooley and Captain Costigan are classic in comparison with it. Obviously it has been the author's intention to present her heroine in the unrelieved vulgarity aimed at by caricaturists who exploit this type. Delia is presented as a sort of virago Gorgon—a cook, it is true, but a cook able at will to freeze with a stare any member of the household who has the temerity to oppose her. It is a pity that the author did not elect to tell the history of her heroine in some language intelligible to human beings. To say that the book is lacking in any vestige of humor is not derogatory, for no one expects humor in Yahoo or Tibetan.

Wiley, Harvey W., M.D. Foods and Their Adulteration. Illustrated. 8mo, pp. xii–625. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co.

Winterburn, Rosa V. Methods in Teaching. 12mo, pp. xii–350. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

CURRENT POETRY

I Shall Make a Brave Death.

By Robert Loveman.

I shall make a brave death,
  Spite of hell and all;
I shall with my parting breath
  Hold pale fate in thrall.

I shall make a brave death,
  Stand thou by and see,
How old comrade life and I
  Can part company.
—*From Uncle Remus's Magazine* (July).

The Leper.

By Karl Junker.

Hear the leper! Down the street
Sound his shuffling, weary feet.
  Run within!
Little children, do not look;
Hide your eyes behind your book:
  For his face is scarred and thin,
  Lined by sin.

Hear the leper! Shut the door;
Double lock the gate once more.
  Do not peep
Round the curtain's lifted side;
If he sees you, wo betide,
  For that dreadful face will creep
  Through your sleep.

'Ware the leper! Who can know
That he loves these children so—
  That he slips
Through the hated market-place
Just to watch a baby's face
  And the joys its mother sips
  From its lips?
—*From the Century* (July).

The Green Inn.

By Theodosia Garrison.

I sicken of men's company—
  The crowded tavern's din,
Where all day long with oath and song
  Sit they who entrance win;
So come I out from noise and rout
  To rest in God's Green Inn.

Here none may mock an empty purse
  Or ragged coat and poor,
But Silence waits within the gates,
  And Peace beside the door;
The weary guest is welcomest,
  The richest pays no score.

The roof is high and arched and blue,
  The floor is spread with pine;
On my four walls the sunlight falls
  In golden flecks and fine;
And swift and fleet, on noiseless feet
  The Four Winds bring me wine.

Upon my board they set their store—
  Great drinks mixt cunningly,
Wherein the scent of furze is blent
  With odor of the sea,
As from a cup I drink it up
  To thrill the veins of me.

It's I will sit in God's Green Inn
  Unvexed by man or ghost,
Yet ever fed and comforted,
  Companioned by mine host,
And watched at night by that white light
  High-swung from coast to coast.

Oh, you who in the House of Strife
  Quarrel and game and sin,
Come out and see what cheer may be
  For starveling souls and thin,

GIRLS WILL BE GIRLS.

They *will* run wild. They *will* roll on the grass. They *will* soil their dresses. They *will* get their hands and faces dirty.

All right! Let them.

Ivory Soap will make everything clean again.

It is the one soap that is equally available for bath, toilet and fine laundry use. And the reason is simply this:

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. . . . And Nothing Else.

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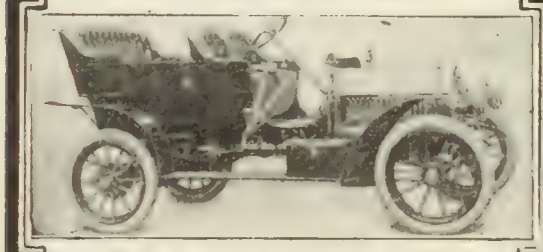

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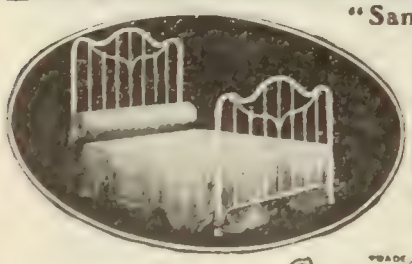

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Who come at last from drought and fast
To sit in God's Green Inn!
—*From Scribner's* (July).

The Spinners.

By James E. Richardson.

Women, O Women, O Women, O Women, that sing
as ye weep and ye weave,
Will ye rede me the rede of the song that ye sing
and the rune of the rope that ye reeve?
Of a thread of the hair of a love that is dead and a
hair of a love that will be
Do ye weave and ye reeve ere the curtel-ax cleave;
but whereof do ye strand, ye three?

Oh, Eld is the name of the song that we sing, and the
staves are of Sorrow and Sleep;
And Weird is the name of the rope that we reeve as we
labor and skelloch and weep;
Of Hate with a strand, and with Love of a strand, of
the hair of your heverils twain
Do we reeve as we sing: and we bind them with Dole
that shall be till ye slumber again!
—*From the Reader* (July).

The Cry of the Russian Children.

By R. C. Lehmann.

What cry was that? Methought I heard a cry,
Faint and far off and pitiful and weak.
No, no, it was the sigh
Of the west wind that stirred the opening leaves;
Or did some swallow, late-returned and meek,
Twitter her humble gladness from the new-found
eaves?

Again! It is a cry! And yet again.
And first it swells, and then it seems to fade—
A cry of infinite weariness
And deep distress;
A cry of little children spent with pain,
A cry to make the boldest heart afraid,
A cry of mothers fighting off with prayer
The black-winged angel of despair,
Or mourning by the grave
Of children whom nor love nor tears availed to save.

Louder than rolling drum,
More piercing than the clamorous bugle's notes,
From Russia's stricken wastes the cry has come
Of many thousand tender little throats,
Soon to be dumb
Unless— But we are very very far,
And we have much to do
Under our brighter and more fortunate star
The whole day through
Joyance and high delight and festival
For great and small
At home, and our own children claim their share:
We have no gift to spare
For Russia's children, and this cry of fear
Was but a dream-sound buzzing in our ear.

Is this our answer? No, it can not be!
We can not choose but hear. This is no dream
That makes imagined things to seem:
This is God's truth that pleads for charity.
For God, who set the nations far apart,
Estranged by thought and speech,
He bound us each to each,
Heart that can suffer unto suffering heart.
In his high Name we can not let the cry
Of little children go unheeded by.

For he was once himself a little child,
Humble and mild,
And loved all children; and I think his face
In that eternal place
Where still he waits and watches us will smile
For love of pity if we stretch our hand
And let our gifts go forth o'er many a mile
Of stormy sea and many leagues of land.
Hark, how the little children make their plea,
Their pitiful plea for help. What shall our answer
be?
—*From Punch.*

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PERSONAL

The Vigneron of Southern France. In the wine-growing districts of the South of France, vast losses of money, due to the destruction of vines by parasitic insects, have caused the market to be flooded with an adulterated fluid to the extent of seriously competing with good wine, because of its cheaper price. Owing to the resulting acute distress, millions of people are refusing to pay the taxes. When the active revolt began, which may bring to a standstill the civil administration of a third of France, a "vigneron," Marcelin Albert by name, telegraphed the head of the Government that there was no need to send troops as he would guarantee order. At Montpellier on a recent Sunday, this once unknown farmer, brought together, it is estimated, a gathering of some 600,000 people. He has since surrendered to the authorities and is now in jail at Montpellier. In reference to this remarkable organization he was asked by a representative of the New York *Times:*

"When did you get this idea, and how did you, an unknown vigneron, have the daring to undertake it?"

"I have been working to this end for seven years. I expected no remedy from the Government and no assistance from the smooth-talking politicians, who think only of their particular interests. I said, my country must save itself or it is dead. I have said that and I have agitated. Voilà!"

"It is well said, but how did you do it?"

"It has not been easy," said the agitator. "There is an abyss between conceiving an idea and putting it into practise. I have seen the misery, and patiently I waited for comrades to join me. The authorities all laughed and said I was a fool, but I said nothing and worked, going from village to village, talking only to the peasants. I am an enemy of all societies, for a society is able to exist only by dependence upon those who compose it. I have been insulted, villified, and every one gave me a kick. This went on for years. But I remained tranquil, knowing that the time had not come. The newspapers refused to print my communications, and I said, 'Bon, bon! Ça va bien!' But as the misery and hunger grew, the peasants began to listen."

In Februray last Marcelin Albert sent the following telegram to Mr. Clemenceau: "The Midi is dying. In the name of all, workers, merchants, wine-growers,

COFFEE COMPLEXION

Many Ladies Have Poor Complexions From Coffee.

"Coffee caused dark colored blotches on my face and body. I had been drinking it for a long while and these blotches gradually appeared, until finally they became permanent and were about as dark as coffee itself.

"I formerly had as fine a complexion as one could ask for.

"When I became convinced that coffee was the cause of my trouble, I changed and took to using Postum Food Coffee, and as I made it well, according to directions, I liked it very much, and have since that time used it in place of coffee.

"I am thankful to say I am not nervous any more, as I was when I was drinking coffee, and my complexion is now as fair and good as it was years ago. It is very plain that coffee caused the trouble."

Most bad complexions are caused by some disturbance of the stomach and coffee is the greatest disturber of digestion known. Almost any woman can have a fair complexion if she will leave off coffee and use Postum Food Coffee and nutritious, healthy food in proper quantity. Postum furnishes certain elements from the natural grains from the field that Nature uses to rebuild the nervous system, and when that is in good condition one can depend upon a good complexion as well as a good healthy body. "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to

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because "Maxwell" horse power is real—every ounce of it gets right into action driving the car.

There is no excessive weight—no lost power or motion in the "Maxwell."

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Write for free booklet about my stogies; it's interesting.

fathers without hope and women facing dishonor, have pity.

"The keys that open the prisons are never able to open the graves."

Like nearly all his confreres in the South, Marcelin is a born orator, but in his case he was nourished on revolutionary literature.

"When only fifteen, in a *pension* at Carcassonne," said he, "I read with passion revolutionary history. I had a note-book and day by day put down my thoughts, philosophical and otherwise, which I entitled 'Impressions of My Youth.' One day the censor came and destroyed it. I said to him 'My dear Sir, you have burned my future!'

"I left Carcassonne, saying I should never return, and I have kept my word. I have never budged from Argelliers, my birthplace, since I was nineteen. I have passed my life and employed my energies to defend the causes of justice. It is very difficult. The truth is always antagonized, and one is not able to break the circle of special interests without stirring up enemies to the right and left."

"Do you know that you make one think of personages in the revolution?"

Suddenly and naturally the leader of a million souls said:

"I believe it, I know it. I am always like that. I have been so always."

"Are you, then, at the bottom of your soul, without ambition?"

Covering his chest with one hand, he stretched out the other, in gesture as President Lincoln might have done.

"I have no ambition."

In a note-book of Marcelin Albert that has been found is the sentence: "The violent revolution will discover the responsibility. In it is only needed a spark to set fire to the nation." And the South is aflame.

An Indian's First School Day. When Ohiyesa entered the schoolroom for the first time he left behind him much more liberty than does the average schoolboy of to-day. He had been brought up on the back of a pony, and had been used to roaming the wild prairies and the woods at will. But his father, a Sioux Indian, who had become used in part to the ways of the white man, decreed that Ohiyesa must give up his freedom and enter the mission school with other boys of his race. In *The Outlook*, Mr. Charles A. Eastman, who in his youth claimed the Indian name Ohiyesa, tells the experiences of his first day at school:

The boys played ball and various other games, but I tied my pony to a tree and then walked up to the schoolhouse and stood there as still as if I had been glued to the wall. Presently the teacher came out and rang a bell, and all the children went in, but I waited for some time before entering, and then slid inside and took the seat nearest the door. I felt singularly out of place, and for the twentieth time wished my father had not sent me.

When the teacher spoke to me, I had not the slightest idea what he meant, so I did not trouble myself to make any demonstration, for fear of giving offense. Finally he asked in broken Sioux, 'What is your name?'' Evidently he had not been among the Indians long, or he would not have asked that question. It takes a tactician and a diplomat to get an Indian to tell his name! The poor man was compelled to give up the attempt and resume his seat on the platform.

He then gave some unintelligible directions, and, to my great surprize, the pupils in turn held their books open and talked the talk of a strange people. Afterward the teacher made some curious signs upon a blackboard on the wall, and seemed to ask the children to read them. To me they did not compare in interest with my bird's track and fish-fin studies on the sands. I was something like a wild cub caught over night, and appearing in the corral next morning with the lambs. I had seen nothing thus far to prove to me the good of civilization.

Meanwhile the children grew more familiar, and whispered references were made to the "new boy's" personal appearance. At last he was called "Baby"

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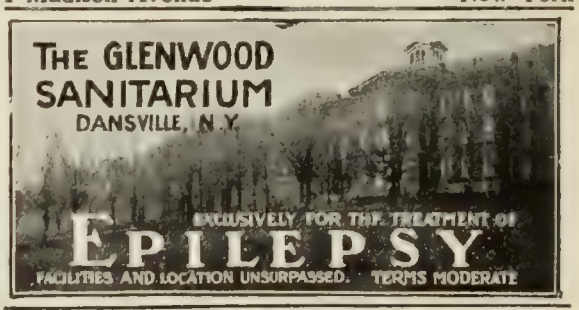

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by one of the big boys, but this was not meant for him to hear, so he did not care to hear. He rose silently and walked out. He did not dare to do or say anything in departing. The boys watched him as he led his pony to the river to drink and then jumped upon his back and started for home at a good pace. They cheered as he started over the hills "Hoo-oo! hoo-oo! there goes the long-haired boy!"

When I was well out of sight of the school, I pulled in my pony and made him walk slowly home.

"Will going to that place make a man brave and strong?" I asked myself. "I must tell my father that I can not stay here. I must go back to my uncle in Canada, who taught me to hunt and shoot and to be a brave man. They might as well try to make a buffalo build houses like a beaver as to teach me to be a white man," I thought. . . . . .

I took the situation seriously enough, and I remember I went with it where all my people go when they want light—into the thick woods. I needed counsel, and human counsel did not satisfy me. I had been taught to seek the "Great Mystery" in silence, in the deep forest, or on the height of the mountain. There were no mountains here, so I retired into the woods. I knew nothing of the white man's religion; I only followed the teaching of my ancestors.

When I came back, my heart was strong. I desired to follow the new trail to the end. I knew that, like the little brook, it must lead to larger and larger ones until it became a resistless river, and I shivered to think of it. But again I recalled the teachings of my people, and determined to imitate their undaunted bravery and stoic resignation. However, I was far from having realized the long, tedious years of study and confinement before I could begin to achieve what I had planned.

A Woman Magistrate.—Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch has been elected magistrate and judge in Evanston, Ill., by an overwhelming majority of votes. When the post of magistrate was left vacant by the retirement of Justice Kessar, but one man could be induced to run for the office; the other lawyers who had been approached to accept the nomination having declined because of business reasons. While this only candidate "began to fit in readiness a suite of offices," Mrs. McCulloch announced her willingness to become a candidate, and in spite of the predictions

GETTING READY

Feeding Ahead of Hot Weather.

"Not quite so much meat in springtime; use the cereals, as they heat the blood less." Seasonable advice from an old practitioner.

If one uses some care as to food, the hot weather will be passed as comfortably as any season. In fact, a person possessed of a perfectly balanced set of nerves can be happy and comfortable under most any conditions.

The truest food for building up the nervous system to a perfect condition is Grape-Nuts. The makers are skilled in their art, and knowing that nature fills the brain and nerve centres with a soft gray matter which is used up more or less each day and must be replaced (or nervous prostration sets in), and also knowing that this gray matter is made by the combination of albumen and phosphate of potash, they select the parts of the field grains that contain the needed materials, manufacture them into a delicious food, ready cooked, predigested, and of a fascinating flavour.

The use of Grape-Nuts quickly proves that it really does rebuild and strengthen the nervous system in a most certain manner. Sold by all first-class grocers and in daily use in hundreds of thousands of the best families all over the world. "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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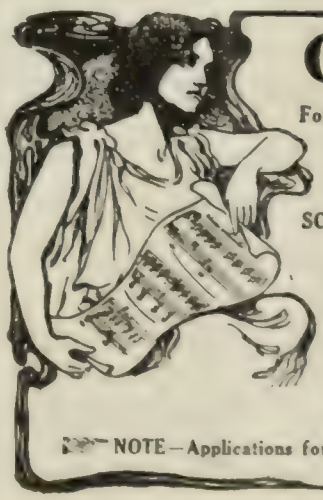

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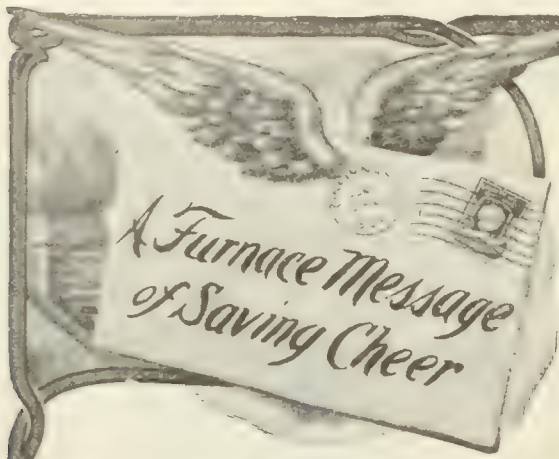


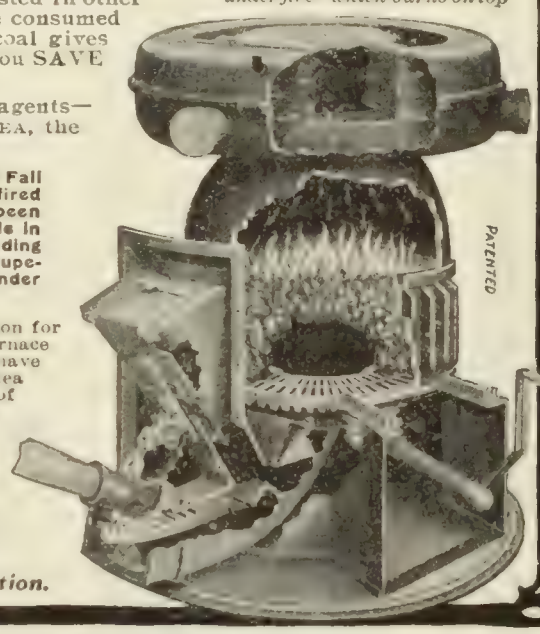
HERE'S a July message that is of such profitable furnace-cheer that it will interest those now searching for the cool spots. How would YOU like to save big money *every year* on your coal bills? If you are building or contemplating a new heating equipment for your home or properties, there is ONE furnace that will add greatest value to them, for the

Peck-Williamson Underfeed Furnace

Saves 1-2 to 2-3 on Coal Bills

If you are a home owner, this saving *must* appeal to you. If you rent houses to others, an **Underfeed** will enable you to lease them at gilt-edge figures. The **Underfeed** is a *modern furnace* with *all the fire on top*. Smoke and gases wasted in other furnaces, must pass through the flames and are consumed and converted into heat. Lowest grade slack coal gives as much *clean* heat as high grade anthracite. You SAVE the difference in cost.

Illustration shows furnace, without casing, cut out, to show how coal is forced up under fire—which burns on top



Writing recently to our Nashville, Tenn., agents—The Jones & Hopkins Mfg. Co., —ISAAC T. RHEA, the Nashville grain man, enthused in this way:

"The Underfeed Furnace you put in for me last Fall has exceeded my expectations for efficiency. I fired it in October and the cost of fuel has only been $30.00. There is no dust at all and it is simple in operation. I have no hesitancy in recommending The Peck-Williamson Underfeed Furnace to be superior to any other hot-air furnace that has come under my observation."

Mr. Rhea added that it cost him more than $100 a season for coal during each of the winters he used the Topfeed furnace which he discarded for the **Underfeed**. Thousands have experienced the same saving delight of which Mr. Rhea writes, and we'd like to send to anyone interested a lot of fac-simile testimonials of similar strain and our illustrated Underfeed Booklet.

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Effectiveness of Hardware

The architectural effectiveness of a house may be emphasized by the character of the hardware trimmings. The importance of right selection cannot be too strongly impressed upon the prospective builder; so if *you* are planning to build a new home, or remodel the old, choose the hardware *yourself*. In this way you can keep the cost at its lowest figure, and at the same time know that in quality and appearance the hardware is in keeping with your ideas of what is appropriate.

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is made in a wide range of designs that acccord with any architectural style or period. With the aid of SARGENT'S Book of Designs (sent free) you can make a selection that will harmonize with the new home and exactly suit your own taste. Besides illustrating nearly 70 different styles of hardware, the book of designs describes the Easy Spring Principle of Sargent's Locks.

Our Colonial Book will be of real value to you if your ideas favor the Colonial in architecture. Complimentary copy upon request.

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of the city officials she carried the day. A writer in the *National Home Journal* of St. Louis, says:

But Mrs. McCulloch is in every way fitted to the post. For, in addition to being a mother of small children, a social leader and a clubwoman of wide repute, she is admitted by prominent members of the bar to be one of the most brilliant and capable women lawyers in the country, having long been the partner of her equally capable husband, Mr. F. H. McCulloch, the name of the firm law being McCulloch & McCulloch, with offices in Chicago.

She has been a member of legislative committees in several women's organizations, among these being the Evanston Woman's Club, Chicago Woman's Club, the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, and the Chicago Political Equality League. She frequently prepared bills and worked for their passage at Springfield, and finally secured the enactment of some into laws. Besides this, Mrs. McCulloch is legal adviser to several organizations.

And now since the duties of her new office are incumbent upon her, Mrs. McCulloch has made the suggestion to the women of the State that some woman lobbyist be appointed and supported at the capitol, who shall take it upon herself to work among the legislators "on the ground," and "talk" them into acting upon worthy bills presented by the various women's clubs of the State. And as Mrs. McCulloch says, "This woman should not only have brains, but beauty, social prominence, and charm of manner as well, and be able to stay right on the spot: as a committee of clubwomen going to the State capital for a day at a time, trying to enlist the interest of politicians who are too busy to see them, or can not be found at all, seldom if ever meet with success.

Mrs. McCulloch has been a lawyer for twenty-one years. She is a graduate of the law college connected with Northwestern University, of the class of 1886, and was admitted in that year to practise before the Supreme Court of Illinois, and in 1898 to practise before the Supreme Court of the United States.

This brilliant woman is the loving mother of four children, the oldest being fifteen and the two smaller still of tender years, and, despite her active and busy life, is very domestic in her tastes. She has been a taxpayer in Evanston since 1892, and one of her chief reasons for entering so heartily into the late judicial race was that, if elected, her duties would be nearer her home and children.

There is no doubt that Mrs. McCulloch will make her term of office an interesting one. She will make a test of all the possibilities open to the woman lawyer; and those of the officials of the municipal government of Evanston who first pondered over the legality of her candidacy are now among the foremost to bid her welcome.

Mrs. McCulloch says she has one message for women, and that is:

"Let each woman do what she can do best."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

The Last Straw.—"I never do have any luck. Now a raging toothache has begun just at the moment that I was going to take my life, and the nearest dentist lives at least three leagues from here."—*Pele Mele.*

Not Worth Saving.—"How do you manage here without a doctor within ten miles? Suppose somebody is taken ill?"

"Sure, we'd just give him a glass of whisky, sor!"

"And if that did no good?"

"Then we'd give him another!"

"But suppose that had no result?"

"Bedad, then, we'd know he wasn't worth throublin' about."—*Tit-Bits.*

Great Agent.—"Have you sold your country villa yet?"

"No; I'm not going to sell it now."

"How's that?"

"Well, I gave instructions to an agent to advertise it for sale, and the description he wrote of it was so enchanting that I couldn't make up my mind to apart with it."—*Pele-Mele.*

Ought to Know How.—The animal-trainer having been taken suddenly ill, his wife reported for duty in his stead.

"Have you ever had any experience in this line?" asked the owner of the circus and menagerie, with some doubt.

"Not just exactly in this line," she said; "but my husband manages the beasts all right, doesn't he?"

"He certainly does."

"Well, you ought to see how easy I can manage him."—*Chicago Tribune.*

On Guard.—GENTLEMAN (to the stage manager)—"Why does Hamlet move up and down the stage all the while he utters his soliloquy?"

"He knows his public—if he was to stand still he might perhaps be hit by something."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Just as He Said He Would.—"Be mine!" he cried, in a voice surcharged with anguish. "If you refuse me, I shall die!"

But the heartless girl refused him. That was sixty years ago. Yesterday he died.—*Tit-Bits.*

A Moral Thief is Not a Legal Thief in the eyes of the law, and by that token many a man is at home when his rightful place is in jail. But the question is: Shall we, as a public, help this sort of man along? And this question brings itself home with peculiar force to women, who are the buying power of our country. A man, by dint of thought and work, invents an article of food, of wearing apparel, or for domestic use. He carries out his conception: he gets it ready for the market: he recognizes the requirements of the law of the land and patents his article: he invests large sums of money in letting the people know about it, and he makes a success. That is, thousands buy the result of the thought of his brain, the investment of his money, and his honest, legitimate methods. Along comes a man who has no brain wherewith to conceive except to trade upon the other man's success, and "Uneeda Biscuit" becomes "Uwanta Biscuit"; "Jap-a-lac" becomes "Jac-a-lac"; "Cottolene" becomes "Cottoleo"; "Pears' Soap" becomes "Peer's Soap," and so on. All these imitations are purely and palpably intended to mislead the public, to confuse the buyer. Now this imitator does not need to invent: he has no call to invest capital: he goes on the wave of popular support created by the man who legitimately launched the result of his honest thought. Such a parasite not only lives on the brain and capital of another, but he also distinctly hopes to get an undeserved livelihood by playing upon the credulity of the public. He is a coward, as is proved by the fact that he imitates. His article is never so good as that which he imitates, for the same moral twist that plays upon a name will play upon the quality of the article. As a matter of fact, he has no need to think of the quality of his article, for he relies for his sales on his misleading label: hence, quality, to him, is of slight importance, and therein lies the fraud against the consuming public.

The bid for patronage upon which he usually catches the eye of the thrifty woman is his untruthful assurance that his article "is just as good as others," and—here comes in his strong point—"it is cheaper in price." And thus thousands of women are fooled: trapt into supporting a moral thief and a business coward—a man whom decent business men shun—and getting a cheaper article at a cheaper price. A woman sometimes fails to realize that she has it in her power to raise the standard of American business honesty by a refusal to patronize such imitations. For just in proportion as she makes it easier or harder for these moral thieves to succeed, so does she make the business of honest dealings easier or harder for her husband or son. Business will be honest just so far as the public demands it shall be. The two or three cents saved by a woman in her support of an imitative article represent the costliest investment she can make toward the lowering of those business ideals with which her son must sooner or later battle when he goes out into the commercial world. It is she who, by her patronage, builds up or tears down honest business ideals.—From *The Ladies' Home Journal.*

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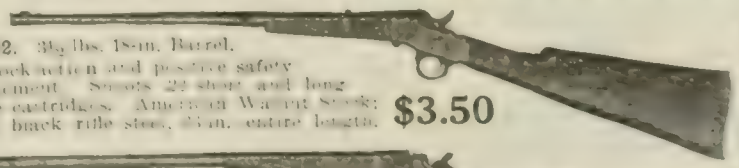
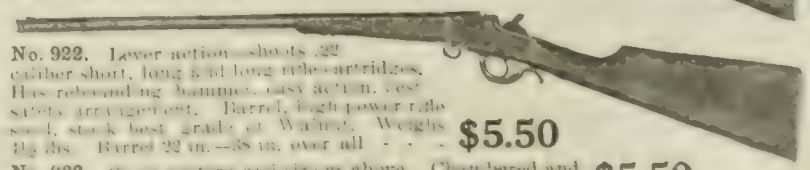
22 Caliber—BEST MADE AT THE PRICE—32 Caliber

No gun you can procure will give more satisfaction during the months of vacation than a HOPKINS & ALLEN light caliber rifle. They are light, true and up to date, [illegible] and can be taken apart and packed in the suit case for traveling. *Also [illegible] examine these Rifles before you vacation. You can find them at any good hardware or sporting goods store. They drive tacks at 50 yards, [illegible] than any other rifles on the market at equal price.*



No. 722. 3½ lbs. 18-in. Barrel. Has block action and positive safety arrangement. Shoots .22 short and long rifle cartridges. American Walnut Stock; Barrel black rifle steel, 33 in. entire length. **$3.50**



No. 922. Lever action, shoots .22 caliber short, long and long rifle cartridges. Has rebounding hammer, easy action, best safety arrangement. Barrel, high power rifle steel, stock best grade of Walnut. Weighs 4½ lbs. Barrel 22 in.—38 in. over all . . . **$5.50**

No. 932. Same pattern and size as above. Chambered and rifled for .32 short and long cartridges **$5.50**

No. 822. 4 lbs. [illegible] American Walnut, [illegible] in. entire [illegible] **$4.50**

No. 832. Same [illegible] as above, but [illegible] **$4.50**

Write for our beautiful "Gun Guide and Catalog" for 1907. It illustrates and describes all these rifles, as well as 34 other models of our firearms and gives many points on the care and handling of guns. IT'S FREE to all who write promptly.

The Hopkins & Allen Arms Co. Dept. 61 Norwich, Conn., U. S. A.

For Your Comfort in Summer

ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC

(*Eau de Quinine*)

This unequalled French toilet preparation removes excessive oiliness from the scalp, prevents formation of dandruff, and counteracts the unpleasant effects of perspiration. It makes the hair fluffy, lustrous and easy to arrange in any weather or temperature. Delightful for use after ocean bathing. ED. PINAUD'S Hair Tonic contains only ingredients that are absolutely pure and beneficial—it is delicately scented with a delightful refreshing perfume.

We will send you a liberal sample on receipt of 10 cents (to pay packing and postage).

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Department 104, Ed. Pinaud Building, New York

ED. PINAUD'S Beauteviva Liquid Powder keeps the complexion smooth and velvety in spite of salt air and burning sun.

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Calcium Dioxide—

not altogether a new chemical but one which until recently was commercially impracticable—is the principal ingredient in

CALOX

The OXYGEN Tooth Powder

In contact with moisture it liberates free oxygen, nature's own purifier and the only antiseptic known that can be used in the mouth without injury to the teeth and gums. Calox makes white teeth and a clean mouth.

Of all druggists 25 cents

Sample and booklet on request

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Careful workmanship, fine quality of material, durability—that's the Spencerian Pen. Sample card of 12, all different, sent for 6c. postage.

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Do You Shave Yourself?

With a Busse Dry Hone you can in 10 seconds make your razor edge equal to a barber's. Wet hones usually take half an hour of an expert. Busse's Hones require no skill; anybody can use them; adapted to either plain or safety razors. A gentleman said: "I would not take $25 for mine if I could not get another; have used it 5 years and my razor is as good as new."

$1.00 PREPAID.

Costs nothing if not satisfactory

BUSSE & CO., 527 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

The Lawyer's Need.—"It's this way," explained the client. "The fence runs between Brown's place and mine. He claims that I encroach on his land, and I insist that he is trespassing on mine. Now, what would you do if you were in my place?"

"If I were in your place," replied the lawyer, "I'd go over and give Brown a cigar, take a drink with him, and settle the controversy in ten minutes. But, as things stand, I advise you to sue him by all means. Let no arrogant, domineering, insolent pirate like Brown trample on your sacred rights. Assert your manhood and courage. I need the money."—*Exchange*, quoted in the New York *Mail*.

Slight Misunderstanding.—A well-known Boston lawyer says that not long ago he was astonished to see printed in a newspaper a glowing testimonial as to the benefits to be derived from using somebody's Curequick. The office of the concern was located near his own, and he dropt in while out for his lunch.

"See here," he remarked, somewhat forcefully, when in the presence of the manager; "you have printed a testimonial allegedly from me with regard to your confounded stuff—and I never took a drop of it in my life. What do you mean by such procedure?"

"Is that so?" the manager said, soothingly. "Merely a slight misunderstanding, I assure you, sir, for which I am very sorry. You see, we understood that you had died recently. Take this down, please," he added, turning to a stenographer: "Memorandum: change signature to sworn testimonial No. 124,546."—*Harper's Weekly*.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

June 21.—The Sultan of Turkey adjusts the last question pending between the Porte and the United States.

The French Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of 104, upholds Clemenceau's decision to suppress by force the disorder in the south.

June 22.—The French Chamber of Deputies passes the bill for the relief of the wine-growers.

June 23.—The German Emperor again sails the *Meteor* to victory over the Hamburg course.

June 24.—Former members of the Douma issue a manifesto calling upon the Russian people to continue by force the struggle for liberty, and denounce the Czar for breach of faith.

June 25.—The Verezuelan Cabinet resigns, owing to the action of the Congress in condemning the policy of the Minister of Finance.

June 26.—Mark Twain receives the degree of Doctor of Letters at Oxford, and General Booth and Mr. Whitelaw Reid that of Doctor of Civil Laws.

June 27.—Thousands of members of the Salvation Army in London welcome General Booth on his return from his 45,000-mile journey.

Domestic.

June 21.—The State closes its case in the trial of William D. Haywood, at Boisé, Idaho, and Judge Wood refuses to grant a motion for dismissal entered by the defense.

June 22.—From his cell in the jail at San Francisco, Mayor Schmitz vetoes a $720,000 appropriation item in the municipal budget.

June 24.—Suit is brought against the city of San Francisco in the anti-Japanese riot affair.

Clarence Darrow outlines the defense in the Haywood trial, at Boisé, making a general denial of Orchard's charges.

President Roosevelt signs the Santo-Domingo treaty providing for the collection of revenue and an issue of bonds to satisfy foreign creditors.

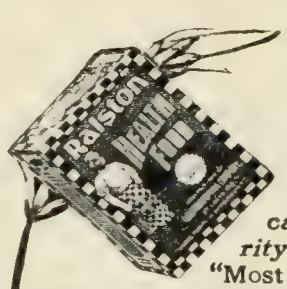
June 25.—Details of the plan for pensioning Federal civil employees are completed at Washington.

June 26.—Railroad attorneys and State officers of Missouri agree to take the matter of jurisdiction over the two-cent-fare law to the United States Supreme Court.

June 27.—Subpenas are issued for John D. and William Rockefeller and other officials of the Standard Oil Company to appear before Judge Landis in Chicago to answer questions about the finances of the corporation.

AN AGENCY is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vacancies and tells you about them THAT is something, but if it is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours RECOMMENDS. C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

Ralston Health Food



"Only food with a Chemists' certificate of absolute purity on every package.

"Most Delicious—Most Healthful—only really natural whole wheat breakfast food.

"Most Economical—Package makes 50 plates of real food.

"I know you'll like it."

THE RALSTON MILLER.

RALSTON PURINA MILLS

"Where Purity is Paramount"

St. Louis, Mo. Portland, Ore. Tilsonburg, Ont.

Checkerboard Sacks.

Huyler's

IS OWNED, CONTROLLED, OPERATED & MANAGED BY THE SAME INTERESTS TODAY AS DURING THE PAST THIRTY YEARS

More attention given to PURITY, QUALITY, FLAVOR & EVERY DETAIL of Manufacture than ever before

Huyler's COCOA

THIS COCOA IN THE BROWN SCREW TOP CAN IS WHAT YOU SHOULD INSIST ON GETTING FROM YOUR GROCER.

BY USING Huyler's COCOA YOU GET PURITY, QUALITY & FLAVOR AS WELL AS ECONOMY ON ACCOUNT OF ITS STRENGTH. NO FILLERS OR ADULTERANTS BEING USED IN ITS MANUFACTURE.

ABSOLUTE PURITY

May Cost a little more than some but CHEAPER in the End, and then it's BETTER you know.

YOUR GROCER CAN SUPPLY YOU

For HEALTH & STRENGTH EAT Huyler's Chocolate Dipped TRISCUIT WAFERS

A Bad Complexion

pimples, and rough skin, are caused by indigestion. Charcoal is an active digestive. It stops fermentation, absorbs all gases and clears up the complexion. Use

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BARRELS OF AIR BURNED AS FUEL

New Remarkable Stove—Ohioan's Great Invention—Consumes 395 Barrels of Air to One Gallon of common Kerosene oil making oil-gas—the New Fuel that looks and burns like gas!

Wood, coal and oil all cost money. **ONLY FREE FUEL IS AIR!** Unlimited supply—no trust in control. Air belongs to rich and poor alike. We can't burn air alone, but see here! **Our wonderful stove burns air and gas—very little gas—principally air. Takes its fuel almost entirely from the atmosphere.**

A miniature gas works—**penny fuel for every family**—save ⅓ to ½ on cost—save dirt and drudgery—no more coal or wood to carry—ashes unknown—absolute safety.

SEE HOW SIMPLE! TURN A KNOB—TOUCH A MATCH—FIRE IS ON TURN AGAIN—FIRE IS OFF! THAT'S ALL

Astonishing but true—time-tested—proven facts—circulars give startling details—overwhelming evidence.

NO SUCH STOVE SOLD IN STORES—UNLIKE ANYTHING YOU'VE SEEN OR HEARD OF

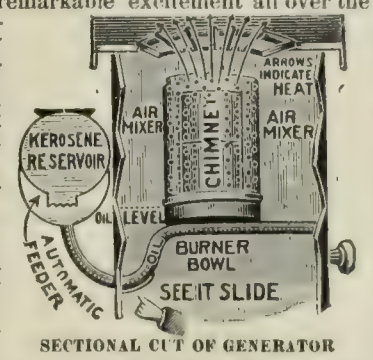
A genius of Cincinnati has invented a new scientific oil-gas generator that is proving a blessing to women folks, enabling them to cook with gas—relieving them of drudgery. Makes cooking and housework a delight and at the same time often saves ⅓ to ½ in cost of fuel.

How often have many of our lady readers remarked that they would give anything to get rid of the drudgery of using the dirty coal and wood stoves—also the smoky oil wick stoves and their gasoline stoves which are so dangerous and liable to cause explosions or fire at any time.

Well, that day has arrived and a fine substitute has been discovered and every family can now have gas fuel for cooking, baking and heating and not have their kitchens a hot, fiery furnace in summer, and be carrying coal and ashes—ruining their looks and health.

Thousands a Week

Upon calling at the factory we found that this invention has caused a remarkable excitement all over the U. S.—that the factory is already rushed with thousands of orders and evidently the Company's representatives and agents are making big profits, as they offer splendid inducements.



SECTIONAL CUT OF GENERATOR

As will be noticed from the engraving, this OIL-GAS GENERATOR is entirely different from any other stove—although its construction is very simple—may be easily and safely operated and is built on the latest scientific principles, having no valves, which is a marked improvement, as all valves are liable to leak, carbonize, clog up or overflow.

By simply moving a knob the oil is automatically fed to a small, steel burner bowl or retort, where it is instantly changed into gas, which is drawn upwards between two red-hot perforated steel chimneys, thoroughly mixed with air and consumed, giving a bright blue flame—hottest gas fire, similar in color and heating power to natural gas.

This invention has been fully protected in the U. S. Patent Office and is known as the HARRISON VALVELESS, WICKLESS, AUTOMATIC OIL-GAS GENERATOR—the only one yet discovered that consumes the carbon and by-products of the oil.

The extremely small amount of Kerosene Oil that is needed to produce so large a volume of gas makes it one of the most economical fuels on earth and the reason for the great success of this Generator is based on the well known fact of the enormous expansiveness of oil-gas when mixed with oxygen or common air.

Oil-gas is proving so cheap that 15c to 30c a week should furnish fuel gas for cooking for a small family.

Kerosene oil from which oil-gas is made may be purchased in every grocery—is cheap, and a gallon of it will furnish a hot, blue flame gas fire in the burner for about 18 hours, and as a stove is only used 3 or 4 hours a day in most families for cooking, the expense of operating would be but little.

In addition to its cheapness is added the comfort, cleanliness—absence of soot, coal, dirt, ashes, etc.

What pleasure to just turn on the oil—light the gas—a hot fire ready to cook. When through, turn it off. Just think; a little kerosene oil—one match—light—a beautiful blue gas flame—hottest fire—always ready—quick meals—a gas stove in your home.

It generates the gas only as needed—is not complicated, but simple—easily operated, and another feature is its PERFECT SAFETY.

Not Dangerous Like Gasoline

And liable to explode and cause fire at any moment. This stove is so safe that you could **drop a match in the oil tank, and it would go out.**

This Oil-Gas Stove does any kind of cooking that a coal or gas range will do—invaluable for the kitchen, laundry, summer cottage—washing—ironing—camping, etc. Splendid for canning fruit—with a portable oven placed over the burner splendid baking can be done.

Another Important Feature

Is the invention of a small Radiator Attachment which if placed over the burner makes a desirable heating stove during the fall and winter so that the old cook stove may be done away with entirely.

While at the factory in Cincinnati the writer was shown thousands of letters from customers who were using this wonderful oil-gas stove, showing that it is not an experiment but a positive success and giving splendid satisfaction, and as a few extracts may be interesting to our readers we produce them.

L. S. Norris, of Vt., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Generators are wonderful savers of fuel—at least 50% to 75% over wood and coal."

Mr. H. Howe, of N. Y., writes: "I find the Harrison is the first and only perfect oil-gas stove I have ever seen—so simple anyone can safely use it. It is what I have wanted for years. Certainly a blessing to human kind."

Mr. E. D. Arnold, of Nebr., writes: **That he saved $4.25 a month for fuel** by using the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove. That his gas range cost him $5.50 per month and the Harrison only $1.25 per month.

J. A. Shafer, of Pa., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Stove makes an intense heat from a small quantity of oil—entirely free from smoke or smell—great improvement over any other oil stove. Has a perfect arrangement for combustion—can scarcely be distinguished from a natural gas fire."

Mr. H. B. Thompson of Ohio writes: "I congratulate you on such a grand invention to aid the poor in this time of high fuel. The mechanism is so simple—easily operated—no danger. The color of the gas flame is beautiful dark blue, and so hot seems almost double as powerful as gasoline.

Mrs. J. L. Hamilton, writes: "Am delighted—Oil-Gas Stoves so much nicer and cheaper than others—no wood, coal, ashes, smoke, no pipe, no wick, cannot explode."

Hon. Ira Eble, J. P., of Wis., writes: "Well pleased with the Harrison—far ahead of gasoline. No smoke or dirt—no trouble. Is perfectly safe—no danger of explosion like gasoline."

Chas. L. Bendeke, of N. Y., writes: "It is a pleasure to be the owner of your wonderful Oil-Gas Stove—no coal yard, plumbing—ashes or dust. One match lights the stove and in 10 minutes breakfast is ready. No danger from an explosion—no smoke—no dirt—simply turn it off and expense ceases. For cheapness it has no equal."

ALL SIZES

Agents Are Doing Fine—Making Big Money

WONDERFUL QUICK SELLER

Geo. Robertson, of Maine, writes: "Am delighted with Oil-Gas, so are my friends—took 12 orders in 3 days."

A. B. Slimp, of Texas, writes: "I want the agency—In a day and a half took over a dozen orders."

Edward Wilson, of Mo., writes: "The Harrison very satisfactory—Sold 5 stoves first day I had mine."

J. H. Halman, of Tenn., writes: "Already have 70 orders."

This is certainly a good chance for our readers to make money this summer.

Hundreds of other prominent people highly endorse and recommend oil-gas fuel and there certainly seems to be no doubt that it is a wonderful improvement over other stoves.

The writer personally saw these Oil-Gas Stoves in operation—in fact, uses one in his own home—is delighted with its working and after a thorough investigation can say to our readers that this Harrison Oil-Gas Stove made by the Cincinnati firm is the only perfect burner of its kind.

It is made in three sizes: 1, 2 or 3 generators to a stove. They are made of steel throughout—thoroughly tested before shipping—sent out complete—ready for use as soon as received—nicely finished with nickel trimmings, and as there seems to be nothing about it to wear out, they should last for years. They seem to satisfy and delight every user and the makers fully guarantee them.

How to Get One

All our lady readers who want to enjoy the pleasures of a gas stove—the cheapest, cleanest and safest fuel—save ⅓ to ½ on fuel bills and do their cooking, baking, ironing and canning fruit at small expense, should have one of these remarkable stoves.

Space prevents a more detailed description, but these oil-gas stoves will bear out the most exacting demand for durability and satisfactory properties.

If you will write to the only makers, **The World Mfg. Co., 6652 World Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio,** and ask for their illustrated pamphlet describing this invention and also letters from hundreds of delighted users you will receive much valuable information.

The price of these Stoves is remarkably low, only $3.25 up. And it is indeed difficult to imagine where that amount of money could be invested in anything else that would bring such saving in fuel bills, so much good health and satisfaction to our wives.

Don't Fail to Write To-Day

For full information regarding this splendid invention. The World Mfg. Co. is composed of prominent business men of Cincinnati, are perfectly responsible and reliable, capital $100,000.00, and will do just as they agree. The stoves are just as represented and fully warranted.

Don't fail to write for catalogue.

$40.00 Weekly and Expenses

The firm offers splendid inducements to agents, and an energetic man or woman having spare time can get a good position paying big wages by writing them at once and mentioning this paper.

A wonderful wave of excitement has swept over the country, for where shown these Oil-Gas Stoves have caused great excitement. Oil-Gas fuel is so economical and delightful that the sales of these Stoves last month were enormous and the factory is rushed with thousands of orders.

Many of our readers have spare time or are out of employment, and others are not making a great deal of money, and we advise them to write to the firm and secure an agency for this invention. Exhibit this stove before 8 or 10 people and you excite their curiosity and should be able to sell 5 or 8 and make $40.00 to $50.00 a day. Why should people live in penury or suffer hardships for the want of plenty of money when an opportunity of this sort is open?

Chiclets

CHICLETS—That dainty mint-covered, candy-coated chewing gum. It takes two great big cleanly factories to keep abreast of the still growing demand for these pearl-like pellets of delight. Your neighborhood druggist or confectioner can supply you if he will—or send us a dime for a sample packet and a booklet.

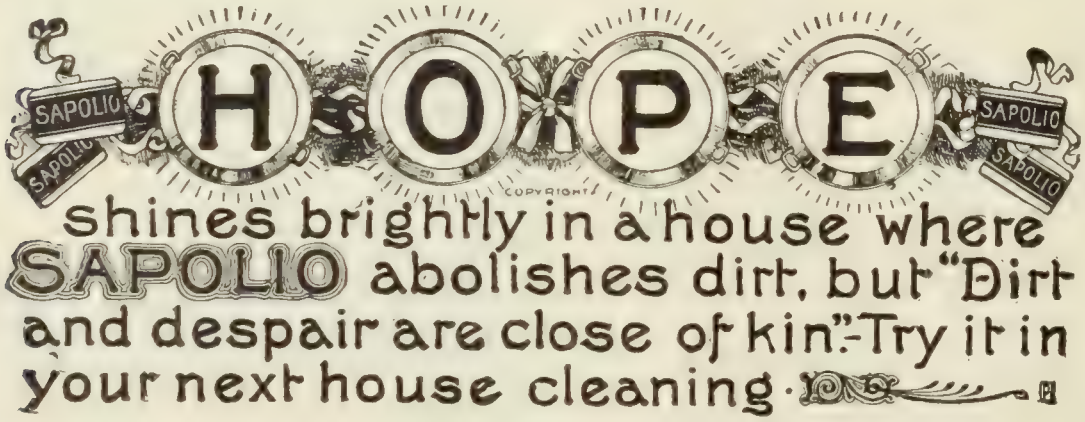
CHICLET PALMISTRY. Look at your hand! A square on the Mount of Jupiter (base of the first finger) shows capacity to command.

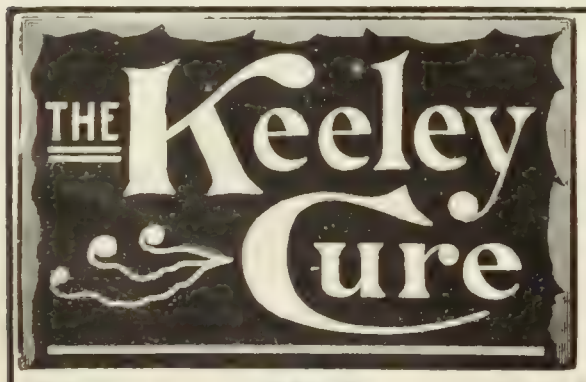
If the Head Line (the second line from the base of the fingers running across the palm) is joined by a fork to the Life Line it means Good Fortune.

When the Heart Line extends around the percussion (side of the hand) it shows a daring spirit.

You can have a Chiclet Palmistry Chart FREE if you cut out this advertisement and mail it to us with your request before the end of the month.

FRANK H. FLEER & CO., INC. 512 No. 24th St., Philadelphia, U.S.A.





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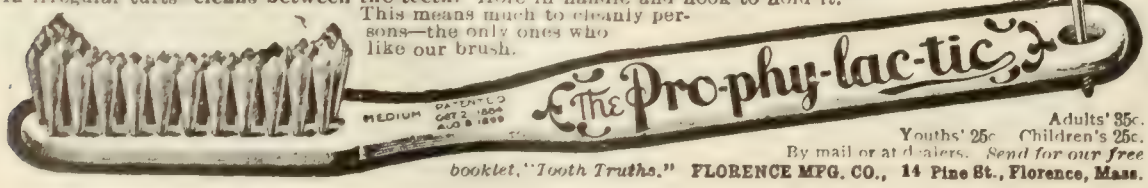
Sold Only in a Yellow Box—for your protection. Curved handle and face to fit the mouth. Bristles in irregular tufts—cleans between the teeth. Hole in handle and hook to hold it.



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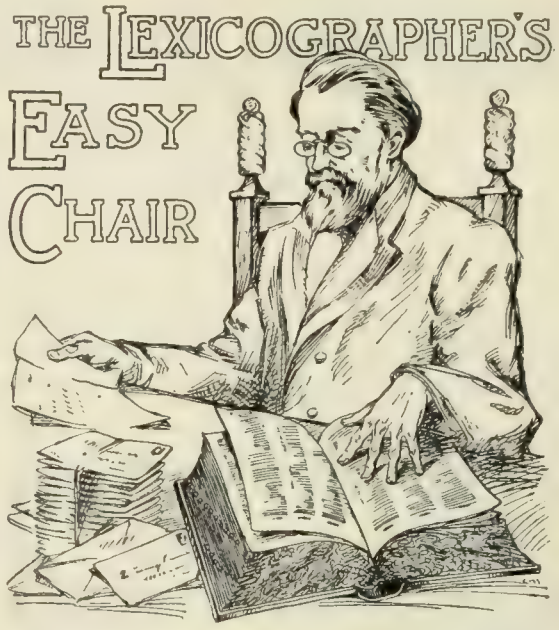

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"M. G. O'G.," New York City.—"To enable me to prove my contention that the simplification of spelling of words has progressed almost unnoticed during the past century I need a few words whose spellings have been changed. Can you furnish them?"

In the "History of Buonaparte's Campaign in Egypt," published in England in 1813, we find the following: *risque* for risk, *gulph* for gulf; *picquet* for picket; *musquets* for muskets; *stile* for style; *phænomena* for phenomena; *patrole* for patrol; *angel* for angle, and *vollies* for volleys. These spellings were in common use in England then side by side with *chuse, denyed, musick, poetick, publick*, etc.

"P. L. S.," Denver, Colo.—"(1) Will you kindly explain the meaning and the origin of the phrase 'to thunder in the index.' (2) I have read in Roman history that at a critical period a dictator was appointed to *drive a nail*. What is the significance of this phrase?"

(1) The phrase "thundering in the index" occurs in "Hamlet," act 3, scene 4:

Queen. What have I done that thou dar'st wag thy tongue.
In noise so rude against me?
Hamlet. Such an act
That blurs the grace and blush of modesty;
Calls virtue, hypocrite; takes off the rose
From the fair forehead of an innocent love,
And sets a blister there; makes marriage vows
As false as dicers' oaths. . . .
Queen. Ah, me! What act,
That roars so loud and *thunders in the index?*

Taking the word "index" to be used here in its obsolete sense (prolog or prelude), the phrase may be interpreted as follows: "What act [of mine] [is it] that roars so loud [is so obvious], and thunders in the index [and so noisy in its announcement]."

(2) The phrase "to drive a nail" refers to the pagan practise of driving a nail into the wall of the Temple of Jupiter on every succeeding Sept. 13. This was done originally to tally the year, but later became a fetishistic ceremony based on the belie that its performance would ward off calamities from the city. Originally the nail was driven in the wall by the pretor maximus, subsequently by one of the consuls, and lastly by the dictator.

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VOL. XXXV., No. 2 NEW YORK, JULY 13, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 899

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE MENACE OF OUR NATIONAL SNOBBISHNESS

SNOBBISHNESS, which is declared by one newspaper to be "the easiest thing in the world to recognize in others, and the hardest to discover in oneself," is thought by Prof. L. S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania, to characterize the dealings of the United States with its sister republics in this hemisphere. In *The North American Review* (New York, June 21) Professor Rowe predicts that this snobbishness, in conjunction with other defects in our treatment of the Latin-Americans, will result in the "national isolation" of the United States unless by radical reform in our international relations we succeed in removing the impression which is now established. "In our ignorance of South-American conditions," he writes, "we have failed to appreciate that, within a comparatively few years, we shall have to deal with Powers of real magnitude in this southern section of the continent. If they distrust us, we shall find our hands tied in the councils of the nations. With their support, a new equilibrium of power—the best guaranty of the world's peace—will be established." Not only in our relations with South America is the menace of "national isolation" hanging over us, tho there it is most manifest, but Professor Rowe discovers in the attitude of transatlantic Powers indications of a desire to bring such isolation about. "While official and diplomatic relations have been of the most cordial character, there is noticeable a growing feeling of popular antagonism toward the United States which the most lavish display of official courtesy has been unable to disguise. . . . Every consideration of national policy dictates that no effort should be spared to avoid a situation which must ultimately become a source of national weakness." The New York *Tribune*, while not denying the validity of Professor Rowe's premises, demurs to the conclusions which he reaches. "Every American," it advises, "should ask himself whether he has adopted a come-and-be-saved' attitude toward foreign countries. And if he concludes that he has, he will do well to consider whether it is the national menace that Prof. L. S. Rowe . . . makes it out to be." But it adds:

"Probably the national isolation which Professor Rowe thinks may come as a result of this arrogance is a bogy, for the markets of the world need the United States too sorely as buyer and seller to let snobbishness interfere with friendly relations. Nevertheless, there is a genuine danger in the snobbish attitude, as British merchants profess to have discovered, to their sorrow and pecuniary loss, when the obliging Continental traders wrested from them by mere courtesy and respect for inferior races' a large slice of foreign trade."

The grounds of this Latin-American distrust of the United States are assembled by Professor Rowe in three groups, all of which can be traced primarily to "our ignorance of South-American conditions." These three defects we must overcome, we are told, such a menace are they to "the development of a better understanding between the northern and southern sections of this hemisphere." He continues:

"The first of these defects is the tendency to interpret South-American institutions in terms of the least advanced of those countries. In our ignorance, we have taken it for granted that the turbulent conditions which prevail in a few of the republics are characteristic of all. We have failed to appreciate the fact that South America offers as many gradations of institutional development as Europe, and that the usual slurring judgment is deeply resented by the more advanced countries.

"The second defect is of a far more serious nature, as it involves one of the fundamental traits of our national character. Foreign critics of the American people have often pointed out the spirit of condescension, bordering on contempt, which marks the attitude of the average American toward foreign institutions. The slightest divergence from our form of government is regarded as a stamp of inferiority. American publications constantly dwell on the supposed inability of the people of South America to develop free institutions—a purely gratuitous assumption, which has never been supported by serious scientific investigation. Even in our university instruction there is a tendency to use the terms 'Anglo-Saxon' and 'Latin' as expressing the contrast between the ability to establish and develop free institutions and the absence of this capacity. . . . . .

"This unfortunate situation is further complicated by the 'missionary spirit' of the American people. In our relations with foreign peoples we are apt to assume, not only that our political, social, and educational institutions are incomparably superior to those of other countries, but that their only hope of salvation is to use our system as a model. We patronizingly point out that they are probably not prepared to assimilate more than the simpler forms of American institutional growth, but that with patience and conscientious effort they will ultimately be able to reach the more complex. . . . . .

"The above-mentioned obstacles to the development of closer relations with Central and South America, while serious, are in no sense insurmountable; and, in fact, the last few years have witnessed the beginnings of a conscious effort to overcome these shortcomings. There still remains, however, a third difficulty, which, if not overcome, will rekindle the feeling of distrust toward the United States and make its eradication extremely difficult, if not impossible. Throughout South America, one hears constant complaint of the business methods of the merchants and manufacturers of the United States. If these complaints related only to the refusal of our manufacturers to give long-term credits and to the general spirit of suspicion and distrust which characterizes their attitude toward South-American merchants, the most obvious

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explanation would be that these are difficulties incident to the early stages of commercial intercourse. Unfortunately, the complaints are of a far more serious character, involving the good faith and honesty of our merchants and manufacturers. One approaches the subject with some diffidence, not only owing to the delicate questions which it presents, but also to the fact that there are a number of notable exceptions to the general rule. These exceptions, however, are buried beneath the mass of real grievances of the Spanish-American merchant.

"The dishonesty of catalog descriptions, the wanton disregard of the contract conditions, especially as regards the date of delivery, the insolent indifference to justifiable complaints, are but a few of the counts in the indictment. Considering the treatment which the South-American merchant has received, it is surprizing that our commerce with these countries is growing so rapidly. No greater tribute could be paid to the excellence of American as compared with European manufactures. South-American merchants are often anxious to have American goods, but they are conscious of the fact that commercial relations with our manufacturers involve more annoyance and, in certain respects, greater risks than with English, French, or German producers. American manufacturers are usually characterized as *muy vivo*,' which is a polite way of saying that the foreigner must be on his guard in dealing with them."

WHY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS POPULAR ABROAD

THREE prominent Americans, recently returned from Europe, have each had something to say to the reporters in regard to President Roosevelt's phenomenal popularity. Thomas W. Lawson, who claims to have greater facilities for gathering political information than any newspaper, asserts that in the home field "Roosevelt is the cry of the people," and that "if the Republican party does not nominate him, the Democrats will"; while Charles Dana Gibson reports that in remote parts of Southern France "where the peasants hardly know the name of their own President," the name of President Roosevelt is well known. But these pronouncements pale beside that of Col. George Harvey who tells our reporters that "one can not remain abroad a fortnight without being forced to realize that President Roosevelt is far and away the most popular man in the world," and then goes on to point out why, in his opinion, this fact should make him less popular at home. Thus the orator whose eloquence recently enriched the antiadministration vocabularies with the phrase "blatant probity," now explains to the American public that President Roosevelt is beloved of royalty because of his autocratic tendencies; that he is immensely popular with the commercial classes in Europe because his policy has impaired American credit and crippled American competition; and that he is lauded by "socialists and anarchists" because he is the first to accord them "open and favorable recognition" as "a class entitled to special consideration." According to Colonel Harvey, "there is no doubt that if our next national election could be determined by European votes Mr. Roosevelt would be rechosen unanimously." To show that pro-Roosevelt enthusiasm is not exclusively a European product he might have cited *Brown's Farmer*, a newspaper of North Dakota, which asks: "Could we do better than instal Theodore Roosevelt in the Presidency for life?" and goes on to argue that we could not do better. But to return to the words of Colonel Harvey, as reported in the New York *World*. Touching the favor of kings we there read:

"Royalty, led by the Kaiser himself, who pronounces Mr. Roosevelt the greatest of American Presidents without exception, is particularly desirous of his reelection as tending to indicate that, so far from being doomed, autocracy may still hold popular favor, if the personality of the ruler be sufficiently vivid and his acts shrewdly beneficent. It is a peculiarly pleasing sign at this time, when a wave of democracy seems to be sweeping over Europe, to appear in the land whose dedication to personal liberty has caused so much anxiety in royal breasts for more than a century.

"To the keen-visioned Kaiser especially, but also in lesser degree to all dull royalty and apprehensive aristocracy, the portent seems plain that even the most intelligent segment of the human race now existing may yet in considerable measure subordinate self-government to popular idol-worship."

And of the European attitude toward Mr. Roosevelt's economic policies he goes on to say:

"No less ardent in support of President Roosevelt is the commercialism of England, France, and Germany. The panic of five years ago among the business men of all three nations over America's trade expansion was very real. Our concentration of effort and superior methods seemed likely to dominate all markets within ten years, and New York was regarded as the certain and almost immediate successor of London as the financial center of the world.

"But there is no longer any fear or even talk of the once dreaded American invasion. Impairment of credit has throttled American enterprise so effectually as to give our competitors probably a score of years in which to recover ground that seemed to have been lost forever. Nowhere, not even in our own haunts of Populism, was the President's crusade against great American corporations so heartily welcomed as in England and Germany."

Still more enthusiastic, Colonel Harvey asserts, is "the third great class, comprizing socialists and anarchists." Thus:

"When Mr. Roosevelt boldly contrasted men of wealth with socialists and anarchists' to the advantage of the latter, they foresaw the beginning of a new era.

"To the incidental fact that he shaded 'wealth' with the word 'predatory' they attach no significance. In their view all wealth is predatory, and they quickly recalled that, in his original message to Congress urging the reduction of 'swollen fortunes,' the President made no qualification or distinction. . . . . .

"In any case they perceive a mighty advancement of their cause in the first open and favorable recognition ever accorded 'socialists and anarchists' as a class entitled to special consideration by one in a position of the highest authority.

"There are, of course, subdivisions of these three great classes of foreign peoples, but all idealists, preachers, sportsmen, prize-fighters, editors, writers, philosophers, scholars, nature-lovers, warriors, peacemakers, animal-killers, woman-suffragists, civil-service, tariff, spelling, and all other varieties of reformers find something in Mr. Roosevelt's prismatic personality sufficiently akin to hold their admiration and devotion."

The American press, while ready, apparently, to believe all that Colonel Harvey says as to the fact of the President's popularity abroad, remain unconvinced by his analysis of its causes. "When Mr. Harvey attempts to explain this universal popularity," remarks the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), "he becomes a veritable Münchhausen in his imaginative flights" and "one feels a little ashamed to invoke against him the prose of every-day veracity and fairness." It adds:

"Colonel Harvey is teaching the world a new language, and the ordinary definitions of autocracy, idol-worship, and so on are not binding upon him. The 'Pickwickian sense' has been supplanted by the Harveyan, and so let us take his deliverances as 'literature' and turn to them for joy when we tire of *Don Quixote* and the windmills, or of little *Alice* in Wonderland."

The charge that the President has destroyed American credit abroad and turned back the American trade invasion of Europe, remarks the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), merits attention. But is it true? it asks; and it goes on to say:

"Standard Oil does more business abroad than any other American corporation. Does any one believe for a moment that this enterprising purveyor of petroleum has lost the sale of a single quart of oil because of the efforts in the United States to make it obey the laws? It is true that Mr. Harriman says he was about to sell a big lot of bonds in Paris when the Alton disclosures spoiled his market. But in this case it was Harriman's credit, and not Union Pacific's, which was cast under a cloud. Eliminate Harriman and his methods from the Union, and it could probably

do what the Pennsylvania Railroad did, namely, sell $50,000,000 of bonds to the Frenchmen.

"Every student of corporate or financial affairs will laugh at the assertion that Roosevelt has destroyed American credit abroad.

COL. GEORGE B. HARVEY.
He declares President Roosevelt to be "the most popular man in the world."

Europe has been quick to follow this country's methods of industrial development, and patriotism impels Germans and Englishmen to foster home industries, just as it would stimulate Americans to combat foreign competition. The apologists for eminent lawbreakers will never be able to conceal their principals by pretending that the scapegoat is some one else."

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), while denying that the President's acts have menaced national prosperity, is inclined to think that his words at times may have had that effect. Thus we read:

"When we look back at the record of the Roosevelt Administration we can see plainly that it is not the things done which are open to criticism. As the record stands, most of these things are a credit to the country. . . . . .

"What has hurt is the continuous stream of threats that has come out of Washington, sometimes from the White House itself. Suggestions that fortunes ought to be confiscated when they reach a certain limit—efforts to extend governmental power by mere interpretation of the law—impatience with the Constitution as it is because of its restrictions upon executive authority—arguments for constitutional interpretation that would make the United States Government the dominant partner in every man's business—these are the things that have hurt."

AN EMBARRASSING TREASURY SURPLUS—A Treasury surplus of $87,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, being more than three times that of a year ago, offers to the tariff revisionists another round of ammunition for their attack upon the stand-patters. If, in the face of national expenditures unprecedented in size for a year of peace, the national Treasury surlpus is so unduly enlarged, why is this not an unanswerable argument for a decrease in customs duties from which the revenue is in large part derived? certain of the revisionist press are asking. High customs create high prices, they argue, so that the "common people," who suffer by the high prices, are the ones to be ultimately credited with furnishing the nation with its unusual surplus. The figures of this latest Treasury report, says the New York *Globe*, constitute an argument for early tariff revision calculated to put the stand-patters to rout."

On the other hand, those who attribute the surplus to customs receipts from an increased foreign commerce which could not have been foreseen point to it merely as a manifestation of our wonderful prosperity. It is one of the indications, says *The Wall Street Journal* (New York), "that the country is not exactly skating on thin ice nor at the end of its resources." It is a healthy sign, it continues, diagnosing the nation's condition thus: "It may have to stop to take breath occasionally, and tighten a screw or two in its machinery, but these are the natural consequences of working at high pressure, both for man and the mechanism of industry and trade which he controls. The old year has dealt generously with us in these and other respects. Let us be just to ourselves and use her resources wisely."

By others the same caution is voiced. A Treasury surplus often induces extravagance, warns one paper. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, fearing commercial disorder if the tariff be tinkered with, urges rather that the money be invested by the nation in needed internal improvements. With an eye to local welfare it suggests that "a good many millions of the surplus could be profitably expended in putting the Mississippi and its principal tributaries into shape to handle the business which would be offered them."

NIGHT WORK FOR WOMEN

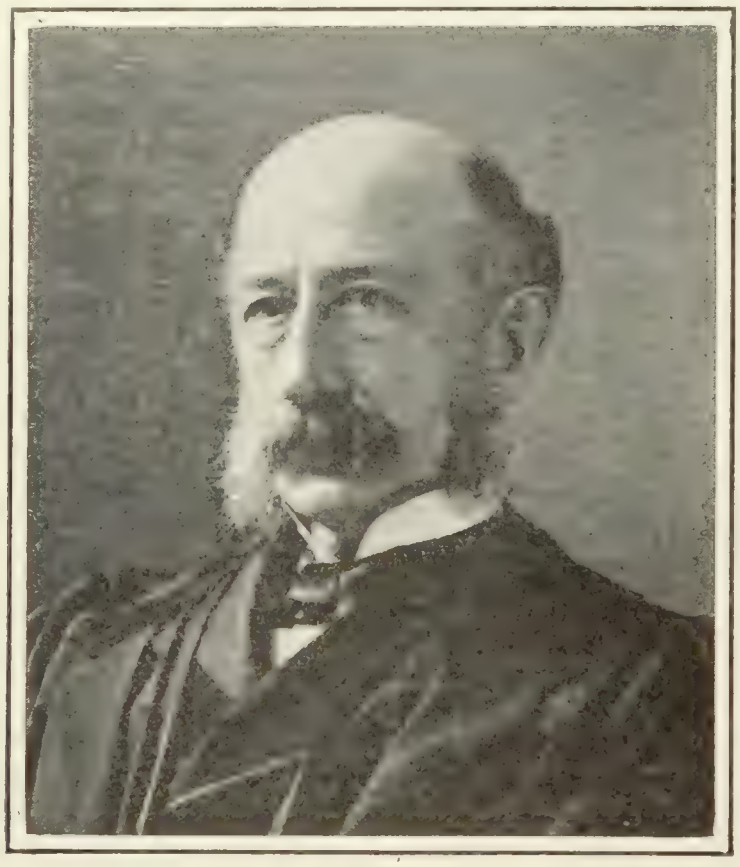
NOW that the New York Court of Appeals has declared unconstitutional the State law forbidding the employment of women in factories during certain night hours, there is probably nothing to prevent any of the sex from working twenty-four hours a day if they wish. The case of the State *vs.* Williams, which resulted in this decision for the defendant, has been attracting more than local attention, as it was fought from court to court because the chief contention of the State was that, the health of

COLONEL HARVEY RETURNS FROM ABROAD WITH A NEW "HALO."
—Shiras in the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

the women and of future generations being imperiled by night work, the law restricting such work should be held valid as a health law enacted under the police power of the State. The highest court of New York decided otherwise, however. Judge Gray, who wrote the opinion, declared, in part:

"The courts have gone very far in upholding legislative

enactments framed clearly for the welfare, comfort, and health of the community, and that a wide range in the exercise of the police power of the State should be conceded I do not deny. But when it is sought under the guise of a labor law, arbitrarily as here, to prevent an adult female citizen from working at any time of the day that suits her, I think it is time to call a halt. It arbitrarily deprives citizens of their right to contract with each other. The tendency of legislatures, in the form of regulatory measures, to interfere with the lawful pursuits of citizens is becoming a marked



JUDGE GRAY, OF THE NEW YORK COURT OF APPEALS.

He holds that woman can not legally be deprived of the "right" to work all night if she wishes.

one in this country, and it behooves the courts firmly and fearlessly to interpose the barriers of their judgment, when invoked, to protest against legislative acts plainly transcending the powers conferred by the Constitution upon the legislative body. . . . . .

"The right of the State to restrict or regulate the labor and employment of children is unquestionable; but an adult female is not to be regarded as a ward of the State, or in any other light than the man is regarded when the question relates to the business pursuit or calling.

"In the gradual course of legislation upon the rights of a woman, in this State she has come to possess all the responsibilities of the man, and she is entitled to be placed on an equality of rights with the man. Considerations of her physical differences are sentimental and find no proper place in the discussion of the constitutionality of the act."

This disposition of the case, after nearly a year and a half of discussion in the courts, is received with little surprize by the press, because earlier decisions have been in like tenor. It is not acceptable, however, to them all. The Chicago *Tribune*, for instance, declaring the reasoning of the court "a little queer," continues:

"The legislature has given to woman all the responsibilities of man; yes, all, except the responsibility of the ballot, classifying her, in this respect, with minors. She is prevented from voting to remedy the evils from which she suffers, yet she must not be interfered with in the 'right' to work herself to death!

"New York courts may take this view of the matter, but it is to be hoped that the courts of other States will not follow their precedent. So long as woman is forbidden to vote and thus is treated as a minor, she should be protected as a minor against the rapacity of factory-owners, and they should be prevented from compelling her to work day and night for her daily bread."

Similarly, the New York *World*, while proclaiming blandly that woman is now the equal of man in all respects, "his peer, his fellow-toiler, sharing his responsibilities as well as his pleasures," adds, nevertheless, that the "proud triumph . . . implies a surrender of privileges." And it asks:

"With 'no sex discrimination' and equal rights, can women consistently continue their thousand and one appeals to masculine chivalry? Will they permit man to lighten their load? Will they even let him pay for the theater-tickets or give up his seat in a car? Her equality under the law is well deserved, but logically carried out it must lead to a radical readjustment of social relations."

The New York *Times* does not find, however, that the decision will be so far-reaching in its effect as other papers have dubiously prophesied. Pointing to this Williams case as illustrative of the condition of night work for women existing in this State, it asserts that these conditions will be little aggravated, if at all, by the removal of the restrictions. We read:

"Mr. Flanagan [the Deputy Factory-Inspector] finds that in the majority of factories where women are employed the regular hours are from fifty-three to fifty-six a week, which would in any event permit only a few hours' overtime at night, up to the constitutionally legal maximum of sixty; and that for such work a higher rate of wages prevails, amounting to time-and-a-half or double-time pay to time-workers, or 10 per cent. additional to piece-workers. Manufacturers, for economic reasons, says Mr. Flanagan, try to avoid overtime or resort to it as seldom as possible.'"

SHOULD WE SEND A FLEET TO THE PACIFIC?

THERE is as much diversity of opinion in the press regarding the wisdom of sending a fleet of war-ships to Pacific waters as there was earlier diversity in the reports of the Administration's intention concerning the transfer of that fleet. Discussion of the wisdom of the maneuver hinges on the danger of inciting the jingoes of this country and Japan to further talk of war. "Anything that might be mistaken at this time for a demonstration against Japan," declares the New York *World*, "would be ill-advised to the point of folly." *The Tribune*, however, regards "with sincere satisfaction the prospect that in the not remote future a considerable part of the effective Navy of the United States will make a cruise in Pacific waters and visit the chief ports of our Pacific Coast." *The World*, in support of its objections, asserts that war in these days is "forced by public opinion, by inflamed state of the minds of nations and the impulsive fury of popular passion." So that, however amicable may be the present relations of this country and Japan, it is not wise to overlook the existence of jingoism in each nation which by extravagant rumors accompanying the transfer of ships might be inflamed into demonstrations of dangerous proportions. "There is a war party in Japan," this paper reminds us, "and the report that we are sending a great fleet of war-ships to be ready for Japan's next move would be worked up to excite that next move." And then, "what foolish men might say in Japan or what some foolish functionary might do would be made the most of on our side by sensation-mongers, and so step by step and from word to word we should come to realize the recent words of a distinguished statesman that 'wars are made by newspapers.'" Equally alarming to the New York *Evening Post* is this report that some sixteen of our best ships are to sail before winter for Pacific waters. We read:

"We can not too strongly emphasize the folly of any such action. The Japanese Ambassador has, of course, announced that his Government would not consider it a hostile move. Naturally. But the fact remains that the jingoes of both nations will utilize it for the purpose of inflaming their respective publics. Our own yellow press has already seized upon it as a subject for great headlines; how many such should we not see if the squadron were to go around Cape Horn! Surely, it is the duty of the Executive to guard against danger of this kind, both at home and abroad. If

the battle-ships must have a long sea cruise, by all means let them visit Labrador or the Cape of Good Hope, or even Madagascar. But on no ground of discipline or efficiency could a voyage to the Pacific rather than to any other seas be justified, while a cruise to California or the Philippines would be accepted the world over as a threat to the Japanese. We could hardly have a better example of the way a navy, so far from being a safeguard, can become a grave menace to the peace of a nation."

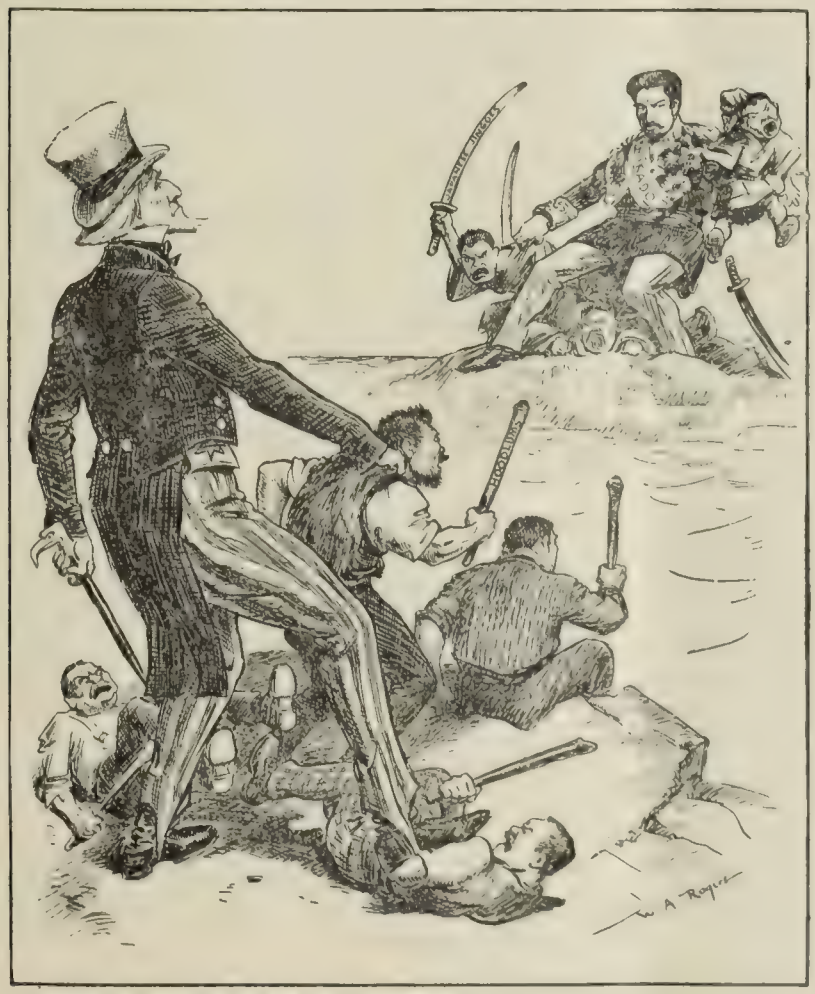
"So far as the two Governments are concerned there can be no misunderstanding," chimes in the Philadelphia *Press*. And, moreover, "not even the most vicious action of the hoodlums can precipitate the two Governments into collision," but the maneuver is to be regretted because the intemperate spirit of the jingoes—the rag-tag elements, as this paper terms them—"increases the delicacy of the situation, and anything which needlessly puts weapons in their hands is to be deprecated."

Those papers which agree with *The Tribune* in indorsing the project take the ground, either that the war feeling is negligible and should not be considered to the extent of altering plans based on sound naval policy, or that, granting the existence of such a sentiment, the presence of the fleet in the Pacific would be reassuring to our own people and serve as a check upon the Japanese war-talk. The New York *Globe* on this point declares: "It may be cogently said that the display of adequate evidence that this country is prepared, and that there is no chance of catching us napping as Russia was caught, may be cooling to the Japanese jingoes who are embarrassing their Government and doing what they can to precipitate trouble." Leaving aside the immediate question of the Japanese, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* thus outlines the reasons given by many papers for favoring the transfer of the fleet:

"The truth is that there is no connection whatever between the difficulties which have arisen within the past few months and the proposed transfer of the battle-ship squadron from the eastern to the western ocean. That transfer was adjudged to be advisable a long time ago by the General Board of the Navy for reasons which one does not need to be a strategist to understand. Obviously enough our naval force should be so distributed as to afford a maximum of readily available protection at the points where protection is most urgently required, or, in other words, at the points where we have a preponderance of interests lying open to attack. Those points are all in the Pacific. There is no danger on the Atlantic side. No European Power is conceivably likely to attack us, and if any did, a system of shore fortifications has been created which might be trusted to give any invader a warm reception. It is otherwise in the Pacific. There we have the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, and other insular possessions which need defense, and therefore, that we should maintain a strong fleet on the Pacific is elementary tactics. In doing that we should only be following the example of Great Britain, which, since safeguarding its interests in the Far East by the Japanese alliance, has greatly reduced its squadrons in Asiatic waters and has concentrated its strength in the Mediterranean, the British Channel, and the North Sea.

"That seemed to be in anticipation of an attack from Germany, but no official comment has emanated from Berlin, and when the battle-ship squadron starts to the Pacific it will not be for Japan to place any unfavorable construction on the move. As the change will hardly have been effected before next spring, it may be hoped that much of the current agitation will by then have subsided, but in any case it is clearly impossible to permit our consideration for the feelings and susceptibilities of the Japanese indefinitely to prevent the pursuance of a policy which the national welfare dictates."

PUBLICITY FOR ACCIDENTS ON THE HARRIMAN LINES—Mr. Harriman's declaration that henceforth all accidents on his railroads will be carefully and impartially investigated by boards whose findings will be made public in all their details meets with nothing but approval, and is called by the Chicago *Post* "an excellent precedent." "This decision," it continues, "will be welcomed by the traveling public and is an important recognition of a principle hitherto insufficiently appreciated by American railroad managements, namely that the public is in a sense a partner in their enterprise and hence entitled to be represented in many matters of immediate mutual concern." In view of the recent



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KEEPING THE PEACE

—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*

"MADE IN JAPAN"

And neither your Uncle Sam nor the Mikado is getting excited

—Doyle in the Philadelphia *Ledger*

MEN OF WAR NOW ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

epidemic of railroad accidents the action assumes a peculiar significance. It is hinted that possibly Mr. Harriman is but anticipating legislation to the same end, but for the most part he is given credit by the press for instituting a commendable reform. The Washington *Star* views it thus:

"One of the main causes of public discontent with the railroad companies of this country during recent years has been that in case of accident a policy of secrecy was invariably maintained. The people have contended that such matters were legitimately of proper public interest, inasmuch as the patrons of the roads were the main sufferers from the negligence or inefficiency or carelessness of the railroad operatives. The recent appalling succession of fatalities has accented this belief that the community at large should have a hand in the investigation into causes not merely when the judicial processes are invoked, but in the preliminary inquiries conducted by the railroads.

"The common experience of newspaper men, upon applying for information regarding accidents, is to have railroad officials assume an air of indifference or positively deny plain facts, refusing all information or deliberately seeking to prevent the ascertainment of the truth. This 'it-is-none-of-your-business' attitude has contributed heavily to the public feeling of hostility to the common carriers, and Mr. Harriman is wise in recognizing the fact and taking steps to bring about a better feeling between the people and the roads. He is a 'practical man,' according to his own analysis of himself, and doubtless realizes the claim of the public to a part in the efforts to safeguard life while maintaining effective schedules."

SPREAD OF THE GALVESTON PLAN

"MUNICIPAL government in America has, on the whole, been a failure," says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat;* and this assertion explains the interest with which the press of the country are watching the spread of the so-called Galveston plan of city government. The city that solves the problem of good government, according to the Des Moines *Register*, "will be as notable in the New World as Athens was in the ancient world." Among the possible solutions of this problem the one which at present attracts most attention is the Galveston plan of government by a commission. A few weeks ago the Iowa legislature passed an enabling act permitting the larger cities of that State—those of not less than 25,000 inhabitants—to reorganize their governments on the Galveston model, and now Des Moines, the capital, has availed itself of this permission. Similar laws have recently gone into effect in Kansas and in South Dakota, and such towns as Houston, Fort Worth, Dallas, El Paso, and Austin are trying the new plan; but Des Moines, with some 75,000 inhabitants, is the largest city that has yet ventured upon the experiment. Municipal government by commission was adopted in Galveston after that city's partial destruction in 1901. Since then the idea seems to have found increasing favor throughout the country, altho not, perhaps, to the extent implied by an Eastern paper when it states that "there is almost a rush to try the new system." This system is described as follows in the New York *Tribune:*

"Galveston's government would be essentially like that of a business corporation with a president and board of directors, if corporation directors were salaried officers and devoted all their time to the affairs of the corporation. Galveston is ruled by a commission, consisting of a mayor and four commissioners, much as if in this city we should do away with the Board of Aldermen and other elective officials and set up the Board of Estimate and Apportionment as the city government. The commission took hold of Galveston just after the flood, and was remarkably successful in reestablishing the city. Houston had an inefficient government of the usual sort, and suffered from neglect, waste, and dishonesty. The floating debt was $400,000. In a few years the commission retired the debt, paved the streets, built schools, improved the water supply, and while doing all this reduced the tax rate.

"In the comparatively small cities in which the system has been tried, the mayor and commissioners each act as heads of departments, the mayor, for instance, as head of the police and fire departments, the other departments being assigned by vote of the majority of the board to the other commissioners. The commission acts as the city legislature, the mayor having no veto power. Subordinate city officials, like city clerk, attorney, treasurer, auditor, engineer, police judges, are appointed by the board. The obvious advantage of the plan is great centralization of authority. For instance, no such confusion could exist as exists in this city regarding responsibility for the shocking condition of the street pavements. The whole board would be responsible, and particularly the individual commissioner in whose special charge the maintenance of the streets had been placed. . . . . .

"Concentration of authority and responsibility, such as to make the popular will effective, has been proved to be necessary, and the Galveston plan affords this concentration. We have been concentrating authority and responsibility in this city for several years. Stripping the Board of Aldermen of power to grant franchises was a recent step of that sort. The Bingham Bill doing away with permanent inspectors of police is another. The most flagrant instance of misgovernment which New York suffers from to-day, the ill-paved streets, is due to the division of authority over the streets between the mayor and the borough presidents."

Dispatches say that the adoption of the commission plan in Des Moines, altho indorsed by nearly two-thirds of the voters, was strenuously opposed by the professional politicians. The Des Moines experiment, remarks the Chicago *Tribune*, "has certain manifest advantages," but these "will count for little unless the voters, looking on themselves as members of a business corporation, shall make a deliberate effort to elect capable men." "So far," asserts the Baltimore *News*, "results are strongly in favor of the Galveston plan." The movement is regarded by the Chicago *Record-Herald* as "an extremely interesting and educational one"; while the Washington *Herald* would not be surprized to see "some of the large cities of the country—some such boss-ridden, grafter-infested municipality as Philadelphia, for example—adopt the commission form of government within the next few years."

The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, however, thinks that "other States should be slow about adopting the Galveston plan until those cities which have adopted it have demonstrated its working efficiency"; and the Minneapolis *Tribune* fears that the commissioners will find a way to "perpetuate their power in themselves or their friends." On the other hand, nothing but satisfaction is exprest by the cities in which the new system is on trial.

Thus a Galveston correspondent to the Des Moines *Register and Leader* writes: "Taxes have been reduced, public improvements greatly extended, and in every department of the city increased efficiency has been developed under this plan." And the Houston *Post* offers the following testimony:

"The Houston system is no longer an experiment. It is a demonstrated success and is worth its weight in gold. It is true that opposition will be encountered when an attempt is made to supplant the old plan with a sensible, money-saving, labor-saving, graftless system such as we have in Houston, but experience proves that opposition can not survive against common sense and economy.

"The system is strong in the respect that a dollar's worth of material or labor is obtained for every dollar expended; that no money is wasted on sinecures or needlessly expended; that ward politics, the mother of municipal corruption, is entirely eliminated.

"The commission is composed of a mayor and four aldermen elected by all the people of the city. All other offices are filled by appointment, and each appointee is held to a strict performance of his duty.

"The Houston system will redeem any city that adopts it from the curse of spoils politics, graft, extravagance, bankruptcy, and waste. It will save thousands of dollars to the taxpayers and guarantee good, efficient business government."

ROCKEFELLER—"What! Another? And such a nice one, too!"
—Brinkerhoff in the Toledo *Blade*.

NO DOUBT IT WILL BE EMBARRASSING,
To be recognized in open court as owner of that little octopup.
-Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

THE TRIALS OF MR. ROCKEFELLER.

THE NEGRO IN THE NEXT ELECTION

"THERE are about 700,000 negro voters in this country, and we intend to force the President to do the right thing by us or turn the whole into the Democratic party," said the Rev. Dr. S. L. Corrothers, of Washington, D. C., addressing the tenth annual meeting of the Afro-American Council in Baltimore recently. These words followed an attack upon President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft for their attitude in the Brownsville affair, and a eulogy of Senator Foraker for his championship of the colored soldiers. It is evident, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, that the negro revolt against President Roosevelt is going to cut more of a figure in politics than has been expected. There is no doubt, asserts the same correspondent, that the negroes of Ohio and the country at large are with Senator Foraker, who regards the negro vote as his most effective weapon for bringing the Taft camp to terms. It was believed that the Taft men would control the recent Kentucky Republican State Convention, but that gathering went only so far as to declare that the next National Convention should select for President "one in full accord with the Roosevelt policies." It is said that a fear that the negroes might bolt the ticket in the fall was all that prevented the Convention from specifically indorsing Secretary Taft. Says the correspondent already quoted:

"The resolution demanding a Roosevelt type of President is the one drawn up in the White House itself for conventions of Roosevelt Republicans to pass this year, and there is no doubt but that the Knox-Cannon-Fairbanks combination would have stopt it if they could.

"There is that much evidence, then, for the claim of the Taft men that they controlled the Kentucky Convention. But controlling it, they could not obtain a specific Taft indorsement, because their Kentucky Republican friends feared the effect on the negro Republican vote. Kentucky, unlike most of the Southern States, has a negro vote. So have her border sisters, Maryland and West Virginia. The negroes of Baltimore were said, in a Baltimore dispatch to the Washington *Post*, to have contributed to the recent defeat of the Republican candidate for Mayor of Baltimore, for whose success Attorney-General Bonaparte had made himself personally responsible.

"Here, too, it was the Brownsville issue. Such are the political first-fruits of this purely race issue in the preconvention Presidential campaign of 1908. Keenly interested politicians are pricking up their ears and asking how firmly and how far the 'black battalion,' as Foraker and his negro supporters themselves call it, will march through this campaign."

A few days ago, after holding sessions for three months, the Senate committee which has been investigating the Brownsville affair was dissolved, to meet again on November 18. *The Army and Navy Register* quotes the prediction of one who was in attendance that "nine of the thirteen members of the committee will sign a report declaring it to be the conviction of the committee that the shooting was done by the soldiers of the 25th infantry, while Senator Foraker and Senator Bulkeley will sign a minority report declaring their conviction of the innocence of the soldiers." In the mean time, however, Senator Foraker is making no secret of his own position in the matter. He assures the public, both by press statements and public speeches, that "the testimony taken down to this time utterly fails, in my opinion, to show that the soldiers, or any of them, had anything whatever to do with the shooting up of Brownsville." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.), on the other hand, declares that the result of the Brownsville investigation is to justify the President, and says that the evidence of the guilt of the troops is conclusive. The public, apparently, can take its choice. But as the New York *Press* (Rep.) remarks, Senator Foraker has followed the testimony more closely than anybody else, and "his opinion, thus deliberately given, is not to be lightly dismissed." Senator Foraker spoke at length on the same topic at the commencement exercises of Wilberforce University, at Xenia, Ohio, where thousands of negroes were in his audience. Reviewing the case, he tells in this speech how the President, acting upon testimony and reports which the Senator considers "unreliable and insufficient to establish guilt," discharged without honor 167 non-commissioned officers and men. About sixty of these have since been examined as witnesses before the Senate investigating committee. Says Senator Foraker:

"These men were all examined very carefully and cross-examined very rigidly. The effect of all this testimony was to show that there was not a missing cartridge, not a dirty gun, in the whole battalion; that the soldiers were in a good state of discipline, under entire control, and without any resentment such as would prompt such a conspiracy and such a crime because of any mistreatment they or any of them might have received at the hands of the citizens of Brownsville.

"During the progress of this examination of the men, the War

Department caused a microscopic examination to be made of the exploded shells that had been picked up in the streets of Brownsville, with the result, as stated in the report of the experts who made the examination, that it showed without doubt that the shells so picked up in the streets of Brownsville had been fired out of four certain guns.

"It was further shown that one of these guns was on the night of the shooting in an arm-chest under lock and key in the room of the quartermaster sergeant of that company, and that it had never been fired, except only on the target range at Fort Niobrara. All of the other three guns were shown to have been in the hands of the men who were in line, and not one of them was fired that night, nor had any one of them ever been fired except at Fort Niobrara."

Turning to the interesting question of his own relation to the affair, the Senator says:

"Why have I bothered myself about this matter? My critics have assigned a good many reasons, all of a reprehensible character. Let me tell you the real reason, and let me tell it in the language of Secretary Taft. I refer to what he said when Athens, Ohio, was shot up two or three years ago by a lot of white soldiers of the Regular Army who were encamped there with our National Guard. He sent representatives of the Government to look after the defense of the men who had been arrested for the crime. The citizens of Athens protested. He answered that 'an enlisted man is more or less a ward of the Government, and if the Government steps in merely to see that he is tried according to law, it seems to me that it is an exercise of a discretion which the Government has.'

"That answer was a credit to both his head and his heart. The reason that prompted him prompted me. I thought that what a white soldier was entitled to at Athens, Ohio, a negro soldier was entitled to at Brownsville, Texas."

The New York *Age*, however, a leading Afro-American journal, while paying tribute to Senator Foraker's courage and zeal, refuses to fall in with his "alleged aspirations . . . to secure the Republican nomination for the Presidency." Remarks *The Age*, astutely:

"He can not get the nomination, and if he should get it he would be defeated at the polls, because the people want a Radical and not a Conservative in the White House. It reduces itself, then, to a fight on the part of Senator Foraker to secure so much prestige in the voting in the National Republican Convention as to enable him to dictate terms to the contestant who shall seem able to win and who will be disposed to make terms with him, leaving him still in control of his seat in the Senate or providing him a place in the Cabinet of the new Administration. . . . . .

"We are grateful and appreciative of the splendid services which Senator Foraker has rendered the Afro-American people. . . . We would be glad to have him continue in the Senate or to receive any higher distinction in the public service which he may desire; but as to his aspirations to be President, if he has any, we have to recognize that the cards are stacked against him."

THE MELLEN MERGER HALTED—The merger of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad with the Boston & Maine, which was moving along smoothly to its consummation until Governor Guild, of Massachusetts, began investigating and called President Mellen, of the New Haven, to account, has now met with serious opposition at the hands of the Massachusetts legislature. The effect of the opposition, as analyzed in the press, is to postpone completion of the merger for at least one year. Speaker Cole, of the House of Representatives, has been fathering the adverse legislation. He describes his bill, according to *The Railway World* (Philadelphia) as a "red flag held up to the onward approaching train" warning it to "hold on for a moment until we see if the rails ahead are secure for your passing."

The press are of the opinion that the ease with which the Cole Bill passed both Houses of the legislature is not indicative of the popular view of the merger. In our issue of June 15 we presented newspaper comment voicing the approval with which the public greeted the consolidation of the lines. It is thought, therefore, that the halting of the merger will not be permanent. Of its effect the Providence *Journal* says:

"No harm can be done by a year's delay, since no other company can secure control of the Boston & Maine in the interim; and there is now an opportunity to prove that the project fathered by Mr. Mellen is really for the advantage of Boston and New England generally and to provide, if that be granted, that it is carried out with every right of the public amply protected."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

GOVERNOR HUGHES says that he is not thinking of the Presidency. That makes him too peculiar a man for the people to nominate.—*Atlanta Journal.*

MARK TWAIN should not wonder that his English friends seem more imprest by his "Jumping Frog," published forty years ago, than by his later writings. They have just discovered its rare humor. —*New York Tribune.*

SCHMITZ and Ruef don't speak. We don't blame either of them.—*Los Angeles Express.*

DR. WILEY, who proposes to live one hundred years, has made good as far as he has gone.—*Chicago News.*

MME. NORDICA's American Baireuth will be a noble charity and a fine piece of [illegible] work. *Chicago Journal.*

MAYOR SCHMITZ's reputation, like photographic paper, gets darker the more it is exposed.—*Los Angeles Express.*

IT is very easy to see that the rest of the country will [illegible] them to Pennsylvania's call for Knox.—*New York Commercial.*

From "Puck," [illegible] by permission.

OLD DR. ROOSEVELT.

—Pughe in *Puck.*

MARK TWAIN, who has been living on royalties all his life, is now hobnobbing with them.—*New York Sun.*

THERE is a fine chance for the Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noise in New York to do something about the front pages of certain yellow newspapers. *Chicago Daily News.*

PROBABLY all that Fairbanks personally had to do with those cocktails was to furnish the ice. —*New York American.*

IT is suspected that the Rev. Dr. Long could get the support of Foraker, Penrose, and several others for chaplain of the United States Senate. — *Kansas City Star.*

MERGERS are monsters of so frightful mien that to be hated need but to be seen; but when they're seen, despairing of a cure, the public has to whistle and endure. *Boston Globe.*

DR. LONG's demand for a retraction will probably get him off the mollycoddle list, if it does not result in a full membership in the Ananias Club. *San Francisco Call.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

THE NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE

A NEW accord, *entente*, or alliance between England, France, and Spain as sea Powers has sent a thrill of curiosity and perturbation through several European chancelleries. The newspapers of the contracting countries loudly protest the peaceful character of the naval alliance, which according to some German journals will prevent Germany "from going to war by sea." Mr. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, declares to a representative of the Paris *Temps*, as reported in that paper, that "the arrangement has for its sole purpose the maintenance of the *status quo*, which by reason of the proximity of our possessions, could not be interfered with without injury to the essential interests of the three Powers concerned. But what we are not particularly concerned with is the safeguarding of free communication with our African possessions on the Mediterranean and the Atlantic."

This is echoed in England by *The Times* (London) which does not consider it "necessary to insist on the peaceful intentions" of King Edward's Government. No one can consider the new alliance as directed against Germany, exclaims *The Morning Post* (London). The question is dealt with at some length by *The Daily Telegraph*, which looks upon the new triple alliance as being the direct result of the action taken at The Hague in favor of arbitration. But the *Matin* (Paris), a somewhat mischief-making organ, plainly asserts that the Powers concerned are aiming at the isolation and crippling of Germany, on which the Manchester *Guardian* declares:

"If they [England, France, and Spain] are getting at' Germany, they are both foolish and wicked, because, as was shown in Morocco, all such attempts must endanger the peace of Europe. We hope that the Liberal Government will not rely on its known character to refuse such interpretations of its policy, but will make a perfectly frank and explicit statement on all that is obscure in the agreement."

What the London papers call "an outburst" on the part of the German press has resulted from the news telegraphed to the diplomatic capitals of the world. "Not a day without a new alliance," indignantly exclaims the *Reichsbote* (Berlin), and continues in the same strain as follows:

"After the alliance of England with Japan, of France with England; after an accord with Italy, and the alliance of France with Japan, comes the news that England, France, and Spain have formed a new triple alliance. As it is not possible to imagine that Germany is menacing the possessions of all allies in the whole world we are compelled to conclude that the present definitive coalition conceals a plan of attack upon Germany."

The *Koelnische Zeitung* struggles to maintain its self-control as a responsible government organ, but declares "it would be sheer hypocrisy to overlook the serious importance of the new alliance," reassuring its readers, however, by the thought that "little Prussia" has before this stood against "the whole world," and "can do it again if necessary." The tone of the Berlin *Tageblatt* is much calmer and more reasonable. It doubts the sincerity of the *Zeitung's* official utterances and remarks:

"Perhaps those who inspired these official jeremiads wished to provoke the Italian Government into formally asserting their fidelity to the old Triple Alliance. In this case we should like to ask if the course they have taken to obtain this object is to be considered quite the best under the circumstances? This official article in the *Koelnische Zeitung* seems to us to constitute neither more nor less than a diplomatic blunder."

The *Fremden Blatt* (Vienna), which represents officially the Austrian side of the Triple Alliance between Austria, Germany, and Italy, indulges in no hysterical outburst or outcry. While recognizing that a real new triple alliance has arisen in Europe, this influential organ merely remarks:

"The grouping of the Powers in these days makes for peace, and not for war, and Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy can regard without either ill-feeling or alarm the formation of a new triple alliance, which they can not but recognize as sincerely animated by pacific intentions, but they must demand that the same intentions be credited to themselves."

LITTLE PORTUGAL FOLLOWS THE POLITICAL FASHION

THE Portuguese Government has been passing through a financial crisis, for the Cortes has refused to pass the budget prescribed by the Premier and his Finance Minister. So just as William II. dissolved the Reichstag, and Nicholas II. by a ukase sent the members of the Douma back to their homes, has Dom

KING DOM CARLOS OF PORTUGAL

His arbitrary dissolution of the Cortes is only saved by Prime Minister Franco from bringing on a revolution.

Carlos, of Portugal, dissolved the Cortes, while Mr. Joâo Franco, the Premier, has been appointed by his sovereign to issue the necessary royal decrees for governing the country We are told in *La Revue Diplomatique* (Paris) that every party in the Cortes blames the King's autocratic action. Not only Progressives and the Conservatives, but also large sections of Mr. Franco's party, the Liberals, condemn the King both for "calling upon the Minister to dissolve the Chamber, in contravention of the Constitution, and authorizing the promulgation of certain dictatorial measures."

Mr. Franco has published a vindication of the course he has taken, and in the name of the Cabinet has promised to order new elections "as soon as he has introduced some measure of morality and economy into the administration." In this defense of his past course, and his program for the future, he declares that the

dictatorship is a merely provisional expedient. To quote his words, published in the paper above cited:

"I have for the past seven years been engaged in a parliamentary struggle whose barren result is little to the credit of the rep-

A RECENT PORTRAIT OF CLEMENCEAU.

He has succeeded in controlling the insurrection in the South of France and has received a vote of confidence in the Assembly.

resentative régime. It has become practically impossible for me to carry out any program and to govern in harmony with the Parliament. I may remind you that this is no new situation in the history of the Portuguese Cortes. Now that I have been separated from its cooperation I am resolved to govern in faithful conformity with the ideas of the Liberal party and observe all the pledges made by the Constitution. A government by decree and proclamation can only be transient; and as soon as the different parties evince a desire to perform their duties, Parliament shall be reopened. As to the economic situation, in which the difficulties of the Government reached their climax, I may remind you that my Cabinet made more retrenchments than any preceding it. The grants made by any budget have never been exceeded. You must remember that we have a nation, and the nation is above all political parties. With the confidence of the country and of the crown both, I and my friends feel assured of our success."

While in some quarters Dom Carlos has been made the object of adverse manifestations, says the Count de Paraty, Portuguese Ambassador in Berlin, writing to the Paris *Correspondance Politique*, there is nothing antidynastic in these sporadic movements. To quote the Count's words:

"The situation in Portugal is somewhat turbulent at present; but as to an imminent downfall of the dynasty, such an idea can only be attributed to the malicious invention of the ousted opposition. It is astonishing to hear the stories circulated in Europe with regard to the King. Equally false are the rumors set about in the press that the army is disaffected. Up to this moment the army has taken no part in political controversies, and the spirit of loyalty which reigns throughout the royal forces is in every way admirable."

This opinion is confirmed by the *Revue Diplomatique*, above quoted, in which we read:

"The crisis, a purely political one, finds the whole people and the army in complete calm. One proof of this is the enthusiastic reception recently given to Dom Carlos and the Prince Royal at the reviews at Argariel, in the province of Coimbra. . . . . .

"Also in the industrial centers and the commercial centers the crisis is viewed with indifference. It may safely be said the Portuguese nation and its sovereign have entire confidence in the pure patriotism and the energetic firmness of the president of the council, Mr. Joâo Franco."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MR. CLEMENCEAU KEEPS A FIRM SEAT IN THE SADDLE

IT is admitted in the press and the Chamber, by the worst enemies of Mr. Clemenceau, that the last few years of the Third Republic in France have been more trying to the leader of the Government than anything that has happened since the first Revolution. Even Mr. Jaurès and Mr. Henri Rochefort, in their several organs, declare this. On the other hand, while the present Premier has been called the Jonah of the Republican party, while he has been charged with frivolity and dissipation, with a bitter tongue and a power of evading clear issues, all members of the press allow him to be brave, versatile, and terrible, even taurine, as a debater, a master of invective and scorn. Recent events prove him once more to be equal to great emergencies and perilous responsibilities. The present Premier of France succeeded to the presidency of the Council in stormy times. The great strikes in the North were convulsing laboring districts with threats of sedition and anarchy; the disestablishment and separation of the church was causing disaffection and dismay among the clerical and aristocratic classes who sullenly met with passive resistance the law, the execution of which Mr. Briand and Mr. Loubet had bequeathed to their successors. Mr. Sarrien was crusht by the burden of governing France. Then Mr. Clemenceau rose and seemed like Palmerston to carry a flower jauntily between his lips as he entered into the struggle. The strikes were stopt, the Law of Separation was carried out, and the present Prime Minister demolished his chief antagonist, Mr. Jaurès, in an oratorical duel

AN INFLAMMATORY POST-CARD.

One of the cards circulated during the Midi insurrection, bearing the inscription "Souvenir of the Wine-grower's Manifestation."

in which his victory has been compared to that of the bull which recently rent to pieces and trampled on the lion in the old Roman arena of Southern France. We have given from time to time in

MR. MARCELIN ALBERT HARANGUING THE WINE-GROWERS.
Himself a wine-grower, he is the ringleader of the insurrectionists.

these columns the comments of the press on these events, and now we read of a further triumph of Clemenceau. The wine-growers of the Midi, that district in which the lightest and cheapest of wines are produced, have been impoverished by the competition of Parisian and other makers of bogus wine, and have been on the point of starvation. Like all peoples who depend on the paternalism of their Government, they blamed the present Ministry and appealed for relief. Even the officers of the Government, in the Midi, mayors and municipalities, have thrown up their commissions and joined the insurgents. Every journal of importance in Paris foretold the downfall of the Clemenceau Ministry. "We have not only to face a wine crisis, but a national crisis," exclaims Mr. Jules Roche in the *République Française*. "The notion of a one and divided fatherland is being contradicted," says the *Petit Parien*. "One might argue that the Government's right to command is become obsolete." "It cracks, it cracks!" cries the *Matin*. "The whole edifice of government is trembling, and its façade quivers from cornice to foundation. The only safeguard for the permanence of the building seems to lie in the reassuring words of the governing classes, the speeches and phrases of the government officials; and what do these really amount to?"

The alarm of Mr. Clemenceau had been evidenced by his admission to his colleagues in the Chamber of Deputies—"This is a veritable insurrection." But Mr. Clemenceau is a man of action; he took immediate steps to arrest the leaders of the riot, and he dispatched cavalry to the principal seats of insurrection, as reported in the Paris *Temps*, and explained that he had instructed the troops to fire in the air. When a vote of confidence in the Government was proposed in the Chamber, word had come that quiet was restored in principal points like Narbonne and Montpellier. We learn from the dispatches that a vote of confidence in Mr. Clemenceau has since then been passed with a majority of 100. "This is the best practical comment on people's confidence in the present Government," said the Premier, who had challenged the attack of the opposition in the shape of a formal interpellation. The comment of the *Temps* is that "the present Government will be left to complete the work of pacification in the Midi which they so firmly and successfully begun." "From all appearances calm has followed the tempest," remarks the *Petite République* (Paris). "Law has regained its ascendency. This is the more reason why the victory should not be abused and why Parliament should continue to discuss measures for the relief of the wine-growers, who have been the real sufferers in this incident."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLISH ALIENATION FROM RUSSIA

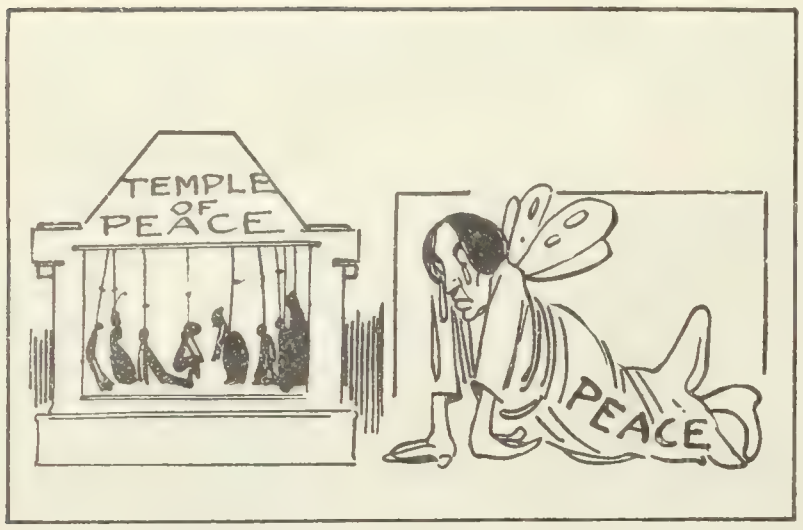
AS the feverish passion for treaties and alliances sweeps over Europe, and the governments of Spain, France, and England are charged with coming to agreements which exclude Germany from the circle of international amity, a remarkable demonstration has recently been made against the proposed alliance between England and Russia. A letter has appeared in the London *Times*, signed by well-known university professors, members of Parliament, and publicists, protesting against any such Anglo-Russian agreement. Among the signatories are Justin McCarthy, Bernard Shaw, and Fisher Unwin. The letter thus published contains the following statements:

"We regard any alliance, understanding, or agreement with the present Russian Government as equivalent to taking sides against the Russian people in its struggle for constitutional rights and freedom. We think any such agreement is likely to diminish our prestige as the supporter of liberty throughout the world, and to prejudice the Russian people against us when they are strong enough to offer us the national alliance to which we look forward.

"For this reason we regard any arrangement now concluded as dangerous and insecure, and, even if the Russian Government

FERMENTATION.
MR. CLEMENCEAU—"Calm yourself, Monsieur Bacchus. You do not terrify me with your 'wine of grape shot!'"
Punch (London).

succeeds in suppressing popular liberties, we are unable to place confidence in their pledges for the future, judging from their disregard of past pledges in the case of the Black Sea and Manchuria. Nor does an agreement with regard to Asia only appear to us a matter of urgent importance when we consider how



AN ITALIAN IDEA OF THE CONFERENCE.
The marionettes of The Hague—How Peace feels about it.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

GERMANY, THE MILITARY ADVOCATE OF PEACE.
German peace parade in honor of Mr. Stead—but every one is laughing.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE TEARFUL COMEDY AT THE HAGUE.

unlikely any hostile movement on the part of Russian forces must necessarily be for some years to come.

"We consider that the proposed agreement will have the effect of strengthening the Russian credit and enabling the Government to appeal successfully to Europe for another loan over which the representatives of the Russian people will have no control, and which will be employed only to strengthen the position of the autocracy against them.

"We also fear that, relying on this improved credit and closer relations between the Governments, the English people may be tempted to invest largely in Russian government stock—an investment likely to influence our political attitude toward Russia and other Powers, as is already seen in the case of France.

"Finally, we protest against maintaining any but the most distant diplomatic relations with a government which is, with good reason, suspected of connivance at the recent massacres of Jews, the devastation of the Caucasus and Baltic provinces, and the prison tortures in Riga. In all these cases, if the atrocities were not directed by the St. Petersburg Government, it is certain that the government officials who carried them out suffered no penalty, but in many cases were rewarded by promotion.

"On these grounds we can not but condemn an arrangement which, for a very dubious and temporary advantage, places this country in a false position with regard to a liberation movement which, so far as we can forecast the future, is likely to exert the highest influence on the European history of the present century."

PACIFIC TRADE MENACED BY JAPANESE PREDOMINANCE—That the Japanese as well as the English are struggling with the United States for the carrying trade between the Pacific coast of North America and the Far East and southeast ports of the world is an opinion which receives fresh support from a writer in *Le Tour du Monde*, an interesting Parisian weekly which deals with travel and trade throughout the world. In this connection we are told that the Ocean Steamship Company of San Francisco is threatened with dissolution by the competition of foreign, and especially Japanese, capital. To quote:

"The Japanese, abundantly subsidized by their Government, carry merchandise for three or three and a half dollars a ton from the Pacific coast of America, while American companies demand thrice that sum for the same service. The American exporters of wheat and cotton are therefore disposed to prefer the yellow men above their compatriots as sea carriers of their merchandise, both in the export and the import trade of the Pacific."

Two remedies are suggested by which the United States may maintain a predominating hold on the Pacific carrying trade. In this writer's words:

"Two remedies may be proposed to meet the present condition of things. Congress might vote subsidies to the American companies, and these companies realize how great an advantage it would be for them to substitute Chinese for American sailors, which latter demand much higher wages than the Orientals. But Congress will never grant subsidies excepting on the condition that American sailors be employed on American ships. Thus even were subsidies granted on such conditions, the struggle against competition would still be an unequal one."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY'S PROSPERITY ON THE DECLINE

EMPEROR WILLIAM, in welcoming the English editors on their recent visit to Germany, proudly remarked that they would see that the prosperity of the nation was the best guaranty of peace, and that this prosperity was increasing. Militarism, he added, in so many words, may flourish in times of peace and prosperity, of which it may be the bulwark, but war is the product of discontent and the need of an extended frontier. A remarkable series of statements appearing in English and German papers seem somewhat to contradict this optimistic forecast, and we are plainly told that Germany's prosperity is threatened with disaster. For the past five years Germany has enjoyed a period of remarkable commercial prosperity. That period is now approaching its termination, says the *Standard*.

This London paper continues as follows:

"The same unmistakable tendency toward a diminution of prosperity is noticeable in practically all the other German industries, which in the near future will be affected by the same wave of bad fortune. This termination of the unparalleled period of industrial success which Germany has now been enjoying for several years has long since been foreseen on the German bourses, so that capitalists whose money was invested in industrial undertakings have had time to make adequate preparations for the approaching depression."

The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) is typical of other German journals in its pessimistic view of the industrial outlook. In its commercial column we read:

"The period of great prosperity is at an end. The Düsseldorf Iron and Steel Exchange, by the laconic bulletin it has recently issued, puts this fact beyond all doubt, and stamps with official authority all the forebodings as to an approaching decline in German industrial prosperity. The Düsseldorf Iron and Steel Exchange was the last quarter from which we should have looked for this frank avowal of its commercial decline. The reports hitherto issued have declared that the wave of industrial prosperity was permanent and the iron market was a fixt reality. But all concealment is now at an end. It is admitted, even by this authority, that the future is uncertain, and that the period of great prosperity, which has lasted for five years, comes to a close in 1907."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

IMPROVEMENTS IN ROAD-TRAINS

THE Renard road-train, which has been attracting attention abroad, especially on the European Continent, has not yet made its appearance in this country. It is apparently succeeding in France, tho in England the technical papers speak of it with some skepticism. The accompanying illustrations, taken from *L'Automobile* (Paris), show that it really works, and give an idea of what it can do. In an article describing them, F. Airault, a French engineer, writes in part as follows:

"The idea that inspired the creation of this train was the desire to avoid the inconveniences of automobile vehicles, which are necessarily very heavy when they are intended to carry a large number of passengers or a large amount of freight—a condition often necessary to enable them to be profitably used. The importance of the weight of the vehicle itself necessarily limits that of the persons or things transported. On the other hand, each vehicle requires a mechanic to drive it.

"In a road-train, on the contrary, the useful weight is distributed over several vehicles coupled together, which imposes on each axle, those of the motor excepted, only a moderate strain. Only one driver is required.

"But with these advantages, ordinary road-trains have inconveniences. The motor that draws the train must be very heavy, since otherwise it would not have sufficient adherence to tow its line of vehicles. Again, besides the driver, there are often necessary a number of brakemen. Finally, the ordinary road-train finds much difficulty, as may easily be understood, in turning sharp corners. If we consider a carriage placed between two others in a train, which is turning a corner toward the left, we see that it is drawn by the one in front, not directly forward, but obliquely to the left, and that its effort is resisted by the one behind it, not in its own axis, but also toward the left. The intermediate carriage is therefore urged sidewise toward the left, and thus has a tendency to skid in that direction. . . .

"The Renard train has sought to avoid these troubles by means of two mechanical devices—continuous propulsion and correct turning. The former does away with traction altogether. One of the vehicles, generally that at the head of the train, has a motor sufficiently powerful to move the whole train. This is merely a moving power-plant, and need be no heavier than the other carriages. The power is distributed to all the vehicles of the train, and each has a device by which its share of the energy is employed to actuate a pair of wheels; so that every carriage is a motor-carriage as well as the first, with the sole difference that in their case the energy is transmitted from another vehicle.

RENARD TRAIN WITH STEAM-ENGINE.

"Adherence to the ground is no longer due to the weight of the locomotive, but to that of the whole train; it is thus proportional to the resistance to be overcome, and where it would be sufficient for a single vehicle it will suffice equally well for the whole train. Even where, for lack of sufficient adherence, the motor-car alone could not move, it will do so easily with one or more carriages, for the weight of the automobile 'trailers' increases the adherence of the train, since we have multiplied the number of motor-wheels.

RENARD TRAIN ON THE AVENUE DE L'OPÉRA, PARIS.

"The principle of correct turning consists of a special arrangement owing to which each carriage in the train follows exactly the path of the one just ahead of it. From what precedes, it may be seen that one driver is enough for the whole train. He runs the first carriage, which is the motor, without bothering about the other vehicles, being sure that these will not leave the track any more than if the train were running on rails. The movement on a curve is thus as steady as in a straight line.

"The most recent improvements in the Renard train insure its reversibility. It may thus move in either direction, preserving its alinement on a curve in either case."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TO STIMULATE GERM-DESTRUCTION

THE defenders of the body against the germs of disease, or at least certain of them, are the white blood-corpuscles, or "leucocytes," which engulf intruding bacilli and destroy them. It used to be believed that every leucocyte had a natural appetite for intruders and would attack them on sight, but the experiments of Prof. A. E. Wright, of London, seem now to have proved that without the action of some peculiar substances in the blood-serum they will not perform this function. These substances—for there seem to be several, one corresponding to each class of diseases—Professor Wright has named *opsonins*, from the Greek *opsono*, "I prepare the banquet," since their action appears to be upon the microbe rather than on the devouring corpuscle and may be likened to that of some sauce or condiment. The amount of any particular opsonin in the blood may be ascertained by a method devised by Professor Wright and is denoted by what he calls the "opsonic index." This index may be increased by inoculation with minute quantities of the same bacteria that cause the disease. The "opsonic index" is determined by ascertaining the number of bacteria engulfed or devoured by the leucocytes as compared with the number devoured by those of a normal healthy man, since it has been found that the activity of the opsonins is practically the same in all healthy persons. Thus to say that a person has an

opsonic index of 0.6 toward a particular disease means that where the normal man's blood could dispose of 100 microbes that of the subject could devour only 60. All this we learn from an article on "The New Microbe Inoculation," contributed by Prof. R. K. Duncan to *Harper's Monthly Magazine* (New York, July). Professor Duncan goes on thus to tell how, in the case of a person suffering from these diseases, deficiency in a particular opsonin may be remedied. He says:

"This was the great problem for Professor Wright, and he has apparently solved it by the renascence of a discredited method which, illuminated by his own genius, now bids fair to become one of the most valuable assets in medicine. In a word, he inoculates the patient with an appropriate dose of the dead microorganisms which when alive are responsible for the infective process; for example, dead staphylococcus microbes to combat boils and acne, dead pneumococcus microbes to combat localized pneumococcus infection, dead tuberculosis microbes to combat localized tuberculosis.

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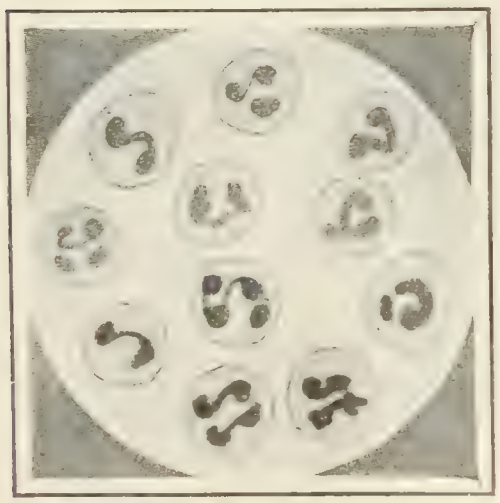
PROF. A. E. WRIGHT,

The discoverer of opsonins.

"The reason for this treatment and for the phenomena that are afterward observed seems to depend on two facts. First is this, that the opsonin in the blood will unite with the dead innocuous microbes as well as with the living vicious ones; next, the disappearance of opsonin, through union with the dead microbes, stimulates the body cells not only to the production of more, but of much more—an *excess* of—opsonin. . . . It may be asked, why is it, then, since the microbe is 'hoist with its own petard,' that it ever gets a foothold in the body? The answer is that in normal people such microbes do not get this foothold, but that in certain other people there is lacking a quality of opsonin-producing power; then, too, when the microbes do win entrance they have a way of ensconcing themselves within a fort alice of protective material, or of erecting barricades of destroyed tissue, so that corpuscles and opsonins together find difficulty or impossibility in manhandling them.



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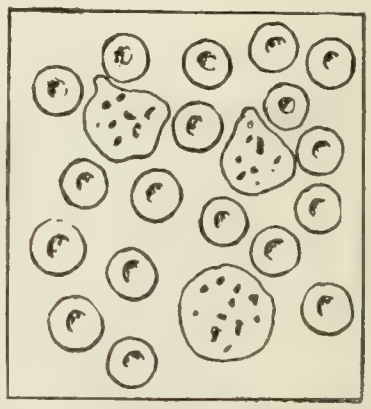
POLYNUCLEAR WHITE CORPUSCLES,

The scavengers of the blood. Highly magnified.

"In practise, the man is inoculated subcutaneously with a standardized emulsion of dead microbes; thus, we read of Wright inoculating a patient with 2,000,000,000 dead staphylococci, or of one of his students inoculating another patient with 2,000,000 dead pneumococci, and it may seem that it would be quite an undertaking to count so many. The matter, however, is not so difficult as it looks. We have said that normal blood contains about 5,000,000 red blood-corpuscles to the cubic millimeter; why not, then, mix equal quantities of blood and microbes and, under the microscope, count the proportionate number of each? In every cubic centimeter, then, of his microbe emulsion the investigator knows the microbic content."

Altho not all germ diseases, apparently, are subject to cure by the action of opsonins, certain affections seem to yield to them easily; and in all cases the determination of the opsonic index bids fair to be a wonderful aid to diagnosis, as indicating the resisting power of the organism. Thus, altho in systematic tuberculosis opsonic treatment appears to fail on account of the fact that the patient is continually inoculating himself with the products of his own disease, the opsonic index will often show whether or not a suspected case is really tuberculosis or not. Says Professor Duncan:

"Remembering, then, that this man Wright and his work are together a product of the ultimate science and training of our day, if a man has a daughter over whom the doctors shake their heads, 'There are no microbes—but we do not know—it is not unlikely—we are inclined to think that it is incipient tuberculosis,' surely it would be wise, it would be helpful, to have this opsonic index intelligently taken. But to get it *intelligently* taken is the serious difficulty. Wright's laboratories in London are crowded with students from every quarter of the civilized world—from Russia and Sweden to Hindustan and Japan—but it takes time to provide men adequately trained. Some of the great hospitals in this country have already taken steps to inform themselves by bringing over from London one of Wright's assistants to demonstrate his methods, and they are, doubtless, by this time more or less prepared. Not adequately prepared, for therein lies one great practical difficulty; the determination of an opsonic index takes more than an hour, and to spare this time, short tho it seems, is of serious difficulty to an overworked hospital. Still, the General Hospital of the city of Toronto has deemed it advisable, even at this early stage of the discovery, to establish within its gates a department of opsonin inoculation, and has appointed as director of this department Dr. G. W. Ross, one of Professor Wright's most brilliant students. One of the great houses concerned with the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations has already sent over to England, to study under Professor Wright, a member of its own staff; for with the establishment of this method of treatment there will fall upon these manufacturers the duty of providing for physicians the dead microbic inoculating material.



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THE SCAVENGERS AT WORK.

The larger bodies are white blood corpuscles. In their substance may be seen the dot-like microbes which have been devoured.

"On every side it is seen that the attitude of the educated and intelligent part of the medical profession toward this opsonic philosophy is one of waiting, of suspended judgment, and of extreme respect."

PINHOLE PICTURES OF THE SUN

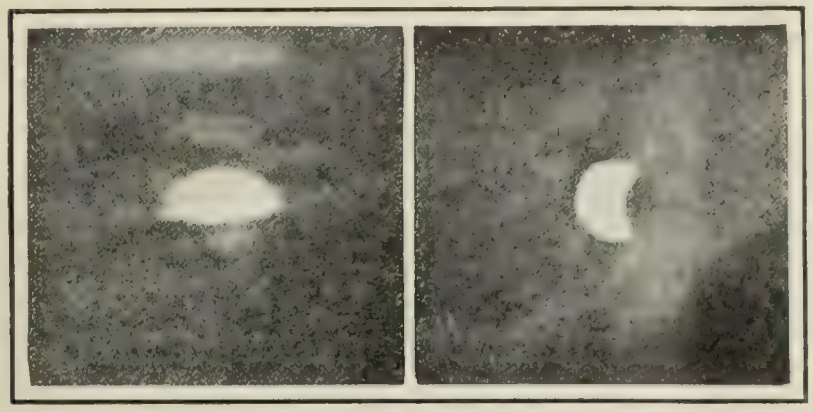
THE use of a camera with a pinhole instead of a lens, for taking photographs of the sun, is advocated by C. Ainsworth Mitchell in an article contributed to *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, May). Mr. Mitchell reminds us that the possibility of producing an image with a pinhole was known at least as early as 1615, before the similar but more striking properties of the lens had been discovered. He goes on to say:

"As there were then no means of fixing this image when projected on to paper, the discovery was looked upon as little more than a scientific toy, and when the day of the sensitive plate arrived the glass lens gave images so much sharper than any pinhole could do that no one thought it worth while to revert to a primitive method.

"The aim of the photographer of those days was to get a picture full of minute detail, one showing every hair on the head of a sitter, and every leaf on a tree, and it is only within the last few years that the greater beauty of broad effects in photography has come to be partially recognized. With this reaction the pictorial possibilities of a pinhole in place of a lens have suggested themselves to several workers, and such excellent results have been

obtained that it is strange that so simple a method should not be more generally used.

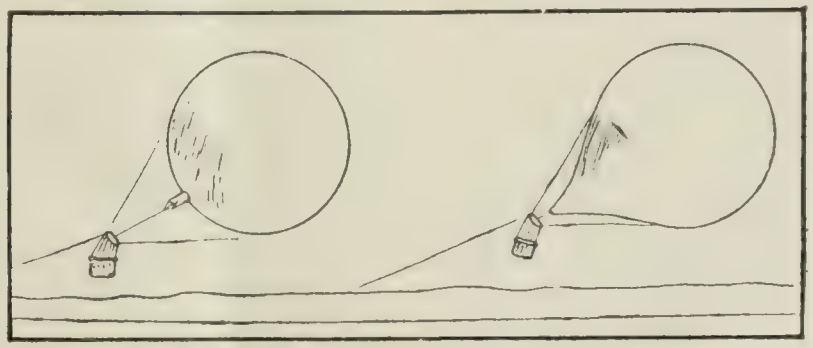
"In particular, it seems to have occurred to no one to make use of a pinhole in photographing the sun, notwithstanding the fact that a minute hole in a card has long been used as an excellent substitute for smoked glass as a screen for the eye when looking



PINHOLE PHOTOGRAPHS.
Photograph of the setting sun. Exposure ½ second. Photograph of partial eclipse of sun. Exposure $\frac{1}{25}$ second.

at the sun. It is equally effective as a means of protecting a sensitive plate from the excessive action of direct solar rays, and there is probably no better way of taking a photograph of the sun breaking through banks of clouds. So much light is cut off by the narrow aperture that there is little risk of spoiling the plate, and the writer has even succeeded in making two exposures and getting duplicate images of the sun on different parts of the negative without the slightest trace of fogging."

The construction of a pinhole camera, we are told, is simple; all that is necessary being a dark box with means for holding a sensitive plate upright at one end, and an opening at the other closed by a disk of metal foil pierced with a needle. The glass lenses may be removed from an ordinary camera and replaced by the pierced disk, which should exactly fit the flanges of the lens. The author says:



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TYPES OF BALLOONS.

"The greatest care is required in making the pinhole in the disk, since the smallest irregularities in the edges of the hole will cause light to be reflected and give a distorted image. The burr formed by the needle must be rubbed down with emery-stone, and the hole examined from time to time with a magnifying-glass to see that it is quite circular.

"The smaller the opening, the sharper the definition of the picture, but the longer the exposure required. The size most suitable for general pictorial work is about $\frac{1}{28}$ inch, corresponding to No. 20 opening on a standard wire-gage. A disk with this size of pinhole was used in taking the picture of the setting sun breaking through clouds, an exposure of half a second being given.

"In photographing the sun unveiled by clouds it is better to use a still smaller opening (about $\frac{1}{50}$ inch, or No. 25 on the standard wige-gage) with an exposure of about $\frac{1}{25}$ second. Photographs of the sun or moon taken without the use of a telescope are always disappointing, since they only appear of about the size of a pin's head upon the negative. Still the image obtained with a well-made pinhole is quite sharp and will stand considerable enlargement, as is shown by the enlarged pinhole photograph of the eclipse of the sun of August, 1905, taken by the present writer on the Belgian coast."

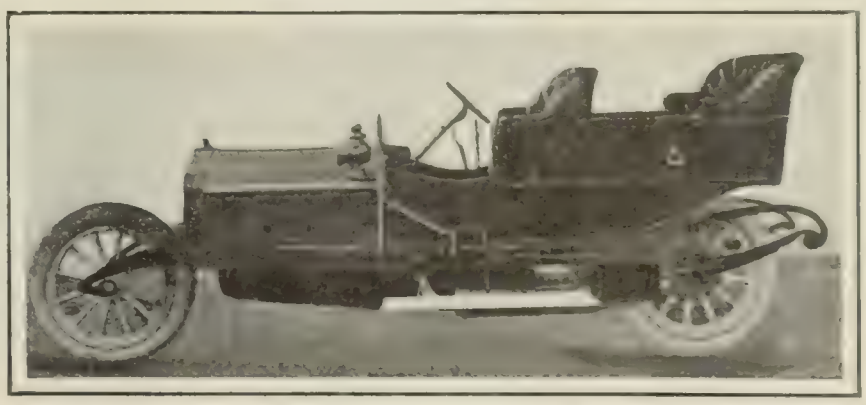
FASHION IN BALLOONS—Even in ballooning, says Major B. Baden-Powell, president of the Aeronautical Society, in *The Car* (London, June 12), we are slaves to fashion. He goes on:

"Now, as French balloons are considered the best, we slavishly follow Parisian fashions, ignoring the fact that the inhabitants of a wind-swept isle are not swayed by the same circumstances as are those of the interior of a great continent. As regards the shape of the balloon itself, it is now the custom to make it perfectly spherical—perhaps it looks neater—instead of the good old English pear-shape. But there is reason in the madness of the latter. First, altho we do not often hear of balloons bursting, yet it is palpable that the spherical shape would be more prone to burst under internal pressure than the other. What is of even more importance is the resistance offered to the wind on landing. The hull is more easily caved in and presents more opposition than the fig-top. The ripping-cord may modify the danger, but it does not entirely do away with it, and it is doubtful if the remedy is not worse than the disease. Another point is that the car hung by the netting from a sphere must be further away from the material of the balloon, and there are occasions when it may be most desirable to get hold of the envelop."

APPLICATION OF THE GYROSCOPE TO MOTOR-CARS

IT has been suggested by the inventor of the new gyroscopic mono-rail, which has already been described in these columns, that the principle of his device may be of use in motor-cars and possibly also in aeroplanes, or in cases generally where it is difficult to secure stability by ordinary methods. In an interview with Mr. Brennan, the inventor, printed in *The Car* (London, June 12), the reporter says:

"It is not only for railway purposes that the new invention could be utilized. Its application for the motor-car on the road is perfectly practicable, and, in the inventor's opinion, is certain to follow in the future. I put the question whether the liability of skidding would have any effect upon the action of the gyroscopes, and Mr. Brennan assured me that they would in no way be affected by it, and added that a motor-car would not fall over when skidding, but rather rise to an upright position, owing to the centrifugal force becoming less as the radius of curvature is increased. In an ordinary good-sized touring-car the gyroscopes would have to be about 15 inches in diameter, and they could be placed in any convenient position, together or separate, under the seats or the bonnet as desired. The comfort of traveling would undoubtedly be enhanced on a car which would be devoid of lateral oscillation, while bad strips of road and stones could be avoided with the utmost ease. It is also extremely probable that gyroscopic stability may solve the problem of the air-ship. That the flying-machine on the aeroplane principle can be propelled upward and downward in its flight has been proved, but the difficulty of overcoming the tendency to turn over, due to sudden pressure of air-currents upon one side, has so far not been mastered. Who knows but that the gyroscope may prove the means of solution of this great problem?"



TWO-WHEELED GYROSCOPE MOTOR-CAR,
A possibility of the near future, suggested by the inventor of the Brennan torpedo.

The illustration shows an imaginary form of bicycle motor-car, in which stability is maintained entirely by gyroscopes.

WINE AS AN ANTISEPTIC

THE recent activity of both the friends and enemies of alcoholic beverages is surely surprizing. Scarcely a day passes without the discovery, or at least the announcement, of some new property, deleterious or beneficial, of wines or malt drinks. Now it appears from a paper contributed to the *Annals* of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, by Messrs. J. Sabrazès and A. Marcandier, that wines are distinctly antiseptic, being fatal to certain forms of germ life. Says the writer of an editorial note in *Cosmos* (Paris, May 25):

"For several years a number of physicians have taken it upon themselves to forbid wine, perhaps not on their own tables, but at least on those of their patients. They have succeeded only too well; . . . it has become the thing to drink nothing but water, to the great disadvantage of viticulture and, as we shall see, to the detriment of public health.

"It appears from the work of the bacteriologists named above that wine is an excellent antiseptic, being effective against the microbian impurities of water, and especially the bacillus of Eberth, the germ of typhoid fever. The experiments of these investigators were conducted as follows:

"To different common wines . . . they added two drops to each ten cubic centimeters, of bouillon containing Eberth's bacillus three days old, and they found that pure white wine of Sadirac sterilized the typhoid germs in less than fifteen minutes, while Bourgogne and Grenache wines killed the bacillus in less than thirty minutes, and the Sadirac, diluted to one-half or one-third strength as in common consumption, still brought about the death of the germ in less than a quarter of an hour. In champagne the Eberth bacillus died in less than ten minutes.

"White wines are more active than red, doubtless because they contain a greater proportion of acid. It has of course been found that dilution weakens the bactericidal powers of the wine considerably; red wine with half or two-thirds its volume of water was active only after four hours, and champagne of half strength only after an hour and a half instead of ten minutes.

"But Messrs. Sabrazès and Marcandier show how this difficulty may be obviated in such a way as to profit by the full bactericidal properties of wines. Wine diluted to half strength at the moment when a meal is begun, and consumed during that meal, will lose, they say, much of its bactericidal power, even supposing that it continues to act within the digestive canal. . . . But by mixing equal parts of the suspected water with white wine six hours before the meal, or with red wine twelve hours before it, all danger may be avoided, even without boiling, filtering, or any other purifying process.

"This practise of diluting wine long before drinking it, which has been long in force in institutions where large numbers of persons are to be served, is thus fully justified.

"The bactericidal properties of bottled wines, the investigators add, may possibly be utilized, in default of other antiseptics, by surgeons in pressing cases."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES ON THE METRIC SYSTEM—As an argument against the introduction of the metric system into this country it has been asserted that its use would involve endless confusion in mills, machine-shops, and other establishments that have always used the old English standards. Opponents of the system have said that the change would disorganize the working forces, and that it would require much time and money to get into working order under new conditions. That this is not the case is proved, it is asserted editorially in *The Scientific American*, by the fact that an American company has been building locomotives, with ease and without confusion, on the metric system. Says this paper:

"The Baldwin Locomotive Works have proved that in this case, at least, 'an ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory'; for they have recently completed twenty locomotives for the Paris-Orléans Railway of France, which were built entirely from drawings made on the metric system and furnished by the railway company themselves. Of course, this is not the first time that work has been done in this country under the metric system of measurement and computation; but the successful execution of such a large order must certainly be regarded as a strong indorsement of the system as tried under American shop conditions. We are informed that not only have the locomotives fulfilled strictly the requirements of the specifications, but that the officers of the company were favorably imprest with the working of the new system."

A LAND OF TOO MUCH SUNSHINE

THAT the same causes which oppose the successful colonization of the tropics by white men may also interfere with them in a northern climate would appear unlikely; yet if the chief obstacle to work in tropical lands is not the heat, but the excessive sunlight, as many authorities now believe, obviously a very sunny cold climate might be equally injurious. That this may be true of Western Canada, which is described as practically a cloudless region, is suggested by an editorial writer in *The Medical Record* (New York, June 22). His headline asks the question, "Are the Settlers of Western Canada Doomed to Failure?" and after describing the recent enormous migration to this region, now generally considered one of the most promising in the world, he goes on to say:

"There is but one cloud overshadowing this hoped-for prosperity, and this is, to abandon the language of metaphor for that of fact, the absence of cloud. The country is one of almost continuous sunshine, the brilliancy of the light equaling that of the tropics, and if it is really the light rather than the heat which bars tropical lands to the white man, as Woodruff contends, the prosperity of the Canadian Northwest promises to be short-lived.

"As those who have read Major Woodruff's interesting book know, he holds that the failure of the white races to colonize the tropics is due, not to the heat of these regions, but to the excess of light which there prevails. . . . The white man, especially the blond, suffers in the tropics; after a period of exhilaration and sense of well-being, he becomes disinclined to labor, grows neurasthenic, and finally breaks down physically and mentally."

But does this apply to a sunny northern climate like that of the great Canadian West? At least one writer thinks so. In *The Western Canada Medical Journal* (February) the Rev. E. C. Heustis asserts that the inhabitants of Manitoba and adjacent territories are unduly neurasthenic, and he attributes this to excess of sunshine. In the same journal for May, Dr. A. G. Welsford controverts Mr. Heustis's contention, conceding that sunlight destroys protoplasm, but asserting that the actinic rays do not penetrate to the deeper tissues. The reason why Europeans do not thrive in the tropics is, he maintains, that they are used to colder climates. If denizens of Northern Canada suffer from neurasthenia, this is due in no respect to the sunshine, except as its tonic properties may indirectly lead to undue expenditure of energy. Long-continued sunshine, he admits, may prove exhausting, but he rejects Woodruff's theory of its action, attributing its possible evil effects to eye-strain, resulting from the glare. Of this theory the writer in *The Medical Record* says:

"We fear Dr. Welsford has not proved his case, for he concedes that intense sunlight may be injurious, differing from Woodruff and Heustis only in his explanation of its action.

"An interesting experiment is being worked out in Manitoba, and it is one which should in its results confirm or refute Woodruff's theory. If he is correct, the movement of wheat-growers, most of whom are Scandinavians or men of other blond races, to Northwest Canada is doomed to failure. Those who are now building up the country will fall by the way and their farms will be abandoned or will be taken by fresh immigrants ignorant of the forces against which they will in vain contend. If the prosperity of the Northwest continues, if the population is permanent, and if success rewards the labors of the settlers in this land of sunshine, Major Woodruff will have to add a chapter to his interesting book explaining the antidotal effect of cold, or of some other natural force, upon the deleterious action of sunlight."

BELLS AS BAROMETERS

A PARAGRAPH under the above heading, that has been going the rounds of the press, is pronounced decidedly misleading by a writer in *The Monthly Weather Review* (Washington, May 29). The paragraph is to the effect that "about five miles from Lebekke, in Belgium, there are some small church-bells known as the 'water-bells.' When they are heard distinctly in the town, rain is sure to follow." This is explained by the paragrapher somewhat as follows:

"If bells sound very distinctly of an evening, this points to the probability of a wet day following, since air heavily charged with moisture conducts sound better than dry air. So, too, as dense air conducts better than light air, bells sound more clearly when the barometer is high than when it is low, other things being equal; and so, too, with hot and cold air."

The Weather Review comments on this as follows:

"There are several errors in this explanation. It may be acceptable to teachers and others if we add that the intensity and quality of a sound depend primarily on the bell and the tower in which it is hung, but only to an infinitesimal degree, if at all, on the temperature of the air or the quantity of aqueous vapor contained therein, or on the relative humidity of the air. On the other hand, the intensity of sound, observed at a distance, does depend to a very large extent on the homogeneity of the air, while the distance to which a sound is heard depends on the direction of the wind. If the air is perfectly homogeneous, then the effect of a horizontal wind, which is usually feeble near the ground and strong higher up, is to bend the rays of sound out of their straight-line directions. If the observer is to windward of the bell the sound that should come to him passes over his head, and if he is to leeward the sound that should pass over his head is brought down to him. If he is to leeward of a house or island the irregularities of the wind may bend the sound-wave entirely away from him. If he is in a calm stratum as in the early morning, with the wind blowing strong above him, then he may hear no sound if he is to windward of the bell, but a more intense sound if he is to leeward. Ordinarily the air is not homogeneous, but is a mixture of warm and cold or dry and moist masses, that is to say, a mixture of rarer and denser portions that break up waves of sound."

Especially during hot sunshine, we are told, does the air become acoustically opaque; that is to say, the sound, having to pass through many alternations of rarer and denser air, is reflected and refracted at every transmission, losing in intensity each time, so that the range of a bell is always less in sunny than in cloudy weather, during the day than at night, over land than over sea, and over the lowlands than on the mountains. During still, quiet nights, beneath clouds, the atmosphere is usually most homogeneous; and, if there be no wind, sounds are then heard to the greatest distance. To quote further:

"There are many peculiarities in the distribution of sound that have been especially studied in connection with fog-signals on the coasts of Europe and America, but we believe all have been explained by considering the refraction of sound caused by differences of wind, by differences of density, by the presence of two currents of air passing each other, by the reflection from a sheet of falling rain, by reflection from the waves of the ocean, and by the irregularities of the land. If the audibility of distant sounds is a sign of coming rain, it is generally because the skies have become clouded over, or the wind has shifted preparatory to rain; but not because the air has become more heavily charged with moisture, nor because moist air conducts sound better than dry air, nor because the dense air of a high barometer conducts sound better than the rarefied air of a low barometer, nor because cold air conducts sound better than hot air. These four influences are negligible compared with homogeneity."

THE FIRST STEEL PULLMAN SLEEPING-CAR.

THE FIRST STEEL PULLMAN

THE first Pullman sleeper to be built entirely of metal has just been completed. This car, which is said to be a noteworthy feat of design and construction, on account of the problems involved, is thus described by a contributor to *The Railway Age* (Chicago, April 19):

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THE FIRST STEEL SLEEPING-CAR.
Interior view of the main body of the car.

"The steel sleeping-car which the Pullman company recently completed has attracted unusual attention from railroad officers, not only because the car is constructed entirely of metal, but on account of the decorative features which have all the beauty of graceful outline and pleasing color treatment which are characteristic of recent Pullman cars built of wood. This is true not only of the interior finish, but of the exterior, where the simple straight-line scheme is carried out in such pleasing proportions, especially in the window treatment, that the steel car may well serve as a model for wooden cars in this respect. . . . . .

"In the construction of the car it was the intention of the builders to make it fireproof by the entire exclusion of wood, and the framing throughout is of steel and the finish is steel, aluminum, or brass. . . . All the rivets in this side-sheeting are countersunk and the whole surface is smoothly finished. . . . The platforms are fitted with the Forsyth buffing device and radial centering device, and the couplers are fitted with the Westinghouse friction draft-gear. There is a double-floor construction, the deadening-floor being placed on top of the cross-bearers and floor-beams, and above this is the floor of the car formed of monolith cement laid on corrugated iron of Keystone section. The insulating material in the sides and ends consists of two thicknesses of asbestos board placed between the sheeting and extending from the side-sill to the side-plates. This construction has contributed materially to making the car ride very quietly and it will also overcome the objection to steel construction in preventing any discomfort due to extremes of heat and cold. The seat-frames are of prest steel. The plush seat-cushions and the carpet are of old rose color. The window-sashes are made of brass. The side-paneling is of steel plates, prest with simple moldings. The upper deck is of aluminum in semiempire style. The lower deck ceiling is of composite board and the berth-fronts are made of thin steel sheets. All this inside metal-work is painted a pearl-gray with gold ornamental lines."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

THE GILGAMESH EPIC AND THE SCRIPTURES

OF the wonderful things that come out of Germany, one of the latest is the claim of a school of Biblical criticism that Christianity has for twenty centuries been worshiping as the Savior a Jewish adaptation of the Bablyonian national hero, Gilgamesh. The school supporting this claim is designated by the name of "Panoriental." The story of Gilgamesh, formerly known as Izdubar and also Nimrod, was the great national epic of Babylonia. It consisted of twelve songs or tablets, which contained about three thousand lines of inscriptions. Large fragments have been preserved, including the eleventh tablet, containing the story of the deluge. Stated briefly, the story recounts the deeds, wanderings, and sufferings of Gilgamesh, the King of Erech. He rules with despotic power in his state, and the cries of the opprest reach to the throne of the heavenly beings. They are led to create Eabani, who becomes the friend of Gilgamesh, and directs his power into new and more worthy channels. Eabani lives in the desert with the wild beasts, and through the enticements of a lewd woman is induced to go to Erech; but taking no pleasure in its luxuries, flies again to the steppes and his former companions, the wild beasts, but is soon influenced by the sun-god to return to Erech. Professor Jensen, whose recent massive work, published in Strassburg, is entitled "The Gilgamesh Epic in World-Literature," continues the record of events by writing in substance as follows:

The contents of the second song were probably the journey of Gilgamesh into the nether world, and the third and fourth reported the preparation for the expedition against Chumbaba, the guardian of Zeder, and the fifth the destruction of the latter. The goddess Istar falls deeply in love with the hero, but she is spurned, and in return begs of the heavenly beings a "heavenly steer," who is to take revenge on Gilgamesh. In the contest with the steer Eabani is injured and dies, according to the seventh tablet. The eighth contains a lamentation of Gilgamesh over his friend, and in the ninth the decision is reached to go to Utnapishtim, the distant one, to ask him concerning "life and death." At the entrance of the mountainous passes of Mashu, he meets a pair of scorpions, who defend the passes, but the sun-god secures him permission to pass into the gates. He follows the sun, and arrives at a beautiful park, and in the tenth hymn meets the goddess Siduri, and asks concerning the way to Utnapishtim. He is taken there by a boatman, and in the eleventh song Utnapishtim narrates to Gilgamesh the story of the great flood, in which he himself was delivered in an ark, and together with his wife was changed into a divine being. Through many manipulations Utnapishtim tries unsuccessfully to instil "life" into Gilgamesh. He causes his boatman to take him to the "wishing place" and then home. He causes a wonderful herb to grow out of sweet water, which is to guarantee him a safe journey. This herb, however, while Gilgamesh is bathing, is taken away by a serpent, and Gilgamesh is compelled to finish his homeward journey on land. The twelfth and last tablet describes how Gilgamesh secures the return of the spirit of Eabani to the world, and the whole epic closes with a conversation of his friends concerning the condition of affairs in the lower world.

Jensen, who devotes about one hundred pages to the details of the above summary, employs nine hundred more in a close interpretation of the contents, the chief purpose of which is to demonstrate that the bulk of the contents of this epic can be traced again, not only in the leading personages of the Old Testament—in Noah, in Abraham, in Joseph and Moses—but also in the New-Testament characters, and that, in act, Gilgamesh is the Babylonian antetype of Christ himself, and Eabani is John the Baptist. His work is a perhaps extreme expression of the new "Panoriental" school of Old-Testament interpreters, which is aiming to supersede the Wellhausen school. Proceeding from the newly acquired knowledge that the culture, civilization, and religious development in Israel were not the beginning of these things in Western Asia, but represent only one type and stage of this civilization that proceeded from Babylonia centuries earlier, he purposes to bring the contents of the Old Testament, both historical and legal, in closer causal relation to the religions of the entire ancient East. The nature of these parallels between the Gilgamesh epic and the Scriptures can be seen from the following samples of scores that may be found in Jensen:

Gilgamesh Epic.	Scriptures.
In the beginning of the epic the people are suffering under the tyranny of enforced labor in building the walls of the city of Erech.	The forced work of Israel when compelled to build the cities of Pithon and Ramses by Pharaoh.
The shepherd Eabani is created in order to direct the thoughts of Gilgamesh to other objects and then to deliver the opprest. He comes out from the steppes led by a harlot.	Called to be the deliverer of his people, the shepherd Moses comes with his wife from the steppes into Egypt.
Gilgamesh and Eabani become friends.	Moses finds in Aaron a friend and companion.
Gilgamesh and Eabani together go to the east to the mountains of the gods and overcome the giant Chumbaba.	Moses and Aaron go to Mt. Sinai and there conquer the Amalekites.
Istar seeks the love of Gilgamesh.	Moses is chided because he married the Cushite woman (Num. xii.).
Gilgamesh and Eabani slay the heavenly steer.	Killing of the red heifer (Num. xix.).
After this Eabani dies.	The death of Aaron.
Gilgamesh goes through the desert, where no bread is to be found, and he is compelled to eat the meat of for bidden animals, and comes to the gates of the mountains, which are guarded by a pair of scorpions, which try to prevent his passing through.	After Aaron's death Moses continues the journey through the desert with the Israelites, who murmur on account of a want and because of their unsatisfactory food, and they come to the country of the two kings, Sihon, who refuses to permit them to pass through, and Og, the giant.
Gilgamesh secures an entrance and comes to the wonderful park with the trees of the gods, on the coast of the sea, where he finds Sidari or Istar on the top of the mountain.	Moses forces his way through, comes to Chittim, and there appears the harlot woman Kosbi, the daughter of Zur, or rock.

In the following the rôles are inverted, and Aaron is Gilgamesh and Moses Eabani:

Eabani, created in a miraculous way, lives with the wild beasts in the desert as their shepherd and protector against hostile hunters. At a water-place he enjoys the love of the harlot and goes with her into the city of Erech and there finds Gilgamesh. The latter had already seen him in a dream as an opponent in a contest and as a star which had fallen from heaven. Gilgamesh and Eabani become friends, and the latter, tired of the life in the city, returns to the steppe. There the sun-god appears to him and explains to him what enjoyments he will have in Erech. He returns thither.	Moses flees into the desert of Midian, and at a well finds Zippora and the other daughters of Reguel with the flocks, and assists them against the shepherds. He is taken by the maidens to their home, marries Zippora, becomes a shepherd, and returns with the flocks to the desert, where at Koreb he sees the burning bush and God in it, who commands him to return to his home in Egypt, and, when Moses hesitates, appoints Aaron as his assistant. On this journey he is accompanied by his wife. On the way he has a struggle with God, etc.

In both the Gilgamesh epic and in the Old Testament there follows a description of the sufferings of the people.

Naturally this is a parallel of Gilgamesh's doings only in so far as they are reflected in the experiences of Moses and Aaron. Jensen traces other parallels in nearly all of the leading characters of the Old and New Testament.

The judgment of different writers on the merits and demerits of this new source for the interpretation of the Old Testament, as also in part of the New, varies considerably. In the "Review of Theology and Philosophy," Prof. T. K. Cheyne deplores the "extravagant claims of this great Assyriologist" (Jensen); and practically the same position is taken by a learned writer, Otto Weber, in Germany's chief general scientific journal, the *Beilage* to the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*, where the idea is ridiculed that Christianity has for nearly twenty centuries, unknown to itself, been

worshiping as the Savior a later Jewish adaptation of the Babylonian national hero Gilgamesh. There are critics, however, even the conservative Professor Koeberle, of Rostock (who writes in the new theological journal *Die Theologie der Gegenwart*), who recognize a marked outward similarity between the narratives of the Babylonian epic and the Scriptures, but seem inclined to believe that both are the outcome of the common religious conditions of the ancient Semitic Orient, and that each made use of this material according to its own way and spirit.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE COOPERATIVE PARISH

THE principle that the congregation of a parish must help in the administration, support, teaching, and ministration of the parish has for some time been generally allowed. The idea that everything is to be in the hands of the clergy and that the preacher must galvanize into life, or rule as a despot, the people committed to his care, is medieval. The people, young and old, must unite in helping themselves and each other, not only in spiritual things, but in material things, in intellectual and physical development, and in the pursuit of innocent and wholesome amusement, all under the direction and sanction of the church. This idea has been scientifically developed into elaborate detail in "The Administration of an Institutional Church," by George Hodges, dean and professor of pastoral theology, Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass., and John Reichert, clerk of the vestry, St. George's Church, New York City. The work is not merely theoretical, because it takes St. George's Church as a concrete example of the theory which it advocates; the principle of that theory is cooperation in the church and under the direction of the church, in all that goes to support a religious institution whose influence shall penetrate and elevate every single feature and relation of social life. Details with regard to the various institutions for children, youths, married people, and others which were fostered by St. George's are to be found in every year-book of that parish. But the principle of cooperation which Dr. Rainsford instilled into his people is thus described by President Roosevelt in an introduction to the above-named work: "He made men and women feel that whether they were rich or poor mattered nothing, so long as they were Christians who tried to live their Christianity in a spirit of brotherly love and of sane, cheerful helpfulness toward themselves and toward one another. He brought the church close to the busy, working life of a great city."

The authors of the book thus state Dr. Rainsford's method in the institutional church as differentiated from that of his predecessors. To quote their words:

"He found a church trying to minister in the old way to new conditions, and he changed the way so as to fit the conditions. He compared the old St. George's to 'a fisherman accustomed to earn his bread at catching herrings; presently the run of herrings goes away from that section of the sea; in their place comes a tremendous run of smelts. If the fisherman could change his net he would be a richer man than before, because smelts are better fish; but he starves because he can not change the size of the meshes.' Dr. Rainsford proceeded immediately to change the size of the meshes. The old methods had been adapted to the family, the new methods were adapted to the individual. The essential principle of the institutional church is in that change."

In the new cooperative method of the institutional church strictly business principles, and a rigid attention to details are among the main features. Toward the working of the parish

"each parishioner pays. He does the best he can. Thereby he is taken out of the ranks of passive beneficiaries and made a member of a cooperative fraternity. The state of mind of the man who is contributing to the support of an institution is wholly different from the state of mind of the man who is being supported by an institution. The act of giving has a moral, transforming, regenerating value. There are a number of men in St. George's parish who could easily pay all of the expenses. Nothing could be more unfortunate than such a misjudged kindness. There are parishes in which that thing has been done, where a rich rector pays his own salary, or a rich vestry make up the annual deficit on Easter Monday out of their own pockets. But these are weak

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DR. WILLIAM S. RAINSFORD,

Who "brought the church close to the busy working life of a great city."

parishes, to which the parishioners are attached but loosely. According to the St. George's plan, the people are an integral part of the parish. It is a cooperative institution, like a factory in which every employee has a share in the business. And this is effected by the fact of contribution. The rector of St. George's is like a general manager of a mill; all the workers have each his own work, with wide discretion in the doing of it, and plenty of room for originality, but they all report to him and carry out his will."

Every parishioner in the institutional church is on the footing of a customer or a mill-hand, and this necessitates the utmost attention to practical business minutiæ. As these writers say:

"The greatest care is taken with details. This is a fourth principle of the St. George's plan. The minuteness with which we have been able to describe the work of the parish represents the attention to the least things which marks the ordering of it all. Nothing is left to chance. There are no loose ends. For example, the envelop system is carried on like a business; the accounts are kept with business punctuality and care; every contributor is looked after as if he were a customer, first interested and brought in, then kept informed, then held. Nobody who once makes himself known as connected with the parish is afterward let go until every effort has proved vain. The child who stays away from Sunday-school is visited, and his name, once on the list, is not taken off until his schoolmates, his teacher, one of the officers of the school, one of the deaconesses, and one of the clergy, in succession, have called upon him. A like care is taken in all the other organizations. So it is with the contributors. Moreover in regard to the collections, great pains are taken to inform the people as to the times and nature and amount of the offering needed. The parish makes continual use of the printer. The great amounts given by the congregation, out of all proportion to

their apparent means, are the result of this sedulous care; they are the consequence of preparation. They do not fall down out of the trees. They are like the fruit of an orchard which has been planted, pruned, plowed, and then picked."

DENOMINATIONALISM IN EDUCATION

THE commencement season, bringing with it the annual meetings of trustee-boards, brought also agitations over questions raised by the Carnegie fund established to pension retiring professors. It will be recalled that all professors who are teaching in colleges that are technically under denminational control are excluded from the benefits of the fund. In order to make provision for these professors it is noticed in some quarters that efforts were made to clear given institutions of their denominational alliances. Such efforts were attempted at Brown University but failed, as a majority of the alumni voted not to amend their charter, which requires the president and a majority of the corporation to be of the Baptist faith. *Harper's Weekly*, in commenting upon this fact, asserts that "this is a decision that a theory shall prevail against the truth." Because:

"Brown is really undenominational. Sectarian beliefs do not prevail in her teaching. While the letter of the charter is observed, its spirit is not. An Episcopalian may teach there. Indeed, the Providence *Journal* declares that the 'control of the university is really lodged with Episcopalians.' Jews as well as Christians, Roman Catholics as well as Protestants, are among her students. A Jewish philanthropist has founded there a prize to be bestowed annually for the best essay on religious belief. The charter alone makes her professors ineligible for a Carnegie pension. . . .

"The vote of the Brown alumni to maintain a tradition which is but a tradition, at the expense of the old and faithful professors of the institution, shows more the successful galvanization of an old and dormant life than a lively and intellectual gratitude for the services of men who have at least presided at the birth of whatever education these conservative voters possess."

The Congregationalist and Christian World (Boston) notes this decision of Brown and the inconsistency of the situation created, when comparing the fate of her professors with that of ex-professors of Oberlin Theological Seminary, which furnishes this year an instructive example. We read:

"So the professor of geology or of astronomy there, who may never himself attend a Baptist church, will be debarred from the privileges of the fund, while a man like Prof. A. H. Currier, who has for twenty-six years been connected with Oberlin Theological Seminary, from which a steady stream of Congregational preachers have been pouring out, receives from now on his annual stipend. His good fortune, at which we heartily rejoice, is due to the fact that Oberlin College, with which the seminary is affiliated, has no formal relationship to the Congregational denomination, tho the service rendered to it in the persons of such men as the late President James H. Fairchild, Dr. Currier, President King, and Professor Bosworth is beyond computing."

The Western Christian Advocate (Cincinnati) insinuates that "there is some sort of indefensible discrimination made against many colleges of the land by the trustees of the Carnegie Foundation," and expresses the hope that some change of policy will be made by them in the administration of the fund. This subject was brought before the trustees of Ohio Wesleyan University by President Herbert Welch in his recent report to that body, and tho there is no indication of any definite action being taken, President Welch's words may perhaps stand for the attitude of a number of institutions conditioned such as his. We read:

"The executive committee of that foundation decided that the election of the majority of our trustees by annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church constituted denominational control in such a sense as to exclude us from any share in the benefits of the foundation. There has been apparent a disposition, among those who are charged with this trust, to interpret with increasing strictness the limitations placed upon them by Mr. Carnegie in his gift.

"The result up to this time is the exclusion from the approved list of about nine-tenths of the colleges of the country. The test applied seems to be a purely formal one, as a number of the accepted institutions are thoroughly well recognized as denominational in their sympathy and relationships, while others, fully as free from sectarian bigotry, are excluded purely on some question of organization. Much unrest has arisen among the colleges because of this seemingly arbitrary division, and several movements are under way to bring more urgently to the attention of the trustees of the foundation, and of Mr. Carnegie himself, the justice and wisdom of some modification of the present plan."

WEDDING BUFFOONERIES

THE barbarities practised at weddings form a subject upon which it is high time both pulpit and press had a vigorous word to say. In enforcing this utterance, the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* declares that "the burlesque of weddings" is an evil "flagrant and increasing," and contributes "to the breaking down of the sanctity of marriage." Seldom a day passes that the press does not report some new example of these "unseemly doings," *The Advocate* adds, with the enforcement of its words by the quotation of two recent cases:

"In one the bride and groom, both of whom were respectable and orderly people, were so beset with the rude pranks of their friends, and so alarmed as to what further might follow, that they escaped through the roof of the house to the home of a neighbor, and thence fled in an automobile to a suburban station to escape their tormentors. But even this did not save them, for their alleged friends scattered to all the stations, and one party found them before their train arrived, and tormented and humiliated them to the utmost. In another case the newly married couple were forced into a lumbering, dirty ice-wagon, and hauled through the streets of the city amid all sorts of confusion."

These are but samples, it is asserted, of what is coming to be the common accompaniments of weddings. The absurdity of such treatment is thus emphasized:

"All sorts of tricks, no matter how rude and sometimes indelicate, are played on the newly married couple. As some one has said, 'Everything is done that can be done to make the couple appear like fools, and their friends succeed in appearing like boors and barbarians.' The brains of the miscreants are racked to invent the most outrageous and disgusting schemes with which to torment the principals in the wedding.

"We have imagined that we were advancing in our civilization; but in these things we are rapidly going back toward the days of ruder things. Indeed, we are going beyond anything of the past of which there is any record. The old custom of 'serenading' a newly married couple was supposed to be unruly and noisy beyond tolerance; but these things were mild and respectable compared with modern inventions. In these old customs there was no attempt to humiliate or seriously inconvenience the victims; but this is not true of modern practises. They are considered tame unless something extremely annoying is done. These practises are actually barbarous—begging pardon of the barbarians, who never indulge in anything so unbecoming on such occasions. They are bringing us into disrepute in the eyes of other countries. Even the peoples we think but semicivilized look upon these practises with astonishment.

"Marriage is a Christian institution, and should be treated in a serious manner. A wedding is an occasion of rational and holy joy, and should be so regarded. The bride and groom should receive good cheer at the hands of all their friends. Everything possible should be done to contribute to their comfort and happiness, and nothing to cause them discomfort or distress should be tolerated. It is one of the events of their lives, one of the very greatest events, and they should remember it always with pleasure. To mar it by rudeness or cruelty is wicked. The friends who will engage in such a desecration of a serious occasion, or countenance it in others, are extremely thoughtless, or malicious."

LETTERS AND ART

ENGLAND'S APPRECIATION OF MARK TWAIN

IT appears that Mark Twain can not leave the jumping frog behind him. That denizen of Calaveras County seems to have secreted himself in the humorist's baggage on the present trip to England, and, once being let out, has kept progress neck and neck with his creator. The extravaganza of Mark Twain's earliest days is largely typical of what the English public, as represented by the English press, have expected of him and have really drawn from him, if we are to credit the sayings attributed to him in numerous interviews. "Mr. Clemens must feel the inclination to suggest to his British friends that 'The Jumping Frog' as a stepping-stone to greatness has been considerably overworked," remarks the Chicago *Tribune*. It adds:

"Andrew Lang spoke of it as a revelation. Mr. Birrell in introducing the author to the Pilgrims dwelt with emotion on its appearance forty years ago. Even King Edward referred to it in tones of endearment, and now we may reasonably believe that 'The Jumping Frog' will accompany Mr. Clemens through the length and breadth of the kingdom, receiving with the author a divided consideration as every suggestion from royalty may exact."

The antics of the frog were outdone by the youth of Oxford in their traditional gibes during the ceremony of conferring honorary degrees. In Mark Twain's case, however, the gibes were indicative of the highest pitch of popular esteem entertained for any of those who were present to receive the honors of the university. But even in the address of Lord Curzon, the chancellor of the university, in conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Letters, there was only a mildly serious note struck. Lord Curzon said, in the language of academic ceremony:

"Vir jucundissime, lepidissime, facetiosissime, qui totius orbis terrarum latera nativa tua hilaritate concutis, ego, auctoritate mea et totius universitatis, admitto te ad gradum doctoris in litteris honoris causa."

Which is translated.

"Most jocund, pleasant, and humorous man who shakes the sides of all the circuit of the earth with your native joyousness, I, by my authority and that of the entire university, admit you to the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters."

The character of the newspaper dispatches from England dealing with the superficial aspects of the welcome that country has

MARK TWAIN IN OXFORD.
Leaving the Sheldonian Theatre after receiving his degree of Doctor of Letters.

extended to Mark Twain leads the Chicago *Tribune* to add these words:

"While Americans have no disposition to deprive Mr. Clemens of any advantage he may gain from the legend of Calaveras, they prefer to remember and to regard him for other work. It pleases them to think that he is a philosopher as well as a humorist, that extravagant humor is a mere feature of his literary accomplishment, and that with all his jesting he has the deep undercurrent of a genuinely literary feeling, which is used as a power for the accomplishment of good. It is no inconsiderable feat to contribute to the gaiety of nations, and Americans are proud of 'the world's greatest humorist,' but it does not lessen their pride that the name of Mark Twain stands for something more than the writer of droll tales and the chaffing around a dinner-table. This fact Mr. Birrell slightly emphasized in his address, and the same fact Mr. Clemens seriously accepted in his response. And when he said that 'man does not reach the verge of seventy-two years without knowing life,' he spoke feelingly for the tears as well as the smiles which have come into his own life."

The later arrival of the British papers themselves adds, it must be said, another aspect that had not been communicated in telegraphic accounts. Thus a note of higher seriousness is struck by Mr. Sidney Brooks in *The Daily Chronicle* (London, June 19), who declares that "Oxford never more truly represented the nation

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MARK TWAIN IN LONDON.
—Hy. Mayer in the New York *Times*.

than in thus honoring the most distinctive figure in the world of English letters." His tone corroborates that of *The Saturday Review* (London), who referred to Mr. Clemens as "ambassador to Great Britain." Mr. Brooks's further words are an enlargement of this epithet:

"A compliment paid to Mark Twain is something more than a compliment to a great man, a great writer, and a great citizen. It is a compliment to the American people, and one that will come home to them with peculiar gratification. Mark Twain is the national author of the United States in a sense in which we in England at the present moment have no national author. The feeling for him among his own people is like that of the Scotch for Sir Walter eighty odd years ago, or like that of our fathers for Charles Dickens. There is admiration in it, gratitude, pride, and, above all, an immense and intimate tenderness of affection."

One would best take the measure of the American devotion to Mark Twain, Mr. Brooks continues, by "describing it as a compound of what Dickens enjoyed in England forty years ago, and of what Lord Roberts enjoys to-day, and by adding something thereto for the extra intensity of all transatlantic emotions." Mr. Brooks estimates the causes of "this full flame of personal affection" which America shows for Mark Twain, in words like these:

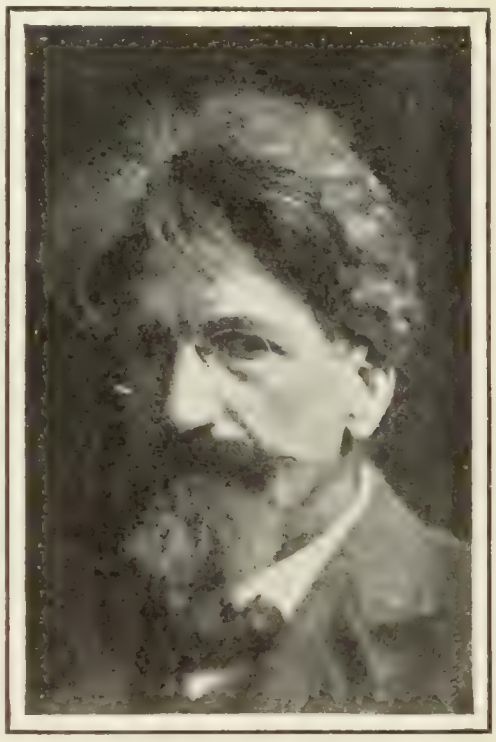
"It has gone out to Mark Twain, not only for what he has written, for the clean, irresistible extravagance of his humor and his unfailing command of the primal feelings, for his tenderness, his jollity, and his power to read the heart of boy and man and woman; not only for the tragedies and afflictions of his life so unconquerably borne; not only for his brave and fiery dashes against tyranny, humbug, and corruption at home and abroad; but also because his countrymen feel him to be, beyond all other men, the incarnation of the American spirit. That is why I hope that this—in all human probability, his last—visit to England will not be allowed to close without such honors and attentions as the King alone can bestow. I remember noting, a little over a year ago, in a New York club, a token of the regard in which Mark Twain is held. The club was one of authors, actors, artists, and journalists—the New York equivalent of the Garrick. One does not look for much ceremony in such a club, yet when Mark Twain came in to lunch he was escorted to the table with every circumstance of attention, and the whole company, in which there was hardly a man without distinction, rose to greet him, and remained standing till he had taken his seat. It was a little incident, but a very significant one. No man could wish for a more genuine compliment than one which violated the privileged informality of club etiquette. . . . .

"I said just now that Americans feel Mark Twain to be the incarnation of their national spirit. His humor is all American; so, too, is the largeness of his charity and his indomitable common sense and the freshness of heart and feelings which lies beneath his show of cynicism. So, too, is his capacity for crusading, his spiritual hardiness, his idealizing faith in women and democracy, his touch of misanthropy, the ferocity of his sarcasm. More than any man living has Mark Twain made the world laugh. But his humor has always been on the side of the angels. He has gibed at much, but never at anything that made for goodness and nobility. And tho it is as a humorist that he will be remembered, tho one's thoughts go first of all at the mention of his name to the 'Jumping Frog' and his immortal tussle with the German language and the duel in the 'Tramp Abroad,' I believe an even higher claim might be made out for him as a delineator, a very Homer, of boyhood and as a weaver of historical romances of an extraordinarily high imaginative delicacy.

"'Papa,' said his fourteen-year-old daughter, 'can make exceedingly bright jokes, and he enjoys funny things, and when he is with people he jokes and laughs a great deal, but still he is more interested in earnest books and earnest subjects to talk upon than in humorous ones. . . . He is as much of a philosopher as anything, I think. I think he could have done a great deal in this direction if he had studied while young, for he seems to enjoy reasoning out things, no matter what.'"

OJIBWAY MUSIC

THE music of the American Indian is an evidence that "there is a warm human side to the red man which demands respect and commands the admiration and affection of those who have been fortunate enough to become intimately acquianted with him." So declares Mr. Frederick Burton in a study of the melodies evolved by the Indian—melodies, he declares, which owe their origin, not to a savage, but to "a man, deficient in development, but a man nevertheless who feels as we do, and who gropes blindly and often hopelessly toward that freedom of expression which distinguishes the man of civilization." Taking the special case of the Ojibway, Mr. Burton shows (in *The Craftsman*, July) that music is "an essential part of the daily life," and consequently "means more to him than it does to us." For one thing:



FREDERICK BURTON,
Who shows how music means more to the American Indian than it does to us.

"The Ojibway does not divorce it from his ordinary experiences and look upon it as an art; he has no comprehension of what art is; music is one of the several manifestations of his existence, character, and environment; it is a spontaneous expression of his inborn appreciation of beauty, and this form of expression, as distinguished from other expressions, decorative art, for example, he holds in the highest esteem, for nature has endowed him with unusually fine perception of musical beauty."

The Ojibway, we are told, has no word for poetry. "Whatever departs from plain prose is *nogamon*, song, which means that his poetry is not only inseparable from music, but indistinguishable from it." Song is the beginning and end of Ojibway music. To follow out the distinctions:

"He has no instrumental outfit for the production of music as such, which helps to establish the fact that he does not conceive of music apart from words, altho he does have a strong perception of absolute music, his sense of melodic beauty being far superior to his sense of poetic beauty. For the moment let us understand that whenever he expresses himself through music, he sings. The pounding of the unmelodious drum, so disturbing to the civilized ear, is always an accompaniment to song. He never drums for the sake of drumming. In all his ceremonies, secular and sacred, he dances to vocal music, and no ceremony is complete, or even possible, without it. So, too, with many of his games; he must have song when he gambles. His prayers are songs; every action, impulse, or aspiration in his experience is exprest in song. His one instrument aside from the drum, and it is very rare, is a so-called flute, but it is not designed for the making of music for its own sake; it is always a substitute for the voice, and the tunes played on it are invariably songs.

"It often proves difficult for an Ojibway to apprehend music as a distinct, separate creation. Time and again after I had come to terms of intimacy with the people, a man would come to me saying that he had thought of a new song, and proceed to sing it only to reveal a set of words that I had not heard before, the melody being substantially and often exactly the same as I had taken from his lips on a previous occasion. Some of the Indians could not be made to perceive that under these circumstances they had not contributed a new song to my collection. The sound (tune) might be 'very like,' yes, but the *nogamon* was different—and yet *nogamon* is a form of the verb which means, 'I sing.'"

The primitiveness of the Ojibway is seen in the way he restricts

a poem to the expression of a single thought. By this means he attains an extraordinary compactness:

"The thought may frame itself in words sufficiently clear to him, and yet so few that they can not fill out the melody to which he attaches them. In this contingency he repeats words and phrases, after the manner of the civilized composer, or he resorts to syllables that have no meaning. Here are the words of a wedding-song, '*Bayzhig equayzess ne menegonun, gayget sennah negechedaybe ego.*' They mean: 'A girl has been given to me; yes, I am exceedingly glad that she has been given.' That is to say, 'I am transported with delight because my sweetheart's parents have consented to our marriage.' From our point of view this is the entire poem, but the composer of it, who, be it remembered, was of necessity also the composer of the music, was so tumultuously stirred by emotion over the great event in his life that music was awakened in him to an unusual degree, and his tune could not be confined to a plain statement of his joy. The paleface under similar circumstances might have amplified his original thought by entering upon a glowing description of his sweetheart's beauty of face and form; he might have descanted on her virtues and graces; or, following the immortal model set by Henry Cary in 'Sally in Our Alley,' he might have narrated his present relations with her and forecast the future. Not thus with the Indian. That one thought of jubilant satisfaction was all his mind could carry with comfort at one time; so, having stated the circumstances and his feeling, he proceeds to the conclusion of his tune with 'heyah,' which means nothing at all in any language. Does it not suggest the warbling of birds? a musical impulse expressive of deep emotion finding its vent through modulated tones and resorting to meaningless syllables merely because the melody needs pegs, so to speak, to hang it on, or because the emotion, as musical feeling at last analysis really is, is utterly outside the pale of such thoughts as can be exprest in words."

Most songs, it is stated, are dependent for their meaning on circumstances in the knowledge of the listener, but unexprest in words. The story is often told beforehand, and the "song for it" added afterward. The song thus becomes perfectly comprehensible. Such a method is not essentially unlike the procedure of modern program music. Some "stories" for songs are long since lost, tho the Indian by his tenacious memory still retains the song, but its significance has become unintelligible to him. Often the poetic impulse is plainly manifest, we are told, "and with equal plainness the inability to work it out." Further:

"The Ojibway is more gifted in music than in poetry; he has wrought out a type of beautiful melody, much of it in perfect form; his verse, for the most part, has not emerged from the condition of raw material. The spirit of music, struggling for expression through his primitive soul, finds its way to utterance in spite of the words with which he associates it. The Indian, like the average paleface, is incapable of grasping the conception of music as a thing of absolute beauty. Does a melody sing in his head and insist upon vocal utterance, he must forthwith invent a series of words that fit the rhythmic scheme of the tune, for thus alone can he correlate his sense of pleasure in modulated sounds with his habitual regard of other phenomena that appeal to him through the material senses as plain, comprehensible facts."

THE LEGEND OF ST. FRIDESWIDE.

Frideswide, in flying from the attentions of Algar, Earl of Leicester, makes the sign of the cross when overtaken, and Algar is smitten with blindness. By her prayers he is restored to sight, and Frideswide becomes the abbess of the convent, about which clustered the first houses of a settlement on the banks of the Isis.

ENGLISH HISTORICAL PAGEANTS

A DESIRE to revivify the past is one of the notable manifestations of the modern Anglo-Saxon. New England will this summer hold in a large number of towns the festival called "Old Home Week"; old England is at present holding in three important historical centers gorgeous historical pageants. America, not yet rich in traditions, has no such scope as the mother country. Her oldest tradition, as a noted English wit once said, is the assertion that she is a young country. Consequently "Old Home Week" occupies itself in recalling the scattered sons to the ancestral roof-tree, where little is furnished for the esthetic sense beyond addresses of mutual congratulation. England, to her great good fortune, has a past capable of being recalled in brilliant pageantry. This year Romsey, Oxford, and Bury St. Edmunds are holding, or will hold, pageants of considerable magnitude as well as magnificence, lasting in time from three days to a week. A pageant, says a writer in the London *Outlook*, "is no mere flamboyant puff of parochial monuments; its subject is the history of England, and its local character is an accident of illustration. All the efforts and oppositions, alarums and excursions, all the glories and circumstance of a thousand years are successively focused and summarized in the typical changes and chances of an English meadow." In mentioning the case of Bury St. Edmunds, the combination of economic and esthetical considerations leads the New York *Sun* to some interesting reflections. It is recalled that Bury St. Edmunds is a small market-town, and is not a all likely to recover from its visitors the half-million spent on its pageant.

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The scene represents the coming of Thibaut d'Estampes, a priest of Caen, the first notable scholar of whom there is any record to settle in the town of Oxford. He is the reputed founder of the university.

In respect to their pecuniary unprofitableness these enterprises are significant. Thus:

"Their motive is not commercial. What prompts them, then? The answer seems to be an intense love in the populace of dramatic pageantry for its own sake. It is well known that this love

existed in England in the past. It has slumbered, but it has not died. The people have often lacked outlets for it. Now that they have an excellent opportunity they are making the most of it. Here is a countryside impoverished more than any other part of England by adverse agricultural conditions, lavishing its interest, time, and money during two years on a few days' spectacle from which its chief personal reward will be that every family in the neighborhood practically will be represented on the stage. King Edward's royal taste for scenic display is one of the points in which he most harmoniously reflects the popular will.

"The eager response of the people's play-loving instinct is the most interesting psychological trait of the movement. It is unlikely that it is due to any sudden awakening of the historical sense. The quickening of that sense must be regarded rather as a probable result than as a cause of the pageants. And yet, looking at these doings from the outside, one may guess that their historical aspect is after all the most important part of them."

Accounts of the Oxford pageant whose opening day was June 22 fill the English papers. From *The Daily News* (London) we quote the following:

"The pageant opens with a rustic scene illustrating the legend of Saint Frideswide and the beginnings of the city in A.D. 727. Then follows the gorgeous tabelau of the coronation of Harold Harefoot, in which amid shouts of 'Hail!' and the singing of the plain chant that is known to have been sung on that occasion, the King is raised upon a huge shield held by thirty warriors. In contrast to this, the next scene deals with the pathetic story of Henry II. and Fair Rosamund.

"Passing again from the grave to the gay, the following episode depicts a humorous incident in the life of Friar Bacon at Oxford. The Friar, through the medium of a magic brazen head, of his invention, prophesies that

> 'In Anno Domini one-nine-nought-seven
> Oxford shall flourish; to her schools shall come
> Scholars from each remotest end of earth.'

"This is followed by an interlude no less amusing, that of 'The Masque of Medieval Learning.' Here is told, in archaic verse, the story with a moral of the Wise and Vain Student. The latter character was impersonated by a young Oxonian in a broad, Rabelaisian style that evoked great applause from the audience. Everybody laughed heartily when, addressing the venerable Prelector, he declaimed the 'Balade of Foolishe Desire,' one of the many remarkable passages in the book:

> 'I speak, sir, in all humbleness,
> Yet have I heard such things anent,
> That one may without wickedness
> In other manner gain content,
> Wisdom herself cannot prevent
> The learned tribe from being fools
> For all the teaching in her schools,
> So that their learning they repent.'

"Then successively came the episodes dealing with the meeting of Cardinal Wolsey and bluff King Hal at Oxford; the funeral of Amy Robsart, familiar to readers of 'Kenilworth'; the visit of Queen Elizabeth to the university town in 1566 with the gallant Leicester and his sumptuous retinue, and other picturesque incidents connected with the history of Oxford during the reigns of James I., Charles I., and James II.

"The last scene but one is a combination of two pictures. The first is a representation of an Oxford fair toward the close of the eighteenth century, and the second the state arrival, in the royal barge on the river, of King George III. The pageant concludes with a grand finale, in which all the principal characters march past the amphitheater—a tableau of extraordinary animation and brilliance."

A notable array of people distinguished in art, letters, the drama and music contributed to the preparation of the spectacle. Mr. Frank Lascelles was at its head. *The Daily News* enumerates his collaborators:

"Some of the scenes have been written by Mr. Stanley Weyman, Mr. Laurence Housman, Professor Raleigh, Professor Oman, and Mr. Laurence Binyon, and Mr. Robert Bridges has contributed the introductory ode, entitled 'Invitation to the Pageant.' Mr. Dion Clayton Calthrop has arranged the costumes, which were designed by Mr. Byam Shaw and Miss Brickdale. Other collaborators include Mr. Beerbohm Tree, Mr. Arthur Bourchier, Mr. H. B. Irving, as dramatic advisers. Sir Hubert Parry is responsible for the music, Sir A. S. Scott Gatty, Garter Principal King-at-Arms, has supervised the armorial bearings, and Viscount Dillon the armor."

TO NURTURE COLLEGE DEMOCRACY

THE weakening of democratic ideals in our college life has been more and more in the past few years a matter of observation. President Wilson, of Princeton, has brought the question acutely into the stage of public discussion by announcing a plan for the social reorganization of his institution. The *onus* of the change seems to be laid upon the clubs, that at Princeton have grown rapidly in numbers and influence and have tended toward the formation of cliques. Group rivalries, President Wilson asserts, "break the solidarity of the class. The younger classes are in no point made conscious of the interests of the university. Their whole time is concentrated upon individual ambitions, upon the means of preference, upon combinations to obtain individual ends; and the welfare of the university is ignored." The substitute which President Wilson proposes for the clubs is a preceptorial arrangement resembling in effect that obtaining in English universties, which is explained by him in *The Alumni Weekly* (Princeton) in these words:

"My plan is to draw the undergraduates together into residential 'quads' (quadrangles), in which they shall eat as well as lodge, and in which they shall, under the direction of a member of the faculty, regulate their own corporate life by some simple method of self-government. For this purpose it would be necessary to place all future dormitories in such relation to those already erected as to form geographical units, and to erect in connection with each group a kitchen, dining- and serving-rooms, and a handsome common room for social purposes. Every undergraduate would be required actually to live in his quad, and the residents would be made up as nearly as possible of members of every class."

Princeton has, at present, thirteen upper-class clubs, each with its own club-house. It is estimated that $500,000 is invested in these buildings. The fraternity, common to most American colleges, does not exist here. The Princeton clubs are elective bodies, membership to which is offered to a student during his sophomore year. Club life becomes so tempting and engrossing that, in the words of Dr. Wilson, "study has to take its chances in competition with these pleasures." The president adds that "it has become the common custom for sophomores to ask their instructors in the last few years whether they shall choose the life of a student or that of the clubman." The object of President Wilson, which has its significance beyond the confines of his institution, is to achieve "a purer and better democracy," as well as the restoration of the personal influence of teacher over student. *The Evening Post* (New York) remarks upon this head:

"In this aim everybody who believes in the democratic mission of our colleges and their great leveling influence must sympathize with Mr. Wilson. It has been quite serious enough to see class distinctions arising in all parts of the country by reason of wealth or for other causes If such tendencies can not be checked at our colleges, if our universities are merely to reproduce within their walls the glaring contrasts between great wealth and extreme povverty, then it is indeed time for serious counsel. The dangers are apparent enough in our rich Eastern colleges, and are beginning to be felt in the Western. Hence the immediate need of such experimenting as Princeton is to undertake."

The same problem is being attacked by the University of Wisconsin, where it has been discovered, according to Mr. John Corbin, who writes in a recent issue of *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia), that "even in one of the most democratic of our universities the influence of fraternities is wholly undemocratic." The New York *Tribune* thinks that "the broad college spirit sought for by Dr. Wilson can be obtained simply by controlling the activities of college clubs more sanely and rigidly."

MARY JOHNSTON. ARTHUR STANWOOD PIER. WILLIAM SAGE. JEAN WEBSTER. MRS. A. M. WILLIAMSON. C. N. WILLIAMSON.

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Benson, Arthur Christopher. Beside Still Waters. 12mo, pp. 410. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The saying that one should write only of what one loves finds literal application in those charming essays which Mr. Benson has lately put forth in several volumes. The most serious of the three literary sons of the late Archbishop Canterbury represents a protest against modern luxury and "strenuosity," and his writings have for aim the bringing back of men to the ideals and joys of a less sophisticated age. He is convinced that we have lost more than we have gained by ultramodern processes of thought and action; and his books, which have met with so popular a welcome, have for their central thought the joys of peaceful work, simplicity, and friendship.

The volume before us is of the same genial character as "The Upton Letters" and "From a College Window." It is one of those books of the type that was popular in a former age, and is indeed nothing less than the adventures of a human soul in a very modern environment.

Clark, Mary Mead. A Corner in India. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xvi–168. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. $1 net.

De Vries, Hugo. Plant-Breeding; Comments on the Experiments of Nilsson and Burbank. Illustrated. 12mo, pp.xv–360. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co., 1907.

Among the strongest arguments used by Darwin to establish the theory that species originate through the natural selection of favorable variations was the fact that, in the experience of plant-and animal-breeders, new and improved varieties had been obtained by means of artificial selection. And now it is the results obtained by the most thorough and most scientific of plant-breeders that De Vries arrays in support of his theory that new species arise not by the slow accumulation of favorable characters, but by sudden jumps or "mutations" from older species. The necessity for constant selection of seed, when breeding according to the selection theory, the constant tendency to revert to older forms, and the length of time necessary for establishing a new strain, are contrasted with the fact that it has been possible by the methods followed by Hjalmar Nilsson, the director of the Swedish Agricultural Experiment Station, and by Luther Burbank, and by others, to establish a new plant after a single year; and the new forms secured by these methods are as constant as any species known in nature or under cultivation.

After a general survey of the historical material, Professor De Vries examines the work of these two men in the light of recent discoveries in heredity and hybridization, and uses their results to test the Darwinian theory and the mutation theory, and finds all the data in favor of the latter.

The book is full of valuable information for the live farmer, the gardener, nurseryman, or seed-grower, as well as for the student of evolution and the lover of plants. The volume contains over one hundred good illustrations, mostly full-page.

De Wandt, Harry, F.R.G.S. Through Savage Europe: Being the Narrative of a Journey undertaken as Special Commissioner of the *Westminster Gazette*, throughout the Balkan States and European Russia. 100 illustrations. 8vo, pp. 300. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

At first blush the title of Mr. De Windt's book seems anomalous. To apply "savage" to a part of the globe which is identified with all that is valued in Western civilization seems an unwarranted misuse of words. As the reader turns the vivid and often startling pages he sees that the title has been chosen advisedly. He realizes that thousands of years of civilization have been powerless to eliminate the elemental racial traits found in the heterogeneous human mass which constitutes Europe.

His itinerary comprized the Balkan States and European Russia, the following countries being visited in the order named: Montenegro, Herzegovina, Bosnia, Servia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Southern Russia, and the Caucasus. The names of those countries are sufficiently familiar to those who keep informed in European politics. The Balkan States figure especially in the narrative. These States, the author asserts, are for some mysterious reason less known to most Englishmen than is Darkest Africa. Even to Mr. De Windt, himself a "globe-trotter" of unordinary reputation, this part of the world was wholly strange. He found the remoter districts hotbeds of outlawry and brigandage, where the traveler must needs take his life in his hand. Yet these same Balkans, he avers, can boast of cities which "are miniature replicas of London and Paris," civilized centers having very little in common with the country as a whole.

To the general reader Montenegro sounds like a familiar name; yet we are assured that it was practically unknown to the English-speaking race until the Russo-Turkish war. It is a fascinating account of the little State which Mr. De Windt lays before his readers. Montenegro (Black Mountain) actually dates back to the days of the early Romans. For two thousand years it has been a free little nation, fighting its own battles, successfully defying the rapacity of larger States, and furnishing a striking example of a primitive and uncorrupted race that has been enabled to maintain its integrity through sheer superiority.

The most striking feature of this volume is the account of the assassination of Alexander and Draga, the King and Queen of Servia. This peculiarly infamous crime has, strange to say, never been investigated by the outside world. The author is the first foreigner to make a thorough investigation of it. His account is not merely different from the published one: it is in many respects its negation. While Mr. De Windt confirms the story of the revolting atrocity of the crime, and in so far agrees with the accounts which have already been given to the world, he takes direct issue with the report so widely circulated that Alexander and Draga were of weak or vicious character. He avers that Alexander, had he lived, would probably have accomplished great things for Servia. In the view of this unprejudiced investigator, the son of King Milan was a brave and high-minded prince, resolved upon reforms for the benefit of his people. The military clique headed by the infamous Colonel Maschin were aware of Alexander's beneficent intentions, the putting into practise of which would cut the ground from under their own feet and do away with all the source of corruption, by which they lived. The story given to the world was to the effect that it was the vices of the young King which prompted his assassination, but Mr. De Windt asserts in the most positive manner that the direct opposite was the truth, and that up to today the world has been swindled with false news by the band of assassins now in control of Servia.

Frenssen, [illegible] The Three Comrades [illegible] pp. 362. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1.50 net.

Gwynn, Stephen. The Fair Hills of Ireland. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. x–[illegible]. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Hadley, Arthur Twining. [illegible] Monadnock. 12mo, pp. [illegible]–158. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.[illegible] net.

Heming, Arthur. Spirit Lake. [illegible] 12mo, pp. [illegible]–[illegible]. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Herrick, Robert. [illegible] Illustrated. [illegible] New York: John Wiley & Sons. $[illegible] net.

Hobart, George V. [illegible] 12mo, pp. [illegible]. New York: [illegible] 75 cents.

Holmes, Oliver Wendell. [illegible] Poems of [illegible]

by J. H. Castleman. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. xxv-305. New York. The Macmillan Co. 25 cents net.

Ibsen, Henrik. Hedda Gabler—Master Builder. 12mo, pp. xxv-305. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

James, William. Pragmatism. 8vo, pp. xii-308. New York. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25 net.

Johnston, Mary. The Goddess of Reason: A Drama in Five Acts. 8vo, pp. viii-234. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2 net.

"The Goddess of Reason" is a rather extraordinary literary performance, very uneven in character. It is a romantic and tragic drama of the French Revolution, a play in blank verse about the length of Swinburne's "Bothwell," abounding in historical incident and associations and presenting many characteristic and vivid aspects of the great social upheaval which has inspired so many artists and writers. The play has much life and action, and is not devoid of passages of genuine eloquence. The interest that attaches to it, however, resides largely in the career and personality of the author, and in the opportunity provided for the display of Miss Johnston's undoubted dramatic gifts. Altho there is a certain richness of historic background and a vividness of characterization, the defects of the piece are glaring. With few exceptions the blank verse is mediocre and at times it is intolerable. The play is also lacking in unity, too many events and episodes being crowded upon the stage.

Joyce P. W. The Story of Ancient Irish Civilisation. 16mo, pp. xii-175. New York. Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents net.

Kebbel T. E. Lord Beaconsfield, and Other Tory Memories. With portrait of Lord Beaconsfield. 8vo, pp. xii-360. New York. Mitchell Kennerly. $4 net.

Within recent years several biographies of Lord Beaconsfield have been published. The fame of this great Tory leader has not dimmed in England with the passing of the years. The stamp which he left upon Conservativism was so deep and characteristic that it is doubtful if it ever will be obliterated. Such is the thought that is suggested by Mr. Kebbel's book. Mr. Kebbel is not so well known to the general reader as are those men upon whom the rays of fame have played so steadily since the early days of Newman and Gladstone. Yet he belonged to the élite of Oxford and occupies an honorable place in that group which represents the best traditions of English scholarship.

In the preface the author points out the interesting fact that these "Memories" depend exclusively on his own personal experiences, and "are in no wise indebted to either books or hearsay." He has not considered it necessary to restrict the book to anecdote, narrative, or description, but has introduced in connection with its central motive "such observations as the matter in hand seemed naturally to suggest."

To say that Mr. Kebbel's volume is interesting is to give but slight idea of its value. It has the fascination of those rare biographies which are based upon actual observation and which perhaps are the only books of the kind worth writing. "I have endeavored," says the author, "to confine myself as much as possible to what I saw and heard with my own eyes and ears during the five and twenty years over which my acquaintance with him extended."

The study of Beaconsfield takes up only seventy pages, the remainder of the volume being devoted to the author's memories of Toryism. Some idea of the character of the contents may be had from the chapter headings: "Tory Members I Have Known," "The Cave," "Tory Ladies," "Tory Arcadia," "Tory Bohemia."

The book in some respects resembles Justin McCarthy's "Reminiscences," which was published several years ago. But it is immeasurably superior to that volume. Mr. McCarthy's attitude was necessarily that of a foreigner: while the author of the present work writes about what he knows and loves.

Lovett, Robert W., M.D. Lateral Curvature of the Spine and Round Shoulders. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 188. Philadelphia. P. Blakiston's Son & Co.

McGaffey, Ernest. Outdoors. 16mo, pp. viii-271. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

Malcolm, Napier. Five Years in a Persian Town. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xiii-272. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3 net.

Miller, Joaquin. Light. 12mo, pp. vi-153. Boston. Herbert B. Turner & Co. $1.20 net.

Miller, Olive Thorne. What Happened to Barbara. 12mo, pp. 301. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

This story for girls, descriptive of the life of thirty years ago, will interest young readers of a maternal bent of mind. It is a very matter-of-fact narrative, giving the impression that it is based on actual life. Barbara's history is chronicled from the time when she was a very little girl to the period of her womanhood. Nothing very extraordinary happens at any time, but the author is at pains to narrate, with a plethora of detail that we have rarely seen equaled, each trivial incident in the little maiden's career, from the period of her dolls to the period of her books. The story has the air of being autobiographical, and is interesting for two reasons, and two only: It furnishes a kind of proof that there is a type of healthy child life in which the thing that we know as sentiment is non-existent; and it demonstrates the possibility of converting into quasi-literary form the amazing gift of being able to discourse *ad libitum* about absolutely nothing.

Noyes, Carlton. The Gate of Appreciation. Studies in the Relation of Art to Life. 8vo, pp. xi-280. New York. The Macmillan Co. $2 net.

This volume has been written for those who are not themselves artists but who have an interest in the things of art, who feel that art has a meaning for them, and in some degree enters into their general scheme of life. The author's purpose is to suggest the meaning of art to the ordinary man, to indicate what its essence is by means of concrete illustrations, and thus to throw light upon its manifestations and furnish the means for its appreciation. The book is essentially a personal record, or account of the author's adventures with the problem of art. Mr. Noyes remarks in his preface that the volume does not pretend to finality, but he is convinced that the results set forth in it are true as far as he himself is concerned. He expresses a hope that his experiences may be of use to others who are interested in art problems.

The book is not a mere summary of art history and criticism, but the outcome of original study and possesses real value.

Noyes, Rufus K., M.D. [Compiler.] Views of Religion. Frontispiece. Portrait of the compiler. 8vo, pp. 782. Boston: L. K. Washburn. $3.

An attractively made octavo, this work represents a vast amount of reading and selections in and from the writings of men and women of all lands and times. The great, the lesser great, and the obscure alike have been drawn upon for quotable passages varying in length from one line to several. There are probably 6,000 or 7,000 quotations in the book. They are not classified, either alphabetically or otherwise, but an index has been provided.

Orczy, Baroness. The Gates of Kent. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 326. New York. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

Pier, Arthur Stanwood. The Young in Heart. 12mo, pp. 240. New York and Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

Sage, William. By Right Divine. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 370. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Thruston, Lucy Meacham. Jenifer. Frontispiece by J. W. Kennedy. 12mo, pp. 298. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

This author's new book is somewhat of a departure from her former tales. It is practically a biography in fiction, the whole drama centering directly in a single personality. The scene is the Carolina mountains, and its motive is found in the study of a young man who, tho naturally upright and considerate of the rights of others, yields to selfishness in order to realize the dreams of ambition which obsess him. He discovers kaolin—the white clay which forms the paste of porcelain—on the land of a neighbor, buys the property for a song, and within a few weeks has a bank account of two hundred thousand dollars. He now proceeds to realize his dreams, which include marriage to a beautiful country girl, a trip to Europe, the honors enjoyed by a magnate, etc. The plot itself is not very original, but the literary handling of it is worthy of all praise. Spontaneity and genuine imagination mark the book, and the descriptions of mountain scenery are admirable.

Trumbull, William, LL.B. Evolution and Religion. 12mo, pp. ix-101. New York. The Grafton Press. $1.25 net.

Webster, Jean. Jerry Junior. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 282. New York. The Century Co.

Whipple, Leander Edmund. Practical Health. 12mo, pp. vi-316. New York. The Metaphysical Publishing Co.

Williamson, C. N. and A. M. The Princess Virginia. Illustrated in color by Leon Guipon. 12mo, pp. 301. New York. McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

That species of inverted utopia which the faith of romantic novelists place somewhere in the Balkans forms the scene of this story. For hero the authors have not been content with any mere German-Slavic prince or knight, but have created an emperor, as the only kind of potentate worthy to match the American girl who is the central figure. All sorts of delightful things take place in Rætia, whither Virginia and her mother repair for the purpose of adding an imperial crown to the family acquisitions. Virginia meets her emperor in his disguise as a chamois-hunter, and has her life saved by him in the dangerous mountain passes. Later on the pair meet at court and she in her turn saves his majesty's life from the attempt of a desperate anarchist. The emperor, needless to say, falls madly in love with his preserver. All looks bright for an imperial wedding, but at this point a sort of pastiche Bismarck comes upon the scene to spoil everything. The cast-iron chancellor sets his face against the match, thus giving rise to complications which put the lovers to a very severe test. But love proves superior to diplomacy, and the happy ending of the story can be seen clearly from the beginning.

CURRENT POETRY

Pascal.

By Louise Imogen Guiney.

Thou lovedst life, but not to brand it thine
(O rich in all forborne felicities!)
Or use it with marauding power, to seize
And stain the sweet earth's blue horizon line.
Virgin the grape might in the trellis twine
Where long ago thou layest an hour at ease;
And foot of thine across the unprest leas
Went light as some Idaen foot divine.
Spirit so abstinent, in thy deeps lay
What passion of possession? Day by day
Was there no thirst upon thee, sharp and pure,
In forward sealike surgings unforgot?
Yes; and in life and death those joys endure
More blessedly that men can name them not.

—*From the Century* (July).

Old Japan at Earl's Court.

By Alfred Noyes.

Of old Japan—how far away!—
We dreamed—how long ago!—
We saw by twisted creek and bay
The blue plum-blossoms blow,
And dragons coiling down below
Like dragons on a fan,
And pig-tailed sailors lurching slow
Thro' streets of old Japan.

Who knows that land—that dim blue day
Where white tea-roses grow?
("Only a penny all the way,"
They cry in Pimlico!
The 'buses rumble to and fro!)
Ah, catch one if you can,
And see the paper lanterns glow
Thro' streets of old Japan.

What need we more than youth and May
To build our Miyako?
A chuckle from the cherry-spray,
A cherub's mocking crew,
A sudden twang, a sweet swift throe
As Daisy trips by Dan,
And careless Cupid drops his bow
And laughs—from old Japan.

There in the dim blue death of day
The peach shall shed its snow,
And cherry-bloom be strewn astray
Till night be sweet enow,
Then lovers wander, whispering low,
As lovers only can,
Where rosy paper lanterns glow
Thro' streets of old Japan.

—*From The Daily Mail* (London).

Twilight in the Country.

By W. J. Funk.

As Twilight falls, the restless cares of day
Are softened, one by one; the toiler rests
Beside the stream, and sadness steals away.

The solemn hush of evening fills the air,
Waiting for night,
Along the western ridges, rosy-fair
Lingers the light.

From out the glimmering distance draws the river,
Slow gliding by,
While scarcely stirring breezes dusk and shiver
The mirrored sky.

All sounds are stilled; the breathless woods and fields
Are steeped in rest.
High in the star-clear air a lone bird wheels
Back to its nest.

All's still; save from the uncertain distance comes
A tinkling bell.

Getting Out the Guns

In preparation for the open season is a pleasant occupation to every sportsman. During the season your guns will give you little, if any, trouble in cleaning if you use

DUPONT

SMOKELESS

A Shotgun Powder Guaranteed in Every Respect by its Manufacturers

Dupont Smokeless does not corrode the gun. Is uniform and hard-grained. Gives high velocity with even patterns. It is therefore

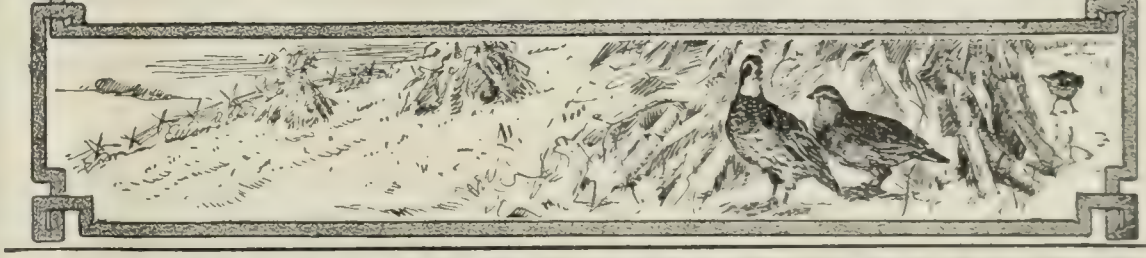
The Powder You Should Use

And it is up to you to see that *all your shells are loaded with Dupont Smokeless.*

(N. B.—DUPONT RIFLE POWDERS meet all requirements. Write for descriptive folders, stating caliber and make of rifle.)

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER COMPANY

Established 1802 WILMINGTON, DEL.



BRIGHTON FLAT CLASP GARTERS

The grasp of the clasp is easy. It's flat—the only absolutely flat clasp garter is the Brighton. Millions of men know this—buy them and wear them. The wear is there, and they cost only a quarter a pair. Remember it.

Brightons are made of pure silk web. The patterns are new, exclusive—variety enough to satisfy everybody. All metal parts are of heavy nickel-plated brass. If your dealer can't supply you, a pair will be sent upon receipt of price.

PIONEER SUSPENDER CO., 718 Market St., Philadelphia

MAKERS OF PIONEER SUSPENDERS

Havana Cigars for Vacation

Not Vacation Cigars

There's a difference: There are some who take with them a box of "vacation smokes" just because they **are** smokes. There are others, however, who take a box of **good** cigars because of the solid pleasure they afford, and to these connoisseurs **only** do we care to sell our Baby Grand, high grade, all-Havana Cigars—for the simple reason that **they** will order again and again, while the others, most likely, will not. It costs us something to make a customer—only **re-orders** yield a profit.

EXACT SIZE

Realizing that the man who really **knows** tobacco will at once recognize the merits of a **good** cigar when he smokes it, we undertake to **show** him at our own expense.

A Free Trial

Simply write us on your business letter-head, or enclose your business card, and we will send you a box of 100 **Baby Grand** Cigars on Trial. If you like them send us $3.75, but if for any reason you do not care for them, return the balance at our expense and no charge will be made for the few smoked. We pay expressage both ways.

Could we afford to make this offer if there was a possibility that the cigars would not stand the test?

The Baby Grand is 4⅛ inches long, and is filled with the short leaves from the choice tobacco used in our highest-priced clear Havanas. This is long cut, so that any objection to a short filler is overcome. It is wrapped with the most expensive Havana leaf obtainable, and contains no factory scraps, no dirt, no dust, no stems; just the finest mellow, rich Havana, carefully blended.

Our complete line of over 36 styles is sold to business men, professional men and clubs everywhere. We make cigars as high as 15c. each which compare favorably with those sold at 25c. straight in the usual retail way.

Our method eliminates the profits of the salesmen, jobbers and dealers and brings our highest grade cigars to you at Rock Bottom Prices.

IF you enjoy a cigar made of clean stock, by clean workemn in a clean factory—if you appreciate a free-smoking, pleasure-producing Havana that tastes good all the way, send to-day for a box of "Baby Grand" on trial

LA RECLAMA CUBAN FACTORY
1083 Third Avenue New York City
Ref.—Union Exchange Bank, Dun and Bradstreet's

The "URANUS"

$1.50

A Razor Strop that you may absolutely rely upon to produce a perfect edge

KOKEN BARBERS' SUPPLY CO. *Makers*
2502 OHIO AVE ~ ST. LOUIS

And shifting swarms of insects softly hum
A drowsy spell.

The last light fades; the toiler's head is bare
And bowed in reverence; and, fled with peace,
His self-recovering soul low breathes a prayer.
—*From The Nassau Literary Magazine* (June).

The Shy Heart.

By Edith M. Thomas.

Have you not known of hermits—not so rude
But that the heart of hairy Solitude
Did soften toward them, sometimes, and provide
Strange and dear friends vouchsafed to none beside—
Rare singing-birds that one might seek to hear
(And seek in vain) through all the sylvan year—
Blithe pensioners, to feed from out the palm,
To hymn the daybreak in, to waft the evening calm?

'Tis thus I make my plea: if, now, some heart
Keeps ever in its wilderment apart,
Yet is not all uncouth—not loveless all—
Unto that heart its destined boon must fall!
A god of loneliness there is, who sends,
For birds, some winged songs to be the friends
That make their nests above the very door,
And set the whole small house to music, evermore!
—*From The Reader* (June).

MOTOR MISCELLANY

Motor Bugles. Some up-to-date designs of automobile horns are described in the last *Motor Print*. This magazine says:

Abroad, horns are being made decoratively, like electroliers. The electrolier in the beginning was simply a glass bulb at the end of a cord, but it is now a beautiful girl holding a radiant lily or a winged boy with a shining star in his hand. So the automobile horn, in the beginning a plain bugle of brass, is now being developed from that into something beautiful. For example, one of the new horns is in the shape of a frog—a great brass frog squatting, with open mouth. The frog idea is carried out even to the note of the horn itself, the note being deep, metallic, short—a froglike sound. This frog has two big green eyes, and a little lamp lighted behind them at night makes them shine splendidly. There is another horn in the likeness of a serpent. Above the open mouth is a tiny light, and in graceful coils the body, over a yard long, runs back to the bulb beside the driver's hand. An "ultra" horn, for those who want something extravagant and bizarre, has a phonographic attachment. This horn, shaped like a [illegible] or centaur all [illegible], with mouth [illegible] a [illegible] "Look out." These improved automobile horns come from France and cost a great deal of money.

Railroads for Motor-cars.—Road authorities have not looked with much favor upon the idea of metal plates on the roadway as a track for vehicles, because of the high initial cost. However, an interesting suggestion by Mr. J. H. Traill, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, is published in *The Car*. He proposes that sunk rails, flush with the surface, should be laid down along main roads for the use of motor vehicles. The article says:

These rails would have a broad, concave, upper surface. This formation would permit of the vehicles being almost self-steering, and would yet allow them to leave the rails at any desired point in order to use the byways and lanes at will. The rails would be laid along the centers of those roads which were wide enough for this, and all crossings would be left open. Mr. Traill claims for his idea that it would be of especial advantage for commercial vehicles, Renard trains, etc., and allow them to

Superior to Lemonade is HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water, with sugar, makes a delicious summer drink.

5%

Do This To-day

¶ Ask us to send you our Five Per Cent Book.

¶ We want you to know all there is to know about this company.

¶ The more you know the surer you are to become a depositor.

¶ This company is strong—conservatively managed, and every dollar of its deposits is backed by more than double the amount in First Mortgages on improved real estate.

¶ It pays five per cent. interest on deposits. And you can withdraw at any time without loss of interest earned.

¶ But write for the booklet—That tells all about it.

The Calvert Mortgage & Deposit Co.
1045 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.

What are your savings earning for you? What interest are you receiving? What is the security? Is it what it should be? Would you not feel better if you had your money where interest is guaranteed and where you get a share of the additional profits and have what is equal to life insurance, the privilege to borrow money and have all these things backed up by the best security on earth—New York City Real Estate? The investment is as good as Government Bonds—just as safe and more profitable. We have a plan for making this safest of all investments and would like to tell you about it. Write for our plan and we will send you our magazine six months FREE.

THE McCORMACK REAL ESTATE CO.
Exclusive Fiscal Agents
861 Times Building, New York.

Give me the opportunity to explain why Los Angeles securities are good investments

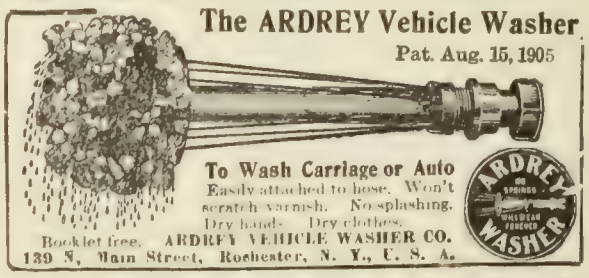
JOSEPH A. LEWIS

UNION TRUST BUILDING **Los Angeles, Cal.**

SIX PER CENT.

Gold Loan Certificates, in denominations of $500.00 each, maturing June 30th, 1909, secured by choice improved business property in San Diego. For sale at par and accrued interest. For further information, apply to SIXTH STREET BANK, 540 Sixth St., San Diego, Cal.

The ARDREY Vehicle Washer
Pat. Aug. 15, 1905



To Wash Carriage or Auto
Easily attached to hose. Won't scratch varnish. No splashing. Dry hands. Dry clothes.

ARDREY WASHER

Booklet free. ARDREY VEHICLE WASHER CO.
139 N. Main Street, Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

Nothing Safer; Nothing Surer—
THAN NEW YORK REAL ESTATE
For years this Company has paid
6% Guaranteed Interest on its Bond Shares by check issued semi-annually. Over Half-Million Dollars paid to investors to date.
ASSETS $1,650,000
Investments of from $100 to $10,000 accepted, participating in earnings from date of receipt.
Write to-day for Booklet 9.
New York Realty Owners Co. 189 Fifth Ave. New York
Twelfth year of growing success

compete successfully with the railway companies. There would be also less danger to the public and a great abatement of dust.

Perfume Perambulators.—*Motor Print* contains the following account of the latest automobile improvement:

Persons whose olfactory nerves are particularly sensitive, and who heap inverted blessings upon the automobile for occasionally emitting odors that have nothing in common with the products of the perfumer, will learn with pleasure that two German chemists have discovered a method of rendering the modern car agreeably odoriferous. The clever Germans add to the lubricating oil usually employed, oils or substances having a boiling-point which is lower than that of the lubricant, and which, in burning, emits a sweet odor that will annihilate that of the offensive gases. The following is a mixture proposed by these chemists:

	Quantity in Weight.
Lubricating oil	250 parts
Oil of mirbane (nitrobenzol)	20 parts
Oil of terpene, perfumed	10 parts
Salicylic aldehyde (essence of vanilla)	5 parts

PERSONAL

Godkin's Letters on the South Before the War.—In the "Life and Letters of Edwin Lawrence Godkin," recently published, the editor of the volume, Mr. Rollo Ogden, cites numerous passages from Godkin's letters to the London *Daily News* describing the people of this country and the manners and customs prevailing here in the years just preceding the Civil War. Mr. Godkin, who later became editor of the New York *Evening Post*, came to America in 1856 and immediately threw himself with intense interest into the discussion of the slavery question, then the one topic in the public mind. His letters to the *Daily News* were filled with impartial comment on the statesmen and politics of the day. From the extracts quoted by Mr. Ogden the following are taken:

When I landed in New York it was on the eve of

COULDN'T KEEP IT

Keep it Hid From the Children.

"We cannot keep Grape-Nuts food in the house. It goes so fast I have to hide it, because the children love it so. It is just the food I have been looking for ever so long; something that I do not have to stop to prepare and still is nourishing."

Grape-Nuts is the most scientifically made food on the market. It is perfectly and completely cooked at the factory and can be served at an instant's notice, either with rich cold cream, or with hot milk if a hot dish is desired. When milk or water is used, a little sugar should be added, but when cold cream is used alone the natural grape-sugar, which can be seen glistening on the granules, is sufficiently sweet to satisfy the palate. This grape-sugar is not poured over the granules, as some people think, but exudes from the granules in the process of manufacture, when the starch of the grains is changed from starch to grape-sugar by the process of manufacture. This, in effect, is the first act of digestion; therefore, Grape-Nuts food is predigested and is most perfectly assimilated by the very weakest stomach. "There's a Reason."

Made at the pure food factories of the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little health classic, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

$1000.00

Per Year for Life

If you are in good health this amount, or a larger or smaller one, can be assured to you by a contract giving you and your wife a life income beginning at end of stipulated period and continuing as long as either shall live, or giving your wife a life income beginning immediately if you die.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company

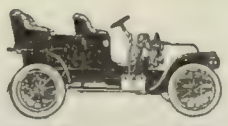
invites investigation from those who would like to make sure the welfare of their loved ones. It invites investigation of its assets, of its policies, of its rates, and just now especially of the savings made and being made by its new management.

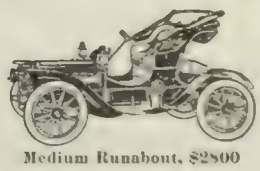
How would you like $1,000 per year for life? Send for folder showing who have tried this method and how they like it.

The Time to Act is NOW.

For the new forms of policies write to
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, N. Y.

Light Runabout, $1800


Light Touring Car, $1850


Medium Runabout, $2800

Medium Touring Car, $2800

Why are 5000 Franklins in daily use?

Why are Franklin sales this year, although only five years in the field, next to the largest in value among all American motor-cars?

Why does a Franklin hold the world's efficiency records? The world's endurance record? The world's long-distance touring record?

Would there be such facts and records if Franklin air-cooling and high-grade non-jarring light-weight construction did not actually give the superlative strength, the riding-comfort, the safety and the unmatched-touring ability which we claim?

Why not see a Franklin dealer; and write us for the Catalogue de luxe?

H. H. FRANKLIN MFG. CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

Member Association Licensed Automobile Manufacturers.

Landaulet, $4000

Six-Cylinder Runabout, $4000

Six-Cylinder Touring Car, $4000

Limousine, $5200

THE MAKING OF

Artistic Monuments

is as liable to mistakes, use of poor material, bad workmanship and overcharging, as any other business—possibly more so, for the public cannot be expected to know much about memorials. That is why the ordering of a fitting memorial should be considered most seriously.

The following things *must* be right: quality of material, design, character of workmanship, price.

My free booklet will tell a great deal worth knowing about all these points, for I have made a life study of memorial-making

and I guarantee every bit of work turned out to be the highest grade of its kind made. If your contract is not filled exactly, I want no money. If you are going to order a memorial, you will do well to send for my book.

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From tight-fitting underwear.

LOOSE-FITTING

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Trade Mark. Registered U. S. Patent Office

Coat Cut Undershirts AND Knee Length Drawers

are cool and comfortable because they allow perfect freedom of motion and permit refreshing air to reach the pores.

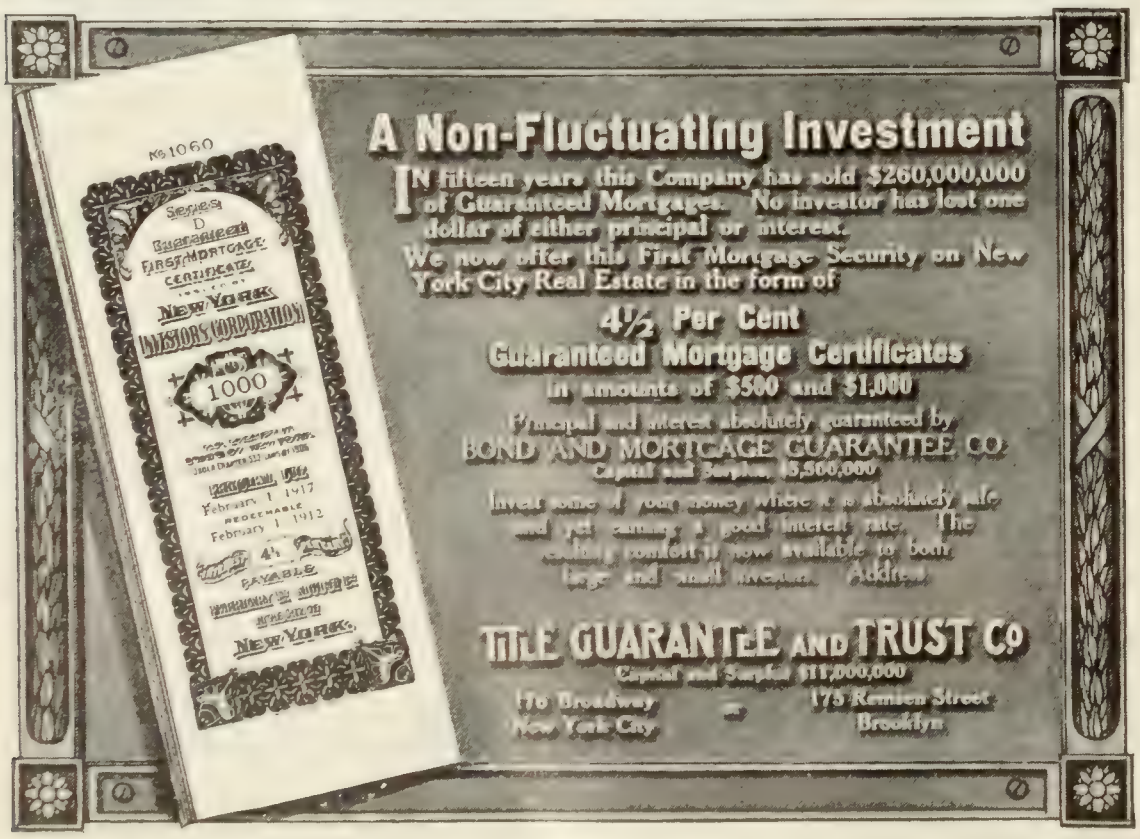
50c., $1.00 and $1.50 a garment for Men. Also for sale in Boys' sizes.

Insist upon seeing on every garment you purchase, the B. V. D. red woven label which consists of three white letters B. V. D. on a red woven background. It insures you a correctly cut, perfect fitting, well-made undergarment. Do not be deceived. Accept no "just as good."

LOOK FOR THE B.V.D. RED WOVEN LABEL. IT'S YOUR GUARANTEE OF VALUE.

If your dealer won't get B. V. D. underwear for you, write us. Illus 7-color booklet free on request

ERLANGER BROTHERS, Dept. "V," Worth and Church Sts., N. Y. City



the Presidential election. The air was full of discussion about slavery. The excitement was tremendous, greater than I could at first realize. The night of the day on which I landed I attended a Fremont meeting in the old Academy of Music at which the Hutchinson family sang songs about freedom which were rapturously applauded in the intervals between speeches that astonished me by their heat and extravagance. But in a few days I became aware that themes were under popular discussion which had never before been so discust —the rights and wrongs of slavery, the equality of man, the provisions of a written constitution, the position of leading public men on questions which were half moral and only half political or legal. Nothing else was talked of. I went one night to a crowded meeting in Tammany Hall, which was addrest by a Southern Senator, whose name I forget, but I was struck by the fact that he seemed to have no answer to the Northern arguments except denunciation of the Abolitionist, and he brought down the house by the assertion that every one of those present "would be the better of a good nigger to wait upon him." To my preconceived notions of senatorial dignity this was a good deal of a shock. I got more light from hearing Mr. Carl Schurz, who was then just beginning his political career.

Soon after this Mr. Godkin undertook an extended Southern tour, chronicling for his London paper all the things of interest which met his view. On his travels he followed much the same route as that of Mr. Olmsted, who had been through the South as correspondent for the New York *Times* and whose letters had increased the desire of Godkin to see for himself the attitude of this section on the slavery question. We read:

I saw nothing of the "peculiar institution" which Olmsted had not already recorded, but certain incidents made a deep impression on my memory. One night, in a respectable planter's home in Mississippi, some visitors from the neighborhood came in for a chat. The talk turned upon the speaking at a recent political meeting near by, and particular mention was made of a very ferocious attack upon some one by one of the orators. A young Presbyterian minister was among the visitors, and his remark was, on hearing the language in question: "If any man talked that way about me, I should lie in wait for him and kill him." I should have been horrified by this, even if it had come from a layman, but by the rest of the company it was evidently considered a not unnatural *obiter dictum*, and passed without notice. . . . . .

On the Friday preceding the election, a "mass-meeting" of workingmen convened in the Fremont interest was held in the Academy of Music, at which many of the idiosyncrasies of American electioneering were very fairly exemplified. The Academy of Music, I may mention, is *tout bonnement* that which on the other side of the water is called an opera-house, and received the euphonious designation with the view, it is said, of thus entraping the religious public into patronizing the lyric drama. The flimsy device, I need hardly say, has not succeeded, and the Academy is just as great an abomination in certain circles as if it had been called by its right name. A theater it is, and a very fine one, splendidly decorated and lighted, and fitted up with boxes and stalls, pit and gallery, just as if it were admitted in this country that all men are not equal, and that somebody had a better right to a good place than anybody else. The theory of social equality so rigidly carried out in railway traveling here, and which at least has the inconvenience of occasionally bringing one into unpleasantly close contact with excellent citizens of dirty habits seems to be recognized nowhere else. The custom which prevails of some people living in finer houses than their neighbors brings down no special reprobation, and the much more galling distinction of places in the theater seems to meet with as large an amount of approval as in the most aristocratic country of the Old World. The rich man goes to the boxes and the poor man to the pit, and nobody grumbles. So much for theories. But if any one had found his republican sensibilities outraged by the line of demarcation between rich and poor on representation nights, he found some

amends in the demonstration of this day week, when the whole house, from top to bottom, was abandoned indiscriminately to the severeign people, who came something like five thousand strong.

A description of the Southern Methodist preacher of ante-bellum days was given in one of his letters written on his tour through the South. We read:

In Kosciuzko I found a great conference of Methodist preachers had thrown the whole place into a fever of excitement. You can form little idea in the Old World of the important place which these gentlemen occupy in these Western wilds. Through thousands of square miles they are the only known and familiar representatives of the church, are the only men who can call people's attention away for even one hour from politics, cotton, and niggers. The work of civilization on the Southwestern frontier is said to be carried on in quite as great a degree by the saddle-bags as by the ax. Saddle-bags are the receptacles in which these itinerant ecclesiastics carry their whole worldly goods in their long journeyings from one log church to another, and, as a general rule, mark the owner's profession. He probably does not pass through any particular neighborhood more than once in the month or two months, so that his audience, who hear him only, and him but rarely, are not over-critical, and place much more value on quantity than on quality. Without the Methodist preachers, there is no question, a large portion of the Southwest would lapse into heathenism. They are, however, wise in their generation, and, like all other ministers in the South, they take care not to make godliness too bitter a pill. The "peculiar institution" they handle with peculiar delicacy. At the conference which I found sitting at Kosciuzko in a sm ll wooden meeting-house, which bristled with black coats and white neck-cloths, attention was calle in very earnest terms to the prevailing want of acquaintance with the Scriptures on the part of the negroes. The way in which it was proposed to

GROWING CHILDREN

The Period When the Nervous Activity is at its Greatest.

A medical journal says:

"Against the practice of giving tea and coffee to children, we cannot speak too strongly.

Childhood is the period when the nervous activity is at its greatest. The brain is ever busy receiving new impressions.

Reflex action, co-ordination of muscles, and the special senses are all under a special course of training. The nervous system is pushed to its utmost capacity, and long is the list of victims that follow its over-stimulation. In these little people, nothing but harm can come from the use of such articles as tea or coffee.

Bad, then, as this practice is, let us as physicians be agressive in its prohibition. Do not be satisfied by answering 'No,' when asked as to its use, but let us teach the families with whom we come in contact that such practice is evil. We speak emphatically, because not only among the poor and uneducated, but among the rich, who should know better, this practice is marvelously prevalent."

A man who tried Postum Food Coffee said that it might be solid nourishment, but he didn't like its taste. He had not discovered the secret of making delicious Postum. After boiling commences, allow it to boil full 15 minutes. Not simply to put it on the stove for fifteen minutes, but count the fifteen minutes after boiling commences. That brings out the food value and the delicious flavor. It certainly does make the children bright and healthy, and has proven a Godsend to many an adult whose daily ails were not understood until Postum was used in place of Coffee. "There's a Reason." Postum properly made has a coffee taste similar to the mild, high grade Javas. Read the little health classic, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

An Impartial Investigating Committee

A prominent cigar manufacturer doubted the quality of the fillers in my cigars, because, he said, they could not be genuine Havana and sold at my price.

Three gentlemen well known in the cigar world were recently requested to examine my factory and books, and they reported over their signatures (which are attested by Notary Public) as follows:

> "We have made a careful inspection of the cigar factory and the tobaccos used by HERBERT D. SHIVERS, INC., and find that in the manufacture of Shivers' Cigars nothing but absolutely clean, long Havana filler is used."

The report also says: "We find that the utmost care is exercised in every particular of their manufacture."

It would be improper to use the names of these gentlemen in an advertisement, but I shall be glad to send to anyone interested a copy of their report in a personal letter.

Another gentleman who carefully inspected my factory writes: "It has a right to stand in the heart of the great Quaker city, for it is as clean as a Quaker kitchen."

A word to the smoker of ten-cent cigars

If they are good ten-cent cigars over the counter, the dealer must get $8.00 per hundred for them by the box. I will deliver at your home or office, express prepaid, at $5.00 per hundred, as good a cigar as the dealer sells for $8.00 per hundred. I simply save you all of his expenses and profits. Moreover, I will give you a finer cigar for $5.00 per hundred than he gives you for $8.00 unless he specially favors you.

Pure Food Law for Cigars

Nothing would please me better than a Pure Food Law applied to the labeling of cigars, compelling manufacturers to state on their packages exactly of what tobaccos their cigars are made.

The cut shows the exact size and shape of my Puritano. It is made of long, clean, clear Havana filler, and carefully selected Sumatra wrapper.

These cigars are hand made by the best class of cigar makers. The tobacco is cased (moistened) with clean cold water. All clippings and sweepings are barrelled—and sold, and probably used by other cigar manufacturers. I allow no doctoring of my tobaccos; the flavor is just what Nature provides. There is no chemical irritation in my goods.

My sales indicate that the demand for pure cigars, minus the dealers' charges, is rapidly growing. My Panatela trade is perhaps the largest in America, but many smokers do not wish Panatelas. My Puritano is of equal quality and is for that larger class of smokers who prefer a "shaped" cigar.

SHIVERS' PURITANO EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

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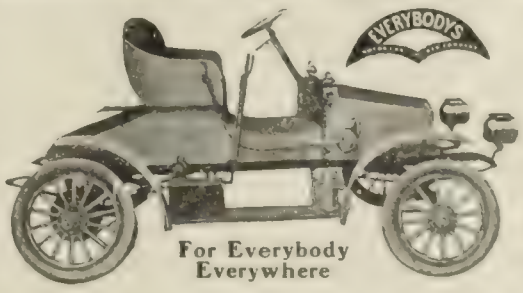

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remedy this was amusingly characteristic of the place and the men. To put Bibles into their hands would have suggested itself to people in every other quarter of the Protestant world as the best and only course to pursue. But this would have, of course, involved teaching them to read. So the negroes are to obtain familiarity with the Book of Life by "oral instruction" only.

Russia's Man of the Hour.—The high priests of the Byzantine Church of Russia were horrified when they heard that a paper called "God's Truth" was being hawked about the holy places at five kopeks a copy. They suppresst the paper and thought to suppress its publisher, the parish priest Petroff. But as every liberal paper ran a daily column of Petroff's homilies, "God's Truth," tho suppresst still reached, it is estimated, a congregation of twenty million people. The Holy Synod then charged him with preaching socialism and sent him to Cherementski Monastery, condemned to sing penitential psalms for three months. Petroff, or Gregory Spirodonovitch, as he is called by many, has since his liberation and arrival in St. Petersburg been fêted by all the progressive parties. A writer in the New York *Times* says:

Since his reappearance in the political world I have talked with Petroff twice. I found him very fluent on the subjects upon which he chose to converse. Leading questions upon points he wished to avoid he parried with an address rarely found in a parish priest in Russia or anywhere else. He is a tall, heavily built man, carrying his forty years well; he has violet eyes of engaging frankness, and his hair, which he wears long to his shoulders, like all Russian priests, is beginning to turn gray, a result, he says, of his recent ecclesiastical imprisonment. His voice is deep, full, and musical, a really extraordinary voice, and he speaks Russian as few men speak it, giving all the vowel and semivowel values. He has, I believe, a working knowledge of French and German, and, together with his little eleven-year-old son, he is studying English with the purpose of some day visiting America, the "land of the most happiness," as he calls it, but he prefers to speak Russian, as well he may, in view of the marvelous command he has over that language. . . .

"I am the son of a peasant, and was called to be a village priest. I have seen and shared what the people suffer, and I know how patiently they bear the ills that are put upon them. . . . . .

"When I found that I could no longer preach God's truth at God's altar, I put it in the newspapers. There are but few now, but at that time there were no papers for the people. Andreieff and the other decadent writers wrote a language that was different from that which is spoken and understood by the Russian people. He and those of his way of thinking said the Russian people are foolish children. Why should we communicate with them? I, because I knew them, said the Russian people are very wise. I will tell them great truths in plain language. I will give them God's truth as it was spoken on the Mount, and not as it comes from the Holy Synod, and they will think, and think, and when the time comes, act. But in five months they stopt my paper and turned me out of Moscow. To-day this is all changed. They can no longer stop our newspapers permanently. You can tear a few leaves off a tree, but you can not stop the [illegible] of spring, and I tell you that our long, long winter is past, and spring has come to Russia. . . .

"A people which in one short generation has produced a Tolstoy, a Tschaikowsky, Gorky, a [illegible], Mendeleieff, the great chemist, and Mechnikow, whom France has honored with the succession of Pasteur, has no reason to despair of [illegible]. We can and will produce legislators and [illegible] as soon as the old policy of suppression is entirely done away with."

"[illegible] followers, too?"

"[illegible] I am the son of a peasant and I have grown up with peasants, and yet I am daily amazed at the shrewdness and political sagacity which [illegible] people are exhibiting. I tell you the Russian peasant will amaze the world when his

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living chance is given him. So far as I have seen them, the arguments which are advanced to show our unfitness for liberal institutions or for self-government are absurd. They are the same cunning lies that have been used from time immemorial by those who have sought their own advantage in keeping the people in leading-strings when not in chains.

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Everybody Pay Up.—A negro preacher, whose supply of hominy and bacon was running low, decided to take radical steps to impress upon his flock the necessity for contributing liberally to the church exchequer. Accordingly, at the close of the sermon he made an impressive pause, and then proceeded as follows:

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Doctor and Hearse.—A Washintgon physician was recently walking on Connecticut Avenue with his five-year-old son, when they were obliged to stop at a side street to await the passing of a funeral procession.

The youngster had never seen anything of the kind. His eyes widened. Pointing to the hearse, he asked, "Dad, what's that?"

"That, my son," said the physician, with a grim smile, "is a mistaken diagnosis."—*Sunday Magazine.*

A Misused Figure of Speech.—From a Novel—"He called his son an immoderate spendthrift, and did not fail, as he had done before, to cast his recently purchased automobile, a hundred-horse-power touring-machine, in his teeth."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Obvious.—Said the oculist to the old man who came to have him find what the trouble was with his eyes: "I see nothing." "I don't either," answered the man. "That is why I came to you."—*Silhouette.*

An Inherited Tendency.—A Cleveland society woman gave a party to nine friends of her young son, aged six. To add to the pleasure of the occasion she had the ices frozen in the form of a hen and ten chickens. Each child was allowed to select his chicken as it was served. Finally she came to the son of a prominent politician.

"Which chicky will you have, Bertie?" she asked.

"If you please, Mrs. H., I think I'll take the mama hen," was the polite reply.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

The June Bride.—Come, thou bridegroom, take not thyself so seriously! Thinkest thou that this fashionable audience hath assembled to admire thy person? Nay, it is not thy gown, neither is it thy elocutionary gift that hath attracted them. But repeat the words which the dominie will put into thy mouth with the intelligence of a green parrot, and it is all that any one will ask of thee. As an object of interest thou art immeasurably distanced by the least of the flower girls, and, compared with the maid on thy left hand, verily, thou art not noticeable. This is the bride's affair. She was born for it. She hath dreamed of it. She is entitled to it. Seek not to deprive her of these few brief moments of blissful supremacy, for, remember it is her affair, and if thy life is spared it may be the last one she will ever enjoy!—*Life.*

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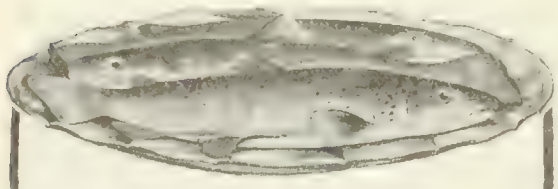

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

June 28.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of 120, vote confidence in the Government's policy regarding the suppression of the agitation in the South.

The Constitutional Democrats of Russia issue a circular appealing to the party to begin preparations for the coming Douma elections.

June 29.—Renewed irritation is felt in Japan over the reports of recent discrimination in San Francisco; a meeting of seven chambers of commerce draws up addresses to similar American bodies and to the President.

June 30.—The French Government orders an election in Béziers to fill the places of the municipal officers who resigned after the wine-growers' demonstration, but both candidates and voters boycotted the election booths.

July 1.—Proceedings are opened against shipping-agents at Roubaix and Tournai for violating the French emigration laws by sending silk-weavers to the United States.

Queen Wilhelmina receives the chiefs of delegations to the Peace Conference at The Hague.

July 2.—A reactionary plot to kill Count Witte is frustrated by Russian Revolutionists, who killed the chosen assassin.

The court at Montpellier denies the petition for the temporary release of Messrs. Albert and Ferroel; great precautions are taken to suppress any rising due to the decision.

Mr. Pichon, French Foreign Minister, in the Chamber of Deputies, says that a commercial arrangement between the United States and France will undoubtedly be concluded.

July 3.—Caid General Sir Harry MacLean, commander of the body-guard of the Sultan of Morocco, is captured by the bandit chief Raisuli, who holds the general for ransom.

July 4.—Mr. Nelidoff, President of the International Peace Conference at The Hague, receives a petition signed by more than two million Americans in favor of general arbitration treaty.

Domestic.

June 28.—Secretary Taft denies that there is dissatisfaction at Washington with the Canal Commission.

Judge Landis at Chicago refuses to withdraw the subpenas against John D. Rockefeller.

June 29.—The Government's fiscal year is practically closed with a surplus of approximately $87,000,000.

June 30.—The capture of twenty-nine Japanese seal-poachers on St. Paul's Island by the revenue cutter *Perry* is reported in San Francisco.

John D. Rockefeller is served with a Federal court subpena at the home of his son-in-law, at Pittsfield, Mass.

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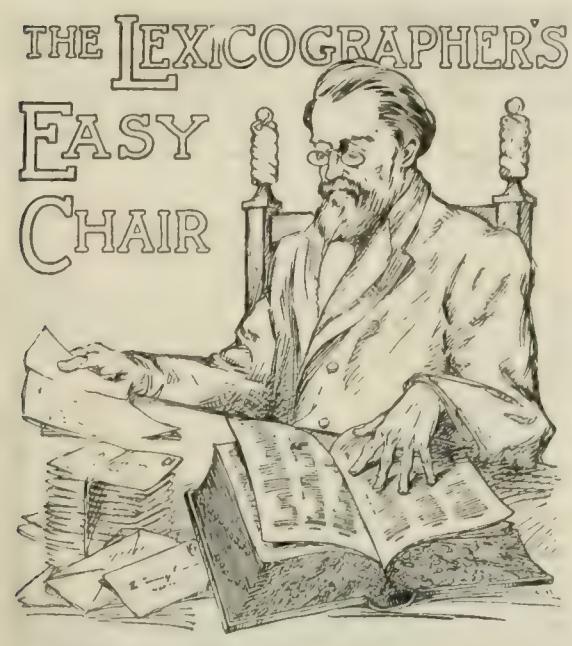

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"E. S., ' Washington, D. C.—"It grammar is simply a record of good usage, how many of the following phrases should be incorporated as good classical English, since about all our *best* writers and speakers use them? (1) I wonder *if*—for 'whether'; (2) *blame* it *on:* (3) *from* whence; (4) the court *handed down* an opinion; (5) *less* for 'fewer.'"

Grammar is not "simply a record of good usage" and never has been. Grammar is *the science that treats of the principles that govern the correct use of language* in either oral or written form. National usage often embodies itself in idiomatic forms that violate the common principles of lexicology or grammar. When thoughts are exprest freely and naturally, they usually take form in idioms. The employment of idioms is, therefore, strongly recommended by literary critics, and no matter how much they may depart from the ordinary forms, the fixt idioms of a language are not proper subjects for the grammaticasters. On this subject Prof. Samuel Ramsey says: "Dreary and weary must be the style that can all be parsed. Idioms are short, forcible, and great favorites with people who would rather work or think than talk; and *they abound in the best writers.* Yet idioms are expressions that taken literally are either absurd or untrue. 'There is no water *here*'; 'all the lamps *went out.*' The Dutch say, 'Dans maar op,' where the English say, 'Get out,' which means, *Depart;* but, all three phrases taken literally are nonsensical—'Dance more up,' 'Procure out,' 'From part.'" Idioms are often colloquialisms or have been derived from them, and several of the phrases submitted are idiomatic.

(1) The use of *if* for *whether* is properly condemned, *except in colloquial or poetic language*, for the obvious reason that when there is a common word meaning precisely a certain thing, a word meaning precisely another thing should not be used for it without some special ground. "Go and see *if* (instead of *whether*) the package has come" is common colloquial use. It is doubtful whether in this case the indolence that is so often the warrant for using a shorter word justifies its use, while such use is certainly not justifiable if it results from ignorance or sheer carelessness. The exigencies of rhythmic construction may call for the employment of *if* for *whether* in poetry, and it has the support of Milton, Shakespeare, Dryden, Prior, Cowper, Tennyson, Lowell, and other masters of English. (2) "Blame it on" is indefensible slang which we have not found in "about all our *best* writers." We may blame a person *for* a fault or lay the blame *upon* him. (3) *From whence* is a common idiom which occurs four times in the Old Testament and at least once in the New. Some critics condemn it as a pleonasm. (4) *Handed down.* The phrase "to hand down" is an English idiom more than two hundred years old. (5) *Less* for "fewer" dates from the days of Caxton and was used by Lyly—"There are few universities that have *lesse* faultes than Oxford, many that have more,"—but the use is now regarded as incorrect.

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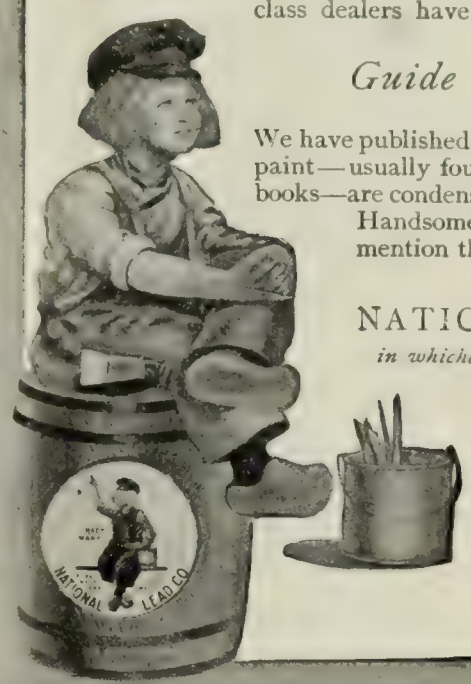

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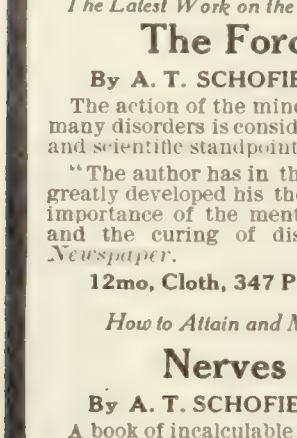

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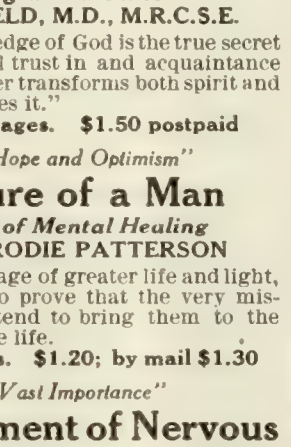

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VOL. XXXV., NO. 3 NEW YORK, JULY 20, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 900

TOPICS OF THE DAY

A NEW WEAPON AGAINST THE TRUSTS

THE bill in equity filed last week by the United States Government against the so-called "Tobacco Trust" contains a clause which challenges the attention of the whole country. After petitioning the court that the American Tobacco Company and its numerous subsidiary companies—the alleged trust—be enjoined, as a combination in restraint of trade, from engaging in interstate or foreign commerce, the bill suggests as an alternative that "receivers be appointed to take possession of all the property, assets, business, and affairs of said defendants, and wind up the same, and otherwise take such course in regard thereto as will bring about conditions in trade and commerce among the States and with foreign nations in harmony with law." The suit, which is brought under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, charges that since its organization in 1890 the Tobacco Trust has, by unfair methods, acquired a virtual monopoly of the American tobacco trade — that it controls 80 per cent. of the smoking tobacco, plug, and cigaret output, 95 per cent. of the snuff, about 95 per cent. of the licorice products, and 80 per cent. of the tinfoil. Of the total annual production of domestic tobacco, estimated at 800,000,000 pounds, 75 per cent. is purchased by the trust at prices which the Government alleges to be unlawfully influenced by the combination.

UNDER THE RECEIVERSHIP.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

Washington dispatches state that, whatever the Federal courts may think of the receivership idea, the leading officers of the Departments of Justice and Commerce "regard it with confidence and believe it to be thoroughly sound in law." It owes its origin, we are told, to the fact that most of the anticorporation suits thus far successfully prosecuted by the Government have had little practical effect. "The plan," says Mr. J. C. McReynolds, of the Department of Justice, who, with Mr. M. D. Purdy, is credited with its origination, "is for the special benefit of the public." He explains:

"If an injunction was granted keeping the companies from doing business, the public might be greatly inconvenienced. For instance, the American Snuff Company controls the entire snuff output of the country. If this company should be enjoined from doing business, the snuff-users of the country would be put to great inconvenience."

In the same interview he goes on to say:

"I do not know whether the appointment of a receiver for the companies will be asked after the hearing in equity brings out the testimony as to the state of the companies, or not. When a lawyer makes out a bill of complaint in equity he asks for everything that he can possibly want, as the court will not grant anything that is not asked for."

A statement in the New York *Times* explains that the receivers would be expected to administer the affairs of the offending corporations for a long period if necessary, and gradually to dissolve the trust into its units, restore these to their former status, and bring about a state of competition among them. On the other hand, the Philadelphia *Record* quotes Attorney-General Bonaparte to this effect:

"The Government has no idea of going into the business of running the trusts. The receivership application is merely a means of relief, a temporary means of relief, just as any receiver might be called upon to administer a corporation in the jurisdiction of the court, for the purpose of attaining certain temporary ends. It is true that it it is a new departure in equity practise, but there are analogies which sustain it. Still, there are some interesting legal questions involved."

The plan, which is characterized as the most radical which has yet emanated from the Administration, seems to meet with little sympathy in the press. It is criticized in many quarters as being first cousin to government ownership. The New York *Commercial* comforts itself with the thought that "it is not easily conceivable that the courts will accede to any such governmental movement"—a movement which, according to *The Commercial*, "would result, initially, in business chaos," while what order might eventually emerge "is wholly problematical." "There is neither equity nor common sense," asserts *The Wall Street Journal*, "in

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taking a solvent business out of the hands of persons best able to manage it, and conducting it under the instructions of an appointee of any court. It inflicts a clear and definite wrong upon the stockholders of that corporation which is not contemplated in the law." The New York *Sun* suggests ironically that the government management of trusts by means of receivers has great advantages over government ownership, since "the latter plan would cost certain billions," while "the former won't cost anybody, except the stockholders and bondholders, anything." *The World* adds its jeer:

"Competent receivers could always be found by selecting the head of one trust to act as receiver for another trust. Harriman, for example, could operate the Ryan trusts for the Government; Ryan could operate the Harriman trusts; Armour could run the Standard Oil Company under Federal auspices; Rockefeller or Rogers could act as receiver for the Beef Trust. Everybody could thus manage everybody else's business under the personal supervision of the Little Father, and if we did not attain the socialistic millennium no doubt we should have something equally good."

To the New York *Times* the suggestion of receivership for "bad" trusts seems "insane and monstrous," and endowed with "all the terrors of absolutism." It goes on to say, with evident heat:

"No other Government on earth either is now or ever has been engaged in such a deadly and destructive warfare upon national business credit and security values. . . . . .

"The receivership plan has thus far had no great disturbing effect because, as we have said, of the very general belief that the courts will refuse to appoint receivers on petitions stating no better cause than violations of law. What the Attorney-General's office really proposes is capital punishment for misdemeanors. That degree of sternness is quite unknown to the criminal law. The courts will hardly let it be imported into equity jurisprudence. Lawyers whose opinions are worth having ridicule the new policy of the Attorney-General's office. There is a high degree of probability that nothing whatever will come of this particular piece of tactics in the warfare on corporations. But when a President like Mr. Roosevelt, who is himself the cause of continual alarms, is found to have law-advisers offering such fatal counsel and ready to aid his activities with new and strange devices of destruction, men naturally will inquire whether there is to be no limit to the crusade against property and credit and confidence, and when, if ever, counsels of prudence and sanity will prevail?"

"This socialistic suggestion," exclaims the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "is so far-reaching that it is difficult to imagine its receiving countenance from any court." *The Press* of the same city, however, finds a good word to say for the scheme. We read:

"A petition for a receiver because the very organization of a corporation violates law, raises the main issue at the start. No subsidiary question can get in the way. Instead of raising the question of monopoly or a combination in restraint of trade at the end of criminal proceedings, this precise issue leads all the rest.

"If it is established by the evidence taken for the court, before a master, the work is done. If it is not established, the entire case fails. Such a procedure is simple, direct, immediate, and effective. It raises no side issues. It involves no circuitous path to the chief end, the answer to the question: Is this corporation a combination in restraint of trade?

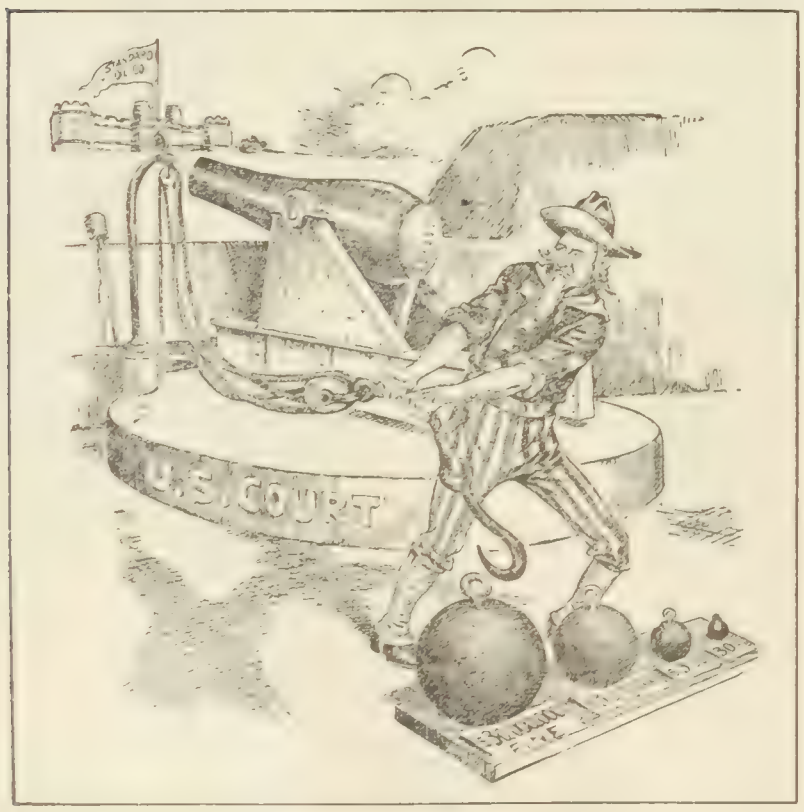
"Every trust in the country, from the Steel Trust down, rests under this challenge. It depresses their shares, it harms the sale of their bonds as investment securities, and it clouds all their transactions and issues. It is a thousand times better that this one naked issue shall be settled by the quickest and most direct of proceedings than that it should drag on for years or be obscured by the manifold uncertainties of a criminal trial."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks there is "an unpleasant suggestion that this is a political move intended to silence opponents who demand radical and drastic action." If put into effect, says this paper:

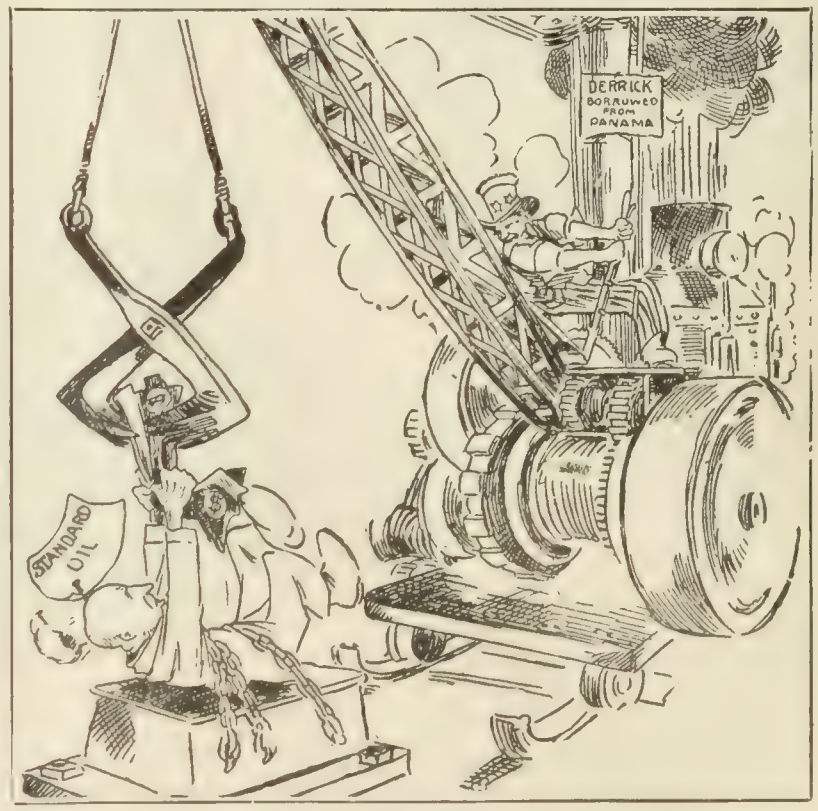
"The scheme would soon plunge the Government, through its courts, into the most gigantic business enterprises ever undertaken. These would be carried on not by men highly trained in business ways, but by court officers, mostly without any adequate business training or experience; and these officers, for a longer or shorter time in each case, would be practically compelled to carry on the business in the same illegal way which the court was trying to prevent. It is not possible in a day, or a week, to make radical alterations in the methods of a large undertaking and to keep it running smoothly meanwhile; and thus the court, through its officers, would, for a time at least, be itself conducting an illegal business."

While admitting doubts as to the practicability of the receivership idea, the New York *Evening Post* has this to say in its behalf:

"It is said that this is a legal novelty. Well, for our part, we are not displeased to see the assailants of oppressive combinations exercise a little of that fertile ingenuity for which the lawyers in their defense have long been noted. The law is a great arsenal



"OH, HOW WILL IT BE?"
DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.



COLLECTING THAT REBATE.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register*.

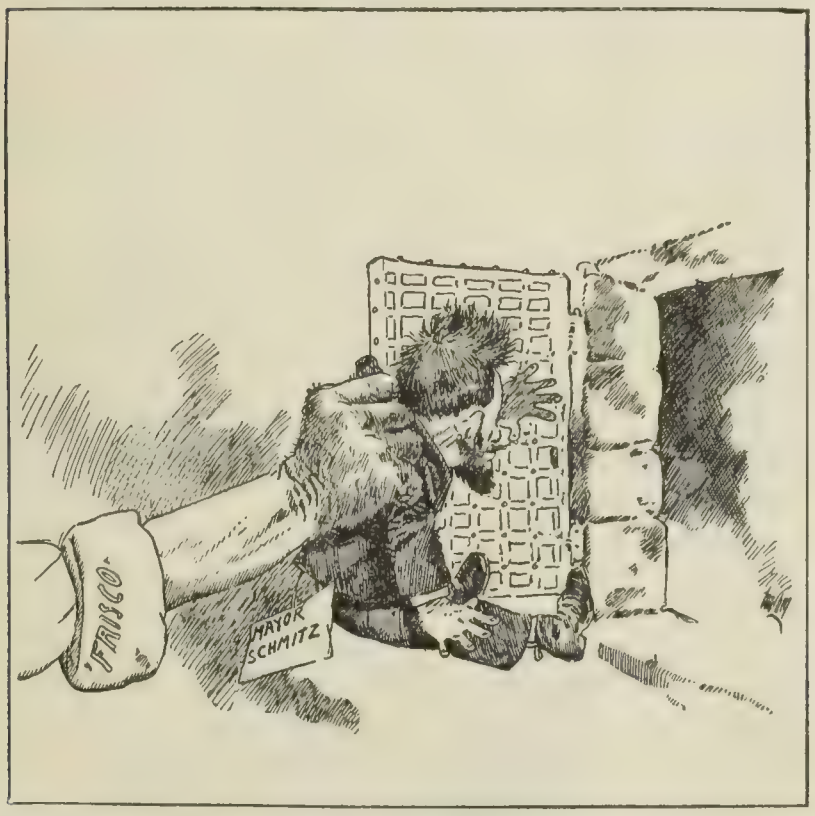
THE PUBLIC AND STANDARD OIL IN SUSPENSE.

of weapons, old and new. A layman can not tell what one may be drawn out and successfully used. In the early nineties the process of injunction against strikers was a good deal of a novelty; but it justified and maintained itself, tho it was undoubtedly abused. The remedy of receivers for trusts may, for all that newspaper jurists can tell, equally validate itself in law.

"The government lawyers are no chickens, and they must have found at least a color of law in the Sherman Antitrust Act for this new move of theirs."

FIVE YEARS FOR MAYOR SCHMITZ

THE exulting shout of approval which arose in the San-Francisco court-room when Mayor Schmitz of that city was sentenced to prison for five years has since been echoed and reechoed in the press of the country. The only persons who have so far exprest themselves as being dissatisfied with the sentence are the Mayor himself and the lawyers for the defense. These latter have already shown their disapproval by appealing to a higher court, and the Mayor has exprest his confidence in an ultimate vindication by declaring that he will run for reelection in the fall. This "suggestion that the people choose a mayor from the inmates



AN EXTENDED TERM.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

of a prison," parenthetically remarks the Philadelphia *Press*, "is an *opera-bouffe* idea that Schmitz must have imbibed in the days when he led the orchestra." While this assertion of the Mayor is thus generally ridiculed, and labeled variously as "impudence," "insolence," and "bluff," we are reminded by other papers that graft is not even yet dead in San Francisco, and that the machine which formerly backed Schmitz, tho now disintegrated, is still a power to be reckoned with. The indications, in the opinion of the Chicago *Post*, point to "the existence of an organized cabal against the prosecution, a definite and powerful and fully equipped secret support of Schmitz." The source and recourses of this cabal may not now be known, it adds, "but its existence no one with common sense can doubt. It makes the tension of the drama, the tragedy of San Francisco, trebly tense. It draws to the devoted prosecution the eager sympathy and moral support of every honest American. It must arouse to passionate determination the good citizenship of San Francisco." "If Schmitz were renominated he would get the greater portion of the regular party vote and of the labor-union vote," agrees the Philadelphia *Record*, but there is little fear exprest anywhere that he will be renominated, so the vision of a "glorious vindication" appears to be confined to the glorious imagination of the convicted felon. Certainly the San Francisco *Chronicle* has no fears even that, if renominated by any means, he could get an organization behind him which would hand him the mayoralty again. Says this paper:

"It is notorious that the Ruef organization was built up by

JUDGE DUNNE, OF SAN FRANCISCO.
In sentencing Schmitz he said he was demonstrating "that no man, however exalted his station or how strong and powerful the social and financial influences which surround him, is above the law"

welding together all the disreputable elements of the city, and compelling them to pay tribute. To the funds thus obtained were added the sums received from the corporations he was able to blackmail into paying bribes. With these resources at his command Ruef was able to do more effective political work of a sinister character than any other boss who ever afflicted a big city. He bought men to run the polls at the primaries and stopt at no abuse to accomplish this purpose.

"It is inconceivable that such an organization could be resurrected at the present time, and without its help Schmitz's case

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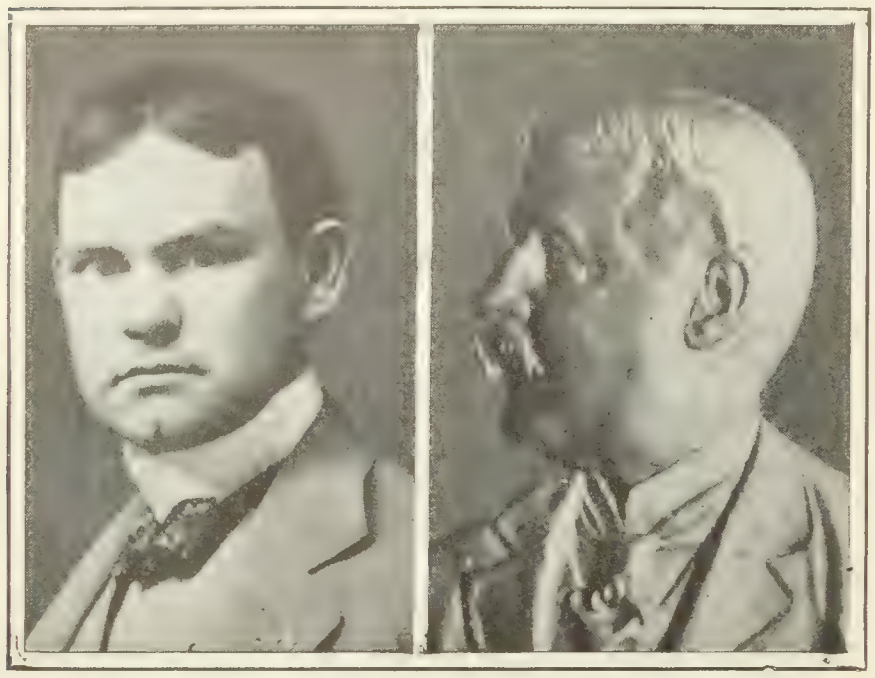
EUGENE E. SCHMITZ
The sentenced Mayor of San Francisco, whose pride rebelled at being "lectured" by the sentencing judge.

would be hopeless, even if by some unforeseen chance he could escape the vigilance of the prosecution long enough to make the fruitless attempt. As for the convict Mayor's insane assumption that the workingmen of this city would give their suffrages to a

creature of the corporations, a man on their pay-rolls, it is simply inconceivable. But, happily, it is more than probable that long before November Schmitz will be doing time at San Quentin, and



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the city will be looking forward to better times under honest official supervision."

The wholesome effect of the sentence upon the entire municipal government of San Francisco and other cities is expected to be one of the by-products of the case. "The spectacle of a mayor of a great city exchanging the direction of municipal affairs for the prison garb of a felon," says the Baltimore *American*, "is a most unusual one, but it will doubtless have a salutary effect upon others there, and prove to be a deterrent upon boodlers elsewhere." And the Philadelphia *Press* even finds grounds for the congratulation of San Francisco. "As the punishment of a municipal grafter is so much more infrequent than the grafter's crimes," it says, "we do not know but that San Francisco has reason to be proud of this Schmitz episode in her history. It is a case where a city, discovering rottenness in her system, by prompt, courageous surgery, probed the corrupt member of her body politic, cut it out, and cast it from her." Of the promptness with which resort to this surgery was made, the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* appears to be less enthusiastic. We read:

"The surrender of Ruef and conviction of Schmitz clear the way for a new and better deal in San Francisco. The people may now establish a decent municipal government if they are so minded. But are they? They have known of the ways of Ruef and Schmitz. The confession of one and the evidence against the other were not in the nature of revelations. Some detailed information was secured, and exact sums of money were named that passed from hand to hand, but who didn't know before that bribes and hush money were demanded and taken, and the purpose and bearing of all of it? The votes of the people of San Francisco sustained all this for years. The efforts of some private citizens have put a stop to it. But will there be resumption by another gang? In short, has the character of the body of the people of San Francisco been changed? Will they enthrone other Ruefs and Schmitzes? The persons who are willing to pay for unlawful privileges are still there, and so are those who are willing to secure lawful privileges in unlawful ways. The future of San Francisco depends on its people, and we only know them from their past."

The lesson drawn from the case by the New York *Globe* is thus presented in the words of that paper:

"The value of such convictions as Schmitz's depends altogether on the public appreciation of their significance. Judge Dunne in pronouncing sentence showed his comprehension of this when he said: 'The verdict of the jury is a message to all the people that in the city of San Francisco law and order are supreme, and no man, no matter how exalted his station or how strong and powerful the social and financial influences which surround him, is above the law.' The exhibition Schmitz made of himself in court was a dramatic portrayal of the collision of his private ideas of right and wrong with the principle of rectitude in public office set up by the law. And in the acclamations of the unruly crowd which stung him to the quick he heard with affright the roar of the gallery when justice overtakes the scheming villain of the play.

"When public opinion needs no theatric stimulus to applause of the punishment of such sordid rascals as Schmitz, but can be implicitly counted upon in all its phases utterly to condemn those officers who make of public trust a private opportunity for gain, then indeed scenes like that in San Francisco yesterday will occur only behind the footlights."

CLOSING IN ON THE HARRISBURG GRAFTERS

THE interest of the press in the Pennsylvania-Capitol investigation does not flag now that the committee of probers has ceased its public inquiries. Rather, to judge from the space which is covered by the editorial comment and news reports, the interest is further stimulated, since with the facts at hand the State will now have a chance to use the law-courts in an attempt to recover the loot of the grafters. The courts, says the Philadelphia *North American*, will answer the questions "who shared in the graft?" and "will anybody go to jail?" This paper asserts that counsel for the investigation committee are confident that "somebody will go to jail," and it reports "the preparation of civil suits for the recovery of $3,000,000 at least of the money collected from the State in the Capitol 'trimming.'" There has been much speculation, during the course of the probers' inquiry, regarding the implication of political leaders in the graft. All the State officials who might have been concerned have testified to their innocence, and little direct evidence has been disclosed connecting any of them with the theft. But, as the Philadelphia *Press* finds, "their explanations both as to the letting of the metallic-furniture contract to Cassel and in the subsequent handling of the Sanderson

EXPLAINING THE TECHNICALITIES.

The contractors supplied furniture "by the foot" and chandeliers "by the pound."

—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

CAPITOL PROBING COMMITTEE IN SESSION AT HARRISBURG.

Of the work of these men the Philadelphia *Press* says: "The Committee has made an unprecedented record as an investigating committee, has struck terror to the grafters, humiliated the derelict officials, and has succeeded in getting at the facts in the case to a degree believed impossible even by its friends."

bronze-furniture contracts and their carrying out, are contradictory, mutually incriminating, and direct evidence exists convicting certain members of the board of guilty knowledge of gross irregularties from the start." The revelations of the way the business of the State Treasurer's and Auditor-General's offices have been conducted have startled the people of the State. Says the Philadelphia *Ledger:* "The freedom with which the contractors were allowed to draw from the Treasury upon bills whose fraudulent character appears upon the surface, without even the formality of a responsible audit, would show official malfeasance even if the idea of collusion were rejected." And it declares its own opinion to be that the story "that any two men, with the money of the State under their control, would thus complacently hand it out to the contractors without any interest of their own, passes the limits of belief." These men, however, William L. Mathues, the Treasurer, and William P. Snyder, the Auditor-General, have declared their innocence, and, as the Harrisburg *Telegraph* suggests, it is only fair that the judgment of the public as to individuals should be suspended pending the proceedings in court."

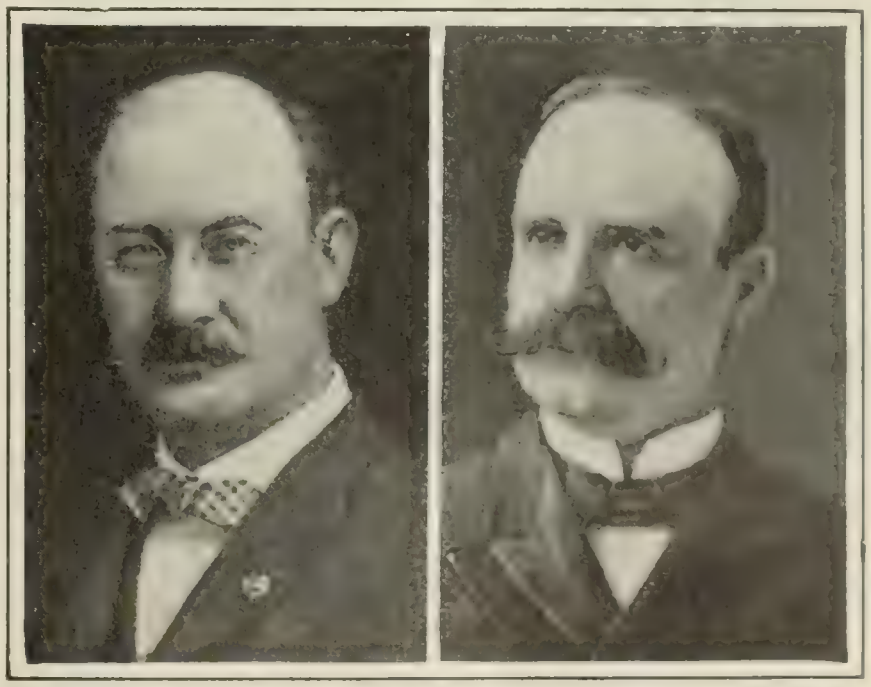
There is, on the whole, particularly in the Pennsylvania press, a tone of great satisfaction and almost relief that the investigation is at an end and that facts which can be acted upon are now in the hands of the Attorney-General. Leaving the case there, *The Telegraph*, just quoted, advises the public that "it might be well to have a look at our Capitol, to see how much of it remains, as it were," whereupon it continues with this optimistic account of what it sees for itself:

"So much prominence has been given in public prints to the revelations of fraud and overcharge in certain phases of the work that possibly some persons have acquired the notion that the Capitol is a thing of sham and shoddy throughout. The facts, as developed in the inquiry, are the very opposite. Putting aside all questions as to the methods of letting contracts, computing values, and making payments, and considering only the building as it stands, the investigation has revealed nothing to disprove the assertion that the new Pennsylvania State Capitol is by long odds the best structure of its kind in the United States, if not in the world.

"In the lighting fixtures alone have been found inferior workmanship and materials to any great extent. The structure itself, the decorations, the metal filing-cases, the furniture generally, have shown up well under the merciless tests of the most efficient experts the probers could employ. It is well to bear in mind that the allegations of crookedness relate to methods and prices, not to the character of the work, with the single important exception of lighting fixtures.

"Responsibility for the apparent overcharges on some of the furnishings and for the alleged favoritism in the awarding of certain contracts will be fixt definitely by the proceedings in court which no doubt will be instituted by the proper authorities following the report of the probers. Meantime, those who prefer to be just will refrain from anticipating the verdicts of the juries. But that the Capitol itself is a dignified, beautiful, and substantial structure, which will stand for generations as the crowning edifice of a matchless Commonwealth, has been established beyond question by the investigations of the probing commission, whose thoroughness is admitted by all.

"The anticipated court trials can not involve the question of whether or not Pennsylvania possesses a Capitol of which its people may well be, and always will be, proud. The verdict is in as to



STATE TREASURER MATHUES. AUDITOR-GENERAL SNYDER

Two of the State officials who were looking the other way when the depredations on the State funds were being made.

that. Fraud might be found in the transactions involving a rare jewel, but the gem would still sparkle with undimmed purity. Don't harbor any mistaken notions about the intrinsic worth of the Pennsylvania Capitol. It will be there, with its stately walls,

its imposing dome, its wonderful paintings and sculpture, years and years after the graft and the grafters shall have been forgotten."

LABOR AND MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

WHEN the National Civic Federation, some two years ago, started a commission of experts on an inquiry in this country and abroad into the facts of municipal ownership, there was promise of a careful investigation and of probable valuable results. The first of the commission's reports are now made public, and while the press agree that without doubt the investigation was exhaustive, there is evident in their comments considerable disappointment that there is not more agreement, either pro or con, on the questions discust in these reports. The Philadelphia *Record* thus sums up the feeling: "We have two reports on the labor aspects of the matter, one in the main favorable and the other pretty generally unfavorable to municipal ownership, and

JOHN R. COMMONS,

Professor in the University of Wisconsin. Neither public nor private ownership of the public utilities, he says, has accomplished in this country the good that both have accomplished in Great Britain.

J. W. SULLIVAN,

Editor of *The Clothing Trades' Bulletin*, New York. Municipalized enterprises in America he finds are "rich [mines for significant facts relating to politics rather than to labor."

INVESTIGATORS OF MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

there we are, just where we were two years ago. Everybody knew that there was a good deal to be said on each side, and there is now; Professor Commons [of Wisconsin University] says it for one side, and Mr. Sullivan, of *The Clothing Trades Bulletin*, says it for the other." As a consequence of this lack of agreement the press of the country are able to draw conclusions from the reports to sustain almost any position on the subject which may appeal to them individually. But in the great mass of comment elicited it seems to be the prevailing opinion that the reports put municipal ownership in an unfavorable light—Mr. Sullivan's avowedly and Professor Commons's by implication.

Of the scope of the inquiry and the manner in which it was conducted we are told by the New York *Tribune:*

"The commission has made a most exhaustive investigation of public and private operation of the four leading public utilities—gas, water, electric lighting and power, and street-railways in all the cities visited, both in America and Great Britain. Fifteen members of the investigating committee sailed for Europe on May 22 last year and returned to the United States in August. Among the cities visited abroad were Glasgow, Newcastle-on-Tyne, London, Liverpool, Norwich, Manchester, Birmingham, Dublin, Leicester, and Sheffield. Investigations in the United States were made in Cleveland, Chicago, Philadelphia, Wheeling, Detroit, Indianapolis, Richmond, Atlanta, South Norwalk, Syracuse, Allegheny, New Haven, and Hartford. A staff of engineers, accountants, and statisticians, numbering over twenty, of national reputation, were employed to examine thoroughly every undertaking visited by the committee.

"These experts were so chosen that in each examination made both sides of the municipal-ownership question were represented. Thus, one engineer, accountant, or statistician approached the subject under consideration favorably disposed toward municipalization, while his colleague began his task holding views in opposition to that principle."

Only the relations of labor are treated in the reports already published. These both agree that politics is the chief obstacle to the betterment of labor conditions under municipal ownership. Says Mr. Sullivan: "In America the municipalized enterprises visited by our committee have been rich mines for significant facts relating to politics rather than labor." The bearing of politics on the status of unionism under municipal ownership is discust by both writers, and the conclusions are in the main that unionism suffers by such ownership. That this is a fundamental conclusion is asserted by the New York *Mail*, which remarks that "if organized labor has no chance to work in connection with municipal ownership, that form of ownership stands a poor chance of being generally adopted." We read further—

"Professor Commons, who is essentially friendly to public ownership, finds that labor, under that system, obtains in some respects better conditions than it does under private control. It can ask more, and get more. But this advantage is gained at the expense of the integrity of the labor-union principle. That is to say, the municipal employees drift away from and betray the union cause. In Britain they have formed a separate and parasitical union, with which the regular unions have refused fellowship. They tend to become a political body—a kind of small office-holders' close corporation.

"Mr. Sullivan finds that municipal ownership means the 'open shop,' because it is impossible absolutely to close all chance for public employment to any class of citizens. In other words, municipal ownership proposes to 'erect a structure of collectivism on the ruins of unionism.'

"In either case, the labor-unionist seems to get the worst of it; and in no case, according to these impartial investigators, is there any chance of escape from the entanglements of politics. It is politics right and left."

To quote Mr. Sullivan again:

"In the first place, the field for the labor-vote manipulator enlarges with municipal employment. But many unionists refuse to be moved about like pawns, and the lukewarm union member, declining either to support or to fight the growing strength of pernicious labor politicians, has one more reason to drop out of the union should occasion arise. Again, individual unionists at work for municipalities learn to look to politics for help; whole unions do so, as in the case of the British electrical workers, and in so far they are out of the real union movement. They are engrafted political clubs, not trade-unions. They carry perversion into the ranks of genuine unionism. Such unions, as my colleague says of the British Municipal Employees' Association, 'weaken other unions while building on their support.' . . . . .

"It may be urged that unions in America have been committed to the support of muncipalization, but it is far from being so in the sense that many of the unions have been in Great Britain. It is true that conventions of the American Federation of Labor, while almost unanimously voting down the socialistic element, have passed resolutions approving of municipal ownership and operation of monopolies."

The Philadelphia *Record* makes the rather striking assertion that "if local politics is the key to the whole problem, then there is virtually no problem at all." In explanation it adds: "If the people are neglectful of their political duties and vote according to the orders of bosses, then they would fare equally badly under municipal ownership and under private enterprise. If the people would elect public officials who would serve the community instead

of themselves and the bosses, then they would get good service under either private or public ownership. It all comes back to the voter's willingness to be independent of the boss."

"The extent to which municipal ownership puts the public-service employees into politics interests the citizens at large," contributes the New York *Tribune*, which thus discusses the findings of the reports on this particular:

"The two investigators agree that it does put them into politics, but disagree as to how much. Mr. Sullivan finds it a great evil in this country and much less of an evil in England. Professor Commons thinks that the evil is exaggerated. There is politics in the employment of labor under private owership anyway, he points out, and it can be practically excluded under public ownership by the recognition of unionism. This part of his argument fails, however, for politics can be much better excluded from the public service by the recognition of unionism under private ownership than by such recognition under public ownership. And again, according to Professor Commons's own report, the unions of municipal employees tend to become unions for political purposes only, to control the election of councilmen and city officers, and to dictate the choice of their own superiors. The political machine ceases to be able to find jobs for henchmen in the public service, and to that extent politics is stopt by Professor Commons's device of unionizing municipal employees; but they band together into a political machine themselves."

"In any case," suggests the New York *Evening Post*, "municipalization does not promise to give to the workingman that utopian paradise which its supporters have prophesied."

UPHOLDING THE "JIM-CROW" LAW

EVERYBODY, apparently, is satisfied to some extent with the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission upholding the Southern "Jim-Crow" law. The decision says, in effect, that if the railroads will furnish for the negroes, even tho in separate cars, the same accommodations furnished the whites in their cars, it is no "discrimination" to require the colored people to be segregated from the other passengers. The decision emphasizes, however, that the same accommodations *must* be furnished the negroes. Thus they are happy because, as the Boston *Transcript* remarks, the decision "will be sure to result in a general brushing-up of the miscellaneous rolling-stock reserved to the colored people in the Southern States." And the Southern whites are gratified, we are told, because the validity of their cherished "Jim-Crow" regulations is thus sustained. But there is, at the same time, an undercurrent of dissatisfaction in both quarters. Looking at the question from the standpoint of the negro, the New York *Evening Post* asks:

"What constitutes discrimination, if it is not being made to sit apart, not by reason of misconduct or lack of cleanliness or failure to pay the full rate, but because of the color of one's skin? Supposing Commissioner Lane were to leave Washington on a Southern-bound train in company with, let us say, Dr. Du Bois, one of the most learned men of the South, with the Registrar of the Treasury, with Major Lynch of the Army, or any one of a host of cultured black men and women—would he feel that there was no discrimination if, on leaving Alexandria, the conductor were to compel his companion to enter another car? The United States uniform would not protect Major Lynch, nor a commission any of our colored Federal officials. We have yet to find one of them who does not think that this is discrimination of the worst kind, not only setting them apart, but depriving them of that liberty and freedom of movement which is the essential attribute of citizenship in a democracy. Eventually, if there is to be justice in this country, these and the other decisions must be upset."

And the same paper, looking at the other side, finds that the decision "is full of potential trouble for the Pullman company." Thus:

"If it continues to discriminate against colored travelers, it may be compelled to run sleepers and parlor-cars at a heavy loss whenever a stray colored passenger demands the equal accommodation which the Commission feels is no discrimination."

There is much agreement with this opinion of *The Evening Post*, and many other papers confess that it strains their reasoning powers to follow the argument of the Commission. The New York *Times* gives it up. It suggests, however, that "if the consciences of its members are quiet, perhaps it is all right, for the separation of the races on railway trains, at least in the South, where negroes are many and the close companionship of a large majority of them highly undesirable to the whites, is something the necessity for which is as obvious to the Northerner as it is to the Southerner." The Brooklyn *Citizen*, indorsing the decision, unveils a parallel in the New York reports. We read:

"This opinion is in exact accord with that of the Supreme Court of this State delivered some years ago in the case brought by a negro of Jamaica, L. I., who sought to force his children into the school for whites, altho as good a school was provided for the blacks. In that case the court held that there was practically no discrimination, in a legal sense, where schools for the use of the blacks were provided. And the rule laid down in that matter might, of course, be applied to railway cars, etc., in the North, as it certainly would be if the number of blacks here were in proportion to whites as great as it is in the South."

THE PHILIPPINE REGISTRATION—It appears from press dispatches from Manila that the Filipinos are not so uncontrollably in a hurry for "home rule" as certain of their friends in this country assured us a while ago that they were. In THE LITERARY DIGEST of April 20 we reviewed the Philippine political situation, quoting Manila papers to show the interest which was then manifested in the forthcoming election. The interest which was then doubtless present has been by no means demonstrated at the registration-booths this month, and some of the press are commenting on the apathy of the Filipino. *The Independent* (New York) publishes some interesting figures and other facts which show how the elections are being regarded at home. We read:

"The registration of voters for the election, on the 30th inst., of members of the new Legislative Assembly of the Philippine Islands, was quite disappointing. In Manila the number of those registering was only 7,902, and 856 of these were Americans. It had been expected that at least 18,500 in that city would put their names on the lists. In all the islands there are 784,095 men of voting age who can read, and 539,749 who can read and write. A conservative estimate was that 130,000 (10,000 Americans included) would register, but the record made in Manila indicates, it is said, that the total does not exceed 55,000. Despite the efforts of native leaders to excite interest in the approaching election, the Filipinos remained apathetic. One Manila newspaper sees in the registration an indication that if the islands should become independent, the laws for the 8,000,000 of people would be made by a few men. Another says that the new Assembly will not be a representative body. Raphael Dimayuga, a young Filipino of good family, who has been in this country for the last two years, becoming familiar with railway practise by actual service, was urged by Aguinaldo, formerly leader of the insurgents, to accept a nomination for the Assembly. He declined."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

OKLAHOMA's new constitution contains [illegible] Suggestion naturally points to Colonel Bryan.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IF, as Mrs. McCormick says, Mr. Rockefeller lives among the clouds, he [illegible] to have no trouble in hearing the rumblings of the storm.—*Houston Post.*

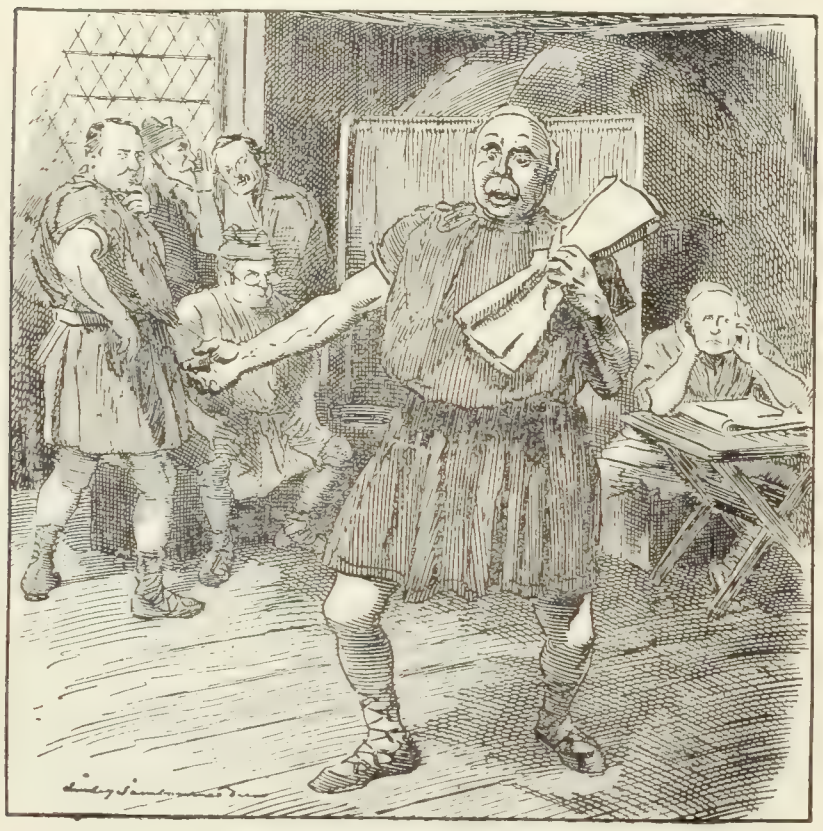
IT appears, according to his own statement, that John D. never tried for a minute to hide from the detectives. The oil king isn't very complimentary to our sleuths.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

EVEN the Almanach de Gotha has a [illegible] tucked away in [illegible] pages. It says the Russian Government is a [illegible] autocratic czar.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN'S BLOW AT THE HOUSE OF LORDS

FOR the first time since the days of Cromwell an attack has been made upon the British House of Lords which indicates popular opposition to a fundamental principle of the constitution, and indeed of all double-chamber parliaments. When in 1649 the office of king was abolished by the Commons as "useless, burdensome and dangerous," the Peers were also declared "useless and dangerous." Premier Campbell-Bannerman's resolution which was



A MIDSUMMER DAY'S DREAM.

C.-B. (as *Bottom* in the "Ercles vein")—"Let me play the lion . . . I will roar, that I will make the Dukes say, 'Let him roar again, let him roar again!'"—"Midsummer Night's Dream."

—*Punch* (London).

recently carried in the House of Commons by a vote of 432 against 147 noes, does not go quite so far as this. It simply declares:

"That, in order to give effect to the will of the people as exprest by their elected representatives, it is necessary that the power of the other House to alter or reject bills passed by this House should be so restricted by law as to secure that within the limits of a single Parliament the final decision of the Commons shall prevail."

This blow at the Upper House is declared by some portion of the English press to institute a mere "campaign of wind." The resolution is indeed so indefinite that it required explanation by the Liberal Minister's declaration that he did not mean that he desired either "a popular referendum" or a "royal mandate" to be established by law as a redress for the Commons when their bills were thrown out by the Peers. But as the resolution or any legislative measure based upon it can have no effect until the Peers give their indorsement, the situation is at present little changed, and the Lords remain as unmoved as the towering oaks, at which, according to the poet, the swine shake their tails when acorns are scarce. As the London *Standard* (Unionist) says:

"While the House of Lords exists, no bill from the House of Commons can become an act of Parliament until it has been approved by the Peers, and the House of Lords will exist until it has been prevailed upon to vote its own extinction. These are the solid and central facts of the situation, and no lawyer or statesman can explain them away. Not in the slightest degree have they been modified by the resolution passed last night in the House of Commons."

The Times (London) thinks that never was an upper house more needed than at present. The following reason is given for the statement:

"The House of Commons now turns out a mass of undigested legislation by aid of the guillotine, and has invented a further means of restricting debate and publicity by sending contentious bills before committees up-stairs. For this reason the functions of a revisory Chamber were never more needed than they are now."

The Prime Minister's scheme would expose the country to the danger of "democratic tyranny" and would not be popular even with the masses, declares *The Statist* (London), for it would "vest even greater power than exists at present in a plutocratic House of Commons." But the London *Daily News* (Liberal) asserts that the knell of the Peers has been rung and speaks as follows:

"The resolution now laid before the House of Commons must find expression in a bill which will be laid before the country. Sooner or later—and we would hazard the prophecy, sooner rather than later—the elected House will appeal to the electorate against the hereditary House. And upon the decision then given by the electorate will depend the question whether we shall continue, in the Prime Minister's words, to be 'foremost among the free representative communities of the world' or sink back again, tired of democracy, among the older despotisms."

With a light laugh of mockery the resolution is dismissed by *The Evening Standard* (London), Conservative, in the following terms:

"The party has made holiday. Things now go on as before. Nobody is a bit the worse. On the contrary, the Government have set a valuable precedent. They have demonstrated how much can be said, what revolutionary proposals can be sanctioned, without the least disturbance, or prospect of disturbance, of the existing order. Sacrificing none of their logic, they can now proceed to declare by a majority of three hundred or so that, as the weather of the present summer is proving disastrous to outdoor amusements and the millinery trade, the usual allowance of sunshine should at once be turned on."

The London *Spectator*, while thinking the Government's move is in the right direction, does not see how any practical measure has been evolved in the Campbell-Bannerman mind. This journal advocates what the Prime Minister specifically repudiated, the institution of the referendum. After characterizing the resolution as "strange and abortive," the writer concludes as follows:

"The problem, then, still remains unsolved. That problem is a double one. It is, first, how to provide a check on the House of Commons, and also how to decide disputes between the two Houses. Our answer is that the House of Lords alone and unsupported has proved too weak, too partial, and too fitful a check on the House of Commons, and that its power must be supported by the addition of the referendum, or poll of the people. Such a poll of the people will also provide an instrument by which disputes between the two Houses can be finally settled and deadlocks prevented. Again, the referendum, called into existence by a petition of a certain number of electors, can be made to act as a check on hasty or ill-considered legislation which may have been agreed upon by both Houses of Parliament.

"We are quite willing to admit that the referendum, like every other human institution, is open to abuses; but taking a wide view of the whole situation, we believe it will be found that the House of Lords, . . . supplemented by a referendum which can be called into action no matter which party is in power, will provide the best check available on the House of Commons. No doubt an elected second chamber would do this as well; but the objection to a popularly elected second chamber is that it must greatly diminish the powers of the House of Commons, and would claim to control the Ministry."

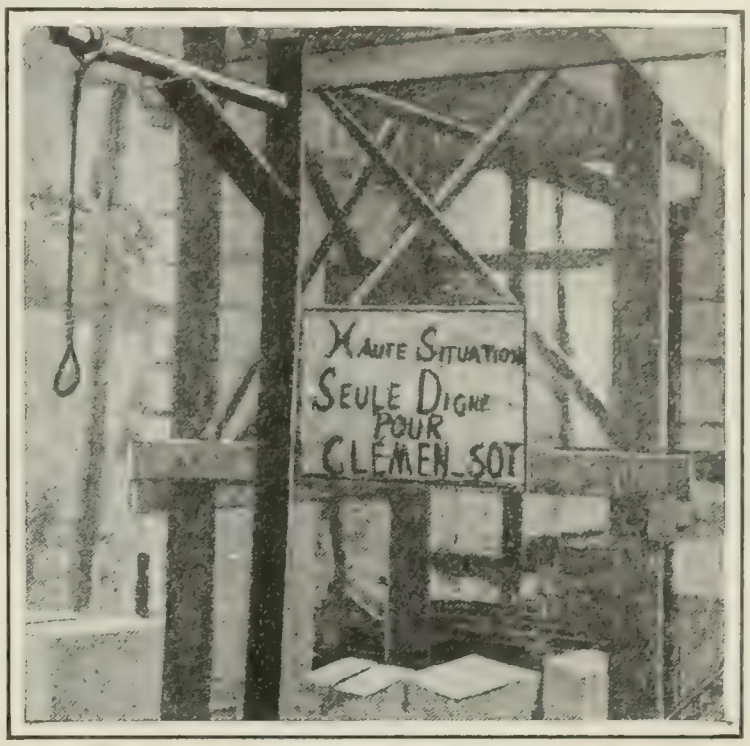
THE ADVENTURES OF MR. MARCELIN ALBERT

THE French Republic has always been threatened by royalist or revolution plotters such as made a tool of Marshal MacMahon thirty years ago, or showed their hostile activity in the Dreyfus case, and subsequently set up Boulanger as a possible dictator. It is only a few weeks ago that another Boulangist, Mr. Marcelin Albert, appeared as the leader of revolt during the wine crisis in the South. This revolt afforded the Comte de Dion an opportunity for publishing in the *Courrier Européen* (Paris) his famous manifesto calling for "an appeal to the people," a "revision of the Constitution," and a "restoration of the Napoleonic dynasty" in the person of Prince Victor Napoleon. For behind this manifestation was the activity of Mr. Marcelin Albert, the leader of 1,500,000 revolting wine-growers. According to the Paris *Temps*, the sugar-raisers of the North of France have competed with the wine-growers of the South, and beet-sugar has been combined so artfully with the dregs of the wine-vat as to sell easily as good and genuine juice of the grape. The revolting wine-growers, after appealing in vain for government aid, organized a central committee at Montpellier, and the flag of rebellion was raised. The mayor of Narbonne, Dr. Ferroul, joined the insurgents, and was arrested and imprisoned. The headquarters of the insurrection was the house—a café—of Mr. Marcelin Albert, of Argeliers, who was deputed by the incensed population to represent them and their claims to Mr. Clemenceau. His further experiences are thus detailed by *The Economist* (London):

MARCELIN ALBERT,

The leader of the wine-growers, whose interview with Clemenceau on behalf of the strikers was followed by his voluntary arrest.

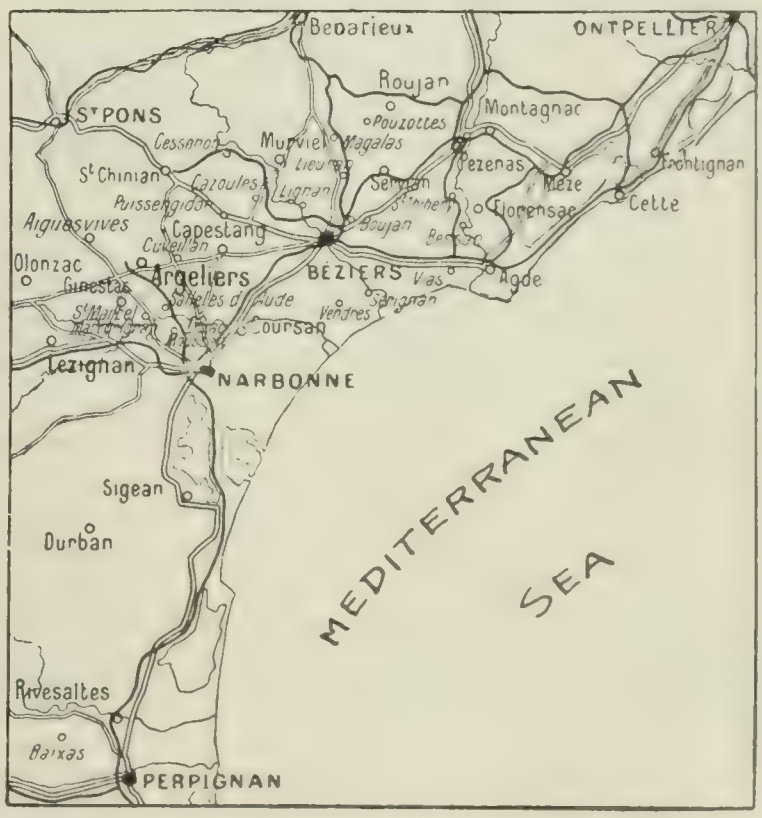
"Then followed the visit—dramatic, pathetic, and comic—of the leader of the movement, Mr. Marcelin Albert, to the Prime Minister. He had already been present at the debate in disguise, ready to reveal himself if occasion offered, and he was sent home bearing a message from Mr. Clemenceau that so long as the municipalities continued to defy the law the Government would remain firm. He went home, gave the committees who are directing the movement the message, and, on their deciding to continue their resistance, he bowed to the law, and submitted to arrest. Meanwhile, troops from other districts have been poured into the disaffected region, the mayors are being left to the courts, and sentenced, not too severely; the troops which struck have been heavily punished, not, like their recalcitrant comrades the week before, by removal to the Alpine districts, but by being sent to Tunis, in the height of the African summer. The Chamber, too, has passed the relief bill, or a large instalment of it, which goes far in restricting adulteration, and will be supplemented in due course by further measures, reducing the competition in the retail trade, which is a potent cause of the evil. The representatives of the distrest wine-growers scout the measure as inadequate; but relief, if given them at all, must be given by other means, and the loss of Mr. Marcelin Albert, and the measures taken by the Government, will probably divide and weaken the forces of disorder."



AN INSULT TO THE PREMIER.

The gallows, with the placard calling Mr. Clemenceau "fool," which has been erected in the streets of Narbonne by the rioters.

The remission of taxes to those who can not possibly pay them in the South is advocated in an editorial in Mr. Clemenceau's own paper, the Paris *Aurore*, and already, we are told, the prospects of the wine-growers are brightening. It is added by the *Aurore* that the coming wine crop in South France is likely to be the most profitable harvested for years.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



MEDITERRANEAN COAST OF FRANCE,

Seat of the wine-growers' revolt, showing the principal cities affected.

From stereograph, copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

A RAILROAD CUTTING IN THE ALPS.

From stereograph, copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

A COLOSSAL ALPINE HOTEL.

BLOTS ON THE SWISS LANDSCAPE.

PROTECTION OF NATURE IN SWITZERLAND

SWITZERLAND is to follow the example of Germany (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. XXXIV., No. 25, p. 986) in protecting the sacred recesses of that mountain scenery which renders her the "Holy Land of Nature," as Palestine is the "Holy Land" of religion and Italy of art. Hundreds of thousands visit the Swiss Alps every year, and the Swiss Government is attempting to check the growth of mountain railroads and hideous hotels and factories. The place is still as it was in the days of Goethe, Rousseau, and Coleridge, when the last-mentioned wrote his ode to the Valley of Chamouni, the contemplation of which transported the poet into the presence of "the Invisible." A writer in *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) asks in this connection:

"Will the same sentiments of awe and reverence before the majesty of nature be stirred in the visitors of this magnificent country a hundred years hence? Some people are inclined to doubt it, and point with indignation to the reckless depravations of scenery that our mountains experienced in the last generation. They enumerate the ugly industrial installations that already spoil the effect of the formerly most beautiful spots; the deplorable loss of beauty caused in the valley of Thusis by the new factory being generally adduced as the most abhorrent example. In other instances the modern hotels with their absurb and pretentious appearance are accused of obliterating the charm that ought to attract their customers; especially the spacious hotel on the famous Gorner Grat is such an eyesore for the lovers of the Alp mountains, because the incomparable panoramic view toward the Matterhorn is blocked by this edifice."

More grievous still are the cable railroads that are made to run up the mountainside, destroying the sublime solitude and vulgarizing the grand and majestic features of the country. This writer remarks:

"To the initiated it is almost like a sacrilege that now so many crowds of passengers that otherwise would never have dreamed of making the ascent are carried with the precision of the time-table to regions where solitude and inaccessibility ought to add to the impressiveness of the spectacle. At last the population of Switzerland begins now to side with the enthusiasts. Tho the movement for the protection of nature commenced only a few years ago, it has recently made rapid progress and is now readily supported by the authorities. Thus the proprietor of a grand hotel was prohibited to build a wire-tramway from the Tell Promontory on the Vierwaldstädter Lake to his premises for no other reason but because the beauty of the scenery and the historical sacredness of this spot may be impaired by the construction and running of such a railway. In the same sense the Federal Council has just rejected, simply on esthetic grounds, the petition for allowing a railway to be built from the Schynige Platte' up to the Faulhorn.' In its decision the Council argued that the proposed track would lead along one of the finest tours in the Berne Oberland and destroy the idyllic effect for the pedestrian."

The Federal Council of Switzerland has decreed that railway companies, even when they have obtained a charter, must respect the scenery. The point is at present, however, in litigation, but public opinion is strongly opposed to railroad molestation of the Alps.

CANADA'S NEW CITIZENS

IT is said that the *canaille* of continental Europe is being dumped upon Ellis Island. This, of course, is an exaggeration, and as President Roosevelt recently stated, the Anglo-Saxon elements of the American population still remain the most vital and persistent. In fact, out of the total of 194,671 emigrants who left the British Isles in 1906, 85,941 landed at New York. But Canada, according to the Toronto *Monetary Times*, is even more favored than this country by the preponderance of the British who are settling in her forests and prairies. We read in this paper:

"For the last fiscal period, ending March 31, British immigration totaled 55,791, an increase of 18,170 over the same period of 1905-06; Continental immigration totaled 34,217, an increase of 14,001. The increase in English immigration was 37 per cent., and in Scotch immigration 84 per cent. Since 1901-02 the ratio of increase in English immigration, year by year, has been as follows:

	Per Cent.
1901-02	39
1902-03	148
1903-04	13
1904-05	38
1905-06	33
1906-07	37

"Scotch immigration has increased as follows:

	Per Cent.
1901-02	95
1902-03	147
1903-04	50
1904-05	11
1906-07	84"

Canada is indeed being preferred, we read, above all other

countries, not excepting the United States, as a new home by the nations, as is proved by the following figures:

"By far the great number of immigrants to the Dominion hail from the mother country. The objective point of British emigration, too, is shifting, as will be seen from the following figures:

	United States.	Dominion.	Australia.	Cape.	Total.
1902	151,617	14,730	4,366	28,044	101,547
1903	66,392	45,866	3,693	29,017	147,033
1904	66,790	51,284	5,240	883	126,854
1905	60,997	62,503	7,251	3,221	139,365
1906	85,941	91,263	9,920	3,160	194,671

"It looks as tho Canada's population problem will be solved, and in a highly desirable manner."

INSUBORDINATION IN THE FRENCH ARMY

THE recent mutiny of the troops sent by Mr. Clemenceau to crush the wine-growers' riots calls attention to the extraordinary report recently issued by the German authorities on the condition of European armies. A contribution is furnished by Gen. Gerhard Pelet-Narbonne, the eminent German military specialist and writer, upon the French Army, and its present state of insubordination, disaffection, and general want of discipline. This state of things, he writes, in the *Militaer-Wochenblatt* (Berlin), the official organ of the German War Office, is due largely to political party spirit, as well as to the unsettling doctrines of antimilitarists and internationalists. While the report deals only with the year 1906 it is very remarkable as a comment on events which have occurred in France during the past two weeks. Of the growing insubordination of the French Army in general this distinguished cavalry officer writes as follows:

"During the past few years offenses against discipline have multiplied to a regrettable degree and so greatly exceed the proportions to which such offenses generally attain in a great army that we are compelled to inquire into the causes of this. Here we find that the first cause is the want of union and harmony among the officers themselves. They are, in fact, politically separated. Some of them are monarchists, others republicans. There are to be found among them also clericals and radicals, standing face to face in open hostility, and all the political antagonism which prevails in government circles is found to be equally rife in every officers' mess."

General Pelet-Narbonne cites the case of those officers who refused last year to obey orders in taking the inventories of church property, and the two generals who refused to salute General André, for which offense the Minister of War, Mr. Etienne, put them under strict arrest for fifteen days. Even the superior officers refuse to support their subordinates in the maintenance of discipline. The report of this German officer speaks upon this point as follows:

"A general in the French Army will tear to pieces in the presence of the reservists the report of an officer which presents fifteen cases of refusal to obey orders on the part of the rank and file, and will declare that he desires to ignore such a report. This is the reason why under-officers so frequently shut their eyes to acts of insubordination and adopt the principle of listening to no tales and of avoiding all trouble on such questions. The common soldiers are quite aware of this. On the other hand, the antimilitarist propaganda and the spread of socialism are carried on without any attempt at secrecy; and altho the attitude of the troops called upon during the strikes at Paris and Lens was fairly good, yet it is well known that two battalions fraternized with the strikers and had to be sent back to their garrison, while a certain Lieutenant Tisserand came in uniform to the headquarters of the Labor party and declared that the army was for the workingmen and would never fire upon them."

The cadets in the various military colleges of France are deeply imbued with antimilitarist views and openly profess their hatred of the army. To quote further from this writer:

"The petty officers of the School of Saint-Maixent, for instance, declare that their only aim in remaining in the army is that they may carry on a propaganda of antimilitarism. Publications abusing the army and inciting to desertion are widely circulated among the various corps and on several occasions during 1906 soldiers have been seen to rise in mutiny against the commander of a company. But things went even worse with the territorial troops and the reservists."

He cites several bad cases of military demoralization, and concludes his report with the opinion that "Minister Clemenceau will find it absolutely necessary to put a stop to this growing spirit of insubordination."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION HANGS FIRE

THE dissolution of the second Douma did not create one-tenth of the excitement and indignation which was displayed when the first Douma flew to pieces under the sledge-hammer of an imperial ukase. In his history of the Crimean War Kinglake describes how the dark-coated squadrons of Russia, altho unflinching and indisposed to flight, received the showers of bullets and cannon-balls that rent their squares with an almost acquiescent groan which ran through their whole ranks. So it would seem as if the population of the Czar's empire had now been beaten into submission and merely exprest their misery and despair by a represt moan of pain, instead of the yell of impatient fury and the revolutionary hymns which Frenchmen raised when first they hoisted the tricolor. This patience of fatigue and exhaustion is accounted for by a writer, Trotzky, in the *Neue Zeit* (Berlin) as springing from many causes. The Powers that be are entrenched so strongly in their political position, Stolypine so plainly plays into their hands and refuses to enter into the agrarian question that the people are dumfounded and know not which way to go. Then the real revolutionaries are but few in number. The

GERMANY. RUSSIA. AMERICA. ENGLAND. JAPAN. FRANCE.

HOW THEY DRESS THEIR HAIR AT THE HAGUE RECEPTION.

—*Lustige Blätter* (Berlin)

Viedomosti (Moscow), the organ of the reactionary nobles, makes the boast that:

"The population of Russia amounts to some 150,000,000 souls. But in the revolution not more than 1,000,000 are inclined to take

THE TRAVEL SEASON IN RUSSIA.

NICHOLAS—"If only I could travel in that fashion!"
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

any active part. Were these 1,000,000 men and women shot down or massacred there would still remain 149,000,000 inhabitants of Russia, and this would be quite sufficient to insure the greatness and prosperity of the fatherland."

To this Trotzky angrily replies:

"This cannibalistic calculation overlooks one very evident fact on which the possibility of a revolution is based. That fact is this active revolutionary million represent a real historical development of the nation, and Mr. Stolypine will eventually have full proof of this."

He then proceeds to pillory the Russian Prime Minister as one of the main obstacles in the path of Russian freedom in the following terms:

"This Russian Minister, who for the second year is standing at the helm of government, has shown himself such a man of iron nerve as the hard-prest reactionaries stood in need of. He unites in his own person the brutality of a slave-owner with the recklessness of a rowdy. Yet he possesses the polished manners of a statesman who is the product of European parliamentarianism. When he was governor of Saratov, where the agrarian agitation reached its acutest stage, he violated all constitutional justice by his acts, and himself superintended the execution of the peasantry, and by this procedure became, according to the testimony of the Douma delegates, the object of execration and contempt to the peasants. It was not many days after personally assisting at the stripping and knouting of these poor countrymen that he was raised to his present eminence. The first Douma he merely used as a field for investigating a new situation, and observing how far parliamentarianism would harmonize with requirements of a settled social order."

Another reason why the revolution halts, we are told, was the gush and sentimentality of the Cadets in the first Douma. To quote:

"The lyrical outbursts of the Cadet orators of the first Douma, their ill-timed pathos, in which a note of trembling cowardice could be detected, their theatrical appeals to the will of the people, alternating with the whispering servility with which they interviewed the Czar in the antechamber of Peterhof were not likely to do much in withstanding the overwhelming advance of the reactionaries, such as the landed proprietors, who merely looked on and eventually succeeded in driving the delegates from the palace of Tauris. In vain did the soldiers in the fortresses mutiny, in vain were sporadic acts of terrorism perpetrated. The mailed hand crusht out all opposition and drumhead courts martial carried out the vengeance of Stolypine. The only incident which Stolypine could not face was the agrarian crisis and upon that he gazed as if he were confronted by the Sphynx."

He proceeds to say that the progress of revolution is not checked because the people are "weary" of revolution. The economic condition of the country is such that people can think of nothing else but how they may get work and bread. On this point he speaks as follows:

"When we hear people saying that the proletariat are grown sick of revolution and weary of agitation, we see that they lose sight of the colossal energy which this very proletariat is every moment displaying in the midst of all this political distress, in fighting for its economic rights. As a matter of fact the industrial crisis leaves the laboring classes no time for political theorizing. Only in the textile-industry district of Central Russia can people feel sure of gaining a livelihood. In every other quarter the number of the unemployed is appalling. A vast number of iron foundries are closed; many others are filling but few orders. In connection with this condition of things we see labor manifestations and gatherings of the unemployed in the management of which the most energetic activity is displayed. The proletariat are sometimes gaining control of the business in which they were formerly employed and are organizing cooperative companies for the distribution of the necessities of life at a moderate price. The proletariat is waging energetic war against commercial trusts and in the last few months a new wave of strikes has swept over the land, in which the most conservative sections of the proletariat have taken part."

He adds in conclusion that another hindrance to the course of revolutionary activity is the position taken by the soldiery. "The

THE COMING THIRD DOUMA.

After making and unmaking two Doumas, will Russia at length succeed in producing a third, armed with the knout like a Cossack?
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

conservatism of the army is the curb-rein of revolution in Russia." "Yet," he continues, "in the army lies the hope of the revolutionaries."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

REPLACING LOST ORGANS

NO domain of biology was so obscure to the old schools as that of regeneration, or the power which certain creatures have of spontaneously reproducing lost parts or organs. And no branch of science ever originated such a mass of error and legend. But with the progress of research and the increase of our material

PREPARING SOLUBLE COTTON FOR INCANDESCENT MANTLES.

the subject has undergone its inevitable systematization, and today science is pretty sure of its ground. Dr. Hanz Przibram, in the *Naturwissenschaftliche Rundschau* (Berlin), summarizes the latest conclusions in this department. Dr. Przibram says that the old skeptical views of these phenomena are no longer tenable, that the process of regeneration is discernible in both natural kingdoms, and that it decreases with the increase in complexity of animal structure. Crystals are able to readily supply parts which have been broken off, but regeneration in plants is rare and only occurs in certain low forms of algæ, fungi, and the allied groups. The majority of instances of so-called regeneration are really "adventitious formations," that is, the result of a general reaction of the vital forces of the plant to any injury which the plant receives. In fact, it is a common observation that after an injury the plant at once begins to recreate all possible parts, not alone the parts which have been injured or ablated; and in this way small, completely formed plants appear at the point of injury or in portions which have not been affected by the exterior agency. In the case of animals the phenomena are clearly delineated, and there is a patent decrease in the recreative power the higher the position of the type in the scale. Says the writer:

"So clear, indeed, is the distinction that we may divide the animal kingdom into no less than six stages, from the unicellular or initial group to the highest, which contains man. The first category comprizes those creatures which merely require a bit of cell protoplasm for purposes of regeneration, that is, the protozoans. The second class, however, shows an increase in its necessities; for if the regenerative process is to take place several cells must be employed, as the body now contains at least two different cells, the ectoderm and entoderm. To this branch belong the majority of the polyps. It is possible for these creatures to recreate their entire body from a tiny remaining bit, a process which has been termed morphallaxis by T. H. Morgan."

In the third class are organisms that require more than two different cells for regenerative purposes. We read:

"Many of them are capable of morphallaxis, for example, the planarians and the tunicata; and the regenerative powers of the annelida are remarkable. In fact, the latter are able to re-form head-pieces, tails, and other portions of their bodies with great rapidity. A clear decrease in the power is shown in the fourth class, the mollusca, crustacea, fish, and the amphibia with tails. With these creatures the loss of the head is always followed by death, and the loss of a large portion of the tail is only followed by partial reproduction. However, the creatures are quite capable of recreating members, fins, and other sense organs. The fifth group is able to re-form tails completely, not the bony portion, but the fleshy part, altho in many instances the result is imperfect. In this class we find the lacertidæ, crocodiles, and so forth. Finally, the sixth group contains those animals which are able to repair injuries to tissue, but which are not able to reproduce lost parts of organs. To this group belong the tailless amphibia, or frogs, many different species of reptiles, birds, mammals, and insects. But even in this class we find occasionally birds which are able to reproduce the beak, reptiles and frogs which can recreate the jaw, and low rodent groups which manifest tail regeneration."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW INCANDESCENT MANTLES ARE MADE

ABOUT forty million incandescent mantles are used up yearly in the United States. The method of lighting in which they are employed is now familiar to every one, altho it was introduced only about a dozen years ago; yet probably very few who use the mantles know how they are made, or even what they are made of. A descriptive article by M. C. Whitaker, condensed from a longer paper read by the author before the New England Association of Gas Engineers, appears in *The American Exporter* (New York, July 1). The writer gives details of each successive operation in the manufacture of the mantles, but he precedes this by a brief summary, which we quote:

"*Knitting.*—A thread of suitable size is knit into a tubular fabric on a machine modified from those used in knitting underwear. A large variety of stitches are made and designated as single weave, double weave, triple weave, etc.

"*Saturating.*—The lengths of knitted fabric are placed in a suitable vessel, and the so-called lighting fluid is poured over them. After the fabric is soaked in the lighting fluid for a certain length of time it is put through an equalizer for the purpose of equalizing the amount of fluid carried by each web. The fabric is then placed upon suitable forms of glass or wood and dried.

"*Sewing.*—The fabric is now taken and folded in at one end and carefully plaited, and an asbestos cord drawn through to form the head and loop of the mantle.

"*Modeling.*—After the head is made, the saturated fabric is shaped over a wooden form.

"*Burning Out.*—The modeled fabric is then hung on a suitable hook and ignited at the top. The thread is burned out, leaving an ash composed of the oxids of thorium and cerium.

"*Hardening.*—After the cotton is burned out, the soft, flabby ash

KNITTING THE MANTLE FABRIC.

is placed over a blowpipe, where the gas and air are controlled in such a way as to blow it out to the form of a mantle.

"*Dipping.*—In order to prepare the mantle for the subsequent handling and for shipment it is dipt into a bath of collodion and allowed to dry.

"*Trimming.*—After the collodionized mantles are thoroughly

dried, they are passed to an operator, who trims off the rough edges of the skirt and reduces the mantles to a uniform length.

"*Packing.*—Loop mantles are suspended in paper tubes by cords; cap mantles are mounted on supports and the supports securely fastened to the caps. Mantles are usually packed in cartons of fifty and cased according to the size of the order—being shipped usually in 500 or 1,000 mantles to a case."

In giving details of the above processes, the writer notes particularly the necessity of avoiding the least trace of mineral impurity, which interferes with the light. Ordinary cottons can not be used in the knitted fabric, for this reason, and the fiber chosen is cleansed by a combination of chemical and mechanical processes, using only distilled water. The whole process of manufacture is a process of great complexity, both on account of the chemical problems to be solved and controlled and the difficulty of supervising and controlling the work of the employees in the various operations. Says the writer:

"There is no chemical manufacturing industry which requires such a large staff of trained experts as the manufacture of mantles and the raw materials for their production. . . . . .

"The amount of skill required from the employees, and the grade of intelligence demanded, will exclude mantle-making from that class of manufacturing industries which use cheap and ignorant help. The proportion of pay-roll which goes to the supervising staff is greater in mantle-making than in any other manufacturing line. The greatest factors contributing to the success of the American mantle manufacturer are: First, a thorough study and understanding of the technical difficulties involved in the various different processes. Second, a carefully organized and intelligent supervision of every process. Third, the high intelligence, integrity, and skill of his empolyees."

A CHEMICAL ELEMENT IN SEARCH OF A PARENT

WHAT is the origin of radium? It seems to be agreed that this newly discovered substance is merely a stage in a form of matter undergoing continual alteration. What is its immediate predecessor? Says *The Electrical Review* (New York, June 29) in a leading editorial on the subject:

"Radium may be considered as one of the infants of the family of chemical elements, young so far as our acquaintance with it is concerned, and young, it is said, even in actual years; for while until recently we have been content to accept the chemical elements as we found them, and to assume, so far as we could say, at least, they had always existed since the creation, radium, it is said, is a baby element only a few thousand years old. It is an active infant, however, and its addition to the chemical series has caused a much greater stir in scientific society than did any other element, or, at least, any added since chemical science was well established.

"Ever since this new member of the family was recognized, it has attracted to itself a great deal of attention because of certain peculiarities which it possesses. In some of these it does not stand alone, as there are certain other elements sharing them. Certain ones, like uranium, are old acquaintances; others, such as actinium, are more recent acquisitions; but, in the popular mind at least, these but little understood marvels are inseparably associated with radium.

"One of the peculiarities of this element—if such it be—which, from a scientific standpoint, may be the most important characteristic, is its appearance in places where it apparently did not exist before—that is, its production or generation from some other element. In other words, this new addition to the family of chemical elements insists on having a parent, and is not satisfied even with its astonishing properties, but must have a family tree; and certain of its admirers are now busily engaged in tracing back the line of descent and in establishing the relationship between the newcomer and several other elements."

It is generally considered, the writer goes on to say, that radium, and possibly actinium, are descended from uranium, and until recently it was thought that actinium is the immediate predecessor or parent of radium. This has, however, never been definitely established, and a recent investigation by Dr. E. Rutherford seems to show that actinium is not the parent of radium, but is further back on the family tree. The true parent has not yet been identified, altho apparently it should be possible to separate it from actinium and uranium. The new element, it is expected, will soon be described and named. To quote further:

"This particular phase of the study of radioactive elements is of absorbing interest, but unfortunately, or otherwise, we have as yet discovered no method of controlling the changes or transmutations. Experiments are therefore slow, and have but little attraction for those who like to produce effects; but there are others who apparently are determined to pursue this matter to the end, and it may be that eventually we may be required to adopt a new chemical chart which will arrange the elements in generations, and not merely group those together which inherit certain family characteristics."

A USEFUL NEW METAL

CHEMICAL substances known hitherto only as scientific curiosities are daily being put to uses sufficiently valuable to warrant their preparation in commercial quantities. In this sense the metal calcium is "new," for altho long registered among the elements, its uses in the arts have only recently been discovered. In *Cosmos* (Paris, June 8) a contributor thus abstracts a recent article by J. Escard in *L'Éclairage Électrique* (Paris):

"This curious metal, light, combustible, silver-colored, and forming ordinary lime by oxidation, is now obtained by divers chemical processes, commonly by electrolysis of its melted salts. Moissan, on the one hand, and Messrs. Gin and Leleux on the other, have also prepared metallic calcium from the calicum carbid that is used to make acetylene gas. The high temperature of the electric furnace, which is utilized to make the carbid by synthesis, may also dissociate this compound; the carbon alone remains in the crucible, while the calcium distils off and is condensed.

"Calcium, either pure or in combination, is certainly destined to a brilliant future. More tractable than sodium and less violent in its reactions, it would appear to be specially adapted to applications in metallurgy that require the use of reducing substances to purify molten metals at the moment of casting.

"As found in commerce, this metal is sold in the form of small bars consisting of 98 per cent. pure calcium. Its mean density is 1.72; that is, it is almost twice as light as aluminum. It alters slowly in dry air, but very rapidly in moisture. It burns with a very bright white flame. Its hardness is greater than that of sodium, lead, or tin, and is comparable to that of aluminum, tho slightly less than that of zinc or magnesium. Its breaking strain is 0.61 kilogram to the square centimeter [8½ pounds to the square inch]. Its most interesting compounds are those with hydrogen and with nitrogen—calcium hydrid and nitrid.

"Calcium hydrid was shown to the Academy last year by George Jaubert, under the name of hydrolith (hydrogen-stone). . . . Under the action of water at ordinary temperatures, the hydrid decomposes like calcium carbid, giving off, not acetylene, but hydrogen. . . . . .

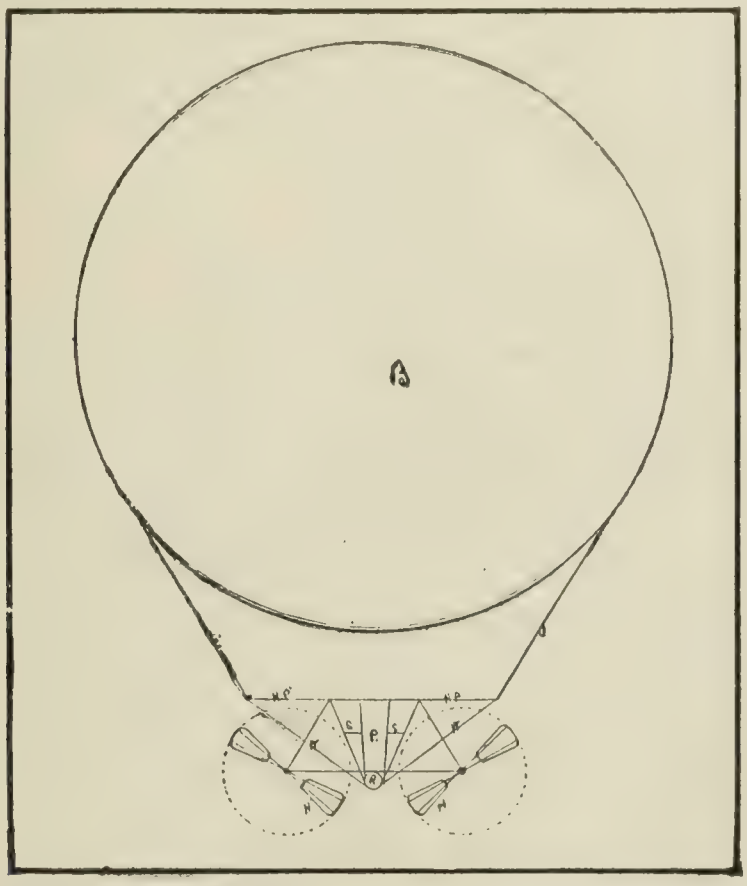
"To make the new product industrially, metallic calcium is heated in horizontal retorts, kept at a high temperature, in which a current of gaseous hydrogen circulates; after some hours all the calcium is changed into hydrid. The hydrolith then appears as irregular, porous, white or gray fragments, of considerable hardness, insoluble in ordinary solvents, but instantly decomposed by cold water. It contains 90 per cent. of the pure compound; in these conditions a kilogram [2⅕ pounds] of hydrolith gives off a cubic meter of pure hydrogen. The importance of the new product for the preparation of gas in aeronatics has been noted; the process has already been utilized in the inflation of balloons. It should not be forgotten that the transportation of comprest hydrogen in steel flasks is very burdensome; using pressures of 150 kilograms per square centimeter [2,066 pounds to the square inch] the weight of the flasks is actually 10 kilograms [22 pounds] for every cubic meter of hydrogen at atmospheric pressure.

"The avidity of metallic calcium for nitrogen will be utilized in

metallurgy. It is well known what an injurious influence the presence of nitrogen has on the mechanical constants of irons and steels. Hitherto, to purify the fused metal, bismuth has been used, which also forms a nitrid, but the elimination of the gas by the metal was not brought about in a completely satisfactory manner. On the other hand, it has recently been found that the formation of calcium nitrid takes place, even within the mass of the molten metal, in a manner that corresponds to all the desiderata formulated by metallurgists."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ASSURANCE OF MR. WELLMAN

THE trip to the North Pole by air-ship, which has been planned, in the interest of the Chicago *Record-Herald*, by Walter Wellman, is the subject of two articles by Mr. Wellman in *McClure's Magazine* (June and July). There was some criticism last year of Mr. Wellman's failure to start on his expedition, and more than one covert suggestion that its advertising features might possibly be of more importance than its scientific aspects. It is apparently to meet these aspersions and to create confidence in the good faith of his scheme that the articles noted above have



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LONGITUDINAL CROSS-SECTION OF BALLOON AND CAR.

B, Balloon at its greatest diameter; *CC*, steel cables supporting car; *HP*, horizontal planes enabling the ship to keep a level course; *P*, passageway for crew; *HH*, helices or propellers; *SS*, sleeping-berths; *R*, reservoir for gasoline.

been written by the explorer. He describes minutely the precautions that have been taken against failure, and assures us that he is really going to start for the Pole, hoping to find it and return in safety. Regarding his balloon he says:

"In seeking the North Pole in an air-ship, it is no toy that we are playing with. The *America* is no plaything, no fragile, short-lived balloon built to run for a few hours as the wind listeth, and then succumb—but a machine, big and stout, steel-muscled, full-lunged, strong-hearted, built for war, for work, for endurance, able to fight the winds that sentry the Pole and perhaps to defeat them. It is no flight of rhetoric to say that this air-ship is huge. It is gigantic. Its length is 183 feet, and its greatest diameter 52.5 feet. The steel car underneath it is 115 feet long; and from the bottom of this car to the top of the gas-reservoir, the distance is 65 feet, the height of a four-story house. The surface of the gas-reservoir or balloon is 24,000 square feet, or more than half an acre, and the weight of the envelop of cotton, silk, and rubber is two tons.

"When the ship sets out upon its voyage, it will embrace, all told, 20,965 pounds—ten tons—of material and cargo.

"If we add the weight of the hydrogen in the reservoir—1,875 pounds—we have 22,840 pounds of men and materials moving northward in this engine of the air."

The envelop of the gas-bag is made of three layers of fabric, each coated with rubber, and its tensile strength runs up to 500

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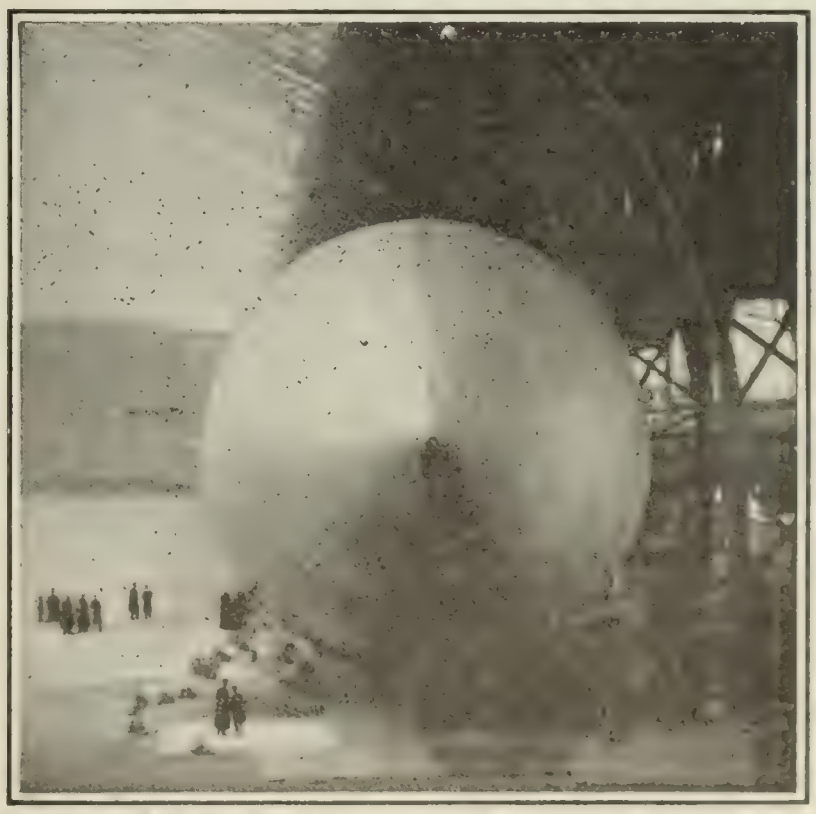
MAP SHOWING THE ALTERNATIVES FOR A RETURN JOURNEY.
The figures given indicate sea miles.

pounds to the foot—about five times what will probably be needed. It has no netting of cordage to hold snow, and part of the waste heat of the motor is to be used in warming it, so that ice will not collect on it. Even admitting a slight leakage, the decrease in lifting power will be compensated by loss of dead weight due to daily consumption of gasoline by the motor. The "ship" can make 15 to 18 statute miles an hour, and its radius of action, in still air, would be 2,250 to 2,700 sea miles—an allowance that



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The prow of the polar air-ship *America*—the nose that is to be pointed toward the North Pole.

seems ample to the author. The arctic, instead of being the least favorable region in the world for motor ballooning, is, Mr. Wellman thinks, probably the best for a long-distance voyage. The arctic summer is relatively mild, and the temperature over

the polar ocean is marvelously constant. Storms are unknown in July and August. Fogs, snow, and rain are constant possibilities, but to meet these conditions Mr. Wellman has adopted an automatic ballast-guide-rope, an anchor for use when unfavorable weather prevails, and the snow-melting device already mentioned. The aeronauts will, of course, as far as possible select fair winds, and the "navigation" will be by experts. The trip will take anywhere from one day to five, but the *America* "may not get there at all," if conditions should all be unfavorable, Mr. Wellman confesses. In conclusion he says:

"We intend to return. We have no desire to pose as martyrs. There are four strings to our bow, as follows:

"First—We believe we have a fair chance to go to the Pole and back to our headquarters or to other land within ten days or two weeks from our departure, navigating with our own power as a true ship of the air.

"Second—If that fails, and the motor and fuel serve only to carry us to the Pole, after the gasoline is exhausted we can use motor and machinery, much of the car and tank, and many other appurtenances, for ballast, throwing them overboard piecemeal, and thus counteract the losses of lifting force through leakage and keep the *America* afloat in the air, simply as a drifting balloon, for a total of from twenty-five to thirty-five days from the start. And in that length of time the chance that the wind would drift us far to the south is a very good one indeed, since the distance from the Pole to land and safety is a mean of only 860 miles, which a fresh breeze might compass in two or three days.

"Third—Should the air-ship serve to carry us to or near to the Pole, we have in our equipment a complete sledging outfit, with a dozen picked dogs from Siberia, and we believe that within the two months or more of light remaining it would be practicable to sledge back over the ice to Spitzbergen or Greenland. Sledge expeditions propose to travel from land to the Pole and back again; if the air-ship takes us to the Pole, we have but the return journey to make, with the drift of the ice helping us on our way, an average of from two to four miles per day.

"Fourth—Thanks to the increased carrying capacity of our enlarged air-ship, and to the economical disposition we have made of the serpent principle, we are able to carry with us enough food so that if by any chance the *America* should be blown to some remote spot in the great unexplored area, far from any land, or if accident or ill conditions or other circumstances should make it inadvisable to attempt a sledging return in the autumn, we can pass the entire winter where we come down, making a snug hut of the immense quantities of cloth and other material of which the ship is composed, and leading the simple life, hibernating like bears, without fear of starvation, subsisting wholly upon the supplies taken with us. If this should happen, we should sledge back the following spring, when polar-ice traveling is better than in the autumn, and have enough food to carry us till the first of June.

"In anticipation of all possible emergencies, we are taking with us the latest, most minute and authoritative data, maps, and charts of all the lands surrounding the Pole, procured through the cooperation of our own and other governments, and of various geographical societies—information as to tribes, game, outposts, trails, timber, water-courses, depots of supplies, in Franz Josef Land, Novaya Zemlya, the great stretch of Siberian coast, Greenland, the northern part of British America and its outlying islands, and Alaska. No matter where the wheel of fortune may drop us, we hope we are prepared for all eventualities—food enough for a wintering in our own larder, and much more food, if nature favors, in our rifles and cartridges.

"Should it be necessary, we could pass the long night of the winter at the North Pole itself, be it land or ice-sheeted sea—the six-months' night, with the moon, the stars, and the glorious aurora for our illuminant—and there await the coming of the six-months' sun, before setting out on the long journey homeward."

AN UNREASONABLE CHAMPION OF ALCOHOL — This title is bestowed on Dr. J. Starke, a German physiologist and dietetist, by *American Medicine* (Philadelphia, June). Says this journal, in its editorial columns:

"To be sure he bases his arguments on such well-known facts as the presence of alcohol in the tissues at all times, and the fact that when artificially made and ingested it burns up to produce energy, but in his conclusions he is an extremist who will not receive the support of that part of the profession whose opinions are worth quoting. His denial that alcohol is never a poison is simply untrue, but it must be wormwood and gall to physiologists like Dr. Hall. He states the well-known fact that alcoholism—the craving for the narcosis—is a sign of mental abnormality and weakness, but his theory that moderate drinking by the healthy never produces the habit is sure to raise a storm of protest, for facts seem to be against him.

"Condemnation of total abstinence is risky business. There may be some who agree with Starke that small amounts of alcohol are not harmful, but when he advocates its habitual use as an aid to digestion and cerebration he is on debatable and highly dangerous ground, not only scientifically, but ethically. He advocates its use to aid invention and by the very ones who appear to be the most damaged by it—the unstable neurotics who are highly gifted creators, artists, writers, and men of genius generally. It does seem that his advocacy is scientific fanaticism as harmful as that of the opposite extremists who are far from scientific. His temperance is as intemperate as that of the 'temperance' faction. A balance-wheel is needed by both. Hall advises total abstinence as a necessity for the healthy, and Starke practically advises every one to drink moderately as a necessity. When two physiologists use the same scientific facts for such opposite conclusions, it is a scandal which reflects upon the science itself. The whole brood of dietetists are in discredit, anyhow, for the science of feeding is the host for a horde of parasitic fads from vegetarianism to 'chewing.' A house-cleaning is sorely needed in and out of the universities. 'Let digestion wait on appetite.'"

THE FINAL SLEEP

THE analogy between death and sleep runs through all literature, and is too obvious to escape even the savage. Is there any physical basis for this likeness? Prof. Elie Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, thinks that there is. He accepts the theory that sleep, like fatigue, is due to an accumulation of poisons in the system, and he believes that what he calls "natural" death—death from old age—is caused by a similar, tho deeper and more thorough, toxic effect. In an article entitled "Studies of Natural Death," contributed to *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, Professor Metchnikoff gives some reasons to support this belief. In the first place he thinks that the aged often long for death instinctively, as tired people long for sleep, and he tells a number of anecdotes to illustrate his point. He says:

"It may be supposed that as in sleep an instinctive need of rest is manifested, in natural death is manifested man's instinctive aspiration toward death. . . . . .

"Monsieur Yves Delage, a well-known zoologist, in an analysis of my studies upon human nature, expresses his doubts as to the existence of an instinct serving neither for the preservation of the individual nor that of the species. In his mind the idea of the instinct of death is nonsense. I can not share the view of my learned critic. Both in man and in animals many harmful instincts are known to exist which have nothing to do with insuring life or reproduction. To this class belong the anomalies of the sexual instinct, so frequent among mankind, as well as the instinct which impels parents to devour their young, or that which attracts insects to the fire. These instincts are for the greater part injurious to the individual and the species.

"The idea that this instinct of natural death is in all probability accompanied by as peaceable and pleasant a sensation as can be conceived will still further increase its beneficent effect upon humanity. We have no precise knowledge with regard to this sensation, but the few data possest upon accidental death permit a conception of its agreeable nature.

"It is undeniable that in a great many cases of death, such as we actually witness, the cessation of life is accompanied by painful sensations. There are, however, diseases and fatal accidents in which the approach of death brings no pain. In our own experience, during an attack of intermittent fever, when the temperature had in a short space of time fallen more than forty-one

degrees below normal, we were conscious of a sensation of extraordinary weakness, resembling no doubt that which foreruns death. As a matter of fact, the sensation was grateful rather than painful. In two cases of poisoning by morphine the sensation was as agreeable as possible: a gentle faintness, accompanied by such lightness of body that one felt as if afloat in the air.

"Those observers who have given their attention to the sensations of persons who have narrowly escaped death report facts of the same character. Professor Heim, at Zurich, has given an account of a fall during a mountain climb, in which he came near losing his life, and accounts of other accidents of the kind befalling Alpine tourists. In every case he has described an attendant feeling of beatitude.

"If in cases of death by illness we meet this sensation of beatitude, all the more might it be expected in natural death. Preceded by the loss of the instinct of life and the acquisition of the instinct of natural death, the latter must be held to be the best ending, in accordance with the true principles of human nature.

"We do not pretend to offer the reader a complete doctrine of natural death. This chapter upon the science of death is hardly more than begun, but it is already beyond question that the study of the phenomena of natural death in the vegetable and animal world, as well as among humankind, will furnish information of the highest interest from the standpoint of science and of humanity."

THE EVOLUTION OF TICKLISHNESS

THE ability to be "tickled," using the word only in the sense that denotes rough horse-play in which the sensitive parts of the body such as the armpits are attacked, is a vestige of the instinctive feeling that leads an animal, in a fight, to protect his more vulnerable parts. This is the theory advanced by Dr. Louis Robinson in anarticle on "The Science of Ticklishness," contributed to *The North American Review* (June). When a young child lies on his back and rolls himself into a ball to prevent your tickling his neck or his armpits, he is repeating the tactics, Dr. Robinson thinks, of a remote ape-like ancestor in a contest with an animal possessing greater brute strength but less cunning. And the delight of the youngster in the game shows nature's method of insuring that this exercise, which must have been beneficial to the race in preserving many fit lives, should be well practised in play before it was needed in real combat. Says Dr. Robinson:

"Practically all children, in fact, both by word and act, show plenty of evidence of enjoyment of the game, and invite its continuance indefinitely. Hence, one may say that there exists a distinct *appetite for tickling;* and this upon close investigation proves to be as marked and real as any of the recognized animal appetites (all of which, by the way, have an *immediate* bearing on the continuance of the individual or the race); and, moreover, has this in common with them, viz., that there are times when desire is strong and gratification great, and there are times when desire is absent and provocation fails to take effect. Like the reflexes associated with the gustatory nerve, which make part of the appetite for food, the activity of which depends upon whether we are hungry or the reverse, the reflexes that accompany ticklishness are intermittent. . . . . .

"Pursue the game vigorously, and our little playmate throws himself down on his back, and fences with his limbs to protect the more ticklish parts. When one is dealing with an active youngster, so much address is shown in these defensive tactics that it is very difficult to touch such regions as the neck, the armpits, or the groin. Many little children will spontaneously attempt retaliation with the teeth, which all the time, be it noted, are bared (in laughter) exactly as are the teeth of young apes and puppies at play."

The most "ticklish" parts of the body in every animal, the writer says, are those that most need defense, depending somewhat on the particular methods of fighting adopted by the creature. We read:

"A young ape or dog which, in the innumerable sham fights of its youth, learns to defend the *axillæ*, where a single bite might sever the axillary artery; the neck, with the carotids and windpipe just under the surface; the flanks, and borders of the ribs, where a comparatively slight tear lays open the abdominal cavity; and the groin, where the great femoral vessels lie close to the skin, would, without doubt, be vastly better equipped for the fierce combats for supremacy in after-life than an animal which had not undergone the same elaborate training. Warfare becomes more and more a matter of education, tactics, and strategy, and less a matter of brute force, as the scale of intelligence is ascended. Among the lower orders of animals, whose actions are guided by stock instincts, and not by knowledge gathered from experience, the methods of attack and defense seem very elementary, reminding one of the 'one, two, three, four' of the stage 'super' when engaged in a broadsword combat; but, when one comes to examine the fighting methods of brainy creatures, such as dogs and apes (the latter more especially), one is reminded of the elaborate science and address of the skilled fencer. . . . Now, strategy, such as is shown in ape-warfare, depends upon experience, adroitness, and adaptiveness, and not upon inherent instincts. It must be *learned;* and a young animal which had not the advantage of an education derived from sham fights in early youth would be as helpless, when brought face to face with an experienced foe, as one of us who knew nothing of fisticuffs or sword-play would be if he were pitted against a practised pugilist or fencer.

"An inquiry into the special warlike tactics of some other creatures which show a marked degree of ticklishness gives our argument additional support. All the *Canidæ* and *Felidæ* habitually attack the throat; and, in the romps of young puppies and lion cubs, it seems to be the chief end of the game to 'get in' at this spot. Now, the throat and adjoining parts are in these animals markedly the most ticklish regions. There are reasons for thinking that among orang-utangs the same spot is more often assailed in actual warfare than is the case with chimpanzees, and a young orang appeared to be much more ticklish in the neck than a young chimpanzee."

According to Dr. Robinson's analysis of its phenomena, therefore, ticklishness is a revelation of man's past habits and history; and he considers that we may learn something also from the fact that its utility has wholly come to an end. Of this he says, in his concluding paragraphs:

"A very brief investigation suffices to show that the time of its disappearance as a necessary adjunct to education must have been one of the most momentous in human history. The old methods of self-defense, so assiduously taught by such means, must have been rendered wholly useless directly man learned to adapt external objects, such as sticks, stones, to his many needs. Then occurred a revolution even more drastic than that which followed Roger Bacon's discovery, when 'villainous saltpeter' exploded the methods of steel-clad chivalry, and sent all its glittering paraphernalia into the scrap-heap. Neither the stab of a spear nor the smashing blows of a stone ax could be warded off by any tricks of fence, however skilful and elaborate, which were part of the old methods of warfare."

"WHEN President Roosevelt made a flying visit to the Panama Canal in the autumn of 1906," says Charles Prelin, in the concluding article of a series on "The Subaqueous Tunnels of New York" contributed to *Engineering* (London, June 7), "he was so impressed with the magnitude and difficulty of the work that he proposed to Congress that a medal should be struck and awarded to the men taking part in this great engineering enterprise. This was a fine idea of our watchful and strenuous President, because there is hardly less merit in risking one's life for the benefit of one's country while overcoming the forces of nature than there is in risking one's life on the battle-field. The work of the obscure heroes of the Canal Zone will stand for ages as a landmark in the [illegible] of civilization. No less arduous and difficult, too, is the work done every [illegible] in the tunnels around New York by our valiant 'sand-hogs,' who carry [illegible] work out of sight of their fellow-men, in an atmosphere of forty [illegible] to the square inch. Not less distinguished and not less meritorious than the generals who lead our well-clad, well fed, and well equipped armies [illegible] strife to victory are our engineers, who plan with consummate strategy [illegible] successive campaigns against the giant forces of nature. History [illegible] names and deeds of warlike leaders of the past, who left trail after trail [illegible] blood and desolation behind them, and it is time for a new [illegible] enshrine the names of our engineering heroes, whose [illegible] have done, and are still doing, so much for the well-being [illegible] material progress of the world."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

CHURCH REFORMS IN RUSSIA

THE political revolution in Russia is having a marked effect upon the Russian Church, the leaders of which are said to be determined that the new order of things shall accrue to the church's benefit also. There is, however, in what the Russian reformers propose, a striking contrast to the principles of German reformation, as we learn from the Russian correspondent of the *Chronik der Christlichen Welt* (Tübingen). The substance of his paper is given as follows:

We have begun to note the fact that in former times the Russian Church was, to a comparative degree, independent of the state control and had its own ecclesiastical head other than the Czar. Accordingly the determination has gained considerable ground in circles with progressive ideas that the old order of things, especially the Patriarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church, must be restored. In order to bring about this and other reforms and to reestablish old traditions, the leaders have insisted that a general Russian-church council should be held. In the days of Witte this remained a "pious desire," the realization of which was hindered chiefly through the influence of the aged Procurator of the Holy Synod, Pobjedonoszzew. Since the death of the latter the time for the realization has come, and by an imperial decree dated May 3 the Czar has actually laid down the conditions under which such an "ecclesiastical douma" is to be held in Moscow in the near future. This mandate, divided into fourteen paragraphs, determines particularly who shall constitute the common church council and the manner of the election. According to this document each district is to be represented by the bishop of a diocese, together with two other delegates, one from the ranks of the clergy and the other from the laity. A preponderating influence, however, in determining the decrees of the council is given to the bishops.

This document, which was originally promulgated in the weekly official organ of the Ecclesiastical Academy in St. Petersburg, the *Zerkowij Westnik*, is accompanied by what is evidently intended to be an "inspired" editorial, reflecting the minds and the ideals of the authorities in the matter. It is entitled "The New or the Churchly Christianity?" and purposes to show in what respects the Church of Russia stands in need of reforms.

The author starts out by showing that it is the "Rascol," or the dissenters and sectarians of Russia, as also the educated classes, who are demanding a reformed Christianity. In the circles of the educated theologians also is heard the cry for a new Russian Luther, who is to satisfy the religious needs of the church. The author can not and does not deny the fact that in Russia certain church reforms are imperatively necessary; but he insists that all such reforms must be made in the spirit of the church and without changing any of the fundamental doctrines of the Orthodox Church; for changes in the teachings of the church will not meet the actual religious needs of the times. The religious spirits of our day do not seek a reformation of the teachings of the church, but desire to bring to the forefront an awakened interest in the moral principles of Christianity. Christianity is teaching what we should do. The teachings of Christ pertain to the moral life of men. "Be converted!" is what he taught; and this process is one that is historically not to be interrupted. Man should grow steadily in good works and progress in Christian life. This is a truth which the reformers of the sixteenth century in Germany, Switzerland, and England ignored, and for this reason they can not be the model for the Russian Church to follow. These reformers proceeded from the conviction that the church of their day was dead, that it had to be created anew, that the old fire had to be enkindled afresh. While aiming at the production of something new, they only succeeded in bringing into existence new religious sects, which theoretically were different from the traditional church that preceded them, but actually stood on the same ground. Luther's Reformation is an instructive example of such a false religious innovation. Luther thought that the Apostolic Church was dead and he wanted his Reformation to be its revival. But he did not realize his ideal. Luther's church was not only no purer or higher than all the rest, but theoretically it even contained contradictory elements. The doctrine of justification by faith has ignored the real ethical principles of Christianity, exactly as this was the case in the Roman-Catholic Church. The religious individualism of Protestantism has shaken the foundations of the church. The reformers of the Russian Church evidently want to avoid the mistakes of a Luther. The new Christianity they propose is to be chiefly a negation of what the Russian Church is at present; and their scheme, far from being centered in the gospels, as they claim, is really the outgrowth of a philosophical system. An essential feature in the changes that are to be made in the Russian Church should consist in this, that these innovations be based on the belief in the continuity of the church and be a reformation from within, in harmony with the spirit and character of the church, and not from without, with elements antagonistic to its nature. It should be a conservative and ecclesiastical, but not a radical or revolutionary, reformation.

In commenting on this interesting scheme, the correspondent of the *Chronik* says:

It is very clear that the writer of this leader means well, but he clearly shows that he does not appreciate the seriousness of the religious problems and perplexities in the Russian Church. The comments which the friends of advanced religious ideas in Russia will make on these proposals will be interesting reading.

In the mean while the adherents of positive evangelical churches in Russia have already held a convention in St. Petersburg, to effect if possible a union of their forces, the details of which are reported in *Der Christliche Orient*, from the pen of a participant, Pastor Jack. Three branches of what could be called Protestants were represented, the so-called "Petersburg Brethren," representing free churches in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kief, and elsewhere; secondly, the Baptists; and thirdly, the Presbyterian Molokans. Serious contentions on the subject of infant baptism, for the present at least, prevented a closer union, but a better understanding in the future is confidently expected, while the whole project is one sign of many showing that progressive religious thought is becoming thoroughly aroused throughout the Russian Empire.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PUNISHMENT OF HARRY ORCHARD

THE conversion of Harry Orchard presents a problem in punitive responsibility that has a more or less baffling effect upon the judgment. The views of the secular press were presented in our issue of July 6, the New York *Times* frankly owning the dilemma which the case offered to civilized criminologists. Religious papers are inclined to be conservative in their view of the evaded responsibility of the prisoner now that he is born anew. *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg), in speaking for the religious press, declares that they "will feel somewhat reluctant to make much of this conversion, for obvious reasons, but the secular papers are doing so without reserve." This journal permits itself to say nothing as to how Orchard should stand in the eyes of the law. We read the following:

"Accepting the sincerity of Harry Orchard in his confession, as with our present light we feel bound to do, he presents another marvelous instance of the forgiving power and transforming grace of our Lord Jesus Christ. That he is dripping with blood and covered with infamy does not in the least shut him out as a penitent from the throne of mercy. Skeptical men of the world may sneer at this and say it turns our religion into an absurdity, but we know it is the glory of the Gospel of Christ that he can cleanse the vilest sinner and the wickedest criminal into purity and peace. Harry Orchard's confession does not wipe out his wickedness or release him from paying the penalty of his crimes; but it enables God to forgive him and make him a new man. And as to penalties we leave that matter to the authorities of the State and to the mercy of God."

The Lutheran World (Springfield, Ohio), after reciting the main

facts of Orchard's story, remarks that it has "been made transparent in this recital of diabolism that the President was right when he said with his usual courage and frankness that the people on trial are 'undesirable citizens.'" *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati) admits that Methodist theology "is certainly put to its test when a man who has murdered a score of victims claims conversion and acceptance with God." It goes no further than reaffirming the efficacy of repentance even for the greatest of criminals. Thus:

"It would be highly dangerous to deny the grace of God in its application to even the vilest wretch who ever lived. Orchard's confession ought not in the least to palliate his crime, or to evoke any maudlin sentiment in his behalf. But if he has in reality repented and received the pardon of God so as to be conscious of it, tho he may go to the gallows, every sincere lover of men, however low fallen, will hope that he may enter the other life with some better chance and destiny before him than that awful character of a general assassin which he has borne upon the earth."

THE VIEWS OF PFLEIDERER

THE attention of the theological world is being attracted just now by Professor Pfleiderer, of the University of Berlin, whose analysis of the character and claims of Jesus of Nazareth presents many points of interest, altho not a few of them have been heard and met before by orthodox thinkers. Professor Pfleiderer's main point is that Paul, and not Christ, was the founder of Christianity, and he dwells upon the point made by Cardinal Newman that "the first three gospels contain no declaration of our Lord's divinity, and there are passages which tend, at first sight, the other way." The views of Professor Pfleiderer are thus summarized by W. S. Lilly in *The Fortnightly Review* (London, June):

"His sources for the history of Christ are first those Epistles of St. Paul, which he considers genuine, and the three older Gospels attributed respectively to St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. Matthew; that is the chronological order in which he puts them. To the Gospel according to St. John he will not allow any biographical value whatever; he pronounces it to be a work of didactic theology (*Lehrschrift*), composed about the middle of the second Christian century. St. Paul's account of the earthly life of Christ is, of course, meager. Unlike the other apostles, he never walked with the Master, or sat at his feet, or listened to his words. What he knew of 'the man Christ Jesus' was from tradition. It was 'the Lord from heaven' that was directly manifested to him in a vision on that memorable journey to Damascus; and his work, Professor Pfleiderer judges, was through his teaching as to the Spirit of Christ, and its indwelling in Christians as members of Christ, to transform the conception of a Jewish Messianic kingdom, which dominated the minds of the primitive brotherhood, into the ethico-religious Kingdom of God established on earth in righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost. But—I am still quoting the Professor—this separation between the eternal (*überzeitlich*) Spirit of Christ and the historical person Jesus, and the clothing of that ideal principle in the mythical form of a spiritual being, come down from heaven to earth and made man, opened the way to the Gnostic speculations whose growth in the second century threatened to dissolve Christianity into visionary images and to evaporate its historico-ethical character. Hence the need of an ampler history of Christ than that which was furnished by the slight and fragmentary references in the Pauline writings. That need the three older Gospels aimed at supplying. They were composed, the Professor continues, in post-Pauline times, indeed, and partly under the influence of Pauline thought; but their foundation was the tradition of the primitive fellowship of disciples as to the life and teaching of Jesus; or, as another learned writer has observed, 'we have in them reminiscence, guided by faith, and prompted and shaped by the circumstances and conditions of the writers.'"

Professor Pfleiderer depicts Christ as a mere man, a successor of John Baptist, as the latter was of the old Hebrew prophets, especially Elijah. In the words of Mr. Lilly:

"Professor Pfleiderer, then, depicts Christ for us as a Jewish peasant, the son of Joseph the carpenter and Mary, and deems that the earliest historical incident in his career is his baptism. That the preaching of repentance and of the approaching advent of the Kingdom of God by St. John Baptist had deeply imprest him is evident, the Professor observes, from the fact that after the imprisonment of the saint he himself delivered the same message: 'Repent, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand.' But tho the message sounded the same—I am still quoting Professor Pfleiderer—the spirit in which it was delivered was different. Christ was no mere preacher of penance. His preaching was the immediate outcome of his own heart, strong in faith and glowing with love. It was a glad message of deliverance to the weary and heavy-laden, to the captive and the opprest. It was the revival (*die Wiederbelebung*) of the best spirit of the prophets: the spirit of Hosea, of Jeremiah, of the younger Isaiah; and it was addrest specially to the poor, the suffering, and the sinful who were dear above all others to his compassionate soul."

The Professor explains Christ's expression "Kingdom of Heaven" as the dispensation which he came to inaugurate:

"What, then, the Professor continues, did Christ mean by 'the Kingdom of Heaven,' the near advent of which was proclaimed as a reason for repentance? The two meanings now currently attached to the expression, he tells us, would have been quite alien from the thoughts of Christ's countrymen. They would not have understood the conception, whether of a kingdom of blest souls beyond the grave, or of an earthly but spiritual polity of men, dwelling in true religion and virtue. Nor did Christ himself ever explain the words in either of these senses. He thinks that Christ meant by the words what his hearers must have understood him to mean, and what St. John Baptist clearly had meant—the miraculous establishment, hoped for by all pious Jews from the time of Daniel, of a new and better order of things on earth, and especially in Judea, whereby the misery of the world should be healed. He conceives of Christ not merely as a religious and ethical teacher, but as a political reformer; of the promised Kingdom of God as a social revolution in favor of the poor and the opprest; and he quotes those most striking verses in the *Gospel according to St. Luke*, in which this seems to him clearly indicated: 'Blessed are ye poor, for yours is the Kingdom of God; Blessed are ye that hunger now, for ye shall be filled. But wo unto you that are rich, for ye have received your consolation; Wo unto you that are full, for ye shall hunger.' He quotes also other passages as favoring that view; such as: 'Fear not, little flock, for it has pleased your Father to give you the kingdom'—a promise repeated in fuller form at the Last Supper."

Dr. Pfleiderer declares that Christ's conception of his own work and character was quite inconsistent with the supernaturalism imported into the Gospel history by later ecclesiastical tradition. The following is Mr. Lilly's exposition of the Berlin savant's view:

"Let me now exhibit what he holds as to Christ's own conception of himself and his work. The Professor confesses that the question is a difficult one, because the evangelical narratives are colored by the thought of an age later than that of the events which they profess to relate. But he is of opinion that if we look at it from a historical point of view, we may be sure that Christ was not conscious of any superhuman origin or existence. Christ entered upon the career of prophet, like the Baptist before him; he labored as teacher and healer among his fellow countrymen, like others before and with him; his power over sick souls and bodies, however wonderful it seemed, was no unconditioned almighty power—it was conditioned by the faith of the sick, as clearly appears from a passage in St. Mark. In like manner his prophetic knowledge was not unlimited. The hour of the advent of the promised day of salvation the Son knoweth not, but only the Father. He declines the attribution of ethical perfection: 'Why callest thou me good? No one is good but God alone.' He prays to God, his Father, as he taught his disciples to pray. He claimed to be the Son of God only in the same sense in which all good men are, and recognized those who do the divine will as his brothers and his sisters. Professor Pfleiderer thinks, then,

that the genuine human self-consciousness of Christ may unhesitatingly be asserted, on the authority of the older evangelists, as a safe historical fact."

WHAT PURITANISM HAS DONE FOR RELIGION

PURITANISM, as it existed in the days of Oliver Cromwell, is a dead thing, and yet it has done its work and left its undying impression on the religious life of the world. Who would think that the Congregationalists of to-day had anything in common with the Roundhead preachers who were the object of Butler's satire? Yet, Mr. W. F. Moulton, in the London *Quarterly Review*, does ample justice to the Puritan spirit wherever and whenever it appears, altho in its origin those who represented it were conspicuous for "intolerance, the narrowness of their conception of life, and their heavy hand" of persecution. Nevertheless, Puritanism has added much to the strength and pertinacity of Anglo-Saxon religion. To quote Mr. Moulton:

"It has been as a quickening influence, a needful complement and corrective, to institutional religion, that Puritanism has contributed most to the spiritual life of the nation. Its failure as a system, a dominant power, in no degree detracts from its value as an influence, for experience shows that it is impossible to materialize a spiritual conception into a system without signal deterioration. Savonarola, Luther, and Calvin were infinitely greater, more righteous, more sane when they worked like leaven than when they ruled like magistrates; and on the pages of history there can not be found a record of any reformer or reforming movement which has preserved unimpaired its quality when it has passed from the sphere of prophetism into that of authority. Those who decry Puritanism as a disposition because of its shortcomings as a ruling power are guilty of a great injustice, for the shortcomings were the incidents—the painful and discreditable incidents—of a noble crusade on behalf of a spiritual conception of religion. Whatever else may separate them, the Puritan is at one with the Catholic in his claim that the affairs of the soul are far too sacred to be touched in any degree by unhallowed hands."

The great point upon which the Puritan insisted was the supremacy of conscience as the guide of human conduct. As Mr. Moulton observes:

"Upon the standards of conduct the Puritan influence has unquestionably told strongly for good. In the day of his power the Puritan was narrow and hard. He banned many a harmless pleasure and inculcated many a profitless discipline, with the result that the nation bounded to the opposite extreme of license when the restraining hand was removed at the Restoration. But the glory of the Puritan was that he brought everything to the touchstone of his conscience."

THE SUNDAY NEWSPAPER—The Sunday newspaper can not be described as a purveyor of religious matter; but without actual examination it would scarcely be believed that the proportion of space devoted to what might be termed "religion" is so small. By an analysis recently made and publicly announced in a sermon, Dr. David J. Burrell, of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York, showed that out of 911¼ columns of one issue of eight New York papers the contents of 3¼ columns could be classified as "religious." As reported in *The Wesleyan Christian Advocate* (Atlanta) Dr. Burrell stigmatized the Sunday newspaper as "unnecessary," "unlawful," and "disreputable." His words are quoted to the following effect:

"The Sunday newspaper is disreputable. It is wont to present its own claims as 'a great educator.' This is amusing. If the claim were true, it would still not excuse the offense. Our public schools are generally thought to be educational; but that does not constitute an argument for opening them on Sunday. These newspapers, however, are not an educating influence. Let me read a tabulated statement of the contents of a recent Sunday issue of several leading newspapers—the New York *Tribune*, *Times*, *Herald*, *Sun*, *Press*, *World*, *Journal*, and *News*:

	Columns.	
Murders and assaults	12	
Adulteries	7	
Thefts, etc.	24	
Total of crime		43
Sporting	81	
Theatrical	44	
Gossip and fashion	77	
Sensational	42	
Fiction	99	
Unclean personals	8	
Total of gossip (mostly disreputable)		351
Foreign news	47	
Political news	113	
Other miscellaneous news	92	
Editorial	39	
Specials	199	
Art and literature	24	
Religious	3¼	
Total (chiefly) news and politics		517¼
Grand total		911¼

CATHOLICS AND THE YELLOW PRESS

CATHOLIC papers complain that "something is radically wrong in the attitude of Catholics toward the Catholic press in the United States." *The Catholic Tribune* (Dubuque, Ia.) asserts that both itself and other Catholic papers "are doing their best to eke out an honorable existence in the face of the disgrace that the foreign-born element, speaking other languages than the English, have Catholic daily newspapers, while the numerically much greater body of English-speaking Catholic Americans take their food from the hand of non-Catholic and frequently anti-Catholic publishers of daily newspapers." In an endeavor to find the "specific reason" for "this pitiable state of affairs," *The Tribune* quotes from *The Catholic Fortnightly Review* (St. Louis) what it calls "an illustration of our press-misère" that, it believes, "sheds much light on the causes underlying the recent disgraceful status of affairs." The quotation is as follows:

"The Chicago *Examiner and American*, one of Hearst's 'yellow journals,' recently instituted a 'coupon contest' for three trips to Palestine, three to Europe, five to Cuba, five to Mexico, five to California, etc., in which most of the winners, as announced in that paper's edition of March 3, were Catholic priests.

"The clergyman heading the list, Rev. Francis Gordon, C.R., received no less than 1,132,534 votes. The second, Rev. Fred Cannell, nearly a million; the third, Rev. P. McGee, 744,776.

"A priest of the Chicago Archdiocese . . . says:

"'If the money and energy put into this contest were applied to the cause of a Catholic daily newspaper, would not this long-desired and necessary desideratum be easily provided? And to think that all this was done for such a paper! Of the fifty-one clergymen named as winners and as "coming close" to the winners, thirty-three (33) are Catholic priests!'

"No well-meaning Catholic will grudge these priests the benefits of their trips to the Holy Land, etc. But is it not awful to contemplate the fact, so clearly indicated by the results of this 'Palestine contest,' that it is largely, if not chiefly, the Catholics of Chicago that read and support the yellowest of the yellow journals, which disgrace that metropolis? And we have been told on seemingly good authority that similar conditions exist in New York and San Francisco; that there, too, the yellow Hearst papers enjoy the patronage of Catholics to such an extent that they would probably cease to be profitable were they entirely deprived from Catholic support."

The Catholic Tribune goes on to ask: "Can it be true that it is Catholics who are responsible, to a great extent at least, for yellow journalism, one of the most frightful evils with which twentieth-century America is curst?" Such papers as *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland) and the *Ave Maria* (Notre Dame, Ind.) recommend their bishops and priests to refrain from giving interviews to daily papers, especially to the "yellow ones."

LETTERS AND ART

EVENING CLOTHES AND THE DRAMA

THE curious relation between clothes and the drama in this country and in England is expressive of certain national differences, we learn from a high English authority on theatrical matters. "The evening-dress habit is by no means so tyrannical and deterrent in New York as in London," says Mr. William Archer, dramatic critic of the London *Tribune*. This observation, with some others of great interest relative to the comparative conditions of the drama in America and in England, are published as a result of the writer's recent visit to these shores. After mentioning such material advantages that New York enjoys over London as the nearness of the theatrical public to the region of the theaters, and the somewhat cheaper cost of the best seats, he dwells (in *The Independent*, New York) on that "greatest advantage of all," the way the "evening-dress habit" is managed. Thus:

"The busy New Yorker does not feel bound to go home and dress before going to the play. If he has time to dress, good and well; if not—no matter. Nor do his womankind hold it necessary to dress (and undress) themselves as tho for a ball before they enjoy an evening's amusement at the theater. From the business point of view the beneficial effect of this common-sense treatment of the dress question is incalculable. How many thousands of people in London are driven to the music-halls simply because they have not time or energy to dress for the theater! Yet I know of only one London manager—Mr. George Alexander—who has declared himself hostile to the evening-dress superstition."

The immunity of America from the evening-dress superstition, he goes on to say, in this paper also published for the benefit of his own countrymen in the London *Tribune*, is much more significant than it might appear at first sight. "The swallow-tail dominates the London stage no less than the London auditorium." We read further:

"To the British drama the white choker is a choker indeed. The dramatist can not escape from the drawing-room, the boudoir, and the conservatory. When he needs a breath of fresh air, he must be content to take it at a garden-party. Sometimes, indeed, he may visit a country inn, but it must be in the society of an eloping countess. On rare occasions he may indulge in an excursion to a Scotch moor in order to study its traditional fauna—to wit, dukes, millionaires, and flunkies with luncheon-baskets. Outside Great Britain only two places exist for him—Paris and Monte Carlo. He is fettered, in a word, to the West End of London. Even when he seems to wander from it, he but drags a lengthening chain. He may go wherever the West End of London goes; but elsewhere—at his peril! At the outset of his career, Mr. Pinero attempted, as he said, 'to get the scent of hay across the footlights'; but this he soon abandoned.

"The American dramatist suffers from no such petty restriction. The whole wide field of American life is open to him, and he is rapidly learning to make good use of his freedom. As people come to the theater in their workaday clothes, so they are willing to interest themselves in all aspects of the workaday world. There is probably a certain class—perhaps a large class—which still actively prefers the drama of dress-coats and Paris gowns, such as our English playwrights turn out. In 1899 the manager of a huge stock-company theater in Boston, which gave two performances a day and changed its bill every week, told me that his audiences, among whom women largely preponderated, were devoted admirers of the 'shirt-front play.' No doubt this frame of mind still obtains to a certain extent. It is only too natural that people—and especially women—whose own lives are gray, laborious, and sordid, should love to dwell in an imaginary world of light and luxury, purple and fine linen. That is the reason, I take it, why many of our English plays are still in request at cheap stock-company theaters, when their term of life in London or at the Broadway theaters is long over. But the American public, as a whole, has no exclusive affection for dukes and millionaires. It has a keen appreciation of character-study in all walks of life, of domestic sentiment, and of that 'ethical' criticism which is at present so much in the air. The astonishing growth of politico-social interest and intelligence which is manifested in the popular ten-cent magazines, finds its reflex, faint, indeed, but unmistakable, in the theater. On the whole, then, I find the conditions of theatrical life much more free and healthy in America than in England. In point of individual endowment our English playwrights have still the advantage. America has as yet no such master craftsman as Mr. Pinero, no such delicate dramatic humorist as Mr. Barrie, no such playwright sophist as Mr. Bernard Shaw. But were I a young dramatist, ambitious of developing my genius freely, I would shake the dust of Britain from my feet, plunge into American life, and try to depict it for the American people. There are wider opportunities in New York than in London."

SHAKESPEARE'S "HONEST" GHOSTS

SOME recent exponents of the historical school of literary criticism declare that all Shakespeare's ghosts, like that of *Hamlet's* father, are "honest" ghosts. In saying this they attempt to refute the psychological theory which of late has had notable representatives, and which would make these supernatural

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WILLIAM ARCHER,

An English dramatic critic who thinks "the conditions of theatrical life much more free and healthy in America than in England."

beings the figment of subjective states of mind. Mr. E. E. Stoll, writing in the current number of *The Publications of the Modern Language Association* (New York), takes the former position. "Far from being subjective," he declares, "the ghosts of the Elizabethan drama, like the ghosts of folk-lore, were, as Mr. Lang has observed of the latter, ghosts with a purpose.'" They were not used "for mere uncanny and melodramatic effect," but "to effect a definite end"; that end being to "wreak revenge," or to protect some loved one, or to prophesy, or to crave burial, or simply to appear "in the capacity of ar omen of death." All of these purposes, Mr. Stoll points out, "were from of old the special purposes of the ghosts of folk-lore," and all except the next to the last are represented in Shakespeare. But in "Hamlet," "Richard III.," "Julius Cæsar," and "Macbeth" the "paramount

purpose is revenge." Of the appearance of *Cæsar's* ghost to *Brutus*, Mr. Stoll remarks:

"It is only our nineteenth-century prepossessions and philosophizings that have dissolved that famous apparition into an 'embodiment of *Brutus's* sense of the egregious mistake he has made in slaying *Cæsar* and the approaching overthrow of republicanism.' Political drama that this is, it, like the rest of Shakespeare, has little politics or statesmanship in it, and really it is conceived and wrought out as a thoroughly Elizabethan murder-and-revenge play, the latter half of it, like Hamlet,' containing a ghost to preside over the revenge."

After considering all of Shakespeare's ghosts, Mr. Stoll is convinced that they are neither hallucinations nor abstract personifications, but "the concrete representations of Nemesis," "the products of an art and culture widely different from our own." In the following summary Mr. Stoll treats of the art of Shakespeare as "a naive and literal art," entirely consonant with the intellectual standards of his time:

"We have seen how he conceived of Nemesis as a personal blow-for-blow—even when by the hand of God—rather than as the vague, devious, impersonal retribution that we nowadays read in nature and in human experience and history and try to body forth in our drama and novels; and we have seen how superstitiously, how unpsychologically he conceived of curses and dreams. The same may be said of all else in Shakespeare—and there is much else—that borders on the supernatural and the occult. It is altogether supernatural, altogether occult—it is nowise rationalized or allegorized, after the fashion of modern authors such as the German. His witches and wizards are the witches and wizards of James I., who ride on a broomstick and sail in a sieve, boil unspeakable caldrons, call up spirits and familiars, and raise storms; and in 'Macbeth' the name and office of vulgar witch and awful Norn are by him so confounded that all possibility of allegory—as of fate or destiny—is quite foreclosed. His conjuring and magic in the 'Second Part of Henry VI.,' 'Macbeth,' and the 'Tempest' is the ordinary conjuring and magic of his Elizabethan—half-medieval—age, introduced to make plot and to satisfy a love of shows, pranks, and marvels, and in any other author than Shakespeare would hardly have been made out to be more. To get a meaning from it, as it brings the three drunken cronies to fisticuffs, or sets dogs to worry them, or goes through the sonorous rigmarole of the *Witches'* incantations, there is nothing for it but to shut our eyes or roll the world back three hundred years, to bow down before Shakespeare with the transcendentalists or in heart and wit ourselves become a Faustus or a Eulenspiegel. And his portents and omens, his prophecies and soothsayings and presentiments, are of the same stripe. They are literal, objective, binding. A portent like that of the subterranean music which betokens that the god *Hercules* is forsaking his minion *Antony*, or that of the horses devouring one another in Glamis Castle, or that of the Lion stalking by the Capitol, or that of the slave holding up his hand to burn, itself unscorched, like twenty torches, has in Shakespeare no more subjective coloring or wavering outline than it has in Plutarch or Holinshed. Such things stand forth as unreasoned, prodigious facts; they are the history, the staple and stuff of the plot. So even with his presentiments. . . . In such matters Shakespeare knew not reason or symbol, where we moderns know nothing else. He heard no call to press beyond the veil of seemingly supernatural phenomena to a natural fact or a human meaning; to him the phenomena themselves were both meaning and fact; and so far from ever evincing discontent with that meaning or doubt of the fact, he betrays at times a primitive, ceremonial preoccupation with the mere form and letter."

In believing in the reality of ghosts, Shakespeare, according to Mr. Stoll, was as unquestioning as any other child of his age. For:

"It was the day when, of high degree or of low degree, devils and demons, like angels, were numbered up into the hundreds of thousands, and every man, like Marlowe's *Faustus*, was attended by his own; when sickness, even by physicians, was held to be a sort of demoniacal possession; when one of the controversies raging was not whether ghosts appeared or miracles took place, but whether the former were devils or souls from purgatory and whether the latter were the doings of heaven or of hell; when witches, by storms and contrary winds, impeded the progress of royal personages and were discoursed upon and legislated against by the king on the throne and the dignitaries and worthies of his realm; when so trifling a circumstance as a jackdaw's entering the window of Westminster Hall actually found record in the minutes of the House as a sign from heaven. Such beliefs, such superstitions Shakespeare took up into the web of his great art without a cavil or a scruple, like an Elizabethan, like the 'Soul of the Age' that he was. As did his fellow playwrights, he represented ghosts, witches, omens, dreams, and the like always as simply as if he believed in them, and his belief there is no more reason to question than theirs."

THE DIME NOVEL IN AMERICAN LITERATURE

THE dime novel was not always as black as it is now painted, we are told by an investigator in this by-channel of American literature. Indeed, if we do it justice, this class of fiction, now so much reprobated, must be given an important place in the literature of this country. Those products of the sixties, that appeared under the name of "Beadle's," were "the first and best of their order," says Mr. Charles M. Harvey. "Altho nearly all of them bubbled over with thrills, they were not of a character to provoke breaches of the peace." They had a great run for a few years, continues their historian, "incited many imitators, all of a lower grade; and at length, after suffering a gradual deterioration in quality, dropt out under the competition." The first editor of the series was Mr. Orville J. Victor, of whom Mr. Harvey, in *The Atlantic Monthly* (June), has this to say:

"He selected some writers of ability and standing to contribute to his series. He discovered other writers who made reputations in higher fields of literature afterward. He invented a few writers who quickly 'made good.' Rules of possibility, morality, and action in the narrative were laid down by him, which all writers had to observe. Mr. Victor himself, who, at the age of eighty, is to-day not only alive but also mentally and physically alert, had done some good journalistic and literary work before the first of Beadle's novels was issued. He had edited two or three papers, was a leading contributor to *Graham's Magazine*, a well-known periodical of the days just before the Civil War, and had written some short biographies of Paul Jones, Israel Putnam, and other American heroes."

The aim of the original dime novel, it is asserted, "was to give in cheap and wholesome form a picture of American wild life." Further:

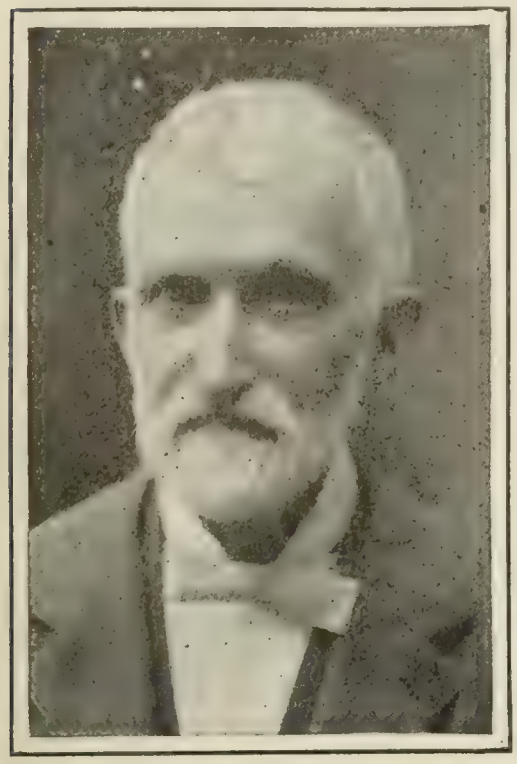
"At the time when it began to be published, 1860, less than fifteen years had passed since the country's boundary had been pushed from the Sabine, the Red, and the Arkansas rivers and the Rocky Mountains, onward to the Pacific. In that decade and a half we had gained Texas, Oregon, New Mexico, and California, and had enlarged the national area to an extent equal to that of the entire territory east of the Mississippi. A real frontier in 1860 along the line of the Missouri and the Arkansas, with thousands of fighting Indians beyond that line and some of them east of it, gave the reader an ardent concern in the adventures in 'Malaeska,' 'Seth Jones,' 'Massasoit,' and other tales which told of life when the frontier was in New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. These tales had both contemporaneousness and vitality.

"'As editor I sought the best work of the best writers in that particular field of fiction,' said Mr. Victor a few years ago to the author of this article. 'All was up to an excellent standard of literary merit. The detective- and love-story came later, when rank competition on the ten-cent trade made it seem necessary to introduce these elements. Almost without exception the original dime novels were good. Their moral was high. All were clean and instructive.'

"This judgment by the man who shaped these little books will be accepted by most persons who remember them in their best days. Ethically they were uplifting. The hard drinkers and the grotesquely profane and picturesquely depraved persons who take

leading rôles in many of the dime novels of recent times were inexorably shut out from their progenitors of Beadle's days.

"These tales incited a love of reading among the youth of the country. Tho making no pretensions to be historical novels, they often dealt with historical personages. Many of the boys and girls who encountered Pontiac, Boone, the renegade Girty, Mad Anthony, Kenton, and Black Hawk in their pages were incited to find out something more about those characters and their times, and thus they were introduced to much of the nation's story and geography. Manliness and womanliness among the readers were cultivated by these little books, not by homilies, but by example. It can be truthfully said that the taste and tone of the life of the generation which grew up with these tales were improved by them."



ORVILLE J. VICTOR,
Under whose editorial direction Beadle's dime-novel series was first issued.

Lincoln was a reader of Beadle, as were also Seward and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, we are told. The classic tribute to the type came from Zachariah Chandler, who is reported to have said: "The man who does not enjoy 'Onomoo, the Huron,' has no right to live." One of Beadle's tales registered itself in politics, as Mr. Harvey shows:

"'Maum Guinea,' Mrs. Victor's slavery tale, which issued at a critical moment in the Civil War, and which, republished in London (all Beadle's novels were republished in London until 1866), circulated by the tens of thousands in England, had a powerful influence in aid of the Union cause at a time when a large part of the people of that country favored the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Victor's own Address to the English People,' issued at the same time, and in connection with the London edition of the novels, was widely distributed in England, and helped to overcome the sentiment which was clamoring for the breaking of the blockade and the purchase of Southern cotton for Lancashire's idle mills.

"'My dear fellow,' said Henry Ward Beecher to Mr. Victor afterward, 'your little book and Mrs. Victor's novel were a telling series of shots in the right spot.' This is testimony which counts. Beecher was a special commissioner from Lincoln to England in 1863, to counteract the hostility to the Union cause in the Palmerston Cabinet and among the aristocracy."

The black man disappeared from dime novels with Appomattox, but the Indian held on with almost undiminished tenacity until 1876. He gave way, finally, before the cowboy and the detective; but at the present time the latter has almost undisputed sway of the stage.

The dime novel, says a writer in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, taking his cue from Mr. Harvey, is not dead. "It is with us still, flourishing like a green bay tree"; only "it is not that degenerate dime novel of the moment, which Mr. Harvey laments as the final evolution of a once commendable literary form." What *The Inter Ocean* sees is this:

"The true successor, the real child of the old-fashioned American dime novel, is the present-day American novel of action, in which there are deeds on every page. Indeed, Mr. Harvey seems to have an inkling of this fact, as when he remarks: Between some of them (the dime novels) and some of the bound novels the only recognizable difference is the difference between 10 cents and $1.50.'

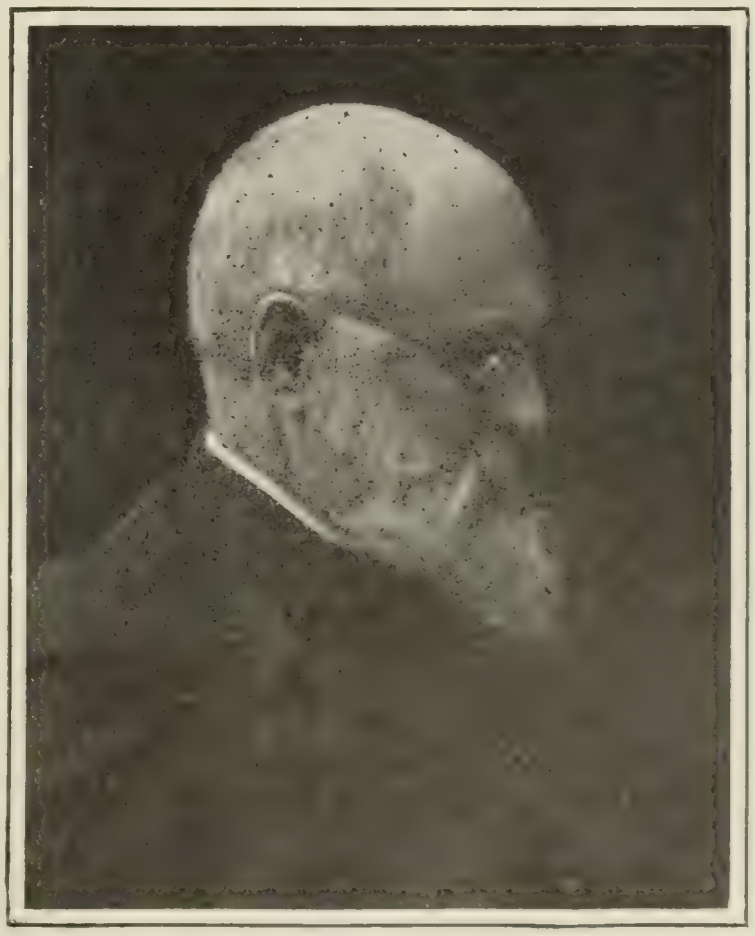
"In the preface to his 'The Wreckers' Robert Louis Stevenson frankly states that he has attempted to use the literary form of the American dime novel. He recognized its possibilities, and, suplying style and some psychology produced that tale of mystery and the sea which is at once a 'shilling shocker' and a work of art.

"Artists of less intelligence than Stevenson have unconsciously, or without acknowledging their indebtedness, worked upon the lines of the dime novel until to-day America has a school which may very properly be designated as an artistic development of the dime-novel idea."

DANA, THE EDITOR

THE late Charles A. Dana owed his primacy among the great editors of America to that catholicity of sympathy which excluded no topic of human interest. This fact is pointed out by Mr. Mayo W. Hazeltine, the literary editor of the New York *Sun*. The man whose name and fame are chiefly associated with *The Sun* was also, we are told, a power hitherto unappreciated in building up the New York *Tribune*. But rightly to interpret Mr. Dana's career as an editor, both of *The Tribune* and *The Sun*, "adequately to appreciate the sympathetic as well as the dynamic aspect of his character," one should remember, Mr. Hazeltine insists (in *The North American Review*, July 5), "his entrance at the age of twenty-three into that band of wistful reformers of society, whose Brook-Farm experiment was a failure more illustrious than many a brilliant self-seeking success." Of the effect of this experience we read:

"The imprint made upon the plastic fiber of his young manhood by such aspirations and experiences was never effaced. The influence of a youthful, but sincere and fervent, effort at the amelioration of social conditions ran like a silver streak, unchecked by the less sanguine hopes and the sobered convictions of riper years, through more than half a century of journalistic work. Hence it came to pass that, through the fifteen years of his association with *The Tribune* and the twenty-nine years of his control over *The Sun*, Mr. Dana never shut his columns to the dreams and the proposals of any honest devotee to the improvement of society. He never denied to social reformers, what they vainly may have sought in many quarters, a forum of free discussion. An audience he never refused, tho approval he might withhold. His reason



CHARLES A. DANA,
Who believed that "a great newspaper ought to be, not only the abstract and brief chronicle, but . . . the expounder of the time."

may have forbidden him to countersign their arguments, but his heart told him that their aims at least were right."

The time has come, continues Mr. Hazeltine, "to say that the magnitude of the services which Mr. Dana rendered to the New York *Tribune*, considered as an organ of popular education, has never been appreciated." We read further:

"He himself was never known to allude to the self-effacement which obscured the volume and the value of his contributions to that newspaper. He seemed to have the kind of pride which shrinks even from the semblance of self-vindication, and which feels too firm a confidence in the power of future accomplishment to care to rehearse the past. Yet it is no secret to those familiar with the inner history of that journal that the extraordinary circulation and influence attained by it during the decade preceding the Civil War were largely, if not mainly, due to the development of Mr. Dana's aptitude for his vocation. So far as *The Tribune* became anything outside of a political newspaper—and it did, in fact, become something far more comprehensive, elevated, and powerful than the mere advocate of political opinions—it was he, rather than Horace Greeley, who created it. The latter, indeed, was primarily, and would have been, if left to himself, exclusively, a writer of political leading articles. It was not Greeley, but his many-sided young coadjutor, who took all learning for his province, and made *The Tribune* for a time a fountain of enlightenment and stimulation to the whole people of the North. There is also reason to believe that, even in politics, at more than one grave crisis, when Greeley's own faith faltered and his purpose swerved, he leaned for guidance and support on his more resolute coworker."

It was not until 1867, when Mr. Dana organized the company that bought *The Sun*, that "he had for the first time an opportunity of carrying out fully and permanently his ideas of a newspaper's possibility and of newspaper rewards." Mr. Hazeltine writes thus:

"Once free to embody his view of the aims and standards of journalistic work, Mr. Dana produced a newspaper which in this country had then no parallel in respect of keenness, comprehensiveness, and trustworthiness of observation; breadth and accuracy of knowledge; luminous and fruitful scholarship; soundness of reasoning and matured good sense. He justified the title of his journal, for in it he offered a daily conspectus of all that meets the solar rays. For the first time it might be said of an American editor that, while graduating the space allotted to each subject by its relative importance, he did in very truth obey the dictum of Dr. Johnson, and survey mankind from China to Peru. His conception of news and editorial comment differed widely from that of preceding editors. He believed that, not only as regards local incidents and local politics, but as regards the personages, events, movements, discoveries, and discussions of the world at large, a great newspaper ought to be, not only the abstract and brief chronicle, but, we may add, the expounder of the time. Besides discharging its former news-gathering function, he thought that a daily journal should supplant the lecturer, supplement the pulpit, and absorb the old-fashioned magazine and quarterly review. Here, again Mr. Dana stood forth as the author of an innovation of incalculable value. He may be said to have invented the cheapest and most useful instrument of popular education that the world has known. What he once had made of *The Weekly Tribune* he incomparably expanded and improved upon in *The Sunday Sun*."

One of Mr. Dana's special titles to the remembrance of his fellow workers in the newspaper calling, continues Mr. Hazeltine, "is the fact that, more than any other man alive on either side of the Atlantic, he raised their vocation to a level with the legal and medical professions as regards the scale of remuneration. He honored his fellow craftsmen of the pen, and he compelled the world to honor them." Unforgotten, also, it is asserted, "is his possession in a preeminent degree of the truly imperial faculty for choosing useful lieutenants." Commensurate with these traits was his sense of public responsibility. We read:

"If there ever was an unselfish, a high-minded, and a conscientious editor, who strove early and late to play the part of a patriot, that man was the creator of *The Sun*."

HENRY JAMES'S AMERICANISM

EVER since Mr. Henry James revisited America and wrote his latest impressions with a more or less caustic pen, it has been the fashion to condemn him for his un-Americanism. Among the voices of those who will not forgive him for alienating himself, there now and then sounds one in the opposite tone. None of these, perhaps, has gone so far as Mr. H. G. Dwight, who asserts that "Mr. James is as truly and typically American as Hawthorne or Bret Harte or Walt Whitman or the strenuous young men of the hour." That he happens to be of another type, Mr. Dwight goes on to say, "takes nothing away from his representative quality—or from our honor." The writer is so bold as to assert that "no other country could have produced him," and reminds us of the good fortune that befalls us in possessing him by pointing out that "he has revealed a side of American life that no one before him has touched." It is this which we read in *Putnam's Monthly* (July):

"Expressive of our secret relation to the world from which we sprang, of that in us which reaches back after the things we have renounced, he has voiced the predicament of thousands of his countrymen that, as a literary property, is perhaps our most original contribution to letters. We are not, as some of us would like to think, a legendary race in its infancy face to face with the primal problems of man. Neither are we, as others of us would like to think, a historical race rich with the accumulations of ages. We are, rather, the younger sons of the ages, with a tradition and a country that do not match. Our feverish activity, our prodigious progress, are the haste of pioneers with civilization in their blood to create anew—and more perfectly!—the world from which they came. Our case, therefore, as such things go, is something new under the sun. And Henry James, instead of blinking it or failing to perceive it, has discovered the dramatic possibilities of the case. The eager American, with slumbering things in his veins, trying to waken them in his own clear air or suddenly confronted by the embodiment of them in richer and heavier airs—that picturesque contrast with many of the variations of which it is susceptible, Mr. James has recorded with a consummate art."

The contrast is more than picturesque, Mr. Dwight asserts. It has even a "stimulating critical value" for whatever is to be found in our life that may be described as "of the finer consciousness." And no other method, we are reminded, than that Mr. James employs "could so bring out the distinctively American quality." The writer enlarges upon this point:

"A certain deep and delicate simplicity of it, for instance—as it were the wisdom of the ages filtered through the primitive condition—Mr. James has particularly dwelt upon. Madame de Mauves, Isabel Archer, Christopher Newman, Francie Dosson, Milly Theale, the unforgettable Strether, and Adam and Maggie Verver of 'The Golden Bowl,' testify so strongly to it, are altogether a tribute to their country so much higher than any one else has paid, that they disprove more effectually than any argument the charges of injustice and lack of patriotism so often brought against their creator. But of course the comparative method, disinterestedly pursued, is bound to reveal the less flattering points of the picture with the more so. Thus it is that the lives of Hawthorne and Story, and the recent American papers, often offend our passionate national sensitiveness. They are, nevertheless, documents of a striking and important kind. Of the last in particular it can be said that nothing of the sort has been done, with the same degree of sympathetic penetration—unless by Dr. Hugo Münsterberg. As free on the one hand from the animus of most foreign critics as they are on the other from the fatuous complacency of the average native, they form a valuable commentary, social and esthetic, on the democratic experiment. They supplement too, in a highly suggestive way, the studies which have latterly been making objective certain aspects of our industrial and political life. But Mr. James's experience has been fed from so many sources as yet closed to us that we can hardly be expected to see with his eyes. Only a later generation, rich in a thousand things which we to-day must go without, and able to look back upon our time as we look back upon the dark ages of the early nineteenth century, will be in a position to judge of his attitude."

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JOHN L. GIVEN. PIERRE JANET. GEORGE R. PECK. DR. A. T. SCHOFIELD. JOHN REED SCOTT. GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Andrews, Mary Raymond Shipman. The Militants Stories of Some Parsons, Soldiers, and Other Fighters in the World. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 378. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Hitherto, volumes of short stories seem to have received scant encouragement in this country, but latterly several volumes of this kind have appeared with well-known imprints, and it seems possible that in time short stories collected in volume form may again share the favor now accorded to the long novel. The volume before us is one of the best collections we have recently seen. The author has gained a deserved reputation in this *genre* of fiction. Her stories have appeared in prominent magazines. Almost without exception they have been stamped with an individuality, a distinction not found in many writers of her type. "The Militants" consists of nine stories and is a record of different aspects of the struggle for existence, so to speak, in church and state. Pathos, humor, tragedy, sentiment, and real humanity are found in nearly all of the stories. The place of honor has been given to a sort of love idyl in retrospect in which a bishop and a little girl are the principal characters. In "The Witnesses" we have the portrait of a fine clergyman of the old school who looks upon the changing order with mingled resignation and regret.

Baker, George Pierce. The Development of Shakespeare as a Dramatist. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. x–329. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

Barr, Martin W. The King of Thomond. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 218. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co. $1.25.

Benson, Arthur Christopher. The Thread of Gold. 8vo, pp. x–244. The House of Quiet. 8mo, pp. xii–253. Two volumes. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

Bogue, Herbert Edward. Dareford. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 363. Boston: The C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

Brown, Theron, and **Butterworth,** Hezekiah. Hymns and Tunes. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xvii.–564. New York American Tract Society.

Calvert, Albert F. Murillo. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 186. New York. John Lane Co. $1.25.

Campbell, Wilfred. Ian of the Orcades. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.

Clay, Albert T., Ph.D. Light on the Old Testament from Babel. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xvi–437. Philadelphia: The Sunday School Times Co.

Collier, Edward A. Lyrics from the Psalter. 12mo, pp. 133. Pittsburg: The United Presbyterian Board of Publication. $1

Collter, Nick Sherlock. Frenological Finance. Frontispiece. Illustrated. Oblong folio. Boston: The C. M. Clark Co.

Commons, John R. Proportional Representation. 12mo, pp. xi–369. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Cooke, Arthur B. With the Tourist Tide. 12mo, pp. 278. New York and Washington: The Neale Publishing Co. $1.50.

Cruickshank, J. W. and A. M. Christian Rome. 16mo, pp. 374. New York: A. Wessels Co.

Davis, Richard Harding. The Scarlet Car. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 166. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

Dawson, A. J. The Message. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vi–394. Boston Dana Estes & Co. $1.50 net.

Deming, P. The Story of a Pathfinder. 12mo, pp. 260. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

This little volume presents the curious combination of a slight autobiography and a group of short stories which in themselves are partly autobiographical. The author, now an old man, is one of the "fading host" of intellectual workers who are sometimes loosely termed the New-England school. His place was in the ranks. He never attained to the gold lace of literature, never won that far-sounding fame which fell to the lot of some of his friends; but his place in letters is an enviable one. And after reading his little volume, full of unobtrusive sincerity and penetrated with that sort of poetry which marks the evening of certain lives, one feels in contact with one of those rare personalities which give biography its chief charm.

The opening pages of the volume give a sketch of the Pathfinder's youth. The reader is asked to go back with him to the early forties when railroads were "far-off fantoms," books were scarce, and print was regarded as a sacred thing; when new lights were flashing upon what seemed like a new world, and when men were dazzled by the wonders of new science,—by phrenology, by mesmerism, by Morse and the telegraph, by phonography. It is in a sense the afterglow in America of the new intellectual era which was to make the nineteenth century the most memorable of epochs that Mr. Deming describes in the opening chapter of his book. Turning the pages, the reader easily discerns that the author played an important rôle in the prolog to the imperial scene in which the next generation was to take part. In describing himself as the "Pathfinder" he has hit upon an ideal characterization.

Mr. Deming began his career as a reporter. He mastered shorthand, a science which at that day was regarded as little short of miraculous, and which for him was the golden key to success in journalism. His intimate account of Raymond and other chiefs of journalism of that day are full of interest and suggestive contrasts.

Interwoven with the actual life-story of the man we have the three short stories, themselves evidently a part of his life experience. Then follows "The Secret Story," the finest thing in the book, the "Nunc Dimittis" of a long and well-spent life, in which the Pathfinder, realizing that the end is not far off, "picks up" as he puts it, "and gets ready to leave," casting the while "a longing, lingering look behind."

Dike, Francis Harold. A Scientific French Reader compiled with notes and vocabulary. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 326. New York: Chicago: Silver, Burdett & Co.

Dreiser, Theodore. Sister Carrie. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 557. New York: B. W. Dodge & Co.

Dresser, Horatio W. The Greatest Truth and other discourse and interpretations. 16mo, pp. x–234. New York: Progressive Literature Co.

Edwards, William Seymour. On the Mexican Highlands. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 283. Cincinnati: Jennings & Graham. $1.50 net.

Frazar, M. D. Practical European Guide. 12mo, pp. 187. Boston· Herbert B. Turner & Co. $1 net.

Gardner, Percy. The Growth of Christianity. 12mo, pp. xiv–278. New York· The Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

Gilbert, Levi. The Hereafter and Heaven. 12mo, pp. 189. New York: Eaton & Mains. 75 cents net.

Given, John L. Making a Newspaper. 12mo, pp. 325. New York· Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Given's manual is the best we have seen on a topic that does not admit of treatment except in the concrete. Beginners in journalism will find it constantly helpful. It is concerned mainly with the newsgathering and business departments of a newspaper, giving little attention to its higher functions, those which relate to the formation and direction of sound public opinion. But within its lines it is excellent.

Guthrie, William B. Socialism Before the French Revolution. 12mo, pp. xviii–339. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Hall, Eliza Calvert. Aunt Jane of Kentucky. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 283. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Hodge, Frederick Webb. Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico. Part I. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 972. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Holmes, W. H. Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Illustrated. Folio, pp. xl–846. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Hutchinson, Alfred L. The Limit of Wealth. 12mo, pp. xii–297. New York The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Irwin, Wallace. The Shame of the Colleges. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. x–159. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. $1.25 net.

Janet, Pierre. M.D. The Major Symptoms of Hysteria. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 345. New York The Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

Jefferson, Charles Edward. Fundamentals. 16mo, pp. 58. New York Young Men's Christian Association Press.

Kennedy, Charles William, and **Wilson,** James Southall. Pausanias. 12mo, pp. [illegible]. New York The Neale Publishing Co. $1.25 net.

King, Alfred Castner. The Passing of the Storm.

Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 136. New York Fleming H. Revell Co.

Lauck. W. Jett. The Causes of the Panic of 1893. 12mo pp. xii–122. Boston Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Lecouvreur, Frank. From East Prussia to the Golden Gate. Translated and compiled by Julius C. **Behnke.** Illustrated. 8mo, pp. xiii–355. New York and Los Angeles Angelina Book Concern.

Long. William J. Wayeeses. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xvi–172. Boston Ginn & Co.

Lowndes. Mrs. Belloc. Barbara Rebell. Frontispiece. 12mo. pp. 379. New York: B. W. Dodge & Co. $1.50 net.

Mansfield, Laurence R. Fires of Desire. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 354. Boston: The C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

Martin, W. A. P. [Formerly president of the Chinese Imperial University.] The Awakening of China. Profusely illustrated from photographs. Large 8vo, pp. xvi–328. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $3.80 net.

If there be any doubt in the public mind that the fire of Japanese valor has touched the sluggish blood of Chinamen to emulation, the doubt will vanish upon reading Dr. Martin's book. Were it not for the fact that Dr. Martin has spent years in China, studying at close range political and social aspects of the country, one would be inclined to regard as exaggerated some of his predictions. Had the people continued to be as "inert and immobile" as they were half a century ago, he would have been tempted to despair of their future. But viewing them as they are to-day, "united in a firm resolve to break with the past by adopting the essentials of Western civilization," he feels convinced that a new era similar to that of Japan is about to open. These views, based upon facts which have come under the author's actual observation, are not without significance at the present hour when the possibility of Japanese aggression is admitted.

Dr. Martin's long experience with Chinese affairs leads him to believe that China is the theater of the most important events now taking place in the world. In comparison with them the agitation in Russia "shrinks into insignificance." Such a statement "staggers" the reader. People had come to think that there was only one epoch with which convulsed Russia might reasonably be compared—the French Revolution. But when we keep in mind the fact that it is rather the social than the political fabric that the author is considering, his amazing statement seems not unreasonable. Moreover, it would be a dull imagination indeed that would not take fire in presence of recent events in the East.

When this veteran traveler and author assures us that China to-day is able to mobilize an army of 100,000 trained troops, that the government has ordered the nucleus of a navy consisting of eight armored cruisers and two battleships, five of the latter of which are to be equipped with the wireless telegraph, we are inclined to treat with serious attention his inference that even Russia may have to take second place upon the sensational stage of the world.

"When about thirty years ago," says the author in his preface, "Japan adopted the forms of Western civilization, her action was regarded by many as a stage trick." What does the world think now, he asks, as it looks on half dazed at the spectacle of the chancellors of Europe compelled to reckon with the "British of the North Pacific"? And pointing to Japan's "huge neighbor," he declares his conviction that the future will reveal in that immense territory events equally startling, on a larger scale.

As one reads these pages written from first-hand knowledge by a man evidently in sympathy with the people he describes one realizes how little is generally known about contemporaneous China. If we accept Dr. Martin's dictum (and there seems to be no reason for rejecting it) all of the usual impressions which are entertained regarding China's political and social status must be radically modified. The theory adopted by Voltaire in the celebrated *Essai* to the effect that China is essentially unchangeable, that a certain level of civilization is never overpassed, a theory generally adopted since his time, must fall to the ground. In an era when everything is changing the temper of the Chinese people, we are assured, is undergoing a change. They have become "restless as the sea and fickle as a weather vane."

The book is illustrated from clear photographs, all of which are really interesting. The portrait of the Chinese Emperor is that of a handsome man, while those of some of China's eminent statesmen show physiognomies that are strangely suggestive. Indeed, if physiognomy is the absolute induction of character that eminent authority declares it to be, one would be forced to admit that the Chinese are not inferior to their brilliant Mongolian neighbors.

Maxwell, Gerald. The Miracle Worker. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 349. Boston: John W. Luce & Co. $1.50.

Moore, Edward A. The Story of a Cannoneer under Stonewall Jackson. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 315. New York The Neale Publishing Co. $2 net.

Painter, F. V. N. Poets of Virginia. Illustrated. 12mo. pp. v–236. Richmond B. F. Johnson Publishing Co. $1.50 net.

Peck. George Record. The Kingdom of Light. 12mo, pp. v–97 New York G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1 net.

Mr. Peck's little book is the essay on this subject which was published several months ago in *Putnam's Magazine*. As the production of a prominent corporation lawyer in a great Western city, it may perhaps be described as a most remarkable confession. Mr. Peck tells us that Concord "was in its day, and will long continue to be, a greater force in this nation than New York and Chicago added to each other." In that elevated spirit his little book is written. The pity of it is that means will never be found for giving it such wide distribution among those who need its philosophy, as the help of a great railroad gave to "A Message to Garcia." The reason is the spirit of our times. Hubbard's book had direct relation to industrial efficiency; Mr. Peck's relates to man's immortal soul.

Person. Harlow Stafford, Ph.D. Industrial Education. 12mo pp. vi–86. Boston Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1 net.

Rhead, Louis. Bait Angling for Common Fishes. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 152. New York. The Outing Publishing Co.

Richardson, Charles. Tales of a Warrior. 12mo pp. 224. The Chancellorsville Campaign. 12mo pp. 124. Two volumes. New York and Washington: The Neale Publishing Co.

Riley, James. Christy of Rathglin. Illustrated. 12mo pp. 343. Boston The C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

Root, Elihu. The Citizen's Part in Government. 12mo, pp. 123. New York Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

Schofield, A. T., M.D. The Home Life in Order. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 345. New York. Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.50.

Dr. Schofield's volume relates to personal hygiene in practically all its aspects. As the work of a physician of eminence in London, it has scientific value, but its greater merit is the charmingly intimate and humane spirit in which it is written. Even tho one never knows "a pain nor an ache," a reading of the book is a distinct pleasure. Some of the things he says of the human house, its nooks and corners, are as delightful as they are curious.

Scott. John Reed. Beatrix of Clare. Frontispiece. 12mo pp. 365. Philadelphia J. B. Lippincott Co.

Shaw Bernard. John Bull's Other Island, and, Major Barbara. 12mo, pp. lxii. New York: Brentano's. $1.50 net.

Spargo. John. Capitalist and Laborer. 16mo, pp. 122. Chicago Charles H. Kerr & Co.

Stanard, Mary Newton. The Story of Bacon's Rebellion. 12mo pp. 181. New York: The Neale Publishing Co. $2 net.

Starr. Prof. Frederick. The Truth about the Congo. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 128. Chicago. Forbes & Co. $1.

Tibbetts. Edgar Altred. The Iliad of Homer. 12mo, pp. 58[illegible]. Boston Richard G. Badger.

Venard Théophane. A Modern Martyr. Translated from the French by Lady Herbert. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 265. Boston Catholic Foreign Mission Bureau.

Viereck, George Sylvester. Nineveh and Other Poems. 12mo, pp. 157. New York Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.20 net.

Wallace, Helen. The Sons of the Seigneur. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. vi–396. New York The Outing Publishing Co. $1.50 net.

Weidner, Revere Franklin. The Doctrine of the Ministry. 12mo, pp. 131. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.

Wilkinson, Florence. The Silent Door. 12mo, pp. 436. New York McClure, Phillips Co. $1.50.

In "The Silent Door," her first elaborate work of fiction, Florence Wilkinson has fulfilled many hopes raised by her former writings. Her novel is a creditable piece of work with a genuine appeal to human interests and sympathies, and possessing in plenty that saving grace of native humor, which is so essential to fiction. Moving within rather narrow limits and revolving about the personality of a child, the drama concerns itself with the ordinary events of existence; but as it is largely such material as this that forms the warp and woof of human life, it is the very thing that appeals most strongly to the true artist. Largely, then, of the humdrum incidents of life this author has woven a story of singular interest.

The scene of the drama is laid in Joppa, a sleepy little village almost unaffected by what we call civilization. Joppa possesses a celebrity,—a scholar and recluse who has written a great work. Traveler, theologian, and philosopher, Justinian Penrith lends enviable distinction to the little village. Its yokels regard him with a species of awe. Every inhabitant of Joppa has seen the two formidable copies of his book "My Travels in the Aegean Isles" as they repose in state in the village store window, flanked by an assortment of rubber boots. A finely drawn character is this gloomy scholar whom fame has slighted and who dwells in peaceful obscurity among his books. The old philosopher has two links with humanity, Aunt Serena, his housekeeper, and his little adopted daughter, Rue. The former is an inimitable character, a natural born "duster" whose exploits in housecleaning keep the old scholar in continual terror. In little Rue, the author has given us an admirable study of childhood.

As the story develops a dramatic element is introduced by the entrance upon the scene of the old philosopher's daughter, who has forsaken him on account of a family quarrel. There are some fine pages of description. The humor is abundant and genuine.

CURRENT POETRY

To Japan.

By Soma Gyofu.

Translated by Arthur Lloyd.

Thou youthful keeper of the flower-beds,
Time was when in thy small domains there stood
Not many flowers, but these of costly hue,
Which thou didst tend with single-hearted love.
But now thy borders are enlarged, and lo!
The beds are full with many an ill-matched flower.
And rare exotics from beyond the seas
Stand cheek by jowl with plants of native growth,
With cherry, plum, and tall chrysanthemum.
Distraction haunts thee in thy very dreams,
Thou know'st not which to choose, or this or that,
And naught is trim and neat as heretofore.
Ah! youthful keeper of the flower-beds!

—*From The Independent.*

Monition.

By Charles G. D. Roberts.

A faint wind, blowing from World's End,
Made strange the city street.
A strange sound mingled in the fall
Of the familiar feet.

Something unseen whirled with the leaves
To tap on door and sill.
Something unknown went whispering by
Even when the wind was still.

And men looked up with startled eyes,
And hurried on their way,
As if they had been called, and told
How brief their day.

—*From the Century* (July).

Cruel Love.

By Florence Earle Coates.

I looked from out my windows once
And saw Love standing there;
No cloak had he to cover him,
His dimpled feet were bare,
And fast and chill the snowflakes fell
On his ambrosial hair.

He lifted up to mine a face
Filled with celestial light;
Fond, fond with pity grew my heart
To see his hapless plight,
And down I sped to offer him
Warm shelter for the night:—

"Come in, come in, thou tender child,
A wanderer from thine own!
Hath all the world abandoned thee,
That thou art thus alone!
Come in, come in! that I straightway
For others may atone!"

I took his icy hand in mine,—
Why swifter throbbed each vein?
Was it the impulse of my blood
To ease his frozen pain?—
Yet still his lips refused to smile,
Still fell his tears like rain.

Bashful he seemed, as half inclined
To shiver there apart:
I led him closer to the fire,
I drew him to my heart:
Ah, cruel Love! my trustful breast
He wounded with a dart!

Ah, cruel Love! He smiled at last—
A wondrous smile to see!—
And passing from my sheltering door
With step alert and free,
He took my warmth, my joy with him,—
His tears he left to me!

—*From Harper's* (July).

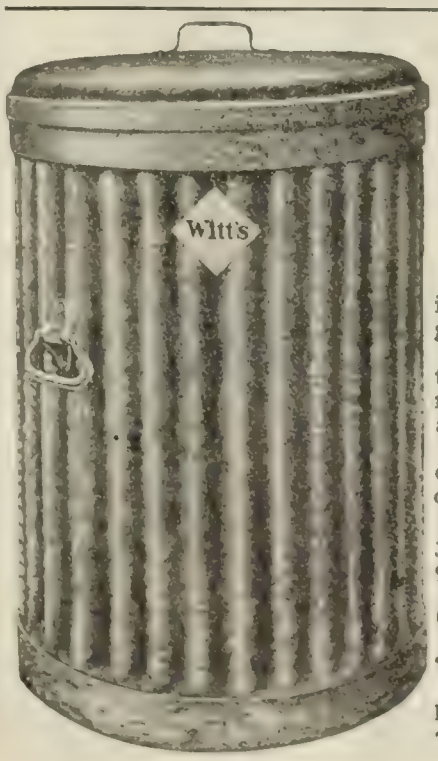
There are times when even a boy should be "dressed up;" but, for everyday wear, fine clothes are out of place.

An ideal summer costume for an active youngster is this: Outing shirt, overalls, undershirt, cap, stockings and a pair of stout shoes.

Thus garbed, it makes little difference how dirty he gets, for it is always possible, by a generous application of Ivory Soap and water, to restore his hands, face and body to a state of cleanliness.

There is nothing better than Ivory Soap for that purpose. It contains no "free" (uncombined) alkali; no harmful ingredient of any kind. It is pure soap and nothing else.

Ivory Soap - 99 44/100 Per Cent. Pure.



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is odorless, out of sight, will not attract flies, and dogs can't get at it.

Close-fitting lid; water-tight; *never-leak* bottom; made triple-strong by riveting, flanging and extra heavy steel bands riveted around top and bottom. A *necessity* where neatness and perfect sanitary conditions are valued.

Imitations of "Witt's Can" lack the splendid strength and durability of the genuine. Be sure the name "Witt's" is on can and lid.

Sizes—Witt's Can, No. 1, 15¾x25 inches; No. 2, 18x25; No. 3, 20½x25. Witt's Pail, No. 7, 5 gallons; No. 8, 7 gallons; No. 9, 10 gallons.

All steel, corrugated, galvanized, water-tight, odor-proof, (close-fitting lid). Look for the yellow label.

Ask at the Stores for WITT'S CAN and see that "Witt's Can" is stamped on lid and bottom.

If not on sale in your town order direct from us. Use it and if you don't like it we'll pay for its return and promptly refund your money.

The Witt Cornice Co., Dept. K, Cincinnati, O.

FORD
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QUALITY AND—RIGHT PRICE

IT STANDS TO REASON that the man who can design, the organization that can perfect, and the factory that can produce runabouts in such quantities, of such quality, and at such prices, as the world-famous FORDS, can also incorporate more value, more serviceability and more all round quality in a six-cylinder touring car than is possible to any other maker.

AND IT IS A FACT now well established that the six-cylinder FORD car which sells for $3000(fully equipped)has performed feats of endurance and hill climbing, as well as of speed, that no other car selling for less than $5000 has been able to duplicate.

THAT THE FORD SIX HOLDS the world's record for endurance—1135 miles in twenty-four hours; that it has defeated practically every other car from sixty horsepower down, in hill climbing contests; and that it is capable of any speed its driver cares to ride—these are evidences of only a few of its virtues.

THAT IT IS MADE from the best steels known to metallurgy; that it is the only six that has gone through the fire of experience and has been perfected at every point; and that it represents in its every detail the genius of Henry Ford—these make the Ford Six supreme among motor cars regardless of price.

IN OTHER WORDS the Ford Six is to other touring cars what the Ford runabouts are to other runabouts—neither knows a rival or a peer.

"If it's a Ford, it's ahead—a year ahead."

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Stomach Comfort

can easily be obtained by the use of

MURRAY'S CHARCOAL TABLETS

They are absolutely unmedicated. Prevent fermentation, absorb all gases, and sweeten the stomach. A bad complexion is wonderfully benefitted by their daily use.

For 10c. in stamps, a full size 25c. box mailed for trial. Once only.

A. J. Ditman, 41 Astor House, N.Y.

A Thanksgiving.

By William Lucius Graves.

I raise my face to Thee,
  Beneath thy stars, O Lord;
Take thou the praise that still must be
  Beyond the uttered word.

Life leaps within my breast
  I feel its lyric beat;
Blow cold or warm from out the west,
  The breath of life is sweet.

To live, to feel the wind
  That shakes the apple-bough,
To see the furrow trail behind
  The thrusting of the plow;

To lie where shadows swing
  Across the summer hush,
To hear upon a dawn in spring
  The passion-throated thrush:

Lo, these are joys to me,
  And all things that befall—
The glancing rain, the lilac-tree
  That purples by the wall.

Each wingéd day, O Lord,
  Hath burden of new bliss;
Yet, since the past will have its word,
  I thank thee, too, for this:

Remembrance through dead years—
  Ah, keen as lavender—
Behind a mist of tender tears,
  The pitying eyes of her.

—*From Scribner's* (July).

PERSONAL

Raisuli's Latest Capture.—According to his custom, Raisuli, the enterprising heathen of Morocco, has captured and is holding for ransom Kaid Sir Harry MacLean, the British officer who is commander-in-chief of the Moroccan Army. The following comment is published by the Philadelphia *Press*:

Kaid MacLean, or Sir Harry MacLean, as he is known to civilization, has always taken himself very seriously. An ex-officer of the British Army, of fair ability, courage, and good backing, he was made drill-master and organizer of the Sultan's army under the father of the present ruler when British influence in Morocco was still supreme. He never accomplished much and once or twice narrowly escaped capture and defeat in campaigns with mountain tribes; but he has always held himself the one man who knew Morocco, who "understood" the natives, and could achieve and accomplish any task in the Moorish Empire if he had but a chance.

It is a hallucination of our British friends that they have a special, potent right in the business of managing "inferior" races enjoyed by no one else, and Kaid MacLean has always believed he possest this power and privilege to the utmost. As long as the British officer was practically the only man enjoying the benefit of civilized weapons and organization in contact with Asiatic races, this hallucination had no rude shocks.

But when a man like Kaid MacLean is gathered in by a mountain chief, with all the world looking on, the theory that the Englishman "understands the natives" is more or less shaken. For Sir Harry MacLean to be rounded up is a good deal as if General Crook had been captured while negotiating with the Apaches, to whom he had given lifelong study.

Raisuli has managed to deal this particular blow at the most awkward of moments. Great Britain has all along objected to the direct use of force on the coast. An expedition against Raisuli is a ticklish affair, even with the Gibraltar garrison at hand. The Sultan has no efficient force he can use, for while Zinat was captured, Raisuli's little village capital, his main stronghold is unsubdued.

A Wonderful Tonic is HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Cooling, refreshing and invigorating. Dispels that tired feeling during spring and summer.

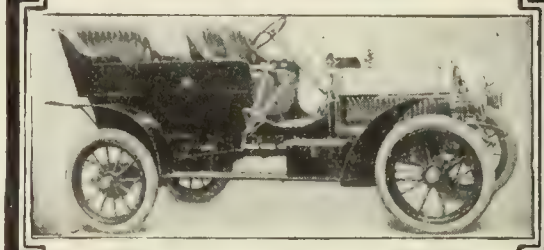
CADILLAC

Model G

Appreciation and Enthusiasm

grows greater every day as the season advances, for this new Cadillac, the first and only car at its price, proving a formidable rival of cars selling at from 50 to 100 per cent. higher. The price of the Model G is made possible only by the unsurpassed facilities and equipment of the largest factory in the world devoted exclusively to the production of high-grade motor cars.

Its Guarantee is the Name Cadillac



MODEL G—FOUR CYLINDER—20 H. P.

Without a Peer at the Price

$2,000

Great hill climbing power—plenty of speed. Sprightly enough in design to satisfy the whims of the young folks; with the good form that commends it to fashionable family use. Ring type engine governor; smooth, quiet running; sliding gear transmission; shaft drive direct on high speed; lightness in weight secures utmost tire economy.

Let your nearest dealer give you a demonstration.

Described in Catalog G AB.

Model H—30 h. p., 4 Cylinder Touring Car, $2,500, Catalog H AB

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Model K—10 h. p., Runabout, $850, Catalog M AB

Send for catalog of car that interests you

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Detroit, Mich.
Member A. L. A. M.

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We can aid you to find a market for anything you write
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FIRST TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
CAPITAL $100,000.00 BILLINGS, MONT.

"The Apostle of Temperance."—Francis Murphy, who has just died at the age of seventy-two in Los Angeles, caused ten million people to sign the temperance pledge. When past thirty he was little better than a common drunkard. Since then he has devoted thirty-six years of his life to the temperance cause and addrest more than twenty-five thousand gatherings. He participated in no political movements; he depended on no forcible repression. *The Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph* publishes the following estimate of Mr. Murphy and his work:

Francis Murphy was not a schooled and cultured orator, but one who knew the way to the hearts of men and through their hearts to their consciences. His appeals were not primarily to the head, but they always reached it. He had known and he had suffered and he knew the suffering that is caused by indulgence in intoxicants, by whatever name they may be called. Some, possest of this knowledge, either by experience or observation, are filled thereby with holy indignation and righteous wrath, and go out to "war against the demon rum." Murphy, knowing the evil, devoted the strength of his manhood to arousing men to free themselves from a self-imposed slavery. He was no man's enemy, he denounced none, but was the friend of all the world. He had a sincere Christian feeling for the man behind the bar as well as for the men in front of it, and he addrest himself to all alike. It will be recalled by all who "signed the Murphy," and their name is legion, that on the pledge cards were printed the words fashioned into immortal phrases by Abraham Lincoln, "With malice toward none, with charity for all." Their sentiment was the key-note and the corner-stone of Murphy's career and of the Murphy movement. Francis Murphy began his work as the apostle of temperance in Portland, Me., but Pittsburg became the capital city of his endeavors and the strength and backbone of his national achievement. He was loyally supported here by every element of society and did a lasting work which spread far. Pittsburg became and for years was his home, until failing health took him to the balmy atmosphere of the Pacific coast. He reached the heart of the nation;

A SMALL SECRET

Couldn't Understand the Taste of his Customers.

Two men were discussing the various food products now being supplied in such variety and abundance.

One, a grocer, said: "I frequently try a package or so of any certain article before offering it to my trade, and in that way sometimes form a different idea than my customers have.

For instance, I thought I would try some Postum Food Coffee, to see what reason there was for such a call for it. At breakfast I didn't like it and supper proved the same, so I naturally concluded that my taste was different from that of the customers who bought it right along.

A day or two after, I waited on a lady who was buying a 25c. package and told her I couldn't understand how one could fancy the taste of Postum.

'I know just what is the matter,' she said, 'you put the coffee boiler on the stove for just fifteen minutes and ten minutes of that time it simmered, and perhaps five minutes it boiled; now if you will have it left to boil full fifteen minutes after it commences to boil, you will find a delicious Java-like beverage, rich in food value of gluten and phosphates, so choice that you will never abandon it, particularly when you see the great gain in health.' Well, I took another trial and sure enough I joined the Postum army for good, and life seems worth living since I have gotten rid of my old time stomach and kidney troubles."

Postum is no sort of medicine, but pure liquid food, and this, together with a relief from coffee, worked the change. "There's a Reason."

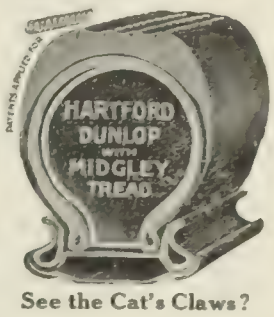
Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

The Tire of The Year
The Tire of The Future

HARTFORD MIDGLEY TREAD TIRES
Clincher or Dunlop
ABSOLUTELY NON-SKID

Showing section of Midgley Universal Rim.

"This invention is certainly a step in the right direction for it eliminates one of the greatest dangers in driving—the side slip or skidding."—*Philadelphia North American, June 16th.*



See the Cat's Claws?

¶ No tire in the history of the automobile has made such a pronounced and instantaneous success. The Press, Owners who Drive, Chauffeurs, Professional Racing Men—all Motordom is enthusiastic in praise of this, the greatest tire invention of the age. ¶ This tire in a few brief months has to its credit a list of speed, hill climbing and endurance victories never achieved by any other tire. ¶ It isn't safe to drive a car that skids. Get Hartford Midgley Tread Tires at once and accept no substitute.

Millimetre Sizes for Foreign Cars

FREE New Road Map to Jamestown Exposition and Booklet on Hartford Midgley Tread Clincher or Dunlop Tires. *Write To-day.*

THE HARTFORD RUBBER WORKS CO.
Desk B
Hartford, Connecticut

NEW YORK, 88 Chambers St. and 1769 Broadway; CHICAGO, 83 Michigan Ave.; BOSTON, 494 Atlantic Ave. and 1020 Boylston St.; CLEVELAND, 1831 Euclid Avenue; DETROIT, 256 Jefferson Ave.; DENVER, 1564 Broadway; PHILADELPHIA, 138 North 10th St.; BUFFALO, 725 Main Street; ATLANTA, GA.; 55 Auburn Ave.; LOS ANGELES, 1505 South Main St.; SAN FRANCISCO, 423-433 Golden Gate Avenue.

Agencies: Pittsburg Rubber Co., 913-915 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg; Gugler Electric Mfg. Co., Minneapolis; Geo. W. Perry & Co., St. Louis; Mercantile Lumber & Supply Co., Kansas City; F. P. Keenan Co., Portland (Ore.); Salt Lake Hardware Co., Salt Lake City; Compania Mexicana De Vehiculos Electricos, City of Mexico.

From a photograph of Herbert Lyttle one of America's Premier Drivers, showing condition of Hartford Midgley Tread Tire run by him over 6,500 miles.

EUREKA CLIP

Holds firmly together letters, checks or papers of any kind without mutilation. Indestructible, being nickel-plated, will not tarnish. Sold in boxes of 100. 25c.

Ask your dealer or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Send for free sample envelope.

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131 Farrand Street, Bloomfield, N.J.

All Good Writers

All Spencerian Pens are good writers. Stub, circular pointed, engrossing, drawing, or any other of the dozens of styles of Spencerian Pens—there's no blot and splatter to spoil your work. All easy, velvety writers.

SPENCERIAN
STEEL PENS

have smooth and carefully ground points. Perfect temper, great elasticity. Send 6 cents in stamps for sample card of 12, all different.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO.,
349 Broadway,
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The
ELGIN
Era

The watch by which the hour-to-hour progress of this remarkable age is timed.

Used by men of action—women of initiative—people who don't stop.

An ELGIN WATCH is the favorite of the punctual—a companion of ideal habits. Grades differ—prices differ, according to jewels and metals.

The G. M. WHEELER GRADE ELGIN is moderate in price, with a fame earned by years of service.

"The Watch that's Made for the Majority."

Adjusted to temperature—with 17 jewels and micrometric regulator.

ELGINS of equal grade and reasonable price for women—desirable new models.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.,
Elgin, Ill.

No other magazine or newspaper gathers and prints so complete a summary of "What the World is Thinking and Doing" as The Literary Digest, and consequently no other has a stronger hold upon its subscribers.

he won its manhood, he won its womanhood; he won and had and held their affection, their esteem, their confidence, and their earnest cooperation. He reached it, not by rhetoric, not by fine phrases, for he was not schooled in these, but by earnestness and enthusiasm and faith. He was a very flame of human sympathy, and he started a conflagration of personal reformation which swept the nation and was kindled abroad in those lands from which he had come in his youth. Wives and children and their redeemed husbands and fathers called him blessed, with reason. He has passed from life, now, full of years and honor, and they still call him blessed. The fragrance of their tribute rises with him. His influence remains with them on the earth. The work of such a man is enduring; it does not die, except to bring forth new life. Temperance sentiment was mightily advanced by Francis Murphy. It has been manifested in many ways since he trumpeted his call, "Come on, men." It will be manifested in many other ways. But at the foundation of all is the sense of personal responsibility of each for himself and each for his brother which Murphy quickened into new life.

Count Pecci, the General of the Vatican Army.—The Pontifical Army which numbers less than 300 men, has the most gorgeous uniforms in Europe. But discontent is caused by the small pay of the men, and the severity of the military commander takes active form by periodically informing the world that there will be "great changes in the army of the Pope." Recent trouble was due principally to General Pecci's taking his duties too seriously, writes a correspondent of the New York *Times*. Count Pecci is the favorite nephew of Leo XIII. and is known in private as "the best fellow in the world." The writer goes on to say:

Count Pecci is a typical figure of Roman society. Good-looking, rather short in stature, gay, witty, not blest with a superabundance of this world's goods, he wends his way through life, making people happier for the mere sight of him. He is married to a Cuban from Havana, and owns considerable property there.

He tells with gusto of the time when he went to Havana. Leo XIII. was then alive, and he was everywhere much féted, as he modestly says, "because I was the nephew of my uncle." Addresses were sent to him by the score, one of which was submitted to his approval, and began thus: "To Lieut. Major Pecci, title won on the field of battle."

"But," he cried, "what are you saying! I never heard a cannon boom or a shot fired in my life!"

"Well," was the answer, "we will say won on the field of honor."

"Worse and worse," he shouted; "I shall be the laughing-stock of Rome!" and, of course, he had his own way. Which little story goes to prove that his military honors sit lightly upon him, even if he does enforce an iron discipline among his men.

One wonders how much military spirit there is among the men, and also why they are there at all, as the pay is small.

It is told that the late commandant of this corps, General Costarosa, on one very solemn occasion ordered a review, in all the gorgeousness of full uniform, on what proved to be a boiling summer day. The men and officers gathered, but no general arrived. At last, after an hour's waiting, unable to endure the fatigue any longer, a messenger was sent to learn the cause of his non-appearance, and found him tranquilly at home smoking, he having entirely forgotten his own orders.

He at once hurried into his uniform and passed the men, furious with waiting and the heat, in review, and complimented them, adding insult to injury, so that all could hear, "Bravo, bravo, they seem like real soldiers!" It is reported that Pecci wishes to keep them "like real soldiers."

ALL-EXPENSE VACATION TOURS

Exclusively First Class. Pacific Coast Tours and Yellowstone Park Tours, passing through Colorado and Utah, going and returning via different routes. Each party limited. Leave Chicago August 3rd and 24th under auspices of the Tourist Department Chicago, Union Pacific & North Western Line, which is a guarantee of the best of everything. For itineraries and full particulars write to S. A. Hutchison, Manager, 212 Clark Street, Chicago.

Delicacies from the Sea

Wherever you live—whenever you please—you can have the tender, white meat of the salt water crab rightly picked and cooked, nicely seasoned and spiced, mightily good and fresh, all ready to heat and put into the glossy shells.

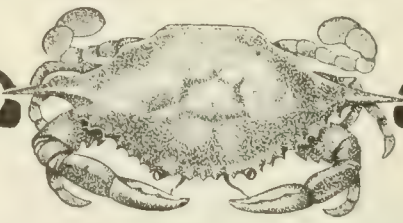
McMENAMIN'S
Crab Meat

can be prepared in many ways. Write for free Crab Book containing recipes. This is one of them:

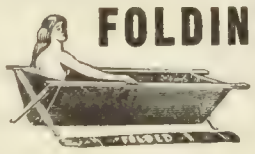
CRAB TOAST.—Put into a chafing dish a teaspoonful of butter; when melted add a can of McMenamin's Deviled Crab meat, a teaspoonful of chopped celery, half a teaspoonful of flour, a gill of cream, salt and cayenne to taste. Stir and simmer until the moisture is about evaporated; then place on thin slices of toast, sprinkle a very little sherry over each portion and serve.

At leading grocers.

McMENAMIN & COMPANY,
35 Bridge St., Hampton, Va.



CALOX
The OXYGEN Tooth Powder
Cleans and whitens the teeth and purifies the mouth
Of all druggists 25 cents Sample and booklet on request
Guaranteed pure under Food and Drug Act
McKESSON & ROBBINS, 91-97 Fulton Street, NEW YORK



FOLDING BATH TUB
Weight 16 lbs. Costs little. Requires little water. Write for special offer.
M. L. IRWIN
103 Chambers St. New York, N. Y.

The Literary Digest provides the timeliness of a daily newspaper with many times its effectiveness and lasting power, combined with an unequaled distribution in buying centers (the large cities) and proven quality of circulation unsurpassed by any general magazine in the field.

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WITHOUT DEPOSIT
If not satisfactory return it and no questions asked. **Daus Tip Top Duplicator** is the result of 25 years' experience, and is used and endorsed by thousands of business houses and individuals. **100 copies** from pen-written and **50 copies** from type-written original. **Clear, Clean, Perfect.** Complete Duplicator, Cap Size (prints 8¾ x 13 in.). Price $7.50 less 33⅓ per cent. discount,
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The Felix P. Daus Duplicator Company
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The Advance Agent of America.—The *Saturday Evening Post* publishes this interesting comment on John Barrett:

When John Barrett, then Minister to Panama, wrote home, not complainingly, but with a sincere desire to let the country know the difficulties which beset his path, that shirts in Panama cost thirteen dollars apiece, the Cabinet took cognizance of the statement and discust it, not because thirteen is an unlucky number, but because a diplomatist is in hard case who has to pay thirteen dollars for each one of those unobtrusive—in some cases—but necessary articles of wearing apparel he uses, especially so as the wages of diplomatists do not contemplate anything better in the shirt line than $1.65, marked down from $2.

It was agreed that Minister Barrett's wail was just, for the man does not live who can get a thirteen-dollar shirt past the auditor of the State Department in an expense bill, no matter what his standing as a diplomatist may be. There was some little discussion of this important topic—important to Barrett, at any rate—and opposition developed from a Cabinet member or two who took the shirt problem to be one of the penalties of the job. President Roosevelt was enthusiastically for Barrett.

"If," he said, "shirts that fit Barrett cost thirteen dollars apiece, how much would Taft have to pay if he was there?"

Everybody laughed but Taft, who knew, and the President brought John Barrett home and made him Director of the Bureau of American Republics, after he had allowed him the privilege of riding muleback up to Bogota as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of Colombia.

The writer then concludes with the following summary of Mr. Barrett's career:

Barrett went West when he finished college, went as far as he could, and landed in California. He was a newspaper man out there and a teacher, and in 1894 was appointed, from Oregon, Minister to Siam by President Cleveland. He retired in 1898, went to the Philippines, returned and made speeches, and in 1902 began to be a diplomatist again—officially, of course.

QUIT WHITE BREAD
Could Not Get Strength From It.

A Yorkstate minister, who is interested not only in the spiritual welfare of his congregation, but in their physical well-being, says:

"I can now do an immense amount of work and feel no fatigue, for the reason that I am using Grape-Nuts food and have quit coffee entirely and am using Postum Food Coffee in its place.

"Myself and family are all greatly improved in health. We have largely abandoned the use of white bread. Upwards of twenty-five persons have changed their diet, on my recommendation. It is gladly given, because I know, from personal experience, whereof I speak."

It is a well-known fact that white bread is almost entirely composed of starch and this is difficult of digestion by many people, particularly those who have weak intestinal digestion. The result of the use of much white bread is a lack of brain and nervous power to do mental work and it also creates intestinal troubles, because the excess of starch ferments in the intestines and makes the condition right for the growth of microbes; whereas Grape-Nuts food contains the needed starch, but in a predigested form. That is, it is transformed into grape-sugar in the process of manufacture, and delivered in the packages, ready cooked, and in such shape that it is immediately assimilated without hard work of the digestive organs.

The food also contains the delicate particles of phosphate of potash, which, combined with albumen, is used by Nature to make the gray matter in the cells of the brain and the nerve centres throughout the body, in order to give strength and ability to stand long and continuous work. "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

I want every prospective buyer of an automobile in America to know the record of the "Maxwell"

This sturdiest of cars has so thoroughly proved, by its remarkable endurance performances, that it far and away outclasses any other car offered at anything like its price that no one should buy an automobile without first getting acquainted with what the "Maxwell" has done.

Designed by Mr. J. D. Maxwell—without doubt the best motor car designer in America—and built *right* from start to finish, the "Maxwell" has piled triumph upon triumph year after year.

"The Maxwell"

still holds the world's 3,000-mile non-stop record.

The "Maxwell" swept the entire light-car field in the recent Wilkes-Barre and Bridgeport hill climbs, and, pitted against cars costing three and four times as much, defeated them also.

The "Maxwell" made a perfect score in the recent "Sealed Bonnet" Contest held under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America—both the Touring Car and Tourabout completely fulfilling all the exacting conditions.

If you will address Dept. 30 complete "Maxwell" literature, telling of its record in full, will be sent you, and a letter addressed to me personally will secure immediately a personal letter of introduction to the "Maxwell" dealer nearest you for a "Maxwell" demonstration.

Benj. Briscoe
President Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co.

Members A. M. C. M. A.

80 Chestnut Street, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MAIN PLANT: Tarrytown, N. Y.
FACTORIES: Chicago, Ill., Pawtucket, R. I.

Dealers in all large cities

12-14 *H. P. Tourabout*, $825

16-20 *H. P. Touring Car*, $1,450

Thirty Manufacturers of high-grade cars exprest their confidence in The LITERARY DIGEST in the six months ending July 1, 1907.

18,000 Lines Automobile display advertising have been printed by us during that period—sixty per cent. more automobile advertising than we carried in the corresponding months of 1906. There are several reasons—

One is CIRCULATION — *Another is* SERVICE — *A Third is* LOW RATES

As an entirely free service to the user of space in our Automobile Numbers we send marked copies to 3,000 of the leading automobile agents and garages throughout the United States.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

You Won't Know It's Winter

If you use the **STANDARD BOILERS AND FURNACES.** They have been made twenty-two years. Thousands of them are now used in every cold portion of the United States.

For the purpose of introducing our Furnaces and Boilers where they are not known, we will make a **SPECIAL OFFER** to the **PERSON FIRST ORDERING.**

This Will Save the Buyer $25.00 to $100.00 or more according to size. Write us for prices and state whether Furnace or Boiler Catalogue is wanted. **WRITE FOR THESE TO-DAY.**

GIBLIN & CO., Dept. 19 **Utica, N. Y., U. S. A.**

Oppenheimer Treatment

FOR
ALCOHOLISM
The Leading Scientific Remedy
AVAILABLE
wherever there is a
PRACTICING PHYSICIAN

An interesting booklet just issued to the profession, showing results secured with the OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT for alcoholism in private practice, will be sent to physicians upon request.

MORPHINISM
AND ALL
DRUG ADDICTIONS
successfully treated at the Institute in New York

OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE
159 West 34th Street New York

For printed matter and particulars cut this out and send it to OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE, 159 West 34th Street, New York.

Name.....

E *Address*.....

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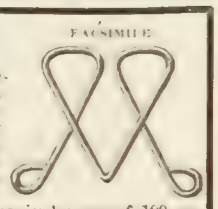

THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15c., postpaid.

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 37 Park Street, N. Y. City

Buy New York City Real Estate

IDEAL INVESTMENT

Enormous increase in population and unprecedented improvements in transit facilities are making values advance with a rapidity that transforms modest investments, properly placed, into splendid competences.

We are not offering suburban lots or plots having a more or less speculative value, but highly improved property in a highly restricted residential section of New York City; an asset that can be immediately realized upon at any time. We convey all property with

TITLE GUARANTEED

Our properties are situated on main lines of rapid transit and are bound to realize the natural enhancement in value which must necessarily result from the program of immense transit improvements now building. Improvements include Macadamized streets, Cement sidewalks, Water, Gas, Electricity, and 100 ft. wide Boulevards with shade trees and shrubbery. For maps, terms, etc., address Realty Dept. 3,

Underwriters Realty & Title Co.
1 Madison Avenue New York City

for he never ceased to be one personally, as is evidenced by the fact that his 1902 appointment came from President Roosevelt, who sent him as Minister to Argentina. After that came Panama and Colombia, and now Washington has him.

Altho he has been in the diplomatic game for a good many years and has had important posts, there is a disposition at the State Department to regard him as an advertiser, which is what he is in a great measure. He is the Advance Agent of America. It is quite likely he has known as much about the requirements of the Orient and of Central and South America as any man in the diplomatic service. It is also true that when he is advertising he incidentally throws in a few words about John Barrett, and that he is a ready adviser on all topics that pertain to statecraft. Still, when it is considered that advertising is quite as necessary as diplomacy at times, and more so at others, it will be seen that Barrett has his value. At any rate, he is constantly progressing from one important post to another, and there isn't so much sentiment about these things as some people imagine.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Getting to Work Early.—A recent graduate from Harvard was given a confidential clerkship in the office of the president of a huge railway system.

The young aspirant was not told at what hour he should report; so the first morning he appeared in the office of his chief at nine o'clock. He found the president hard at work. Nothing was said of the clerk's tardiness.

On the second attempt the clerk presented himself at eight-thirty, only to find that the president was there ahead of him, working hard.

The third day the young man went at eight o'clock with the same result.

That night as he went home the clerk took counsel with himself, and determined to be ahead of the boss the next morning. Accordingly he arrived at the office at seven-thirty the fourth day; but there was the chief working away as if he had not left the office at all.

As the clerk entered, the president looked at him with a quizzical air. "Young man," said he, "what use do you make of your forenoons?"—*Sunday Magazine.*

Literally the Truth.—Two or three generations ago Dr. Samuel Reed was one of the prominent physicians of Boston. His large practise included many patients outside of the city limits, and these he visited in his buggy.

One day he bought a new horse, with which he was much pleased until he discovered that the animal had an insurmountable objection to bridges of all kinds and could not be made to cross one.

As, at this period, it was necessary to cross some bridges in order to reach any one of the surrounding towns, the doctor decided to sell the horse. He did not think it necessary to mention the animal's peculiarity, but was much too honest to misrepresent him, and, after some thought, produced the following advertisement which he inserted in a local paper:

FOR SALE.—A bay horse, warranted sound and kind. The only reason for selling is because the owner is obliged to leave Boston.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

A Doubtful Welcome Awaiting.—WIFE (on her return home)—"Have you noticed that my husband missed me very much while I was away, Liese?"

MAID—"Well, I didn't notice it so much at first, but yesterday he seemed to be in despair."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Defined.—"You have a model husband," said the lady who was congratulating the bride.

The next day the bride bethought her to look up the word "model" in the dictionary, and this is what she found: MODEL: A small imitation of the real thing.—*Philistine.*

Advice They Heed.—"Yes; I'm going abroad at once. I gotta go."

"Oh, you mustn't let the doctors scare you."

"I got this from a lawyer."—*Washington Herald.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

7% GOLD BONDS

Principal and Interest Guaranteed

The 10 year, Gold Coupon Bonds of the Underwriters Realty & Title Co. are secured by selected

N. Y. CITY REAL ESTATE

They bear 7% interest payable quarterly by coupon at the *Second National Bank, New York.*
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Meeting Temptations Half-Way.—Little Tommy had been forbidden to swim in the river, owing to the danger. One day he came home with unmistakable signs of having been in the water. His mother scolded him severely.

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Tommy paused, and then said:

"Well, mother, I took my bathing suit with me, thinking I might be tempted."—*Punch.*

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Peary's Career.—Out of twenty-six years in the Navy, Peary has had fifteen of absence on leave. His naval service may be represented by a series of blanks, and the rest of his career by dashes.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

She Knew No Reason.—He (sighing)—"What have I got to live for?" She—"I don't know—is somebody making you?"—*Chicago News.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

July 5.—The American proposal for the inviolability of private property at sea is discust by the committee on Geneva Convention at The Hague; Great Britain, Germany, and Russia oppose the plan.

July 6.—The French battle-ship *Herbe* is sunk in her dock at Toulon to prevent an explosion from a fire near her powder-magazine.

French courts render a number of decisions restoring to heirs of Catholics money bequeathed to the Church for masses for the repose of the souls of the dead.

July 7.—An appeal is made to the President by the leader of the Chinese reform movement, for the modification of the law excluding Chinese from this country.

July 8.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra leave London on their way to visit Ireland.

The Evicted Tenants' Bill is passed to a second reading in the House of Commons by a vote of 315 to 98.

July 9.—French officials find the American tariff proposals unsatisfactory, believing that the United States asks far greater concessions than those she offers.

July 10.—Count Tornielli introduces a proposal at The Hague regarding bombardments of unfortified towns, which embodies the views of all the countries interested in the question.

Domestic.

July 5.—John D. Rockefeller arrives in Chicago to give Standard-Oil testimony before the United States Court.

Miss May Sutton, an American girl, wins the women's lawn tennis championship of England.

July 6.—The National Association of Deaf Mutes, in convention at Norfolk Va., adjourns to meet again in 1910 in Colorado Springs.

Proposals are made by naval officials in Washington that the United States acquire land for a great naval station at Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

July 7.—Telegraph operators in Chicago vote not to strike for another week, pending negotiations by Commissioner Neill.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, acting on the report of a commission of engineers, abandons steel ties.

July 8.—Eugene E. Schmitz, convicted of extortion, is sentenced to five years in the penitentiary amid the most riotous court scene ever witnessed in an American court-room.

July 9.—The Interstate Commerce Commission's report on the financial operations of E. H. Harriman is laid before the President.

July 10.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad is indicted at Chicago on sixty-five counts of the charge of rebating.

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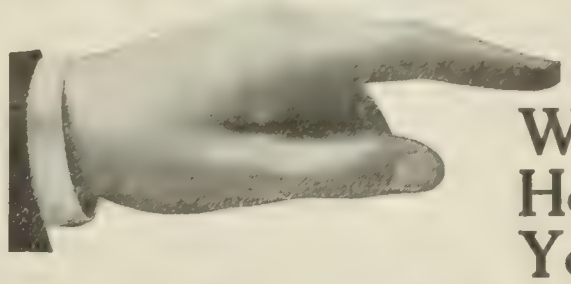

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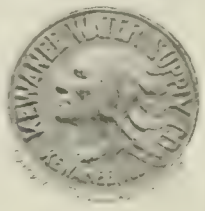

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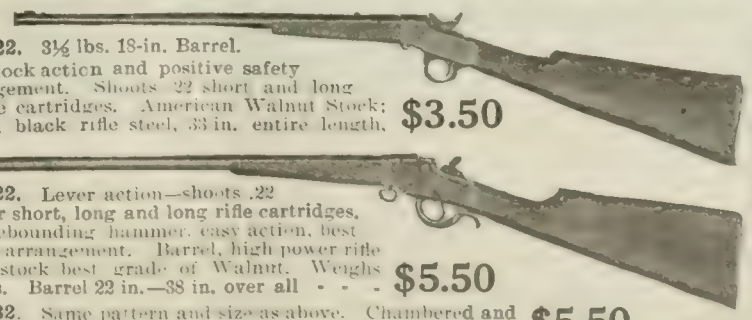

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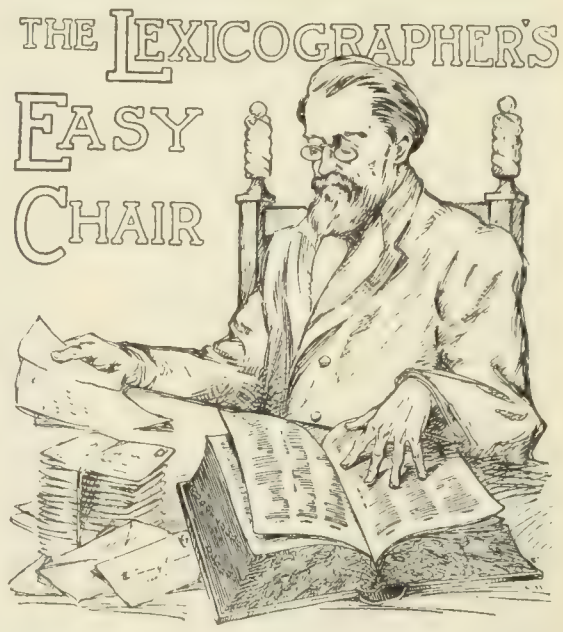

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"E. S.," Washington, D.C.—"Are the following correct: (1) *Quite* for 'very'; (2) *guarantee* for 'guaranty'; (3) 'one needs no more here than one sees around.'"

(1) *Quite* strictly means "completely," "wholly"; as, "His task is *quite* done." Its loose use, as meaning "very," "considerably," has been severely criticized, tho it has the authority of many great literary names, as Macaulay, Goldsmith, Gibbon, Gay, Gray, and Cowper; as, "They are *quite* loving", "*quite* a severe article." In many phrases it is impossible to tell whether *quite* means *completely*, *wholly*, or *very*. Besides these meanings, quite may mean *actually*, *positively*, *really*, or *truly*. Any one of these words can be used instead of it in such phrases as "She's quite pretty"; "She was quite ill." Ruskin wrote: "The quite Anglican character of Richard" and undoubtedly referred to his "truly Anglican character." (2) The word *guarantee* is not always used for *guaranty*. The fact is, "guarantee," derived from the French *garanté*, is the spelling used when the meaning is "to become bound to answer for or secure the payment of," or "to secure against loss or damages"; and the spelling "guaranty," from the Old French *garantie*, is used to denote "a collateral undertaking by one person to be answerable for the performance of some act by another" (this refers to the undertaking). There are also the words "guarantee" and "guarantor," the first meaning "one to whom a guaranty is given"; the second, "one who makes a guaranty." (3) "*One* needs no more here than *one* sees around *one*" is preferable to "*One* needs no more here than *he* sees around *him*." This point is treated on page 2371, col. 3, of the STANDARD DICTIONARY as follows: "*One* used indefinitely for 'a person,' 'any person,' often requires to be followed by a possessive, or a new nominative referring to the first *one*. As the employment of *his*, *he*, etc., in such cases breaks the continuity, and may violate the rules of agreement in gender, the tendency of late has been to use *one's* and *one* to the end of the statement. Thus, 'when *one* has learned *one's* lesson, *one* should take *one's* exercise.' . . . In extended statements it is always advisable to change the mode of expression."

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VOL. XXXV., NO. 4 NEW YORK, JULY 27, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 901

TOPICS OF THE DAY

DEFECTS OF OUR NAVY

THE recent terrible accident on the *Georgia*, in which ten or more lives of American naval officers and seamen were lost, coming almost in conjunction with the publication of charges of serious defects in our naval construction which the new service journal, *The Navy*, has been making, brings our seafighting equipment strongly into the light. The accident on the *Georgia*, for which no one apparently is blamed, seems to belong to that class of almost unexplainable disasters, a number of which have happened in our Navy during recent years. Promise is made of thorough investigation with the probability of precautions being taken to prevent the recurrence of such an accident. The charges made by *The Navy* (Washington, D. C.), on the other hand, challenge the skill of the Naval Board of Construction, and lay the entire Navy open to criticism at home and, some papers suggest, to ridicule abroad. As an example of the accusations which this paper presents we read, for instance, that "our boasted Atlantic battle-fleet has neither coal, ammunition, fire-control appliances, nor, in fact, much of any of the many things that are indispensable to the efficiency of a fleet in a battle," and "is no more fit to make an early appearance in battle trim on the waters of the Pacific than was the ill-fated fleet commanded by Rojestvensky." Authoritativeness is lent these statements by the rumor that the new publication is "the organ of some of the higher officers of the Navy," who know whereof they speak. The criticism which has called forth most comment was to the effect that the ports of the turrets of the *Kearsarge* and the *Kentucky*, in particular, were so large that even small shot could penetrate the turrets and disable the guns. So manifest are these defects, says *The Navy*, that the officers who took these ships abroad sought to conceal them by building wooden shields painted to resemble steel. It is also charged that the protecting armor belts of some of the ships are misplaced and that when the vessels are fully equipped the water-line mark is far out of sight under water. Admiral Evans realized these defects last winter, says *The Navy*, when he ordered the officers of each ship in the Atlantic fleet to see what "fittings or portions of the structure in the way of torpedo-tubes, boat-cranes, bridges, stanchions, or other impedimenta they could get rid of, in order that the water-line belt might come up out of the water where it belonged." These and other criticisms drew out an official reply from Rear-Admiral Brownson, who admits, however, the truth of most of the charges. There were defects in the *Kearsarge* and *Kentucky*, he said, but "the wonder is that there were so few defects considering that they were the first heavy battle-ships built in this country." Compared with the ships of other countries, he said, "the *Oregon* class was distinctly superior," and he added: "It is true that their armor was badly placed, but that arose from the addition to the ship of a great amount of material, stores, and machinery not included in the original design."

Of all these charges and admissions the New York *Evening Post* says this, which represents pretty well a large part of the newspaper comment:

"To our mind, and we think to most taxpayers, this official explanation is the very reverse of satisfying. Its tone is, moreover, unfortunate in the officer who put it out, save for its frankness. Its admissions render it probable that the rest of *The Navy's* charges are well-founded, and it will be remembered that that magazine asserts that not one of our battle-ships floated as she should at Jamestown. Each one of them failed to show her armor belt at the proper place when loaded for sea. Now, the United States has paid enormous prices for its battle-ships, and maintains a large number of designers, graduates of Annapolis, who are supposed to know their business, and it would seem to the lay mind as if this called for the ability to calculate what weights will be placed on a battle-ship when she is ready for sea. Nor will the American public, we think, be led off the scent by any red-herring attempt to make it overlook the defects of our vessels by contrasting them with the mistakes made elsewhere. The public has been far too frequently informed that ours is the 'finest fleet of its size in the world,' for this to be successful. The errors of others offer no excuse. Indeed, *The Navy's* revelations, its repeated assertion that the same defects of the *Oregon* class are reappearing in the designs of our new 20,000-ton sea-monsters, ought to lead to a Congressional inquiry, particularly in view of Rear-Admiral Brownson's admissions. Meanwhile, if Japan really has any desire to contest with us for the supremacy of the Pacific, her intelligence officers must be filing away the issues of *The Navy* and Rear-Admiral Brownson's remarks with unmitigated glee."

The Washington *Herald* is disposed to discount the allegations of the critics, seeing in their charges an ulterior motive which may have led them to exaggerate. We read:

"They are easily recognized as having for their purpose the lessening of the influence and usefulness of those bureaus of the Navy Department which have to do with the design, construction, and equipment of our ships of war. The exposure seems to be part of a scheme to enlarge the importance and increase the functions of the naval general board, probably to the extent of fastening upon the service a so-called naval general staff, which shall have to do with strategy and construction, personnel, and administration, and which shall be, in all respects, the 'whole thing,' leaving the bureau chiefs and their assistants as nonentities under a flaccid figurehead of a Secretary of the Navy.

"The Navy can not escape the injury which such confessions of naval officers as those published by *The Navy* are bound to produce in Congress. They create animosity within the service itself and discourage that professional cooperation of experts which

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is essential to naval development. Naval legislation last year was rendered impossible by this same sort of tactics, and if the Navy, in its quest for personnel relief and increase of ships, survives this kind of warfare, it will be amazing."

This may be true, admits the New Orleans *Times-Democrat;* still, "whatever the reason" for the disclosures, "there is no good reason why the public should not be made acquainted with the character of the ships of the country, for concealment accomplishes no good purpose." This paper concedes, however, that even criticisms in good faith may be unjust and misleading. Thus we read:

REAR-ADMIRAL BROWNSON, U.S.N.

He admits the presence of certain defects of construction in our battle-ships, but says that if we could get behind the scenes in the foreign navies we should probably find still worse conditions.

"There has always been and there always will be divergent views in respect of the construction of war-ships, both in connection with their offensive and defensive qualities. . . . . The disposition of armor-belts, the emplacement of guns and the like, while meeting the views of certain experts, excite the attacks of others, and this must always be so. The placing of turrets on the axial line in the American monsters of the *Delaware* class, while the *Dreadnought* has two of her turrets winged out, does not necessarily mean that either of these classes of ships is valueless, or even weak in construction. The Americans chose to secure greater broadside fire, while the English sought to avoid the necessity of firing from one turret above the other. . . . . .

"The public need not pay any too much attention to the disagreement of expert constructors of battle-ships, for scarcely two of them in any country are of the same opinion concerning all the details of construction."

TEXAS AS A "TRUST-BUSTER"

THE present session of the Texas legislature has kept the press busy chronicling its spectacular enactments, but none of its earlier laws received quite the attention that is now being given its panacea for the trust evils. The press merely opened their eyes and smiled a little when the Lone-Star legislators set the legal length of hotel bed-sheets at nine feet. They smiled a little more when a law was enacted so drastic in its provisions that almost immediately fourteen leading life-insurance companies withdrew from the State. But now that the bill goes into effect which declares the selling of trust-made goods a felony to be punished by from two to ten years in prison, the papers of the country make no attempt to conceal their wonder and amusement. The New York *Tribune* remarked, upon the enactment of one of these extraordinary bills, that "if Texas isn't perfect by noon to-day it will be because she is bounded by the United States on the north, east, and west; internally, every germ of corruption has been slaughtered, leaving open only the possibility of contamination from without." And *The Times*, of the same city, a little more seriously, suggests that "Texas is doing the country inestimable service by blazing the way in popular fields of economic experiment, and offering itself as a subject—of vivisection, shall we say?" Of this new antitrust law in particular it adds that "if Texas can stand it, perhaps it may be worth while to adopt it elsewhere," but, in agreement with its more frivolous contemporaries it has little hope that this law will prove the trust-buster it was intended by its framers to be.

The Chicago *News*, a paper which treats the matter with more than the average seriousness, thus describes the law and discusses its provisions:

"It provides that any person who, as merchant or agent, sells goods made by a trust or combine shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for at least two and possibly ten years.

"Such a plan for eliminating trust-made goods from commerce by proceeding against the patrons of an industrial combine has a sort of parallel in the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act for the punishment of patrons of a railroad corporation who are found guilty of accepting rebates on the regular charges for freight shipments. Prosecutions under that provision of the Interstate Commerce Act have practically killed the rebate evil. It is to be expected that the new Texas law, if the courts uphold its extraordinary features, will prove a powerful weapon against trusts. Whether or not it will benefit the people of Texas is another question. From Austin it is reported that many Texas merchants have hastened to close out all the goods made by trusts.

"This novel Texas statute will not find favor with those who believe that combinations are a natural development in the evolution of industry, that they exemplify the principle of cooperative production, and that the economies resulting from cooperation should be made to benefit consumers instead of swelling disproportionately the fortunes of the promoters of combines. But those who adhere to the principle that the status of unqualified competition must be preserved will find the new Texas legislation in accord with that time-honored belief."

A more scoffing view is this, presented by the New York *Commercial:*

"This is rather the most hysterical of all the hysterical anti-trust legislation yet enacted. It must result in an increased cost of living in Texas, for the independent concerns will not fail to take advantage of the monopoly that this law will give them. It will keep the merchants of the Lone-Star State awake at night, fearing that they have made a mistake in the pedigree of some article that they are offering for sale. It will provide a harvest for the lawyers, for it will open up a thousand questions of law and of fact bearing on the dispute as to whether goods were or were not made by a 'trust' and if the Southern Cotton Association does not dissolve, the sale of cotton in Texas would be illegal."

The Boston *Herald*, enlarging upon the first suggestions of this paper, asks: "If the new law of Texas making it a felony to sell goods manufactured by a trust or combination shall be upheld and enforced, will not that State have opened a wide field to new monopolies?" and it continues, in explanation:

"If the Texas rival to the Standard Oil Company is to have no competition, what is to prevent it from charging monopoly prices? And so of the hundreds of other articles now made by trusts or combinations; their relatively feeble competitors will have a clear field in Texas, and can charge all the trade will bear without fear of prosecution, if they do not combine."

The Philadelphia *Press*, which agrees that "this is the extreme of trust-busting, and a childish and foolish extreme," urges the States Attorney-General to persevere in his exprest intention to enforce the law at once. "The sooner a wind-inflated measure like this receives a judicial puncture the better," it reasons. We read further:

"It may be doubted whether under the law any tickets can be sold with safety over any of the Harriman lines of railway in Texas, as they surely are a 'combine.' It is certain that none of the Texas railroads may hereafter purchase any rails or other supplies manufactured by a trust without running against this law. The statute does not make it criminal for the Texans to sell their own products—cotton, cotton-seed, and sugar—to trusts, but all Texans who deal in any article on which a trust has imposed its unrighteous hands are felons under this law."

Other papers point out still further deprivations which will

result from the enforcing of the law. In the Chicago *Journal*, for instance, we find this list:

"At first glance it appears likely that Texans, for a time at least, will suffer from a lack of most articles that are necessary to existence. Where, for example, will they get kerosene? Texas has a number of wells producing crude oil, but has no means of refining it. And where will its sugar come from? The trust controls the Louisiana production and the beet-sugar factories of the West. How will it get shoes to wear, seeing that the Leather Trust owns all means of producing them? Who will make the barbed wire to fence its fields? Where will it procure its watches? Will Texans kill all the animals they need for beef? Will the State abandon modern harvester machinery, go back to the use of the single plow, and do its harvesting by hand? Who will make its plug tobacco and cigarets?"

So wide-spread, in fact, is this criticism of the law that it is not surprizing to read in a press dispatch from Galveston that the feeling among merchants there is equally antagonistic. We quote from the news columns of the New York *Times:*

"Meetings are being held all over the State by commercial and business interests to memorialize the Governor to call a special session of the legislature to repeal or modify a new law directed at the trusts, but which throttles trade. . . . As a majority of the commodities of every-day use are known to be made or controlled by trusts, the law, if enforced, would restrain the sale of the necessities of life.

"While the framers of the law intended directly to affect the agents and actual representatives of the trusts by its terms, it includes every merchant who sells trust-made goods, whether he knows them to be such or not. Some merchants have appealed to the Attorney-General's office for a list of trusts, that they may discontinue handling these goods."

THE PROBLEM OF CHILD-IDLENESS

THE unanimity of public opinion as to the folly of wearing away the lives of children by long hours of toil in mines and factories, thinks Mr. Thomas Speed Mosby, practically assures the speedy solution of the child labor problem. But "looming ominously beyond it" he sees "the portentous problem of child idleness." As pardon attorney for the State of Missouri, Mr. Mosby has given much attention to the statistics of American prisons. Writing in *The North American Review* he examines the problem of child idleness in the light of these statistics. His investigations emphasize the fact that "the American criminal is not the product of the trades, of the workshop, or the factory." This he finds true in regard to both sexes. Owing to the mass of statistical information that has been gathered on the subject of child labor, we know exactly the number of children employed in the factories of every State, their hours, and their wages; but "as to the number of children reared in idleness, we have, unfortunately, no other or better guides than the records of the reformatories and penitentiaries afford us." To quote further:

"These records indicate that the age of greatest criminality is somewhere between the ages of twenty and twenty-five, and that from 60 to 70 per cent. of felons are entirely unskilled in any trade or profession. The United States Census of 1890 showed that, of 52,894 convicts, 31,426 were ignorant of any kind of trade. French statistics covering a period of over fifty years reveal the following number of indictments per 100,000 of each of the classes named: Agriculture, 8; liberal professions and proprietors, 9; factory laborers, 14; commerce, 18; domestic service, 29; without regular trade or occupation, 405.

"In the reformatories, where the prisoner by reason of his youth has had less time in which to acquire a trade, the percentage of the unskilled is necessarily much greater than in the penitentiaries. The writer had occasion to discuss this subject with the superintendent of an institution of this kind, which has upon its records the names of 3,154 boys whom it has received during a period of several years. The ages of the boys, at the periods of reception and discharge, ranged between ten and twenty-one years, thus covering the entire period between childhood and manhood.

"'How many of these boys had ever been apprenticed before reaching your institution?' the superintendent was asked.

"'None,' was the reply.

"'How many had knowledge of a trade?'

"To the last question the very prompt and positive answer was this: Absolutely none; if they had, they would never have come here.'

"In the reformatory to which reference is here made every boy is taught a trade, and it is very seldom that one of them is again heard of as a violator of the laws.

"In the largest penitentiary in the United States, where more than two thousand convicts are constantly confined, about 65 per cent. are without knowledge of any occupation when received. In some penitentiaries, the percentage is even greater. In this prison the factory system prevails, all are taught some trade, and only about 14 per cent. ever return to crime."

MR. THOMAS SPEED MOSBY,
Who compares the dangers of child labor and child idleness.

The writer continues:

"As has been shown, the age of greatest criminality follows immediately upon the age of legal maturity, and the class of greatest criminality is the non-working class. Bring a child to maturity without knowledge of useful work, and you place him in a class which statistics show is the most likely to commit crime, and at the age when most crimes are committed—thus assuring a kind of double probability of moral delinquency and industrial failure. Contrast such a case with that of the boy who has learned to make an honest living. Whether he be shoe-cutter, machinist, electrician, brass-molder, or what not, in all human probability he will continue to ply his trade. He will feel some sense of responsibility to his work. His mind will be occupied by the duties of his calling, and he will pass by the idle and the dissipated at a time when, as experience has shown, the human mind is most susceptible to the influences that make for crime. Nor is this a mere supposition. It is a fact verified by the prison records.

"If the habits formed in youth may be regarded as in any sense an index or forecast of the character of the adult, then, in the light of the criminal statistics, the problem of child idleness may justly lay claim to some measure of the dignity and importance so freely accorded to the much-mooted problem of child labor; and before making it impossible for the youth to acquire practical (as well as theoretical) knowledge of gainful pursuits, we should reckon the latent dangers that lurk within the possibilities of a generation brought up without effective knowledge of useful work."

Mr. Mosby's article meets with especial attention and approval in the South. Thus the New Orleans *Picayune*, after discussing his figures at considerable length, remarks that "intellectual education can not take the place of useful labor," and adds: "Our country is rapidly accumulating a large population of tramps, loafers, and criminal idlers. Few of these are destitute of schooling, but many are ignorant of the sort of knowledge that will enable them to earn an honest living." And the Dallas *News* asserts that there are to-day thousands of thoughtful Americans who "see no hope for the present and future generations in anything short of a sharp turn to industrial education, and even to trade-schools, as one of the chief offices and tasks of city and State."

A BOON FOR RETURNING TRAVELERS

WHILE Mr. George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of the Treasury, is not seriously accused of baiting his hook for the Presidency in 1908, still it is hinted by some of the press that if he were fishing for the honor his new orders for the inspection of the baggage of travelers returning from abroad would prove an excellent beginning. The red tape incidental to this inspection by customs officials at American ports has been seriously objected to by all who have endured it. Much of this trouble will be obviated, it is hoped, about the middle of next month, when the new orders take effect. Secretary Cortelyou, remarks the New York *Mail*, "is fonder of the short-cut than he is of red tape," hence his attempt to make less disagreeable this baggage inspection. The present custom is to make the passengers declare under oath, during the last hours of their homeward trip, what dutiable articles they have with them, and then, after arrival in port, to require them to submit their baggage to a thorough examination so that the inspectors can determine how much of their declarations was perjured. This has resulted in many a wordy conflict between passengers and officials and has made unpleasant the homecoming of many a citizen. The prospect of betterment of these conditions is what now exalts the name of George B. Cortelyou. Says the New York *Tribune:*

"Consider the hundreds of thousands of free-born Americans who have been herded together just before landing, regardless of their previous condition of lassitude, and forced to miss the best part of the view of New York Harbor while making out a declaration in the presence of a customs official. Consider the miles of lace, acres of pictures, quarries of statues and precious stones, and shiploads of other souvenirs, which, in the hurry and worry of disembarking, are forgotten by demure maidens, nervous old ladies, and absent-minded millionaires. Consider the treasures annexed by a cruel government because of this forgetfulness. Consider the countless heinous crimes of perjury committed by passengers who, simply to be rid of the dismal nuisance of declaring imported items, omit a few trinkets from their lists. Then look at the new system, which allows passengers to spend their whole return trip in filling out declaration blanks and does away with the horrid oath, and wonder how anybody could doubt who the most popular American citizen is—or soon will be."

A little more fully the New York *Journal of Commerce* describes the new procedure:

"Declarations will be distributed to the passengers during the early part of the voyage to this country and made out by them at their leisure. The declaration will be simple and straightforward, containing nothing complicated or mysterious, and its instructions will tell the passenger to put down the different articles acquired by him while abroad, together with their cost or value. Some time before the last day of the voyage these declarations will be collected by some officer of the ship, who will be held responsible, both by the steamship company and the department, for the work of seeing that such a written statement is received from each passenger. When the customs officers board the ship in the harbor a deputy collector will get from the steamship officer all of the declarations so made out and deliver them to the chief representative of the surveyor on the dock. When the declaration is handed to the steamship officer a coupon will be handed to the passenger which will be his receipt and which will contain the same official number as the declaration itself.

"After the baggage is landed and properly placed on the dock, ready for customs inspection, the passenger will present this coupon to the proper representative of the surveyor, secure the services of an inspector, who will examine his baggage and verify the declaration previously made by him on board ship. No oath of any kind or character will be required. The steamship companies, it is said, will cooperate heartily with the department in carrying out the new system."

With one voice the press hail this innovation as a probable relief from past vexations. To find any fault with it, says the New York *Times*, "one would have to be a protectionist of the sort who consider it criminal to buy abroad anything at all, and would punish all such buying as they can not prevent by inflicting pain and humiliation on the purchasers." And this paper further declares that this is so "obviously the simple and sensible way," that every one will exclaim, "Why in the world was the thing ever done in any other way!" By the removal of the necessity for a sworn declaration "there will be easier consciences next autumn among American tourists returning from abroad," is the prediction of the Boston *Transcript*, which paper suggests, also, a way in which conditions could still further be improved. We read:

"A great deal depends upon the way in which these more liberal regulations are interpreted by the examining officers. Secretary Cortelyou has done much in softening and broadening the rules. He could do more if it were possible to graft a Chesterfieldian tact and courtesy upon the American bruskness of many of his customs subordinates."

The Chicago *Evening Post* more hopefully expresses the belief

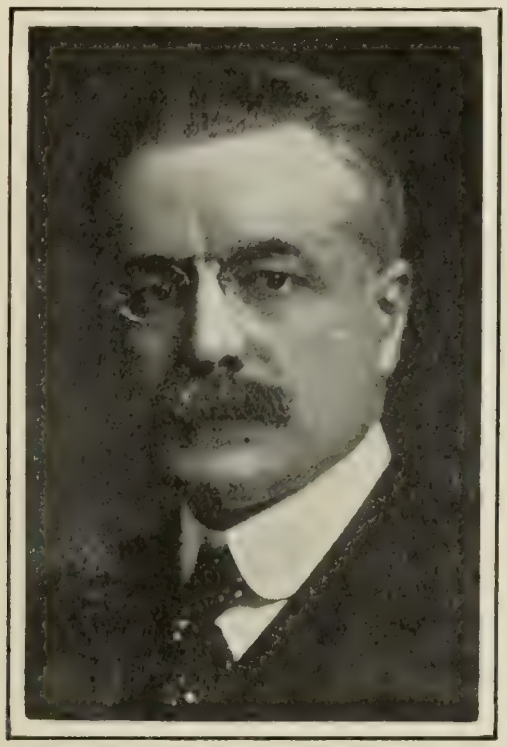
WHERE THE DANGER IS.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

THE REAL SEAT OF WAR.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

UNCOMFORTABLE POSITIONS.

that the new rules will themselves be conducive to politeness. This belief is punctuated by exclamation points, but is doubtless sincere. We read:

"Imagine, who can, a polite custom-house baggage inspection! Imagine water running up hill! A few years ago the one intellectual feat would have been no more difficult to accomplish than the other, but in these days, when all things seem possible to a Presidential administration, the humble and long-suffering tourists will take heart and hope that the proclaimed 'reforms' of Secretary Cortelyou, of the Treasury Department, are more than a beautiful shimmering mirage hovering above the port of their homecoming. . .



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SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY CORTELYOU,

Whose new orders for customs baggage inspection will make more pleasant the homecoming of the American traveler.

"When the 'land of the free' is reached the average citizen will be treated with all the politeness of a Japanese admiral who wishes to learn all about our battle-ships. The baggage will be examined, of course, but somehow, thanks to the necromancy of Mr. Cortelyou, in a 'painless-extraction' way, whereby we will not even wince when our most carefully hidden treasures are laid upon the deck for all the ship to smile at.

"Assuredly this is a great reform which Mr. Cortelyou has inaugurated. But let none imagine that a saturnalia of smuggling will follow. The Steel Corporation, the Standard Oil, and our other infant industries must and shall be preserved; paper fans bought in the Rue Royale and pig-skin purses purchased in the Strand will be confiscated as of yore, but, in the words of the song: 'He said it so politely, politely, politely, he said it so politely, it was music in the ears.'"

PROHIBITION IN GEORGIA

THE temperance crusade in the South, the success of which has been chronicled from time to time in THE LITERARY DIGEST, has now received such encouraging support in Georgia that the press all over the country are opening their eyes to its remarkable progress. What is characterized by one paper as "a wave of prohibition sentiment" swept over the State, and in short order a bill enacting prohibition passed both Houses of the legislature, was signed by the Governor, and became law. One of the most picturesque features of the campaign, and one which receives its share of editorial prominence, is the financial loss which prohibition will bring to Gov. Hoke Smith. As one of the owners of the Piedmont Hotel, the largest in Atlanta, it is said that he will lose fully $60,000 by the closing of the bar, but from the first he avowed himself in favor of the new bill and signed it promptly when it was passed. As in the case of all such prohibition movements the press split sharply on the question at issue. The Savannah *News*, proclaiming its desire for "temperance," attacked thus the bill which aimed at prohibition:

"It is easy to demonstrate that from the standpoint of temperance the State would be much better off with an antijug law than it would with a prohibition law. As pointed out by one of the speakers before the House Committee on Temperance yesterday, if the prohibition bill is passed the State will be flooded with intoxicants from cities outside of the State. There is no way to prevent such a condition of affairs. And it is practically certain that, in the counties in which there is an antiprohibition sentiment, there will be as much, if not more, intoxicants sold than there is at present. The experience of prohibition States proves this to be the case. The financial conditions in the State being against prohibition, and the fact that the prohibition cause will not be benefited by it, may cause the House to take a stand against the wave of prohibition sentiment and legislate in such a manner as will really be helpful to the State and the cause of temperance."

Photograph by Jones Press Bureau, Atlanta, Ga.

GOV. HOKE SMITH, OF GEORGIA,

Who is said to have contributed indirectly some $60,000 to the cause of prohibition in his State.

This proved a vain hope, however, much to the joy of the orthodox prohibitionists, who were not without journalistic support of their own. The Atlanta *Georgian*, which up to this time had been as it stated, "an absolutely unbiased, plain newspaper, . . . not siding with factions or men," came out strongly in support of the prohibition propaganda. In its announcement of this change of policy it declared:

"A great question has arisen. It has come suddenly. It is not a question of men. It is not a question of politics. It may be a question of sentiment. It may be principle. It may be fanaticism. *The Georgian* doesn't care what it is called. It is an effort in the General Assembly to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drink as a beverage in the State of Georgia. The question is so great that it seems to be the duty of *The Georgian* to lay aside any and every rule or policy that interferes with advocating and supporting the measure, and we now and hereby give all the energy, support, and power that in this paper lies to the end that the prohibition legislation now pending in the State shall become a law."

And for its reasons for supporting the cause of prohibition we read:

"First, we believe it is best for the people.

"Second, because we believe that from three to five million dollars a year in Atlanta goes to the saloon that may in part go to the dry-goods store, the builder, and the contractor. One million in this direction would be better than the five the other way.

"Third, we believe it is best because it would do more to regulate the negro who commits his greatest crime because of liquor, and whose most venal appetites are fired by it. This alone is of sufficient importance to try the experiment if all experiences in other States where there is no negro population had been absolute failures.

"*The Georgian* believes that the acts that brought on the Atlanta riot were committed largely because of the aid of liquor. *The Georgian* and the people *know* that the riot was started by men from the saloons on that Saturday night. *The Georgian* believes therefore that, regardless of the degree to which prohibition has been effective in any Northern State where the population is all white, if it half prohibits in Georgia, where there are nearly one and a quarter million negroes, or a negro for every white person, it will be an untold benefit.

"*The Georgian* has no part in the fallacious argument that it will hurt us in the eyes of the world at large, and asks any man to show us how it can hurt us as seriously as did the riot of 1906. That was the work of the saloon.

"*The Georgian* does not enter the prohibition movement from a purely sentimental-religious point of view. It does not tolerate the weeping and praying in the streets in 1885 that we are told about. *The Georgian* will not help anything done for show. If

women and men pray, they should do so to the God who only can answer their prayers, and not on the streets. *The Georgian* is in the fight on a manly, free, and business basis—not to be run by preachers and men, but to run with preachers—good men—and women, and for God, home, and native land—so help us God, and keep us stedfast."

The Northern press, which has watched with interest the conflict in the South generally and now more particularly in Georgia, discusses the situation with considerable enthusiasm. The New York *Tribune* views it thus:

"The reason for the South's reversal of old traditions is obvious. The motives behind the prohibition movement are economical as well as moral. With its large proportion of negro population, emotional, impressionable, and incapable of self-control, the South sees public order and industrial progress both menaced by an unrestricted sale of liquors. Probably half the crimes committed by the negroes and the poorer classes of whites are due to drink; and assaults on women, which are the chief pretext for racial conflict and mob violence, are probably traceable in a very large measure to the vile liquor of the cheap 'doggeries.' A population such as the average Southern State possesses should be protected against its weaknesses. Good order, good feeling between the races, and industrial efficiency will all be increased with the elimination of the liquor-dealer and his baleful influence on the weak, the ignorant, and the potentially criminal."

REPORT ON THE HARRIMAN RAILWAYS

THE long-awaited report of the Interstate Commerce Commission upon its investigation of the Harriman railways is, from the point of view of sensational journalism, disappointing; but it is freighted with reassurance for those who have been prophesying vast disaster as an outcome of the Administration's alleged "hostility" to the railroads. In its exhaustive and detailed story of the operations by which Mr. Harriman has created a practical monopoly of the transportation facilities of more than half the continent, the Commission indulges in no more condemnatory rhetoric than the phrase "indefensible financiering," which it uses in connection with the famous Alton deal. The report, which has nothing to say in regard to the institution of any sort of proceedings against Mr. Harriman or the corporations involved in the inquiry, concludes with the following recommendations: (1) That the function of railroad lines be limited to transportation and that they shall not be permitted to invest in the securities of other companies, except connecting lines. (2) That it shall be deemed contrary to public policy, as well as unlawful for railroads to secure control of parallel and competing lines. (3) That some reasonable regulation shall be imposed upon the issuance of railroad securities, with the understanding, however, that this shall not interfere with the raising of capital for legitimate development and extension. The press agree that there is nothing in these recommendations calculated to provoke a fresh upheaval in the railroad world; and as to Mr. Harriman, "he stands rebuked, but not menaced," says the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, "and certainly not extinguished." This is explained by Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the Commission, in a recent interview, by the statement that Mr. Harriman secured immunity from prosecution in the present case when he appeared before the Commission as a witness. "The immunity statute is very broad, to say nothing of the statute of limitation," says Mr. Knapp. Nevertheless, Mr. Harriman indignantly characterizes this bland report as "a political document, and part of a personal pursuit of me"; and he adds: "It is deemed good politics to attack me; but I can stand it much better than the people of this country can stand that sort of procedure on the part of government tribunals charged with the duty of impartially administering the laws." The meaning of the report, as epitomized by the Philadelphia *North American*, is that "one man has undermined a fixt national policy—the preservation of competition in transportation—but he shall not be permitted to destroy it."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* thinks that the results of this report will appear during the coming session of Congress; but the New York *Times* suggests that the President will be less pleased with the document than was Mr. Harriman. We read:

"Nevertheless, the report of the Commission, which is creditable to its sanity and discretion, must give more satisfaction to Mr. Harriman than to the distinguished hunter of big game whose judgment of antagonists is as poor as Pete's. Speaking seriously, since the subject is serious, it is not in the public interest either that captains of industry should be lightly accused or that such prosecutions should fall so flat. It discredits both the law and its administrators. By all means let no guilty man escape. On the other hand, the harrying of the greatest interests in the country should cease altogether unless better results are realized. . . . .

"Doubtless the mildness of the Commission's report is partially explained by Mr. Harriman's repentance and bringing forth of meet fruits. He has surrendered the control of the Alton to the party of the second part, and he has made other arrangements between the Union Pacific and the San Pedro. This is better than failing in an attempt to send him to the penitentiary, and incidentally punishing the public over his shoulders for his acts."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, however, welcomes the report as "a powerful refutation of the complaint that the Government is engaged in a crusade against legitimate values, and it shows that only such regulation is desired or proposed as will, while doing injustice to none, promote the general welfare." "It will be for the Attorney-General of the United States in consultation with the President," it adds, "to determine what action shall be taken upon the facts adduced."

A Washington dispatch to *The Journal of Commerce* states that "the feeling of the Administration is known to be that the report and investigation have practically won the case for more legislation of the kind the President thought of asking for last winter, and that it has been well worth while from that standpoint alone." And the Philadelphia *Press* remarks:

"Mr. E. H. Harriman to-day is rather a moving example of laws that are needed than of laws that are violated. Illinois under its Constitution might have made his handling of the Chicago & Alton a crime, but it did not, and the ingenious men who added to their private fortunes in trust positions are amenable to no law.

"Congress should meet this lack. It ought to be just as impossible to use the credit of the Union Pacific in a gigantic stock speculation as the credit of a national bank."

Some papers, on the other hand, criticize the report on the ground that it is "a plea for more laws." Thus the New York *Commercial* warns us that "too many and too highly specialized laws might easily make the whole structure of the Federal control and regulation of interstate commerce fall by its own weight."

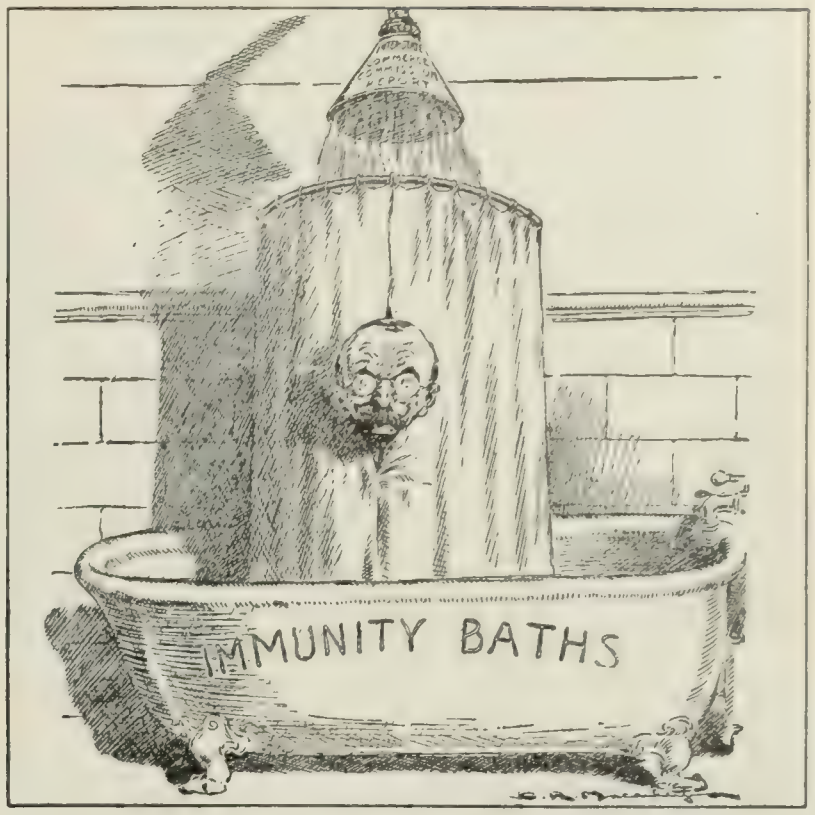
The report leads the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* to a consideration of Mr. Harriman as "a world power." Thus we read:

"As they write themselves across the face of the globe his railroad and steamboat conquests cover a large part of North America, and they stretch themselves off to the hemisphere of Asia. The map which traces the course of his steamboat lines makes the Pacific look not like a Japanese or an American sea, but like a Harriman lake. Says the report of the Commission: 'Mr. Harriman may journey by steamship from New York to New Orleans, thence by rail to San Francisco, thence across the Pacific to China. And, returning by another route to the United States, he may go to Ogden, by any one of three rail lines, and thence to Kansas City or Omaha, without leaving the deck or platform of any carrier which he controls, and without duplicating any part of his journey.' This looks like expansive language, but it does not soar nearly as much as it could, while still sticking to facts, for by Harriman's 'community-of-interest' pacts he can ride across the continent to New York by either one of two rail routes without getting out of cars which obey his orders."

Of his relation to our foreign commerce *The Wall Street Journal* says:

"In the matter of the steamship lines, for instance, competition

THE RECEIVERSHIP IDEA.
Mr. Harriman ("not yet") in the hands of a receiver.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*



IS THIS WHERE HE STANDS?
—Macauley in the New York *World.*

THE GIST OF THE HARRIMAN REPORT.

on the Pacific Coast has been practically eliminated. . . . . .

"What can the Harriman power do in our relation with European states? It can offer such inducements over the Baltimore & Ohio as to amount practically to a tariff modification, so far as direct shippers from Europe to the Middle West are concerned. Mr. Harriman has one advantage over Mr. Roosevelt. He can make his foreign alliances without the consent of the Senate. It will be seen that a practical alliance with a Japanese steamship line has already been made in the Pacific. The openings on the Atlantic Coast present a wide field for enterprise.

"In dealing with a problem like this any investigating commission is in the position of not being able to see the wood for the trees. It is the hardest thing in the world to take a mass of facts such as the Interstate Commerce Commission has collected, and distil from it the potent spirit which inspires the combination investigated. In his reply to the commissioners Mr. Harriman answered the following question, 'And your power would gradually increase as you took one road after another, so that you might spread not only over the Pacific Coast, but spread over the Atlantic Coast?'

"Mr. Harriman—'Yes.'

"When Mr. Harriman made that answer may he not have visioned a practically unified American railroad system, whose new ambition should be how to secure control of the export and import trade of the United States, at least so far as her two great seaboards are concerned? Anybody who will take the trouble to peruse one of the most fascinating documents which Washington has ever published, will draw for himself a conclusion not remotely removed from this."

DISAGREEMENTS AT THE HAGUE—Proceedings at the Hague Conference have so far been marked by but little conclusive action, perhaps for the reason offered by the New York *Tribune*, namely, that "any measure is technically defeated which does not receive a unanimous vote." Thus, while the American proposal of immunity of private property at sea in wartime was indorsed in committee by a vote of 21 to 11, it was virtually defeated because the vote against it presaged the failure of its universal adoption. "But it is possible for one to be technically defeated and at the same time morally successful," adds *The Tribune.* And in this sentiment our American press derive what solace they may for the failure of this and other important proposals. So, we read further in this paper, "we must regard with some degree of gratification the strong support which the American proposal received and we must believe that the discussion of the subject at The Hague will prove to have been by no means void of good." This "moral victory" is measured in terms of population, it being stated that the population of the countries favoring the measure aggregates 804,000,000 as against the 729,000,000 comprized in the remaining countries. But, continues *The Tribune*:

"At least fully as pertinent as the question of population is that of commercial interests. The tonnage of British shipping is so much greater than that of any other Power, almost equaling that of all others, that the side on which Great Britain voted was sure to have the preponderance of mercantile tonnage. But with Great Britain omitted the weight was tremendously on the American side. The nations voting for the immunity proposal had a tonnage of 14,650,059, and those against it of 22,115,937. But of the latter tonnage 17,611,096 belonged to Great Britain, leaving only 4,504,841, against the 14,650,059 in favor of immunity. Obviously, then, from the point of view of mercantile tonnage, the majority against the proposal was purely British. Besides Great Britian only two first-class mercantile Powers voted against it, while four first-class Powers favored it. We are not, of course, inclined to dispute that Great Britain's vast commercial interests entitled her to more than ordinary influence in deciding the question. The propriety of her voting in accordance with what she regarded as her vital interests is not to be questioned."

The New York *Sun*, looking at the vote from a practical standpoint, declares that the "moral victory" can have "no substantial results" because of the opposition of Great Britain, France, Russia, Japan, Spain, Portugal, Mexico, and three other Latin-American republics. Taking the lack of agreement on the subjects so far brought up as an indication of the future futility of the proceedings of the Conference, the New York *Evening Post* concludes:

"It appears certain . . . that the high anticipations of convinced lovers of peace will not be realized by the Hague Conference. Yet it may be hoped that some humane agreements will be reached. Starting afresh from them, it will be in order to press on the work of making war as unthinkable as the ordeal or the duello."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

It is to be hoped that Governor Hughes [illegible] a Politics Commission.—*New York World.*

"I am working along and destroying things," [illegible] after two years abroad. Can not we send our popular [illegible] Paris?
—*New York Evening Mail.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

FRENCH VIEWS OF THE AMERICAN-JAPANESE QUESTION

WAR between the United States and Nippon is inevitable, say many French papers, altho it may be "not now, but soon." It is, however, certain to come, probably with more certainty than a war for the *revanche* between France and Germany. War is in the sky, the clouds take the shape of armed squadrons. We are reminded that altho the Dove of Peace is brooding under the eaves of the Binnenhof at The Hague, altho the trumpets of Europe are sounding a call to truce, even altho the days are gone when a dispute founded on punctilio constituted a *casus belli*, universal peace can not yet be regarded by the most optimistic section of the European press as an established fact. The days may indeed be past when, if the Minister of one country said to the Minister of another, "Do you bite your thumb at me, sir?" and the Minister of the other country replied, "I bite my thumb, sir," war was immediately declared. But with regard to our country and Japan the French press seem to think that war, if not imminent, is eventually inevitable, however good the intentions of President Roosevelt may be. Of the candor and sincerity of the United States all French journals seem to be convinced, and the *Figaro*, certainly the most important literary and political daily of Paris, declares that the American Government has given abundant proof of its good faith and that, without doubt, "so far the attitude of President Roosevelt has been perfectly candid and pacific, and if Japan finds in this affair any grounds for a quarrel she will have to bear the burden of responsibility in the matter."

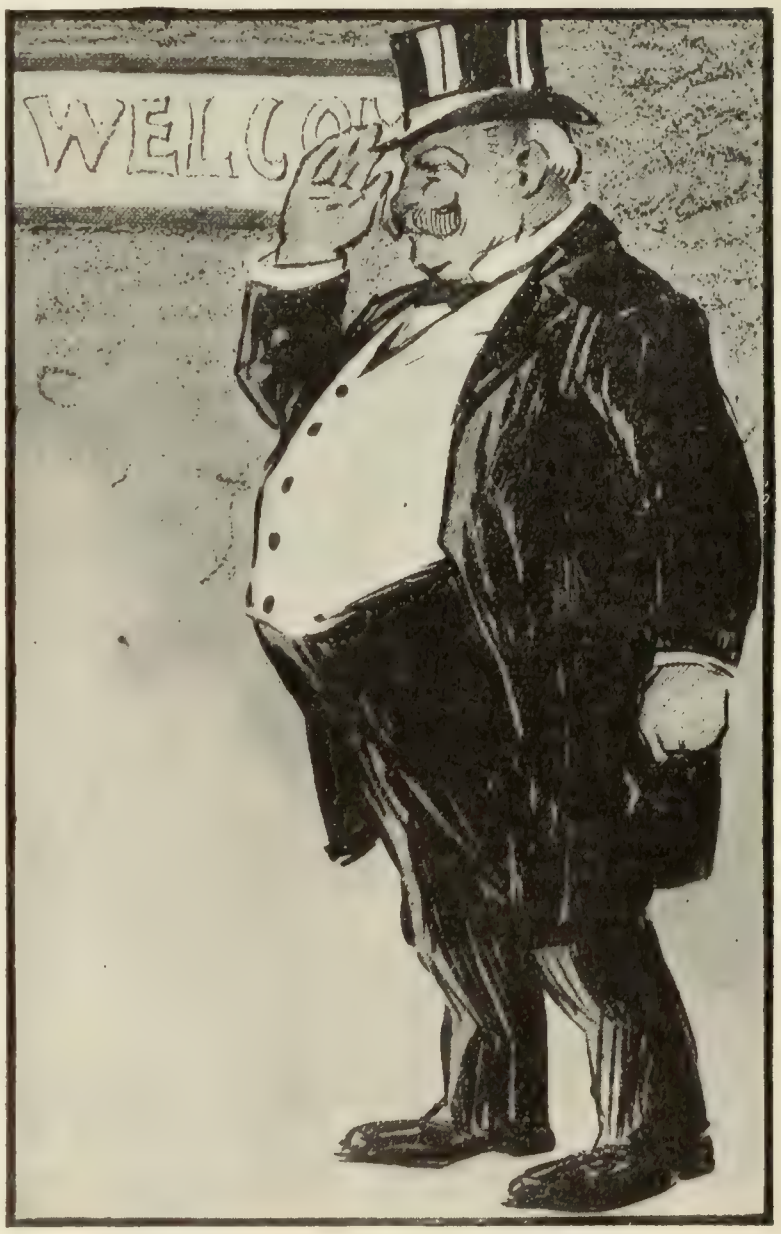
There is something of the same kind to be found in other papers, which think that Japan's warlike utterances may be prompted by the thought that American fleets and forces are being kept so far away from a possible seat of war in the Pacific. Hence the editor of the *Matin* (Paris) remarks:

"I do not believe that there is anything serious in the rumors of war which echo through the newspapers, nor that there is anything dangerous in the present situation. But if hostilities were, unhappily, to break out, I believe that victory would remain to the United States, for their purse is the better furnished of the two. America is right in sending her fleet to the Pacific. No nation can consider this as an aggression. I am surprized that a fleet has not been sent to the coast of California long before this. Probably the present difficulties would never have arisen if the United States had employed itself more actively in digging the Panama Canal."

A conflict between America and Japan is sure to come, thinks the *Éclair* (Paris), a nationalist paper of considerable influence among a certain section of French Conservatives. Thus we read:

"In the growing military and naval strength of Japan we see a distinct menace to the safety and peace of the United States. The situation is as follows: Two Powers are coveting the hegemony of the Pacific, and, unless one of them chooses to abandon its ambitions, a conflict is inevitable. I do not go so far as to say that war will break out to-morrow, next year, or within ten years,

AFTER GENERAL KUROPATKIN, THE RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER, VISITED JAPAN, WE HAD THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.



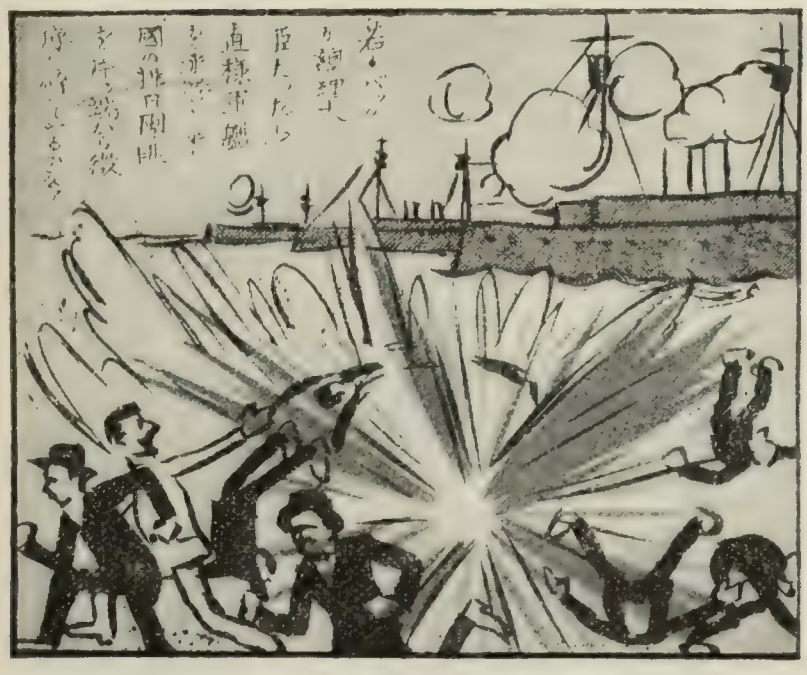
AFTER MR. TAFT, THE AMERICAN SECRETARY OF WAR, VISITS JAPAN, WE SHALL HAVE .....?

—Tokyo *Puck*.

JAPANESE CARTOON COMMENT.

THE AMERICAN BOXERS.
(1) Stabbing Japanese bankers.

(2) Yankee rascals throwing stones at Japanese ladies.



(3) Were *Tokyo Puck* a Prime Minister he would send a war-ship to blow up 'Frisco.

(4) The inhuman American educators.

FIRE-EATING CARTOONS IN THE TOKYO "PUCK."

but I do maintain that it will prove the sole solution of the present problem."

This writer proceeds to argue that Japan may be financially crippled by her recent conflict with Russia, but if once her honor be touched she will face bankruptcy before failing to throw down the gauntlet to the United States. Thus we read:

"History teaches us that want of money never deters a nation from declaring war if she considers such a course necessary. Consequently, altho Japan sees the financial embarrassment which must follow, she will not refuse the first good chance she has of challenging the United States. This we think will depend on such a combination of circumstances as induces Japan to think that she can obtain the hegemony of the Pacific by striking a swift and decisive blow. The resources of America are so vast that the struggle can not be long for Japan, who will be obliged to score a decisive victory from the outset."

This writer compares the navies of the two hypothetical combatants and thinks that American weakness lies in the mixt nationalities of her crews. To quote further:

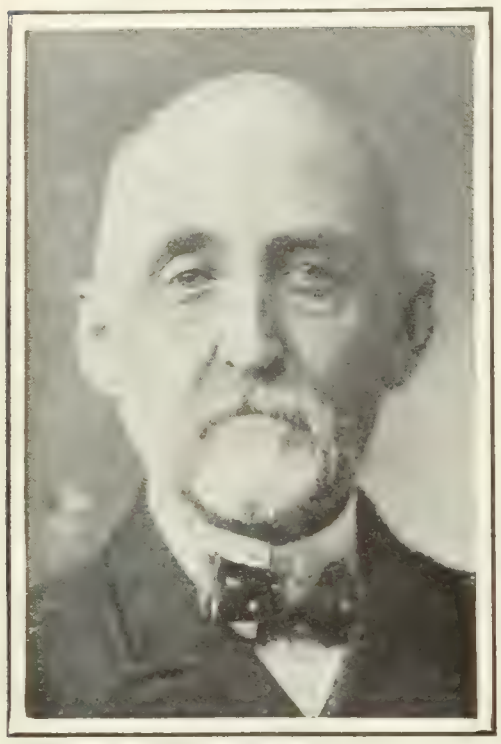
"With regard to the relative strength of the two navies we consider that the heterogeneous character of the American ship's crews constitutes a source of weakness. We acknowledge, however, that the fighting spirit of American officers is high, and, from imbibing the teachings of Mahan, American naval commanders have become excellent tacticians, while the cleverness of President Roosevelt will prove no slight element of strength in the coming struggle."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICANS IN FRANCE—While the United States is sometimes thought to be the most polyglot country in the world, it is doubtful if she be not in this respect, considering her vast area, worthy of the second place in comparison with the French Republic, where some dozen languages are spoken by the inhabitants. A much more important consideration is the proportion which these different nationalities bear to one another. The Latin affinity of Italy and France naturally insures the predominance of Italians among the foreigners in France; and Spain, for many years the bitterest foe of the French Empire and Consulate, is relegated to the fourth place. Altho a witty scoffer has remarked that all good Americans will find their paradise in Paris after death, the statistics furnished by the *Matin* (Paris) show that Americans, *i.e.*, natives of the United States, are less in number than any other foreign nationality to be found in France. France is a right hospitable country and is fondly loved by others beside Frenchmen. This is proved by the following statistics taken from the journal cited:

"At the last census (1901) the number of foreigners in France amounted to 1,033,871, or 269 to every 10,000 of the native population. These 1,033,871 foreigners are thus divided among the nationalities: Italians, 330,465; Belgians, 323,360; Germans, 89,772; Spaniards, 88,425; Swiss, 72,042; English, 36,048; Americans (South America and Canada), 10,017; Americans (of the United States), 6,155."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WAR AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY

IT is at present fashionable to talk of peace and peace conferences with not only sympathy, but enthusiasm. Some writers seem to think that a peace conference can change the essential constitution of human nature, as exhibited in social and political life. Capt. A. T. Mahan takes a very different view. The explosions of war, he tells us, are as naturally periodic as an earthquake or a volcanic eruption. Yet what court of arbitration could have checked the last outbreak of Vesuvius or averted the destruction of San Francisco? Nations do not flourish, grow, and expand by the power of moral principles, but by the pressure of want, by hunger, and the need of more than they at present possess, he says, writing in *The National Review* (London) on the deliberations of the Hague Conference. Arbitration introduces moral considerations of abstract justice, with which the waging of war has never had anything to do. The principle of national progress and prosperity is epitomized in the saying of Wordsworth's *Rob Roy*, "He should take who has the power, and he should keep who can." To quote Captain Mahan:



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CAPT. A. T. MAHAN, U.S.N.,
Who proclaims that war is as little to be averted by arbitration as a volcano or an earthquake.

"We shall not see aright the political movement of the world at large, the course of history past and present, until we discern underlying all, consciously or blindly, these primitive physical necessities, directing the desires of the peoples, and through them the course of their governments. Rightly do we call them economical—household—for they come home to the many firesides whence their stern exactions have exiled politics and sentiment; and herein, in the weight of struggling numbers, lies the immensity of their strength. Race and country but furnish a means for organizing and fortifying their action, bringing to it the sanction and inspiration of the loftier motives embodied in these consecrated words. But these holy names, while facilitating and intensifying local action, by the same means separate nation from nation, setting up hearthstone against hearthstone. Hence implicit war is perennial; antagonism lurks beneath the most smiling surface and the most honest interchanges of national sympathies."

The idea of arbitration of settling the question as to whether a hungry man may take a loaf of which he has full physical strength to possess himself is chimerical and quixotic. So with the national needs and impulses that bring on war. This writer observes:

"War now is, and historically long has been, waged on a basis of asserted right or need; and what it does help to determine is that which is known in physics as the resultant of forces, of which itself is one; the others being the economical and political necessities or desires of the contending parties. The other forces exist, aggressive, persistent; unless controlled by the particular force we call war, *in posse* or *in esse*, they reach a solution which is just as really one of force, and may be as unrighteous, and more so, than any war. For instance, except for war, Southern slavery probably would still exist. This is actually the state of the world at the present moment; and while a better balance-wheel than war may be conceived, it is at present doing its work fairly well. The proper temper in which to approach arbitration is not by picturing an imaginary political society of nations and races, but the actual one now existing in this tough old world."

The best way to bring in an era of peace is to make warfare more efficient and armaments more formidable. The idea of disarmament, or even the diminution of armaments, is at the present quite immature. The stability of peace could not thus be brought about. It is indeed only by war that the world at present maintains its condition of social and political stability. To quote further:

"Reduce the frequency of actual war by such measures as may be practicable; but simultaneously and correlatively make it more efficient, and therefore less wasteful of time and of energy. At present this is being done generally, and is probably more immediately practical to the repression of war than any methods of arbitration can soon be made. Do not lose sight of the fact that all organized force is in degree war, and that upon organized force the world so far has progressed and still progresses. Upon organized force depends the extended shield, under which the movements of peace advance in quietness; and of organized force war is simply the last expression. To law and to beneficence organized force supplies the instrument, which the body gives to the spirit. Europe has well-nigh reached a condition of internal stability, but she has reached it by war, and she maintains it by preparation for war. The wants of mankind have been the steam of progress; they have not merely turned the wheels of the engine, they have burst the bonds of opposition and enabled the fitter to enter upon the unimproved heritage of the unfit. Where such bonds still exist, there must be a conflict of forces, and it passes the power of mere intellect with legal theories of justice and injustice, of prescriptive rights, to keep the contest within bounds, unless it can bring to its support physical aid. The one practical thing to hold it in abeyance is that the several forces, including military power, should show what is in them by the adequacy of their development."

THE PEACE OF THE WORLD IS ASSURED.
Uncle Edward smokes the pipe of peace.
– *Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

THE HOUSE OF PEACE.

PEACE—" Always glad to lend my house for a good cause. Still, they might perhaps have asked me to join them. But evidently it's my room they want, and not my company."

—*Punch* (London).

THE PEACE ANGEL OF IMPERIALISM.

I must now see that my palm of peace is put more clearly in the light."

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

THE IRONY OF PACIFISM.

THE COLOR QUESTION IN BRITISH COLONIES

THE great question of the admixture and equality of different races in one great state or empire has been always one of the greatest, sometimes of the most disastrous, importance. It is agitating at this moment the Southern States of our Union with regard to one race, and the Western State of California with regard to another. It has been decided in one case by the law of Chinese exclusion. Particularly in the British colony of South Africa has it reached an acute stage. Kafirs and Chinese, says Mr. W. Wybergh, Commissioner of Mines and Member of Legislative and Executive Councils, Transvaal, have been imported from the Kafir zone of Africa and Eastern China to work the mines, with most unhappy social and economic effects, and their deportation is being loudly called for. Mr. Wybergh, writing in *The Contemporary Review* (London), remarks that when different-colored races form the population of an empire they should be assigned separate territories, should neither mix in marriage nor take the place of inferior and superior races dwelling side by side. These are his concluding words:

"It is not a question of superiority or equality at all, but merely one of fundamental and irreconcilable difference, which can not be ignored. To the writer, who, tho not a born colonist, has had a long practical experience of the effects of racial confusion in South Africa, it appears that it is only by applying the principle of segregation that justice can be done to all, and at the same time the free development of all under natural and congenial surroundings be assured. Without justice the Empire will inevitably collapse; without the freest national and racial development it will not be worth preserving. No nation worthy of the name was ever yet built upon the exploitation of lower races; the system of a white aristocracy and a colored working class of non-citizens has failed wherever it has been tried, and will always fail if anything beyond the mere production of wealth is required. The admission of colored races to citizenship and social equality in a democracy is no less disastrous, and there is no future for a race of half-breeds. The alternative is, first, segregation to be achieved at any hazard and at all costs, but to be carried out under the most various conditions and by the most various means. Then come correlation, adjustment, and specialization, and then the birth of the true World-State as a self-conscious organism, no longer great by reason of its mass alone. No doubt this condition can not be brought about without great effort and self-sacrifice, and no doubt the bare idea of such a scheme will be labeled impracticable and visionary by the faint-hearted, the lover of precedent, and the self-interested; yet the empire is built upon effort and sacrifice, not on self-interest. But in this greater matter, as in the details of the South-African problem, objections and fears are useless and even ridiculous; we must find a way or perish."

WHAT WILL THE THIRD DOUMA BE?

HAVING somewhat recovered from the Government's *coup* in dissolving the second Douma and changing the suffrage system by ukase, in violation of the "Fundamental Laws" or constitution, the press of Russia is beginning to discuss the prospects of reform in the third Douma and the probable composition of that body. The opinions that were hastily exprest immediately after the blow are being revised and modified. There is, however, no agreement among the editors and party leaders as to the effect of the electoral changes. The advanced parties are, as a rule, pessimistic, thinking that the future Doumas can not possibly be representative of the people and their educated friends; the reactionary papers are not satisfied, not being sure that the Government went far enough to produce the "right results," from their point of view.

The organ of the "Cadets," the *Riech* (St. Petersburg), reaches the conclusion that the essential object of the changes (aside from special injustice to the Poles, the Armenians, and other races) was to give the landholding nobles and propertied classes control of the Douma, to render the peasants, workmen, and insurgent intellectuals impotent and helpless. One hundred and thirty-five thousand landlords, it says, are to have greater political strength and influence than 90,000,000 peasants, and that, too, when the greatest of all the questions that press for settlement in Russia, the underlying cause of the revolution itself in the agrarian one. The *Riech* winds up its melancholy reflections as follows:

"Thus the fate of national representation, in the near future at least, will depend wholly on the class of big proprietors. If we had lost all faith and hope in this class of our population; if we thought that it was so selfishly and short-sightedly bent on the

protection of its own special interests that it could not rise to the higher plane of national interests and statesmanlike views, we should feel constrained to say that our Parliament, as now likely to be made up, can give Russia nothing.

"But we have not lost faith absolutely, and still hope that in this class there will be sufficient vitality and intelligence to repudiate an egotistic policy of special privilege. These living elements will shatter the reactionary illusion of the unity and

THE RUSSIAN CONSTITUTION.

1. There was once a Cossack who repented of his sins of absolutism, and determined in atonement to carry his horse upon his back.
2. But that was too much for him, so he determined to lead him by his rein.
3. He finally leapt into the saddle and lashed his steed into a full gallop. —*Ulk* (Berlin).

solidity of the big landholding class. Even if only a minority of these landlords should place themselves on the side of the national rights and popular interests, the third Douma would be in a position to continue the work begun by her two predecessors."

The more moderate *Slavo* (St. Petersburg) is disposed to be skeptical and apprehensive. It says:

"In a country essentially democratic, such as Russia unquestionably is, the introduction of property tests and the conferring of a decisive political influence on the landlord class involves the danger of class conflicts, which is already quite acute with us."

The *Russ*, which has been allowed to resume publication after a suspension which was supposed to be final, is more optimistic. It does not believe that the new election law will help the bureaucracy and the old order. It thinks that the time for words, for agitation, is past, and that the country has made up its mind on the question of reform. The next election will afford the people an opportunity to judge between the Government and the opposition, and they will speak in spite of the new restrictions.

In the *Novoye Vremya*, A. Stolypine, the brother of the Russian Premier, apologizes for the new

THE BLUEBEARD OF THE NORTH.

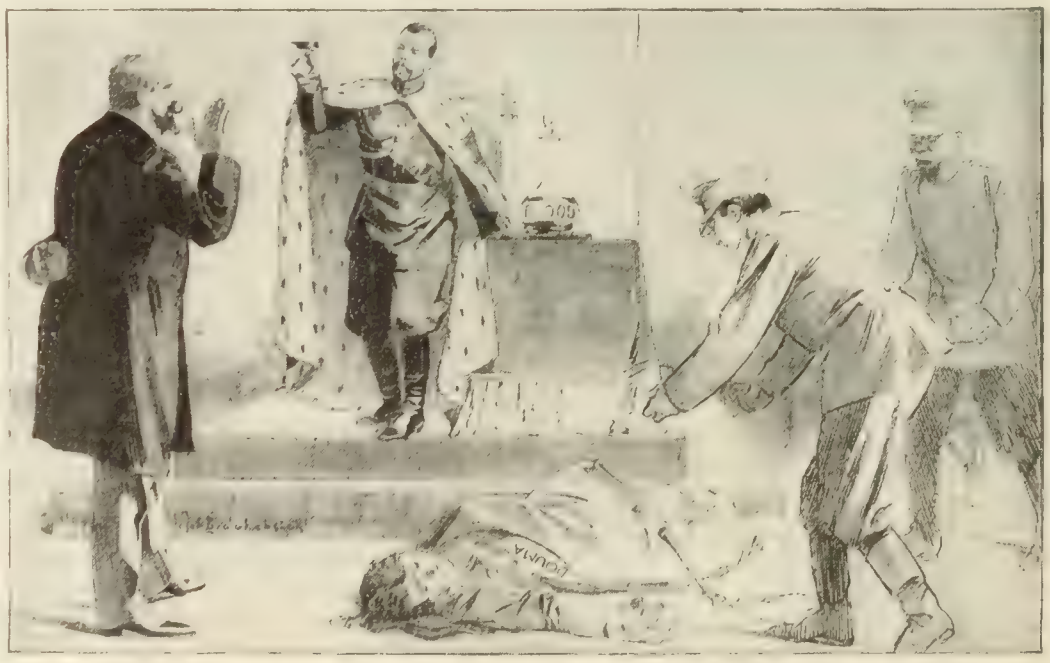
"Two of them are done for. Now for a third. Is she to share their fate?" —*Fischietto* (Turin).

suffrage law. In Europe, he says, universal suffrage reflects popular sentiment, but Russia is still too Asiatic to adopt European forms, and the propertied and substantial elements must be depended on to work out her salvation. He hopes for good results from the new system. Mr. Menshikoff, a prominent publicist, declares that the changes are not radical enough, and that more will have to be done to insure a serviceable, a practical-minded, a national Douma. The Parliament should be composed of competent and intelligent men, of patriotic Russians, and the foreign, semiforeign, and Jewish influence should be reduced to a minimum.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

THERE is no doubt about the heir to the Spanish throne being a fine lusty boy. It took more than forty bishops and archbishops to christen him.—*Punch.*

MORE than three hundred years ago England destroyed the Spanish Armada; to-day she is providing Spain the money to build a new one. It is hard to say which incident is more humiliating to Spain.—*Humoristische Blaetter.*



THE HAGUE CONFERENCE AND THE DISSOLUTION OF THE DOUMA.

CZAR (to Stolypine)—"It is time we send an answer to the greeting of the Peace Conference of The Hague. Tell them, Stolypine, that I as their patron drink to the toast, 'Freedom forever! Peace forever!'"

STOLYPINE—"I fancy, sire, I hear their applause at the message." —*Amsterdammer.*

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

HABIT AND PHYSICAL TRAINING

THE dependence of physical training on the laws of habit, which hold good throughout the whole organic world, is brought out by a contributor to *Cosmos* (Paris, June 1). He tells us at the outset that even microscopic organisms may be "trained" by habit to flourish under conditions apparently alien to them We read:

"The conditions of life of an organism are never rigorously fixt; they may oscillate between somewhat wide limits, especially if, in applying the modifications imposed on them, we proceed slowly and progressively.

"Microbes, because of the rapidity of their development and the relatively simple conditions of their reproduction, lend themselves readily to the study of such modifications. Pasteur and his pupils, by cultivating the germs of disease under special conditions, . . . created actual races in which certain characteristics were fixt—for instance, virulence was increased or weakened, or the ability to produce color was acquired or suppressed. . . . . .

"There are limits, nevertheless, to these transformations; thus, Chauveau, in his experiments, attempted to destroy the virulence of the bacterium of malignant pustule; but the least virulent microbe still preserved a vaccinal power, and if the conditions were so modified as to lessen this it died.

"The ability to exist in a modified medium is obtained only through slow transitions. Certain animal species are represented by some individuals living in the sea water, by others in brackish water, and by still others in fresh water; thus, as is remarked by Le Dantec, there is, from the standpoint of saltiness, much latitude in the particular conditions of life of this species. Still, we must not be too hasty. If we take a creature that lives in the sea and plunge it suddenly into fresh water, it will probably die, altho it may be accustomed progressively to live in water less and less salt.

"This subject recalls the curious experiments of Hafkine on progressively accustoming certain infusoria to varying saltness. This scientist kept in two vessels two groups of these animalcules having the same origin and as much alike as possible; in one he increased the saltness of the water gradually, while he lessened it in the other; the infusoria continued to live and multiply. When the difference in saltness had become considerable he emptied one suddenly into the other, whereupon all the creatures died, because they had been changed too quickly, some to water that was too salt for them, and the others into water too fresh."

Similar facts, the writer goes on to say, are observed in connection with higher organisms, and the physician often profits by these. On certain of them depends the practise of "trainers." "Training" is due to a combination of processes whose object is to put an organism into condition to do the maximum of work with the minimum of fatigue. This combination constitutes a real science. The state of health in which training places the body is called "form." We read:

"Form is the aim of training; it varies with each subject and depends on several things—heredity, race, environment. It is also sometimes special for determinate exercises. There is for every individual a special state or form which it is possible to achieve, but beyond which he must not go, under penalty of injury to his health.

"One of the first effects of physical training by bodily exercise is the disappearance of the sensation of fatigue, and especially that of loss of breath. Habit lessens in great degree the reaction of the heart in the course of violent exercise.

"The heart of a well-trained man keeps quiet during the same exercises that disturb the whole apparatus of circulation in a person who tries them for the first time. Professor Potain has noted this in an attempt of his own to take the place of a boatman who was rowing him. Observing his pulse with a sphygmomanometer after several strokes of the oar, he found that there was a considerable increase of the arterial tension, while this tension had not varied in the case of the boatman.

"Training is applicable to all subjects, and delicate persons have special need of it in order that their bodies may produce the maximum of work that they are fitted to do, with the least possible fatigue"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST

ARE OUR RAILWAY SIGNALS IMPRACTICABLE?

THAT the common form of block-signal, fixt by the side of the track, is useless and should be replaced by some form of signal operating in the cab itself, where the engineer will be sure to see it, is asserted by W. H. Hammond, a Detroit civil engineer, in a symposium on signals in *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, June 29). While acknowledging that fixt block-signals were once necessary evils, Mr. Hammond believes that there is no longer any valid excuse for their continuance, the cab signal being quite practicable. In reply to the argument that the signal should be outside where the conductor and trainmen, as well as the engineer, may see it, he says:

"The fact is, as a prominent signal engineer said to me not a very great while ago, that conductors and brakemen do not observe fixt block-signals more often than about one time in a thousand. They not only are not, but can not be, guided by fixt block-signals. Such signals can not be seen by any one inside a coach when, on a cool summer day, the windows are coated with a thick film of moisture, to say nothing of frost-coated windows in winter. On several block-signaled roads I have actually measured by a watch the time elapse between successive signal flashes, and found that three-and-a-half, two-, and even one-minute intervals are exceedingly common. Even assuming ideal weather conditions, a fixt block-signal can not be seen from the inside of a coach, except by one sitting at a window. Isn't it mere nonsense to say that a conductor must collect tickets and all the while be at a window-seat and looking up to see block-signals once every three minutes of his running time?"

Visual signals given on the locomotive may easily be connected, the writer says, with a danger-whistle that will be clearly audible to a conductor or brakeman in a coach several car lengths from the locomotive. He goes on:

"The time when a block-signal is needed worst is when it is most difficult to see an obstruction ahead, that is found in the worst fogs and storms; and this is the very time when it is most difficult to read fixt signals. In other words, fixt signals are necessarily hardest to get just at the times when protection of life and property is most dependent upon their being gotten. . . . Is it not clear that we are paying a pretty big price for the privilege of putting the signal where its user never is?"

It would be an excellent thing, Mr. Hammond thinks, if something would destroy what he terms "the mass of superstition" that has collected around the expression "block-signal." He says:

"Shortly after a recent epidemic of fixt-signal wrecks, the Interstate Commerce Commission made a report to Congress, stating substantially that automatic block-signals as at present installed in this country were all right as far as they go, but that they needed to be perfected and more generally installed. The Commission said this in the face of the fact that in by far the majority of these cases the fixt signals did just exactly what they ought to have done. To make the Commission's error the more evident, some of these wrecks, for instance, one on the Big Four, occurred where block-signals were in use and worked perfectly. The fixt block-signal, even if it were never to fail to work perfectly, gives its indications where they are bound to be very often invisible from the place where their user is compelled to be; and is therefore inherently and fundamentally wrong. And the cause of safety is seriously impaired by the fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission not only fails to condemn this signal, but actually and officially urges its extension. . . . . .

"When twenty successive clear fixt signals are encountered the engineman must make twenty signal readings 'on the fly.' In thick

or cold and windy weather each reading occasions an optical strain which tends to make him less efficient for reading the next group of signals, and the accumulated effects of these strains are very hard on even the best eyes and nervous systems. When the same run is made with cab-signals a single white indicator remains continuously before the runner and at a constant and very short distance from where he sits, and no matter how often he looks at his signal his sight does not thereby become impaired to the slightest degree. . . . The troubles of a background of varying landscape, confusion of signals with each other and with lights that are not signals, and broken lenses and extinguished signal-lights are all actually and perfectly eliminated when the block-signal is put where it rightly belongs, on the cab with its user. Fixt signals are necessarily 'in the weather'; cab signals are perfectly 'fog-proof.'

"Facts irrefutably established by the accumulated experience of a quarter of a century prove beyond a possible doubt that the modern fixt block-signal is a very reliable and highly perfected means of doing the right thing at the right time in the wrong place."

IS IT GOOD TO BE "DRINK-PROOF"?

MOST of us know men who are so "pickled" in alcohol as to be unaffected by quantities of it that would intoxicate an ordinary citizen; but it seems to have been reserved for officers of the German Army and Navy to exalt the possession of such dubious "immunity" into a virtue. In the temperance journal *Die Alkoholfrage*, Dr. Eric Meinert undertakes to demonstrate the harmfulness of this view, which he says exists widely among the German military forces, and among corps of students in the universities. Says Dr. Meinert, as quoted in *The British Medical Journal* (London, June 22):

"This prejudice is that it is distinctly advantageous, if not essential, for a man of the world to make himself as soon as possible immune to the intoxicating effects of alcohol (*Trinkfest*) by learning to drink comparatively large quantities; this immunity is believed to be a safeguard against the social and professional danger young men run of being overcome by drink consumed through want of caution, or where etiquette or custom renders it more or less necessary. . . . 'An officer must be able to drink a bottle of wine,' says a lieutenant-general. Good-fellowship is not supposed to be possible among students without drinking, and a gallon of beer at a sitting is an average quantity. . . . . .

"Such a habit of mind can not be corrected by calling it ridiculous or foolish or wicked. . . . But Dr. Meinert proves that those who make themselves temporarily immune to alcohol acquire with that purely relative advantage a terrible permanent liability to disease, the effect of which is to injure their health and greatly to reduce the average duration of their lives. He is enabled to show from official figures that the average age at death of officers of the army and navy is only forty-eight—an extraordinarily low figure for a class of selected lives; moreover, there is an exceptionally high mortality from cancer, diabetes, and suicide, which Dr. Meinert, with some show of reason, regards as depending upon the alcoholic habit. The rate of suicides is enormous—9.25 per cent. of all deaths! No wonder the Kaiser interests himself to check gambling, dueling, and drinking in the services, when he has such striking evidence of the existence of serious moral evils."

The pamphlet ends with the recital of an interesting incident. In an address to a Ladies' Association for Social Work, Dr. Meinert spoke of the officers of the army and navy as being generally "*Alkoholisten*," that is, users of alcohol. This remark reached the ears of a naval lieutenant-commander, in the offensive form that "all naval officers were drinkers and soakers," with the consequence that Dr. Meinert received a summons to withdraw the expression in the presence of the Police Commissoner of Dresden and a commissioner appointed by the naval Commander-in-Chief! To this Dr. Meinert demurred, explaining in what sense he had used the expression "*Alkoholisten*." Says the writer:

"This explanation brought a conciliatory reply from Prince Henry, who suggested that the matter be discust with a Herr Marineoberkriegsgerichtrat (Councilor of the Court of Admiralty) whom he proposed to send to Dresden if Dr. Meinert would receive him. We are glad to know that the interview was followed by results satisfactory to both parties, the Herr Marineoberkriegsgerichtrat leaving Dresden without an apology, but with his pockets stuffed full of temperance pamphlets!"

"DECREPIT" ELECTRIC TRACTION

AT the moment when most people are lauding electricity as the "power of the future" and asserting that it is "still in its infancy," a writer comes forward with the bold assertion that it is "as decrepit as the bicycle," and that it is doomed to give way to some form of gasoline-engine. This prophet of evil, Mr. James E. English, who writes in *Motor Print* (Philadelphia, July), admits that there is nothing at present to oust electricity from lighting, while telephony and telegraphy will probably hold their own and even develop. Beyond this he sees little or no use for it either from a commercial or artistic standpoint. It will not do, he says, for heating, nor on any great scale for power, and will be kept in vogue for a time only by the vested interests of the present street-railway owners and of the steam-railway companies that are or are about to be electrified. He goes on to say:

"Practically some form of the internal-combustion engine, at present generally (from the usual source of power) called the gasoline-engine, which I may mention has already proved itself efficient in the form of oil- and gas-engines, will be chiefly instrumental in bringing about the *debâcle* of electricity. Other factors will enter into the struggle, but the light and efficient prime mover, actuated directly by some safe and powerful fuel, will, by reason of its many advantages, drive the electric motor from the field. The cost of the latter is not measured by the manufacturer's price-list and the cost of current per unit. The question of wiring has to be considered, and with large horse-power, and in the case of motors that require fixing at some distance from the supply mains or the source of power, this is a considerable item.

"On the other hand, the internal-combustion engine can be placed and run as efficiently and cheaply in one position as another. The questions of noise and smell are merely matters of engineering and chemistry. Already a high-class gasoline-driven engine can be made to all intents and purposes noiseless. But the chief point is this: Unless copper and rubber are subjected to an enormous reduction of price, or some efficient substitute for both, of a dirt-cheap nature, is found—neither of which appears likely—the electric motor will always be handicapped. It may be said the motor will be improved. No doubt, but it is already vastly superior to the earlier types, and would appear to have almost reached finality. And the internal-combustion engine is, to use a conventional term, 'in its infancy.'"

Electric cars, the writer goes on to say, require huge capital expenditure in relaying tracks, laying mains and feeders, fixing poles and overhead equipment, and building cars. They obstruct streets with a network of guard-rails, trolley-wires, spans, and the like. A broken wire, a fault on the station switchboard, and the whole traffic is delayed until the damage is repaired. To quote further:

"Of all the monstrosities to which the nineteenth century gave birth, I feel tempted to place first the megatherium-like electric trolley-car. They are welcomed eagerly because we need some means of personal transport more speedy than walking, more convenient than the bicycle. They afford a means of getting about which is cheap and sheltered in inclement weather. But even as it is, the newer undergrounds are vastly superior as regards speed and comfortable traveling to any trolley-car service. As a temporary and extremely costly expedient, the trolley-car is welcome. But it has not come to stay, and the question is, how long will it stay?

"It will last as long as the capital sunk in street-railways can successfully fight capital invested in carriages fitted with internal-combustion engines, assisted by public opinion and the natural trend of civilization. Clever engineers and shrewd financiers are

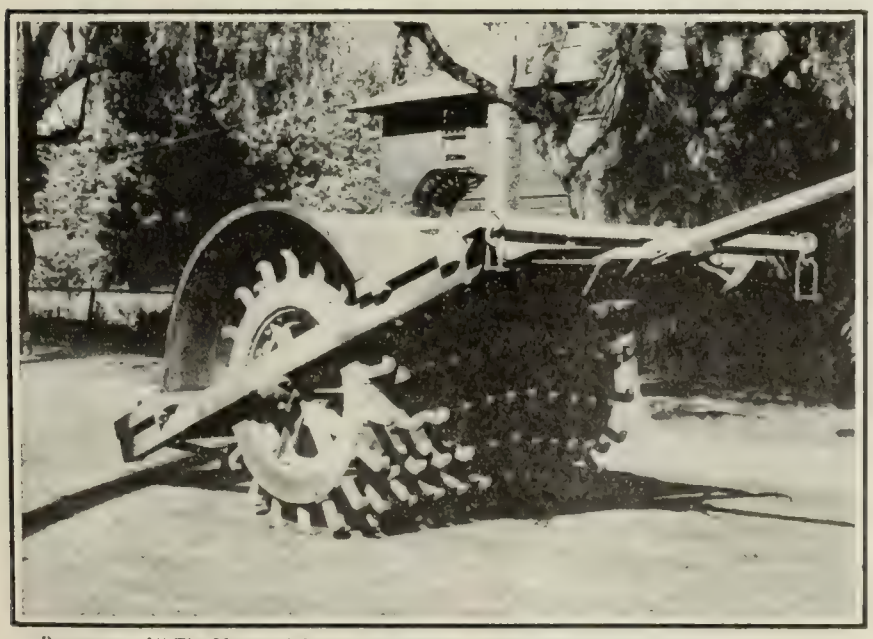
at work on the motor-car, which in an incredibly short space of time has developed its sphere of activity from its beginning, as a toy for the wealthy, to the indispensable assistant of all who live off the beaten track of railways. Every day sees it improved, rendered cheaper and more reliable, adapted more and more to the speedy carriage of great weights. And at this very commencement of its career, before electricity has been able to get firm hold of them, we find the most powerful corporations in existence—the railway companies—taking it up, assisting its growth, discerning its marvelous possibilities."

A ROAD-ROLLER THAT IMITATES THE TRAMPLING OF SHEEP

A NEW and curious kind of roller, or "rolling tamper," has been devised for use with a type of road invented and used in California. This road has been called, from the place where it originated, the "Santa Monica system" and is little more than an oiled road in which the oil is caused to penetrate deeply instead of being merely spread over the top. The top soil is loosened to a depth of several inches, so that the oil, when applied, may penetrate for quite a distance below the surface. The earth thus soiled is then rolled and thoroughly compacted and practically forms an inferior kind of asphalt paving. A company formed in Los Angeles, which makes a specialty of constructing roads by this method, uses the form of roller alluded to above, which is illustrated herewith. Says *The Municipal Journal and Engineer* (New York, June 26):

"It is seen to be a large roller, from the circumference of which project a considerable number of tamping-points, and the effect of this is to compact the soil from the bottom upward, these points sinking in to the depth of the loosened earth and rising nearer and nearer to the surface as the bottom layers become contracted, until finally the tamping-point sinks but a little distance into the surface of the roadway. In using this method of road construction the earth is plowed to a depth of about 6 inches and is properly surfaced with a road machine, the clods or lumps having first been broken up with a harrow or similar machine. Asphaltic oil is then sprinkled over the roadway, the endeavor being to give about one gallon of oil to each square yard, and the oil and earth are then thoroughly mixt by a cultivator, after which the roller-tamping begins. This process of oiling and tamping is repeated three times, until each square yard has received about three gallons of oil, when the surface is smoothed down by the use of an ordinary roller.

"In the construction of reservoir embankments in India the



By courtesy of "The Municipal Journal and Engineer," New York.

ROLLING TAMPER OF THE PETROLITHIC PAVEMENT.

British engineers substituted for the roller, which is commonly employed in England as well as in this country, flocks of goats, which were driven continuously back and forth across the earth as it was placed in thin layers by workmen, who brought it there in baskets; and it is probable that the compacting effected by the small hoofs of the goats is more thorough than that which would result from a grooved roller. It is said that the idea of the rolling tamper was suggested by seeing the effect upon the soil of the passing of a herd of sheep, and it would appear as tho the effect

By courtesy of "The Municipal Journal and Engineer," New York.

ROAD PLOWED AND READY FOR OILING.

of the two might be very similar. It is well known that an ordinary flat roller will not give nearly so solid an embankment as will a grooved roller, and it suggests itself to us that the rolling tamper might produce even more thorough compacting of reservoir embankments than does the latter, and we hope that a trial will be made to ascertain the correctness of this view. We would suggest, however that an idea be adopted from the grooved roller and that the roller of the rolling tamper be divided into several sections each having several inches' play upon the central axle, so that the entire roller will not be lifted by a single stone or hard lump of earth."

THE HABIT OF TAKING "BITTERS"

THAT the habit of taking certain bitter beverages for their tonic effects is growing, especially among athletes, and that it is a menace to health, is asserted by a writer in *The Lancet* (London, June 29). This "curious species of drug habit," as the author calls it, is, he says, particularly common among those "made thirsty by drastic exercise." He goes on:

"The monotony of drinks or the craze for something fresh no doubt accounts partly for this departure, but we feel sure also that a gradually increasing knowledge of drugs and their uses is a contributory factor. The layman learns that in certain circumstances bitters, for example, do good; they stimulate the nerves of taste and induce reflex effects which serve to aid the digestive process. Appetite is, in short, aroused, and a zest for a meal is regarded as a sign of satisfactory health. The drinking of bitters, associated, unfortunately, as it always is, with alcohol in some form, thus easily becomes a habit. The choice of a 'bitter' for the purpose is widening, so that now men may be found calling for soda-water and quinine, and the demand is not likely to be refused by the managers of a department which is profitable. Vermuth is the favorite with a good many, and a considerable quantity is consumed at golf-clubs, the drinker of it being quite unconscious of the fact as described in our text-books that oil of wormwood 'is a convulsive poison.' We may not unreasonably expect gentian, calumba, chiretta, and so on shortly to be added to these materia medica of the athletes' drinking-bar. If this after all does not constitute a drug habit we are very much mistaken. In disease bitters are a powerful aid, for they are tonics, increasing appetite and encouraging the assimilation of food; in health they may easily prove mischievous and be productive of evil rather than of good; they will irritate the stomach and induce indigestion. The constant stimulation of healthy glands which act normally without, so to speak, any call for 'whipping' must sooner or later lead to fatigue of the digestive organs which might easily bring with it a train of unpleasant symptoms indicating a lowering of the health

standard. It is with bitters as with alcohol; both are drugs, and the chronic and excessive indulgence in drugs does not, as a rule, help to maintain the normal vigor of the healthy body. When a man finds he can not distinguish between use and abuse this safe course is to be abstemious."

BUDAPEST'S' "TELEPHONE NEWSPAPER"

ONE of Bellamy's boldest conceptions in his "Looking Backward" was that of a system for transmitting news, lectures, vocal music, etc., over the telephone throughout a great city. Altho the "telephone newspaper" of Budapest is periodically noticed in the press, the realization that Bellamy's idea is in daily practise in the Hungarian capital, with its 800,000 souls, comes as a distinct surprize to most readers. Few persons have an idea of the extent to which its operation is carried. The "Telefon-Hirmondo" or "Caller-of-the-News," we are told by W. G. FitzGerald, in *The Scientific American* (New York, June 22), now has a staff of over two hundred people in the busy winter months, and its 1,100 miles of wire give it access to more than 15,000 of the best homes in the city. We read:

"From eight in the morning till ten at night eight loud-voiced 'stentors' with clear vibrating voices literally preach the editor-in-chief's 'copy' between a pair of monstrous microphones, whose huge receivers are facing each other. The news is of all kinds—telegrams from foreign countries; theatrical critics; parliamentary and exchange reports; political speeches; police and law-court proceedings; the state of the city markets; excerpts from the local and Viennese press; weather forecasts—and advertisements.

"But the 'Telefon-Hirmondo' goes far beyond the routine of an ordinary newspaper, as its remarkable constitution enables it to do. At stated hours concerts, performances at the Imperial Opera or municipal theaters are heard by subscribers in their own dining-rooms, or as they sit by the fire playing cards on a winter's evening. Eminent divines, lecturers, and actors preach, address, or tell stories to enormous audiences scattered all over the beautiful city.

"Subscribers even hear a list of strangers' arrivals, with the correct astronomical time, and an exhaustive list of amusements such as may well tempt them from their own hearth. The exact time of each news item is strictly regulated and announced to subscribers every morning. Thus each need only listen to the news that interests him, and he can always be sure of its being 'on tap' at the moment predicted."

When some very important item comes to hand suddenly—a disaster of international moment, an outbreak of war, or the like—it is shouted at once into the microphones by the stentors, and special alarm-signals ring in every household. During a call at the administrative offices of the "Telefon-Hirmondo" Mr. FitzGerald took note of a typical day's program, which he presents as follows:

A.M.
9:00— ..Exact astronomical time.
9:30—10:00..Reading of program of Vienna and foreign news and of chief contents of the official press.
10:00—10:30..Local exchange quotations.
10:30—11.00..Chief contents of local daily press.
11:00—11:15..General news and finance.
11:15—11:30..Local, theatrical, and sporting news.
11:30—11:45..Vienna exchange news.
11:45—12:00..Parliamentary, provincial, and foreign news.
12:00 noon ..Exact astronomical time.
P.M.
12:00—12:30..Latest general news, parliamentary, court, political, and military.
12:30— 1:00..Midday exchange quotations.
1:00— 2:00..Repetition of the half-day's most interesting news
2:00— 2:30..Foreign telegrams and latest general news.
2:30— 3:00..Parliamentary and local news.
3:00— 3:15..Latest exchange reports.
3:15— 4:00..Weather, parliamentary, legal, theatrical, fashion, and sporting news.
4:00— 4:30..Latest exchange reports and general news.
4:30— 6:30..Regimental bands.
7:00— 8:15..Opera
8:15 (or after the first act of the opera)—Exchange news from New York, Frankfort, Paris, Berlin, London, and other business centers.
8:30— 9:30..Opera.

Once a week special lectures or concerts are given for children, and for a different class of the population reports of the principal Hungarian and Austrian horse-races are flashed over the wires the moment results are known. The system has proved a great success in Budapest. It gives news of importance sooner than any printed daily could put it before the public. It is said to be the delight of women and children, and entertains the sick in their homes, patients in hospitals, the blind, and all those who have neither time nor money to go to theater, concert, or opera. The writer goes on:

"The most unique journal in the world is invariably 'turned on' in the doctor's waiting-room, in barber-shops, cafés, restaurants, and dentists' parlors—wherever people resort, in fact, and sit waiting for any purpose whatever. And obviously, since the journal costs little to produce, its service is quite extraordinarily cheap. Each subscriber pays but two cents a day for receiving, as it were, orally in his own home, the news of the entire world, besides entertainment which might very well cost him several dollars a day.

"No fees are charged for fitting up the receivers in a house; and should a subscriber wish the 'paper' discontinued, he can ring off, as it were, after a four-months' trial. Each station is provided with a receiver having two ear-tubes, so that husband and wife, brother and sister, or a couple of children can listen at the same time. And the apparatus can be fixt wherever the subscriber wishes—at bed or sofa, writing-desk, fireside, or study."

Advertisements, we are told, are transmitted over the wires, sandwiched between two interesting items of news, and so command special attention. The charges as a general rule are fifty cents for twelve seconds of the stentor's voice. In an interview with the writer, the editor of this unique system of news-transmission said:

"I have often marveled why a country like America with its amazing enterprise and development has not produced a 'Telefon-Hirmondo' of its own on a far vaster scale than Budapest could possibly manage. You Americans like novelty; your advertisers are enterprising above all others. Possibly before long New York and Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco will each have a 'Telefon-Hirmondo' of its own, bringing enormous profits to their owners. For all kinds of expenses are eliminated from the cost of production, such as paper, ink, typesetting, and a great and expensive staff."

THE GROWTH OF THE TURBINE-ENGINE

ALTHO the first steam-turbine dates back nearly a quarter of a century, the practical use of the turbine-engine is limited to the last four or five years, during which time it has advanced with wonderful rapidity. Figures and diagrams given in *Engineering* (London, June 21), and reproduced herewith, show this strikingly. These accompany an article on the subject by C. A. Parsons, the inventor of the type of turbine that is now in most general use. This was read originally by the author before the Institution of Civil Engineers on June 19. Says Mr. Parsons:

"The turbines now in general use may be classified under three principal types, tho there are some which may be described as admixtures of these three types.

"The compound or multiple-expansion type was the first to receive commercial application, in 1884; the second was the single-bucket wheel, driven by the expanding steam-jet, in 1888; and, lastly, a type which comprizes some of the principal features of the other two combined with a sinuous treatment of the steam, in 1896.

"The compound type comprizes the Parsons, Rateau, Zoelly, and other turbines, and has up till now been that chiefly adopted for the propulsion of ships. The distinctive features of these varieties of the compound type lie principally in design, each variation having some real or imaginary advantage in view. Nearly all adopt a line of flow of the steam generally parallel, and not radial, to the shaft. . . . . .

"The second, or single-wheel, type, tho used extensively on land for small and moderate powers, has not received much application for marine propulsion, because of its high angular speed

and the necessity of reduction gear on to the screw-shaft. The De Laval turbine is the chief representative of this type.

"The third, or sinuous-flow, type ranks second in the extent of its application to ships, and of this type, tho the Curtis turbine is the chief representative, yet to it the Reidler-Stumpf and some others also belong; generally, it may be described as semicompound, the stages of expansion being comparatively few. . . . . .

"After the completion of the first turbine-driven vessel, the *Turbinia*, in 1897, the progress was slow during the five succeeding years, but has rapidly increased during the last four years (Fig. 1).

"The total power of marine turbines of the Parsons type now completed is 385,000 horse-power, and may be summarized in the various classes of vessels as follows:

Pleasure steamers	18,200
Cross-channel steamers	149,900
Yachts	18,100
Ocean-going steamers	91,900
War-vessels	106,900

"The power of marine turbines of the Rateau, Curtis, and other types completed is about 16,000 horse-power.

"Fig. 2 illustrates the steps in the application of turbines to war-vessels.

"Fig. 3 illustrates the steps in the application of turbines to mercantile vessels."

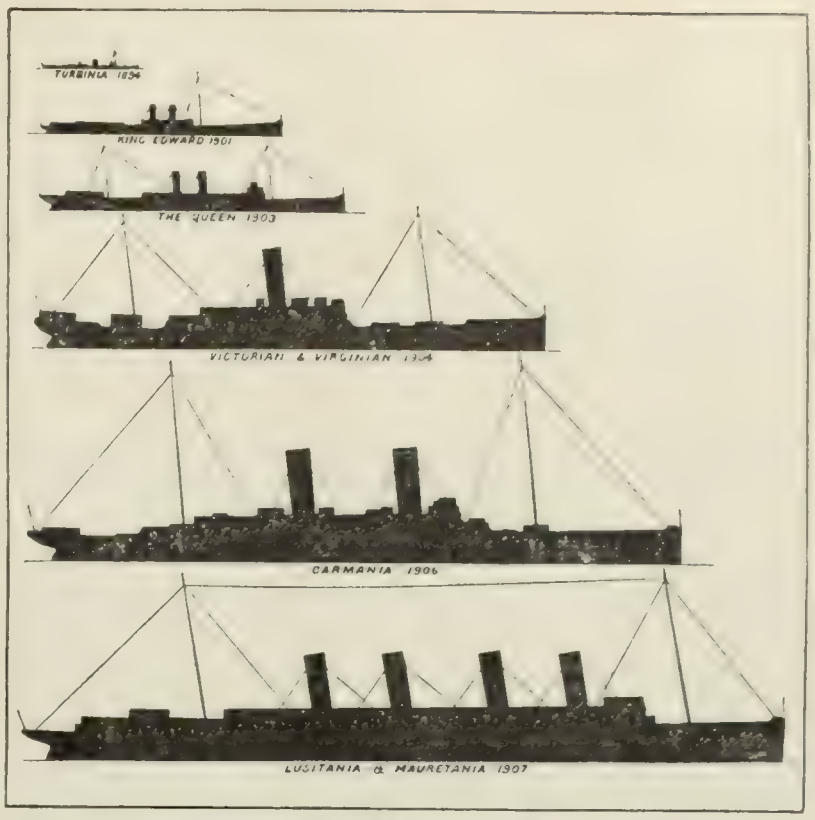


FIG. 3.—VARIOUS STEPS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STEAM-TURBINE FOR MARINE PROPULSION.

The consumption of steam in the turbine, formerly greater than with the reciprocating engine, has now, the author tells us, been brought at the cruising speeds of war-vessels, to substantially the same figure. In fast pleasure steamers and cross-channel boats the economy of the turbine is 5 to 15 per cent. superior to that of similar vessels with triple-expansion reciprocating engines, and about 25 per cent. superior to vessels with compound paddle-engines. Many minor advantages are also obtained, such as less cubical space, reduced consumption of oil and stores, and reduced work for the staff. To quote again:

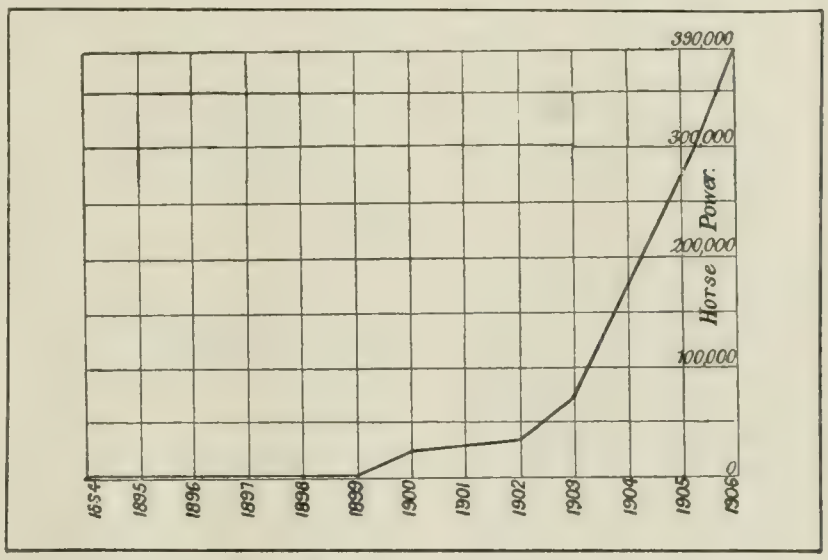


FIG. 1. DIAGRAM SHOWING TOTAL HORSE-POWER OF STEAM TURBINES AS APPLIED TO MARINE PROPULSION, TO THE END OF EACH YEAR, FROM 1894 TO 1906.

"Turbine vessels have some characteristic qualities which require to be learnt before they can be handled in the best and most economical way. This has been especially noticeable in the six years' work of the *King Edward* and the five years of the *Queen Alexandra*, and it is found that less coal is now used and a better mean speed is maintained than during the first year. In cross-channel boats and in war-vessels the power and economy of the reversing turbines are much greater than in the case of the earlier turbine vessels, and this enables quicker maneuvering to be carried out, with reduced boiler power and with saving in coal.

"Turbines have been found equal or superior in economy to reciprocating engines for speeds down to about 16 knots, and in some cases, where large and comparatively costly turbines have been fitted, such as in yachts, down to about 12 to 15 knots.

"But the solution of the problem for slow vessels undoubtedly lies in a combination of reciprocating engines and turbines, the former to deal with the high-pressure part of the expansion, and the latter the low-pressure part, covering a greatly increased total range of expansion. Such a combination, it is estimated, will effect a saving of about 12 per cent. in coal, in the case of an intermediate liner of 15 knots speed, over the best quadruple-expansion reciprocating machinery and with a reduced weight of propelling machinery; and in a large vessel of 10 to 12 knots speed a saving of 15 to 20 per cent. in coal consumption over the best triple-expansion reciprocating engine. In some cases there will be an increase of capital cost, which it is estimated will be recovered in less than three years by the increased earning power of the vessel; but in the larger vessels there will be little or no increase in such cost."

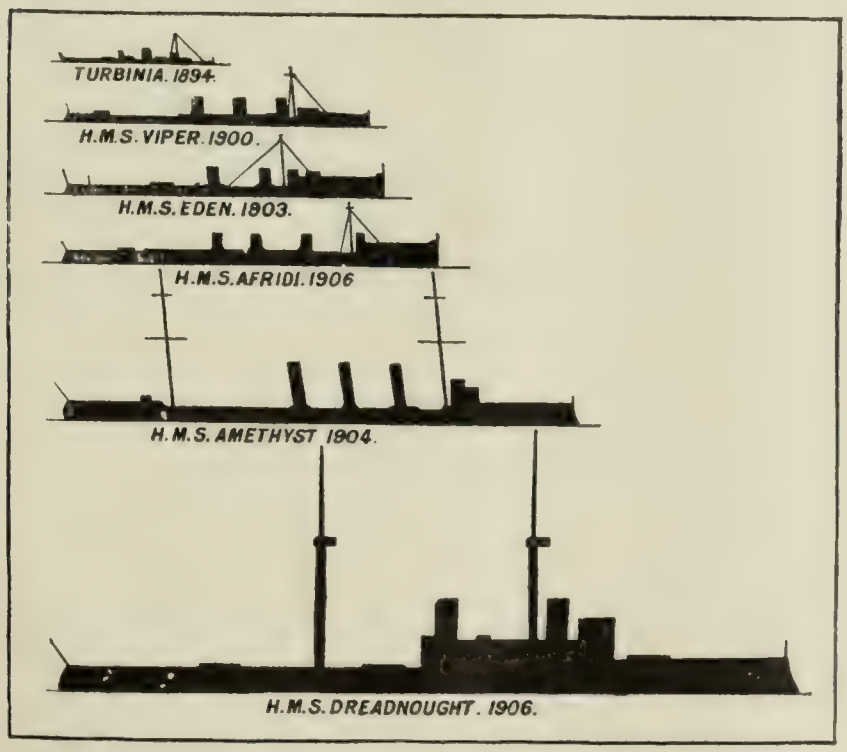


FIG. 2.—VARIOUS STEPS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MARINE STEAM-TURBINE FOR WAR-VESSELS.

"WITH the present high factor of reliability that the past few years of improvement have brought it, the automobile stands second to nothing in its unification of all those qualities that go to make the fire-fighting machine *par excellence*," says *The Automobile* (Chicago). "Its speed, ease of control, weight-carrying capacity, and wide radius of action place it at once so far beyond any other known method of transporting fire apparatus to the scene of action as to render any comparison utterly out of the question. Numerous instances of its value in this rôle could be brought to bear. But a short time ago the services of three automobiles saved a Western town from total destruction: it was without adequate fire protection, and half the town had already gone down before the fire, when the automobile saved the day. To do so, it had to cover twenty miles of rough road intervening between there and the nearest help. Other instances of an equally convincing nature are not wanting, and in all of them the rôle is played by the stock touring-car."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

AN "OPEN LETTER" TO THE POPE

THE drama in which the leaders of the "New Catholic Movement" and the Pope have been playing the principal parts has entered upon another act. In our issue of June 1 we quoted from the *Freeman's Journal* an account of the thunderbolt launched by Pius X. "against the insidious 'sappers and miners' within the church itself," at the time he received the five new cardinals. The individuals referred to are those who form the party known as the Neo-Catholics. On that occasion the Pope called upon the bishops to cooperate with him in driving out those who were "sowers of tares, apostles of monstrous heresies, and rebels who dreamed of the renewal of dogma by a return to the pure Gospel apart from the authority of the church and of theology." Within the past few weeks "a remarkable document," says the London *Times*, has "appeared at Rome in the form of an 'open letter' addrest to Pius X. by a group of priests. The letter, which is written in Italian, is not signed, but five blank spaces at the end indicate the number of its authors." *The Living Church* (Milwaukee), a Protestant Episcopal journal of High-Church proclivities, declares that this manifesto "must be presumed to represent the sentiment of a considerable school of thought, and one that has within it the hope for the future, if the Roman communion is to retain any allegiance over men of education." The letter, as condensed by *The Living Church* from the article in the London *Times*, treats of two main subjects, science and democracy. These are declared, in the article referred to, to be "the living forces of the time," "forces which the church must understand and not only conciliate, but inspire, if she would fulfil her mission." The transcription goes on to say:

"And it is because she has not tried to understand them that she is losing her hold upon the people. Not only have men withdrawn from the church, but she herself has come to be considered as the great obstacle to the freedom and happiness of peoples, the priest to be regarded as an obscurantist parasite, and the Gospel and Christianity to be treated as expressions of a civilization which is obsolete because it is unable to respond to the ideals of liberty, justice, and knowledge which are stirring the masses. This feeling has filtered down from the university to the workshop, from the great city population to the inhabitants of the country districts. And even for the minority which has remained faithful to the church, Christianity is rather the mere cold observance of traditional formulas and precepts than the directing force of their life.

"Some are already announcing the death of Christianity. Others are bemoaning its miserable condition. The writers are not of their number. They believe that Christianity is passing through one of those crises which an organism has sometimes to endure, in which it purifies itself of elements heterogeneous and hostile to its nature, and from which it emerges to a more vigorous life. It was in this belief that, in response to the call of the Pope, they had set themselves to the work of renewal. But such a task was not to be lightly undertaken. There was necessary for its accomplishment a frank recognition of the causes of the crisis. 'A frank and loyal sincerity must be the guide of all our research, for all our work would be contrary to the divine Spirit, which is the spirit of truth, if it were not guided by the desire of objective truth.' It will not do to adopt the usual clerical explanation that the masses reject religion because of the duties it imposes upon them, or of the rigorous character of its moral code, or even because of the intellectual difficulty of accepting its dogmas. The real reasons are more fundamental. They are that the church has adopted an attitude toward democracy and science which has made her justly suspected by both these forces. In France the church has obstinately allied herself with the remains of monarchic and aristocratic privilege in order to hamper and, if possible, to overthrow the Republic. In Italy she consistently resisted the aspirations of the people toward national unity and, since their fulfilment, has withdrawn into a self-centered silence and inaction. If she is to conciliate and inspire the democracy, she must bring herself into line with its ideals. She must not only abandon her alliance with the shrunken remains of privilege among democratic peoples, but also transform and purify the form of her own government so tenaciously monarchical and absolute, abandon or alleviate her ancient coercive methods, restore a measure of provincial autonomy among her bishops, recognize more freely the religious action of the laity, and secure more equitable tests in the selection of her central executive body, while providing for a fuller representation of foreign nations upon that body."

As for science, the document goes on to recite, "the church has altogether failed to appreciate the revolution which has been wrought in our conceptions both of the nature of truth and of the methods necessary to its establishment." Further:

"The progress of the positive and experimental sciences has demonstrated the insufficiency of every metaphysical explanation of the universe. The historical and psychological methods of establishing truth, partial as they are and must be, have superseded elaborate and logically consistent deductions from a reality antecedently given in certain metaphysical abstractions. For minds trained in the new methods the traditional form of Christian apologetic is meaningless. The conceptions of God, of revelation, of the church, of dogma can no longer be imposed from without by means of reasoned argument. The soul must through its own free and vital action seize the reality which underlies these conceptions, must find reasons for them, and learn their worth through the impulse of its own religious experience related with the expression of the human spirit throughout the ages. . . . Criticism has, therefore, a positive religious value, since it helps us to distinguish between what is moral and religious truth in the Bible and what is mere explanation and unfolding of it, and thus succeeds in preserving the real truth, inerrancy, and inspiration of the Bible."

This letter, adds *The Living Church*, "which is evidently intended as the manifesto of Liberal Catholicism, ends in a note of passionate indictment of the methods adopted to suppress the new apologetic." Quoting further, it adds these words from the manifesto itself:

"To-day it is considered a crime to utter a word of disapproval either of the conduct of ecclesiastical government or of the unworthy methods (*condotta disonesta*) of those who represent it. Yet meanwhile, both here in Rome and outside it, reviews and journals which breathe all the fanatical spirit of Islam are allowed to bestow upon us the most shameless titles and accuse us of the most loathsome infamies in spite of the clerical dress which many of us wear, and far from unworthily."

On July 17 the Pope promulgated a syllabus having apparent reference to the questions raised by the parties in this discussion. According to a dispatch printed in the New York *Times*, the syllabus "contains a preamble which sets forth that the Roman-Catholic authors, under the pretext of examining dogmas, explain them in the name of history in such a fashion that the dogmas themselves disappear." The dispatch continues:

"To prevent such errors, the preamble says, the Pope has ordered a congregation of inquisition to note and reprove the principal errors, and with his approbation sixty-five propositions are condemned. These include the following:

"Divine inspiration does not guarantee all and every part of the Holy Scriptures against error.

"The resurrection of the Savior is not a historical fact, but is purely supernatural. It can neither be demonstrated nor is it demonstrable.

"The Catholic Church became the head of all churches not by divine ordinance, but by purely political circumstances.

"The church is the enemy of natural and theological sciences.

"The Christian doctrine was first Judaic, then Pauline, then Hellenic, then universal.

"The principal articles of the Apostles' Creed had not the same significance to the primitive Christians as they have to the Christians of the present time."

ANTICHRISTIAN CRUSADE IN MADAGASCAR

HOW the French policy of secularizing education is affecting some of her dependent colonies is seen in the recital of recent events in Madagascar. The government decree was made known in that island on the 23d of last November, when it was announced that within two months from that date no more educational work could be carried on in churches; that no religious society would henceforth be recognized as having anything to do with education; and all applications for permission to carry on schools must be made by the teachers. The injustice of this new law, says Mr. James Sibree, an English missionary who has been the architect of all the churches in the island, "lay in the fact that in the majority of cases the village church itself is also the schoolhouse, and that in two months it was impossible to erect buildings, especially as the proclamation was issued in the middle of the rainy season when all building operations are stopt for several months." The Government, moreover, refused a request for an extension of six months' time. In the following paragraph, from *The Missionary Review of the World* (New York, August), the writer shows how serious a blow has been struck at mission work through the closing of hundreds of schools:

"The day-school is the nursery-ground of the church, and in numbers of instances the school-teacher is practically leader of the congregation; and from the school we look for the Christians of the future. The late action of the Governor-general is all the more unjust because the number of official schools is far below what would be required if all the children had to attend them; for probably there would not be accommodation for a tenth of those who have been learning in mission-schools. So that a system of education, not perfect, it is true, but yet fairly meeting the needs of the people, has been wantonly destroyed without there being anything at all adequate provided to take its place. The consequence is that a very large proportion of mission-schools have been broken up, and we can hear of no further provision being made to supply official schools. In numbers of cases, where these schools have existed not far from a mission-school, the people far rather send their children to the latter and pay fees than allow them to go to the official school, where they can have no religious teaching or influence."

In yet other ways, which the author goes on to recite, the "determination to obstruct religious teaching is evident." Thus:

"Under the old Malagasy régime, we were able to preach in the open air, near the great markets, and thus bring the Gospel to those who will not go into our churches to hear it; but this is forbidden by the French laws. None the less is it an offense against the law to have any religious meeting in private houses, and many people have been heavily fined and imprisoned for having a few of their neighbors in their homes to join with them in worshiping God. So that our evangelists are now quite unable to hold little cottage meetings, which many of them used to have in their villages for evening worship at various houses. No actual law has been issued that people can not have worship with their families, but in some places the French officials have let the people know that they do not approve even of this; some have even threatened to punish women whom they heard singing hymns in their houses; others again have said that they will not allow worship in the churches except on Sunday.

"In some districts it is impossible to get leave to build any church where none already exists; and the Governor-general has intimated that he considers that there are far too many churches already built; and it is increasingly difficult to get permission to rebuild a church, even where it is falling into ruins. The educational authorities have said plainly to missionaries that the missions are 'very harmful' to the Malagasy. 'Why do missionaries want to stop the old customs of the people? Idolatry was good enough for them; let them worship their idols. There is no harm in polygamy; it will increase the population.' It is no wonder, therefore, that in many places where the people are still ignorant, there is a great revival of the old superstitions, trust in charms and divination, observance of lucky and unlucky days, etc. Even the killing of children in the unlucky month *Makoosy* has been revived, and several instances of this are well known to have occurred very lately; but in no one instance can we ascertain that the perpetrators of these child-murders have been punished for their cruelty. So also at the birth of twins, which among certain families is considered very ominous of evil, perfectly healthy children have mysteriously died without any apparent cause; but no inquiry has been made. And when the state of morals among most foreigners, from the highest to the lowest, is remembered, it may be imagined how more and more difficult it becomes for Christian Malagasy to preserve the purity of girls and women."

THE WANDERING JEW IN LEGEND AND LITERATURE

THE figure of Ahasuerus, who every hundred years of his life becomes young again, and sets out on his unending pilgrimage over the earth, appears in almost every European literature, says Eduard Koenig, in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London, June). This writer attempts to account for the origin of this myth or legend and cites first of all the earliest European narrative of "The Wandering Jew," published in the seventeenth century and entitled "A Brief Description and Tale of a Jew by name Ahasuerus, who was present in person at the Crucifixion of Christ, who, moreover, shouted with the rest 'Crucify Him! Crucify Him!' and instead of desiring his acquittal, desired that of Barabbas, the murderer: but after the Crucifixion was never able to return to Jerusalem, also never saw his wife and children again, has remained alive ever since, and came to Hamburg a few years ago." Professor Koenig begins by distinguishing between the terms "legend" and "myth." He defines a legend as a story founded on some actual occurrence, and a myth as a story embodying some abstract idea or principle. He asks:

"Is, then, the 1602 narrative a myth?

"The idea that the Jewish people were, soon after the Crucifixion (and, indeed, as a result of that event), driven from their homes, to become wanderers on the face of the earth, may easily have been crystallized into a concrete tale. The significant words of the bearer of the cross to the women of Jerusalem, 'Do not lament for me; lament for yourselves and for your children,' might easily be developed into a tale of the miserable fate of one native of Jerusalem, as the representative of the people of Jerusalem. We should then have before us the material husk of a truth equally concerned with the history of religion and of civilization."

He thinks it possible, however, that a real "Wandering Jew" may have appeared at certain times and places, where some individual took upon himself that title and character. In the words of Professor Koenig:

"A representative like Ahasuerus of the people of Israel might occasionally present himself. That many a self-judging soul of the people of Israel should adopt his point of view is by no means incredible. Some quiet thinker among the scattered tribes of Israel might have taken the conduct of the Jews toward Jesus so deeply to heart that at the thought he beat his breast and sighed for a way of reconciling the attitude of his nation with the greatest Son of Israel. A man of that temperament, belonging to the homeless, scattered nation of Israel, who wandered through generations from place to place, might actually feel himself to be the representative of his nation; he might throw himself back into the past so eagerly that he might consider and speak of their former relations to Jesus, the bearer of the cross, and the homelessness which was the immediate consequence, as if they were his own personal conduct and personal fate. The personification of the people of Israel, and the strong bond that unites the later generations of Israel with the earlier, is constantly seen in the liveliest colors in the religious literature of the nation. How often is the nation mentioned as the slave of the Lord (Isa. xli. 8), and in Psalm xliv. 14, 16, Israel says: 'Thou makest us a by-word among our neighbors,' and again, 'All the day long is my dishonor before me.'"

The story of the Wandering Jew may also be considered to

embody the idea of Jewish repentance for the treatment dealt out to Jesus. This was combined with a dread of divine vengeance, which at the beginning of the seventeenth century was deepened by a conviction that the end of the world was near. To quote further:

"It is quite possible that the conscience of Israel, which in many a silent soul regretted the conduct of the nation toward Jesus, had here and there manifested itself in a wanderer, at least in gesture and attitude. His sighs may have rendered audible the undertone which perhaps vibrated in many a heart during the conventional cursing on the occasion of the Purim Festival. . . . At the end of the sixteenth century and during the transition of the seventeenth century, men firmly believed—a fact emphatically stated at the end of the 1602 book—that the Day of Judgment and the end of the world were at hand. With that particular time, according to the ancient Christian expectation, a turning-point in the fate of Israel was combined (Rom. xi. 25 ff.). Who can assert that in such times, and in some Israelitish hearts, it was impossible a powerful longing may not have awakened for deliverance from the burdensome oppression of Israel which had lasted through so many centuries? May not the desire have become implanted in the hearts of some that the long-lasting national misfortune might be removed if the jarring relations of Israel to Jesus underwent a change?"

MODERN THEOLOGY'S LIFE OF CHRIST

EVERY school of theology produces its own type of a life of Christ, in which as a rule the specific principle of this school finds its most consistent expression. When then one school of theological thought gives way to another, its own conception of the life of the Founder of the faith of which this theology is the formulation also disappears. At one time the famous "Leben Jesu" by David Frederick Strauss seemingly threatened to overthrow Christianity, so that the author himself challenged the church in his words: "Are we yet Christians?" Yet Strauss's "Life of Christ" is little better now than a curiosity of theological literature, and the average reader is probably not even aware of the fact that its chief purpose was a mythological interpretation of the life and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth. Not otherwise has been the fate of Renan's "Life of Christ," which once so popular work, in which Jesus and particularly his relations to the women of the New Testament were depicted after the manner of a sensational novel of the times, is a thing of the past as far as influence on religious thought is concerned.

That the phenomenal change of position taken by advanced and progressive theology in our own day and date would construct also a new kind of a life of Christ, goes almost without saying. This is a subject discust at considerable length by Prof. W. Lütgert, of the University of Halle, in the *Theologischer Literaturbericht* of Gütersloh, who describes this new genus of theological works virtually as follows:

The times are passed in which the life of Christ was depicted on the basis of a critical and literary analysis of the Gospels. The Gospels themselves are no longer regarded, even when they have been critically sifted and readjusted, as unprejudiced reports of what the Lord did and said. The extreme modern skeptical tendency in Gospel research not only discounts the entire testimony of the Fourth Gospel, so that Harnack, in his "Essence of Christianity," can with a wave of the hand simply declare that this, "the finest" of the Gospels, as Luther called it, is entirely unhistorical, but the Synoptic Gospels, too, are in many and even essential features not to be accepted. This refers not merely to such matters as the reports in Matthew and Luke of the miraculous birth and deliverance of the Lord, but even to essential features in his later career, which all along had been regarded as settled and beyond challenge. Notably is this the case of the claim that Jesus himself made of being the Messiah, which since the appearance of the famous work of Wrede, "The Mystery of the Messiah in St. Mark's Gospel," has become a matter of serious doubt in not a few circles. This denial of the fact that Jesus himself claimed to be the Messiah and intended to be only a prophet, is the outgrowth of another position that has found many advocates, and changes materially the character of the modern life of Christ. This is the claim that the Kingdom of God, which Jesus, especially in the Synoptic Gospels, teaches he had come to establish and which work was the one mission of his life, must really be regarded as something not intended by him to be attained in his day or through his immediate activity, but is purely eschatological in character, to be realized in the consummation of all things. Hence Jesus was really not the Messiah, but only the prophet of the good things to come It is a singular fact that the same person who has in the Old-Testament department stamped the impress of his special conclusions on all modern research, namely Professor Wellhausen, of Goettingen, has also been chiefly instrumental in giving this turn to the modern conception of the character and career of Christ. He has in recent years turned his attention to the New Testament, and in several commentaries, especially his work on Mark, and in his "Introduction to the Synoptic Gospels," has applied his cold-blooded skepticism to the life of the Lord also. It is significant what features in the person and work of Christ must fall with this change of base. The whole "specifically Christian," morality, consisting substantially in the faithful following of Christ in spirit and in conduct, naturally loses its basis; the "Gospel," really has not emanated from him, but is a later addition to the simple ethical teachings of the Nazarene, who never intended to teach a "religion of redemption"; Jesus is not only not the Redeemer in the historic sense, as Harnack has declared that "only the Father and not Jesus had a place in the original Gospel proclamation," but he is no longer the Preacher of the good news. In what is probably the best example of this new kind of a life of Christ, the "Jesus" of Professor Bousset, published by Mohr, of Tübingen, as the *pièce de resistance* in the "Popular History of Religion"—a work also translated into English—these principles are consistently and brilliantly applied to the Jesus, who at bottom becomes a "religious genius" merely, and whose teachings result from a syncretism of religious ideas and ideals found in Jewish and ethnic creeds.

In discussing this new life of Christ, Lütgert emphasizes the fact that it is largely subjective, and that with the diminutive importance and the meager missions which is assigned him, Christ could never have produced the historical and religious revolution which did proceed from his person and message. If Jesus was only what such a life of Christ makes him to be, then Christianity is even a greater historical miracle than the church has claimed it to be. Further, too, such a Christ could never have become for the church and for the believer spiritually what Christ has been and is to the Christian. Such a Jesus could never have founded the church nor could he sustain the church.

Both Professor Lütgert and the recently deceased Lic. E. G. Steude, in Germany's leading apologetical journal, *Der Beweis des Glaubens*, declare that it is only one step further to reduce the life of a Christ to a mere problem of psychological analysis, trying to discover in and within him, the motives and mental agencies that may explain his phenomenal character and career; and still only one step further to make the question of the life of Christ a problem of psychiatry or abnormal mental development. Of such works there are really a large number coming from the press at present, the chief of which, from a scientific point of view, is probably the "Jesus Christ Viewed as a Psychical Healer" by Dr. de Loosten, and which, without the slightest disrespect to the Savior, reduces him, however, to an abnormally developed religious genius. Steude has considered this work deserving of a keen analysis and lengthy refutation in the *Beweis des Glaubens*. Lütgert emphasizes the fact that it would be unjust to ascribe to these modern descriptions of the life of Christ a spirit of frivolity or godlessness; they all mean to subserve the interests of scientific research and in many cases show deep affection and reverence for Jesus. This is notably the case in Bousset. They all, however, no matter how subjective and erratic they may be, emphasize the old truth, that Jesus, his character and mission, are still, as they have been all along, the central problem of human concern and thought.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LETTERS AND ART

WOMAN'S VIEWPOINT IN POETRY

WE have never before had an English poet who was a woman. So says an English writer, speaking of the late Laurence Hope. His meaning, if it needs interpretation, we find in another declaration that Laurence Hope "set down for us with unflinching truth and vigor a woman's point of view." Immediately anticipating protest in behalf of old favorites, the writer, Mr. James Flecker, supports his contention by asserting that "the wise are beginning to observe that Mrs. Browning hardly ever wrote a line that was structurally good," while "the veiled majesty and demure sorrow of Christina Rossetti proclaim her a recluse and a devotee." The expression of the woman's viewpoint, says the writer, "is so rare as to be extremely precious." Shakespeare's women are by him dubbed "failures, or at any rate half-truths." Whitman and Swinburne are thought to have come nearer the truth; but the ground is swept from under every male pretender to feminine divination by the assertion that "only woman can reveal herself."

Laurence Hope, about whom not much is known, was an Englishwoman, the wife of an officer in the Anglo-Indian Army. She was the author of three books of verses, some of which purported to be translations of Indian love-lyrics. After her husband's death she committed suicide. She has, through her work, "created for herself a world of admirers," Mr. Flecker declares, "a multitude of initiates—a public." And interest in her is justified, he thinks, because "she is bound to fascinate those who diligently inquire into the modern mind, and who love to grasp the elusive psychology of the present." The passionate nature of her poetry makes it necessary for this writer "to reassure those who suspect that the tremendous error—some would say insult—is intended of imagining all women to be the wild, untrammeled creatures of impulse, the primitive savage beings that Laurence Hope would have them to be, at all events in India." Yet, he goes on to qualify still further, "perhaps more of her sex sympathize with this elemental muse of the whirlwind than would ever care to own or be able to realize the slightest affinity." It is "in the appreciation of Laurence Hope by her sex," we are told, that we find her vogue explained. Laurence Hope, we read, was "a sincere but imperfect artist." Her imperfections, tho appearing in "borrowed or inadequate or inharmonious language," could not destroy the authority of her "sensations." To quote from *The New Monthly Review* (London, June):

"Now, page after page of Laurence Hope's poetry is marred by lilts and jangling tunes and passages of sentimental prettiness that, so far from breathing of the East, savor of that most Occidental invention, the music-hall; so that she who knew the East so well can here remind us of nothing more sublime than that factitious Orient represented by the decorations on a Turkish bath. The most serious of feminine failings, that of taking prettiness for beauty and petulance for passion, spoil about two-thirds of her work. Tho she makes some not unpleasant experiments in new meters, she is sadly failing in the most elementary knowledge of verse-structure, and she never attains to the stern and austere beauty of self-restraint. Yet take lines such as these:

They say that Love is a light thing,
A foolish thing and a slight thing,
A ripe fruit rotten at core:
They speak in this futile fashion
o me who am racked with passion
ormented beyond compassion
Forever and evermore.

The true lover of the art, confronted with this straightforward verse, should not let speculations about weak rime or some possible imitation of Swinburne interfere with his admiration and pleasure. Even the last of the lines, a succession of weak syllables at which most versifiers would shudder, has a curious fitness to the rest. And very often the glow of passion transfuses lead into gold. The following short poem must be quoted as an example. It is the best written and at the same time the most individual of her lyrics:

I am not sure, if I knew the truth,
What his case or crime might be;
I only know that he pleaded Youth—
A beautiful, golden plea.

Youth, with its sunlit, passionate eyes,
Its roseat, velvet skin—
A plea to cancel a thousand lies
Or a thousand nights of sin.

The men who judged him were old and gray.
Their eyes and their senses dim;
He brought the light of a warm spring day
To the court-house bare and grim.

Could he plead in a lovelier way?
His judges acquitted him.

"Here is a perfection indeed, a matchless lotus of the East, a new and entrancing fragrance. Here, too, is the whole philosophy

Photo by Berestord, London.

LAURENCE HOPE,

A poet whose work, an English writer thinks, "is bound to fascinate those who diligently inquire into the modern mind, and who love to grasp the elusive psychology of the present."

of woman. These two lines explain the hatred of German thinkers for any but the Gretchen type of maiden. This explains why women appear to some as mad revolutionaries, to others as the type of incorrigible reaction. No English judge would have been so gracious and picturesque as these legendary graybeards. Shall the delicate machinery of our law, complicated yearly for the protection of society, be upset because the young lady is in love?' But . . . the quality of the thought is deepened by its expression, and is more than a mere outburst of woman's illogical mind."

Besides the illogical and ardent cult of beauty, continues Mr. Flecker, "besides the passionate sensuality that it accompanies and suggests, the other startling characteristic of such women as Laurence Hope loves to describe is the passivity that accompanies their passions and is in love with the most relentless brute force." Waiving some of the explanatory suggestions of modern psychology, the writer asserts that poems such as Laurence Hope's "may justly be called hysterical, but even granted that the hysteria is

due to the strain and turbulence of modern life, yet does it arise from old innate convictions; it is not mania, but exaggeration."

HOW "INNOCENTS ABROAD" CAME TO BE WRITTEN

THE story of how "Innocents Abroad" came to be written is given by Mark Twain in his last instalment of autobiography. It involves a question of "rights"—"such rights as the strong are able to acquire over the weak and absent," comments the sufferer, Mark Twain, who confesses that "the insult of that word rankles yet" tho the events it represents occurred in 1866. In that year Mark Twain made a journey round the world, starting westward from San Francisco. The proprietors of *The Alta* (San Francisco) engaged him to write an account of the trip—"fifty letters of a column and a half each, which would be about two thousand words per letter, and the pay to be twenty dollars per letter." The trip was made, and when the author returned and started out to deliver lectures on the journey in various California cities, he "never had people enough in the houses to sit as a jury of inquest on his lost reputation." No one knew about him, because "the thrifty owners of that prodigiously rich *Alta* newspaper had *copyrighted* all those poor little twenty-dollar letters, and had threatened with prosecution any journal which should venture to copy a paragraph from them." Mark Twain had contracted to furnish a book "on the excursion" to the American Publishing Company of Hartford. The situation became "uncomfortable" when "the proprietors of this stealthily acquired copyright" refused to let him use the letters. Mark Twain continues in *The North American Review* (July 5):

"Mr. Mac-Something—I have forgotten the rest of his name—said his firm were going to make a book cut of the letters in order to get back the thousand dollars which they had paid for them. I said that if they had acted fairly and honorably, and had allowed the country press to use the letters or portions of them, my lecture-skirmish on the coast would have paid me ten thousand dollars, whereas *The Alta* had lost me that amount. Then he offered a compromise: he would publish the book and allow me 10 per cent. royalty on it. The compromise did not appeal to me, and I said so. I was now quite unknown outside of San Francisco, the book's sale would be confined to that city, and my royalty would not pay me enough to board me three months; whereas my Eastern contract, if carried out, could be profitable to me, for I had a sort of reputation on the Atlantic seaboard acquired through the publication of six excursion-letters in the New York *Tribune* and one or two in *The Herald*."

In the end "Mr. Mac agreed to suppress his book," leaving the "rights" to the new book in Mark Twain's hands. The book proceeded to get itself written in the manner described by its author in these words dictated in 1904:

"Noah Brooks was the editor of *The Alta* at the time, a man of sterling character and equipped with a right heart, also a good historian where facts were not essential. In biographical sketches of me written many years afterward (1902), he was quite eloquent in praise of the generosity of *The Alta* people in giving to me without compensation a book which, as history had afterward shown, was worth a fortune. After all the fuss, I did not levy heavily upon *The Alta* letters. I found that they were newspaper matter, not book matter. They had been written here and there and yonder, as opportunity had given me a chance working-moment or two during our feverish flight around about Europe or in the furnace-heat of my stateroom on board the *Quaker City*, therefore they were loosely constructed, and needed to have some of the wind and water squeezed out of them. I used several of them—ten or twelve, perhaps. I wrote the rest of 'The Innocents Abroad' in sixty days, and I could have added a fortnight's labor with the pen and gotten along without the letters altogether. I was very young in those days, exceedingly young, marvelously young, younger than I am now, younger than I shall ever be again, by hundreds of years. I worked every night from eleven or twelve until broad day in the morning, and as I did two hundred thouand words in the sixty days, the average was more than three thousand words a day—nothing for Sir Walter Scott, nothing for Louis Stevenson, nothing for plenty of other people, but quite handsome for me. In 1897, when we were living in Tedworth Square, London, and I was writing the book called 'Following the Equator,' my average was eighteen hundred words a day; here in Florence (1904), my average seems to be fourteen hundred words per sitting of four or five hours."

THE WORK OF GRANVILLE BARKER

SINCE it became practically certain that Mr. Conried would not be the director of the New Theater, to be opened in New York in 1908, the name most frequently mentioned for the position has been Granville Barker. The latter is at present one of the most conspicuous figures in the London theatrical world, having for three years been stage director of the Court Theater where one encountered the most advanced dramatic ideas. It has been Mr. Barker's ideal—as he confest to an interviewer for the New York *Times* (July 14)—to "make productions that would attract intelligent human beings over twenty-two years of age," adding, by way of suggesting contrasts, that "the average theatrical entertainment is meant for women, for male sentimentalists who have not attained their majority, and for the older ones who don't grow up." Mr. Barker declared to *The Times's* representative that if he came to New York he should continue to produce plays according to his own ideals, "and the public may like it or lump it." The career of the Court Theater under Mr. Barker has been identified to a large extent with the English vogue of Mr. Bernard Shaw. His plays, says Mr. E. A. Baughan in the London *Daily News*, have been "a valuable asset to the Court management." We read further:

"In a sense, they have created the audience which has made possible the production of other plays of a higher than the ordinary commercial standard. For the first time many people, long alienated from the theater by its crass stupidity and conventional representation of life, have found that they could obtain an afternoon or evening of intellectual enjoyment at the Court Theater. Whatever may be the ultimate position of George Bernard Shaw in the hierarchy of British dramatists, he must at least be given credit for having created a new interest in the playhouse. One may not admire the workmanship of his plays; one may refuse to accept his views of life just because they happen to be views which are exprest in the paradoxical style which commends itself to those who desire a mild kind of intellectual stimulant; one may feel that his art is the art of semi-man rather than of superman; yet there is no question that the worst of his plays bears the impress of a vivid and original intellect, and it is this characteristic which has drawn a special audience to the Court Theater."

During Mr. Barker's tenancy of the Court—where he had assistance in the business management of Mr. Vedrenne—there has been a pronounced effort "to foster a new school of drama." Says Mr. Baughan:

"Looking back on the list of productions there that much is made clear. Among other plays we have Mr. Granville Barker's 'The Voysey Inheritance,' which was a faithful, clever observation of life when it was not marred by Bernard Shawisms; Mr. R. V. Harcourt's 'A Question of Age,' an interesting attempt at a new technique; Mr. Frederick Fenn's 'The Convict on the Hearth,' a concentrated piece of dramatic writing, with original ideas and first-hand presentment of character; Mr. St. John Hankin's 'The Return of the Prodigal,' a clever play, if rather bloodless and unoriginal; and, above all, Mr. John Galsworthy's 'The Silver Box,' a drama from the pen of a genuine, if inexperienced dramatist. The note of the Court productions has been, perhaps, too insistently realistic, and a glaring mistake in this respect was made by the production of Mr. John Masefield's 'The Campden Wonder.' Hauptmann's 'The Thieves' Comedy' and Schnitzler's 'In the

Hospital,' among the foreign plays performed at the Court, emphasized this note, but, on the other hand, Messrs. Vedrenne and Barker have staged Euripides's 'Hippolytus,' 'The Trojan Woman,' and 'Electra,' Maeterlinck's 'Aglavaine and Selysette,' and Housman and Barker's 'Prunella.' . . . . . .

"Not the least satisfactory side of the Court management has been its freedom from the thraldom of the actor-manager and his wife. It is possible for Mr. Granville Barker to produce a play with the intelligent insight which is impossible at any theater where the stage management is conditioned by the needs of the actor-manager and the 'star.' The result has been that actors and actresses, who at their regular theaters have had to mold their style according to no artistic precept, but merely to fill in the picture for the principal character, have been able to show that in power of characterization and in completeness of ensemble our stage need not lag behind that of Germany or of France. This question of acting at the Court Theater has had much to do with its popularity, and the 'profession' itself scarcely understands how little its exaggerated style of playing and its want of subtlety appeal to cultivated minds. It has been quite common to hear people give as a reason for not attending English theaters that the playing is so poor. There has been no reason for this poorness in the quality of British talent. It is only that an artificial tradition, supposed to appeal to a passing public, has paralyzed our actors and actresses, and also that the bulk of ordinary plays make no demand on the subtleties of histrionic art."

Mr. Barker evidently cherishes a particular contempt for what he characterizes as the "well-made play," says the writer in the New York *Times*. He proceeds to give Mr. Barker's own statement of his particular view:

"If we are to trace our policy at the Court Theater from any source, it may be claimed we have in a manner inherited the movement which had its inception in Germany. I have produced some Ibsen plays, but we are not of the Ibsen school. Great master tho he was, he continued to write the well-made play absolutely to the end of his life. He would never have written a play like Hauptmann's 'The Weavers'—an example of the great play which has broken away from the well-made tradition. This latter is the school of playwriting with which we are concerned.

GRANVILLE BARKER,
A fearless and original theatrical manager of London, who is named as the possible director of the New Theater.

"I will not admit for a moment that we do not entertain our audiences. A play may be both intellectual and entertaining. The only question is whether one is entertained by watching ladies' legs or by listening to the product of Bernard Shaw's brains. As I have already said, the tendency of the English public is to resist a fresh idea.

"Among other important things, I have wanted to open the theater to men who have avoided it as a field of literary endeavor. I mean that I have tried to bring to the rescue of the English drama some of the biggest minds devoted to fiction. These men have continued to write novels, and only novels, because they have succeeded that way and see no reason why they should attempt to learn the methods of the well-made play. They see that the limitations are preposterous. Why should they try to make heroes and heroines and this and that?

WILLIAM DE MORGAN,
Who at sixty-seven turned novelist and has become almost "the man of the hour" in fiction.

"I don't care whether a piece is a well-made play or not. If the piece has fine qualities what difference does it make? For instance, I once asked Maurice Hewlitt for a play to produce. He said that years ago he had tried one little piece that he called 'Pan and the Young Shepherd' and that I was welcome to it. I read it and saw that it was a beautiful dialog in that fanciful poetic prose of which he has such wonderful command. The critics said it was very pretty and nice—but that it wasn't a well-made play!

"I am not aiming so much to reform the theatergoing public as to reach the public that hasn't been going to plays. Anyhow, there is a public for everything that is well done. There is no speaking of the English public as such until the whole 40,000,000 of English people have been accounted for.

A NEW CAREER AT SIXTY-SEVEN

THE present time, which hugs its fetish, "the young man," so devotedly, receives a challenge from an old man. The novelist of the hour in England is Mr. William De Morgan, who "published his first book last year, at about the age of Mr. Thomas Hardy, who has given up writing novels altogether." In these words the point is enforced by *The Daily Mail* (London) that the entire domain of fiction is not given over into the hands of the young man. The London *Bookman* quotes Mr. De Morgan as saying that it is unlikely that "there had ever been such a case before," as that of a man "arriving," with his first effort at fiction, at the age of sixty-seven. Last year Mr. De Morgan published "Joseph Vance," and at once created for himself an admiring public; this year he has followed his first success with another novel, entitled "Alice-for-Short," and the desire is naturally created to know something of the personality of this man. *The Bookman* (London) asserts that "he comes of a family in which brains have ever been a prominent characteristic." His father was Augustus De Morgan, professor of mathematics at University College, London, in which place the novelist received his education. His sister, Mary De Morgan, whose death occurred within the past few weeks, was a writer of fairy-stories "known to two generations of children." Mr. De Morgan's life has been devoted to "arts and

crafts," and has been cast in the most inspiring circle that England has produced, as we learn from *The Bookman:*

"Mr. De Morgan was fortunate in counting among his acquaintances many of those whose names were, at that time, foremost in the artistic world. He rubbed shoulders with most of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, the Preraphaelites proper, that is to say, as distinct from Burne-Jones and his school, who worked from a different basis toward a different object, tho loosely included in the movement by present-day art critics. Mr. De Morgan married an artist, and his wife's work, originally displaying the influence of Burne-Jones, has since developed along its own lines. Keen artists as Mr. and Mrs. De Morgan both are, it annoys them that her work should be characterized as Preraphaelite, when in point of fact it is nothing of the sort. Several years of comparatively unsuccessful work as a painter led Mr. De Morgan to try his hand on stained glass. Again we see how the experiences of his artist's life gave him subject-matter for his books, the books that he never imagined he would write, but which he was really born to write. Mr. De Morgan next turned his attention to ceramics, and in this field of art he at last began to make something of a name. All those who have kept in touch with modern ceramic art are familiar with the De Morgan-luster tiles, and with the beautiful ware sent out from the factory that was established by Mr. De Morgan. His house at Chelsea contains some exquisite examples of the firm's productions. All the designs were his own, and the process employed—a strict secret which has only become known to the trade through the dishonesty of former work-people, and has never been entirely made public—was very similar to the 'Gubbio process,' in use toward the end of the fifteenth century. William Morris, one of the dearest friends of the De Morgan family, took a particular interest in the welfare of the factory. Mr. De Morgan was at one time in partnership with Halsey Ricardo, the designer of the tile-roofed house recently built for Mr. Debenham in Addison Road. The interior tile decorations are all from the De Morgan factory, which, sad to relate, exists no longer, tho had it prolonged its existence, its founder would probably never have turned his thoughts toward authorship."

Some early attempts at writing, it is recorded, met with the author's own disapproval and were destroyed. For forty years he persisted in his early determination to stick to art. So completely did he put literature out of his mind that he lost touch with the progress of the literary world. "The names of Chesterton and Shaw convey nothing to him," says the writer in *The Bookman.* His predilection harks back to the days of controversy between the devotees of Dickens and Thackeray; Mr. De Morgan then ranging himself on the side of the former. But his work, says *The Bookman* writer, bears "reminiscences of both the early Victorian giants, tho the influence of Dickens is certainly predominant. . . . Especially do Mr. De Morgan's almost unique powers of observation and description recall Charles Dickens, while in the knowledge of men that he displays he bids fair to rival Thackeray." *The Daily Mail* (London) has this to say of his latest book:

"'Alice-for-Short' is a book extraordinarily long, extraordinarily full, extraordinarily sweet, extraordinarily packed with the observations of sixty years, and, above all, extraordinarily English. It appears at times to be simply the longest book in the world; toward the middle one sighs and says, 'What, all this still to read!' But one reads on. It is the wildest mixture of stuff; you might call it an American drink if it wasn't so obviously a piece of English cooking. It contains passages like Dickens, like Fielding, like Sterne, like Goldsmith; it deals with children in areas, artists in studios, murders, apparitions, middle-class heavy dinners; it goes back to the eighteenth century, it is full of the grime and soot of the nineteenth. It deals with love, poverty, drink, digestion, the psychology of a very poor child in a basement, with amiability, with dropt *h*'s. It is full of the English trick of allusiveness—as full of it as the 'Sentimental Journey'; there is not in it a single direct statement, there is not a single character without a nickname; its story is incredibly involved. But there it is; it is the English novel come back to us at last, bursting on us again—after the lapse of a generation. It ought to be in three volumes."

A PROFESSION THAT GOES BEGGING

ONE "new and interesting" profession still remains uncrowded in America. Attention is called to the fact by the New York *Evening Post*, in asserting that "the supply of curators falls far short of the demand" brought into existence through "the growth and creation of art-museums." "The older museums are unable to find department heads," declares *The Post*, "and through such benefactions as that of Messrs. Johnson, Widener, and Elkins, of Philadelphia, new and important galleries are founded as full-grown. Meanwhile, directors seek in vain for experts, or bring them over the water." In proposing a practical solution of the problem presented by our museums, *The Post* pleads for the founding of a school for the instruction of curators in some European city. Our own museums, it argues, are as yet too new to serve as training-schools. "In no department of any of them could a student hope to gain the material knowledge that is expected of a curator in a great European museum. And aside from the scantiness of the actual materials of research, the isolation of a young expert among us is in itself narrowing. Better than formal studies is association with seasoned connoisseurs, and this can as yet be had at home only in very scanty measure." Since the career is open and attractive, *The Post* thinks it safe to assume that gradually the right persons will appear. But the present acute state of our need is viewed in this wise:

"Our rapidly growing collections are either uncatalogued or inadequately listed, and through the very growth of departments the scientific arrearage mounts up formidably. We need a supply of trained curators, and need it now and sorely. Young men of considerable preliminary training and of uncommon initiative may, of course, study in such institutions as the École du Louvre, but we really want a training more generally available. Theoretically, the best way to meet the case would be to organize a museum school in one of the European capitals, preferably Paris, at which research in the history and connoisseurship of art would be conducted by great specialists, in the local museums. A rudimentary plant and organization would suffice, a mere headquarters and working library. Nothing elaborate in the way of a faculty would be required, for the lectureships would chiefly be filled by European specialists, the courses varying according to the *personnel* of the student body. The residential term would be short, since such studies presuppose wide travel."

Some assistance might be derived from the American schools of archeology at Athens or at Rome by the addition of a museum department to one of these institutions, suggests *The Post.* As a makeshift, something might be done, it is further suggested, by cooperation, one expert cataloguing and arranging the collections of several museums. Such an arrangement would, however, afford no assistance in the purchase of new objects, since it is evident that a curator could not serve two masters. When a situation proves too difficult for our powers of solution we usually fall back upon the supposititious "wealthy donor." For him to come to the rescue of "this important and neglected branch of public service," would evince, thinks *The Post*, "an originality in benefaction rarely displayed in this hackneyed pursuit."

THE National Educational Association, formed "to elevate the character and advance the interests of the profession of teaching, and to promote the cause of popular education in the United States," has been holding its annual meeting this month at Los Angeles, Cal. During its session of July 12, according to the Philadelphia *Record*, the Association adopted a resolution approving the efforts of the Simplified Spelling Board and other bodies "to promote the simplification of English spelling by the judicious omission of useless silent letters and the substitution of a more regular and intelligible spelling in place of forms that are grossly irregular or anomalous, such amendments to be made according to the existing rules and analogies of the English spelling, with a due regard to the standards accepted by scholars." The resolution goes on to say: "The Association hereby approves the simpler forms contained in the list of 300 words now spelled in two or more ways, published by the Simplified Spelling Board, and containing the 12 simplified forms now used by this Association, and directs that those simpler forms be used in the publications of the Association in accordance with the rule now in force."

RICHARD BARRY. JULES CLARETIE. JOSEPH C. LINCOLN. JANE THOMPSON. JOHN H. WHITSON. MARGARET L. WOODS.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

American Newspaper Annual. 8vo, pp. 1148. Philadelphia: N. W. Ayer & Son.

Autobiography of John J. Cornell. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 498. Baltimore: The Lord Biltmore Press.

Baird, John C. Avenelle or the Lone Tree of Arlington. 12mo, pp. 187. Boston: Mayhew Publishing Co.

Barry, Richard. The Events Man: Being the Account of Stanley Washburn, American War Correspondent. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 294. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.25 net.

Mr. Barry's "Port Arthur: A Monster Heroism" was on the whole a very satisfactory and stirring account of the most dramatic episode in the Russo-Japanese War. Those who have read this narrative, full of thrilling incident and marked by the peculiar fascination that attaches to the tale of an eye-witness, will naturally expect some of the same qualities in "The Events Man," which also deals with the war in the Far East. We regret to say that such expectation will be disappointed. The new book, while possessing here and there a few of the qualities which distinguished "Port Arthur," is in no sense comparable to that work.

It is announced as a story of American newspaper enterprise in its most highly developed form. It is supposed to be the personal narrative of an American correspondent engaged in getting war news under the very guns of the Russian and Japanese navies. We are assured in the author's preface that the tale is absolutely true in every detail, and this fact, no doubt, gives some value to the book. The matter is interesting, but it is a pity that Mr. Barry has permitted to himself the style and mannerisms of the very worst school of Chicago yellow journalism. The English is of that offensive, slangy type which characterizes the "sporting page" of inferior newspapers. The book has evidently been written in a great hurry, not even time enough having been given to have the chapter headings all spelt correctly.

Beck, Otto Walter. Art Principles in Portrait Photography. Illustrated. 8mo, pp. vii–244. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co.

Bishop, Emily M. Seventy Years Young. 12mo, pp. viii–205. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1 net.

Boudin, Louis B. The Theoretical System of Karl Marx. 12mo, pp. v–286. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. $1 net.

Calkins, Franklin Welles. The Wooing of Tokala. 12mo, pp. 340. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50.

Carus, Paul. The Story of Samson. 8vo, pp. 183; The Rise of Man. 8vo, pp. 97; Chinese Life and Customs. 8vo, pp. 114; Chinese Thought. 8vo, pp. 195. Each illustrated. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co.

Champlain, Samuel De. The Voyage of. Edited by Grant, W. L. (1604–18). Illustrated. 8mo, pp. xiii.–377. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3 net.

Claretie, Jules. Le Théâtre au Collège. Illustrated. 8mo, pp. xix–336. Paris: Librairie Honoré Champion.

Dubose, M. Horace. Life and Memories of Rev. J. D. Barbee. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 243. Nashville: Smith & Lamar. $1.

Eeden, Frederik Van. The Quest. Authorized translation from the Dutch of De Kleine Johannes by L. W. C. 12mo, pp. 519. Boston: John W. Luce & Co.

Fraser, John Foster. Red Russia. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii–284. New York: The John Lane Co. $1.75 net.

Funk, Isaac K., LL.D. The Psychic Riddle. 12mo, pp. 243. Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1 net.

This little book, which handles a debatable subject, is certain to be estimated more or less according to the prejudice of the reader. That such a book should be written, however, and that it has been written with a rare combination of intellectual poise and religious conviction, will be generally acknowledged. After an introduction, entitled "Somewhat Personal," the author discusses the following topics: (1) Some Reasons Why the Study of Psychic Problems by Scientists Should be Encouraged; (2) Communications Purporting to Come from Dr. Richard Hodgson; (3) The Phenomena Known as Independent Voices; (4) Typical Cases of Several Classes of Psychic Phenomena; (5) Conclusions—Some Things that Seem Proven and Some Things that Seem Not Proven. An appendix of interesting material illustrates and amplifies the body of the book.

The author's purpose apparently was to shake both scientific men and religious leaders out of their apathy; to disabuse them of their prejudices against such subjects; to open up, in an interesting, forceful way, various lines of inquiry; and to enforce his contentions with copious illustrations, many of them personally vouched for. This purpose has been well executed. No reader, whatever his bias, can fail to acknowledge that the subjects treated are worthy of open-minded consideration, and that glimpses have been here given of actual human experiences which must be reckoned with, and which ought to stimulate and aid thought and conduct immeasurably. Men who essay the rôle of leadership, whether in religion or science, should be warned by history and current progress against narrow and bigoted conservatism even in this matter of psychic research. This is Dr. Funk's major contention and it has been legitimately made.

Hogue, Wilson T. Hymns that are Immortal. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xix.–326. Chicago: S. K. J. Chesbro. $1 net.

Hubbard, George Henry. The Teachings of Jesus in Parables. 8vo, pp. 507. Boston: The Pilgrim Press.

Hugo, Victor, The Intellectual Autobiography of. Being the last of his unpublished works and embodying his ideas of literature, philosophy, and religion; translated, with a study of the last work of Hugo's genius, by Lorenzo O'Rourke. 12mo, pp. 400. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.20 net.

In the original French, this volume was published a short time ago as the chief memorial at the Hugo centenary. Mr. O'Rourke, in making the present translation into English, has supplemented it with an introduction filling about sixty pages, in which he presents a study of the book as the last specimen to appear in print of the prose genius of Hugo—a well-written and illuminating piece of work, being not only critical, but to some extent biographical. Hugo's own work was written in the main during his exile in Guernsey. Its autobiographical character relates to his mental point of view, rather than to anything personal to his life. After writing it Hugo directed that it should not be published until after his death. In the first half of the volume are chapters relating to literature and art, while in the second are discust the destiny of man, God, and the soul. At the end are many striking aphorisms which Mr. O'Rourke calls "chips of the mighty workshop."

Kautsky Karl Ethics and the Materialist Conception of History Translated by John B Askew. 16mo, pp. 206. Chicago. Chas. H. Kerr & Co.

Kerr, Alexander [translator] The Republic of Plato. Book v. 12mo, pp 71 Chicago: Chas. H Kerr & Co.

Lincoln, Joseph C. The "Old Home House." Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vii–291. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co

Low G J D D A Parson's Pondenings 12mo, pp. 184 Toronto William Briggs.

Luce, Robert. Writing for the Press. 12mo, pp. iv–302 Boston Clipping Bureau Press. $1

Marx, Karl The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte. Translated by Daniel De Leon. 12mo, pp. 78 Chicago Chas. H. Kerr & Co. 25 cents.

Metcalfe, Richard L. "Of such is the Kingdom" and other stories from life. Souvenir edition. 12mo, pp. 209. Lincoln, Neb The Woodruff-Collins Press.

Mr. Metcalfe is Mr. Byran's associate editor in the office of *The Commoner*. This edition of a book which has already had a large distribution and has been commended by many notable men, is attractively bound in limp leather with gilt edges. The stories relate to childhood and have been praised for their whole-

some spirit and truth to what is best in child life.

Mortality Statistics 1905. Department of Commerce and Labor-Bureau of the Census. S. N. D North, director. Sixth Annual Report, with revised rates for intercensal years 1901 to 1904 and for quinquennial period 1900 to 1904. Based upon state census of 1905. Folio, pp. 354. Washington Government Printing Office.

Paine, Ralph D. The Greater America. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xiii–327. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. $1.50 net.

Mr. Paine's volume belongs to a class of books which may be called rare even in this age of print. It bears the same relation to the ordinary volume of travel and description that the realistic novel of actual events bears to the novel of romantic cast. "The Greater America" is a book that really deserves the epithet "timely," and is of the sort worth printing and worth reading. It takes us behind the scenes of the great human drama in course of development in the spacious West—the drama of American achievement, which literally has astounded the world and is probably without parallel in history. The book is the record of the experiences and impressions of a Western journey. It gives glimpses of the "splendid activities of the American West" of to-day. The writer has tried to catch the spirit of that creative energy and strenuous activity which is the essential trait of the American of the West, and is undoubtedly the principal element of that marvelous transformation and industrial development which have taken place within so brief a period.

The opening pages deal with the "Call of the Inland Seas." It would seem that life upon the Great Lakes is one of the most characteristic phases of Western industrial activity. The lake skippers are a race apart, with little resemblance to their salty brothers of the main. Less picturesque outwardly than the latter, they are hardly less interesting. Literal captains of industry, commanding "a steel trough with a lid on it," they represent one of the most imposing sides of our commercial activity, a commerce upon which, according to the author, depends in large measure the industrial prosperity of the nation.

In contrast with the comparatively peaceful industrial life on the Great Lakes is the story of the Michigan copper country, which forms one of the most interesting chapters of our commercial history. Altho it had been known vaguely for centuries that this region was rich in minerals, the profitable exploitation of the mines is of recent date.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the book is the chapter that deals with wheat-raising as practised according to modern methods. Mr. Paine has written a vividly interesting account of the great wheat country of the Middle West. He shows what an important share farming on a grand scale has had in the development of the nation's prosperity—how, in fact, it is the very backbone of American greatness, without which the whole fabric would collapse.

There are interesting chapters on sheep-raising in Montana, the great gold-camps of the West, the reclaiming of the great desert lands, ranching, and a dozen other phases of life in the Greater America which most of us know very little about.

Parker, [illegible]

Sedgwick, Mabel Cabot. Assisted by Robert **Cameron.** The Garden Month by Month. Describing the appearance, color, dates of bloom, and cultivation of all desirable hardy plants for the formal and wild garden, with an additional list of vines, etc. With over two hundred half-tone engravings from photographs of growing plants and a chart in colors. 8mo, pp. xvii–515. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $4 net.

Here is an admirable idea carefully worked out. The volume is divided into chapters with the months from March to September inclusive for headings. We then have for each month the names of flowers which bloom in that month; each flower being described botanically and as to colors, size, and time in the month when it blooms, with the common and the botanical name, the more important flowers or more familiar ones being shown in excellent half-tones. It is obvious that the authors have devoted to the compilation of the book many years of faithful and loving study. We should suppose it might remain a standard for many years.

Smyth, Newman. The Story of the Child that Jesus Took. Frontispiece. 12mo. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. 50 cents net.

Thompson, Jane. Water Wonders. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Whitson, John H. The Castle of Doubt. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Wilson, James Harrison. The Life of Charles A. Dana. Small 8vo, pp. xii–545. Portrait. New York. Harper & Brothers.

General Wilson for about forty years was Dana's personal friend. They first met during Dana's service in the Civil War. The friendship appears to have continued until Dana's death. In these circumstances readers would hardly expect to find the present work severely critical. While in the main it is laudatory, it is not laudatory in a fulsome sense. A biography which was not at least appreciative, would probably be in some sense a failure.

General Wilson devotes much the larger part of his volume to Dana's life before he became editor of *The Sun*, his career on *The Sun* taking up 135 pages, while 380 pages are devoted to earlier events. The reader will understand from this statement how notable was Dana's career before he acquired control of that newspaper. Those years in themselves constitute an interesting career. His struggle for an education was typical of the young man of his period. His share in the Brook Farm experiment was of real importance from a business point of view. His work as managing editor of the New York *Tribune* possesses significance never fully understood, and seldom stated with due emphasis. General Wilson makes it clear how important that *Tribune* work was, and others, notably Mr. Hazeltine, in a recent issue of *The North American Review*, have set forth the facts without equivocation. It was due to Dana, quite as much as to Greeley, that *The Tribune's* influence down into the early years of the War became widely extended and potent in public affairs.

Dana's services in the Civil War were those of an accredited observer in the field, making reports to the War Department; he was "the eyes of the government." It is clear from General Wilson's narrative that Dana's labors in this capacity were very significant. His influence on the rising fortunes of General Grant was probably greater than that of any other person, his reports from the field and his statements at a Cabinet council having been perhaps the determining factors in Grant's final advancement to be Commander-in-chief of all the armies.

In the light of these facts it is not easy to determine what were the circumstances which, many years afterward, made Dana the most violent and uncompromising critic Grant had. General Wilson maintains that Dana never retracted anything he had said in commendation of Grant as a military commander; his criticisms related solely to Grant as President of the United States, but all this does not explain, much less does it pardon, the intense bitterness with which Grant was criticized for many years, not excepting an incident subsequent to his death—the famous bill for the funeral expenses.

General Wilson states positively that Grant was not personally an applicant for the office of collector of the port of New York, altho friends of his had suggested his name and it was believed that he would get the place. We do not understand General Wilson to deny that Dana was disappointed in his failure to get the office. This may, or may not, have had a dominant influence on his editorial attitude toward Grant's administration. It is disclosed that Mr. Washburne, who perhaps was Grant's closest political adviser, became unfriendly to Dana, and the implication is that some sort of rivalry, in the first instance, had parted these two friends of Grant.

In the chapters which relate to Dana as editor of *The Sun*, some things are conspicuous by their absence. Of the great success which Dana made of that newspaper we are fully informed, but in what is said of the means through which circulation was acquired and long maintained there is little as to sensationalism in journalism. Men not yet calling themselves old can recall a period in the career of this newspaper out of which seems directly to have sprung that modern pseudo-journalism which is called yellow.

Nor do we find that sufficient emphasis has been placed on Dana's rank as a man of letters. His eminence in that field has probably never been equaled among American newspaper editors. We wish also that more had been said of Dana as the associate of George Ripley in editing "Appleton's New American Cyclopedia." An impressive tradition still survives of the extraordinary abilities shown in that position—abilities quite as notable for powers of judgment as for wide and precise knowledge.

General Wilson is an ardent admirer of Dana's genius as manifested during the war and in *The Sun* office. This admiration he has shared with scores of others now living and who, in the years of Dana's maturity, were close to him. It is doubtful if in any newspaper office there ever existed toward its chief an attitude of more genuine liking and more loyal devotion than existed among the men whom Dana gathered round him in the office of *The Sun*. If there has been anything like it it probably occurred in the office of *The Times* when Raymond was editor. But that is the story of an earlier generation. Dana's newspaper career was recent and that sense of loyalty to and admiration for him may be said still to prevail as a thing potent and pervasive in the office of *The Sun*.

Woods, Margaret L. The Invader. 12mo. New York. Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

CURRENT POETRY

Half Asleep.

GERTRUDE HUNTINGTON MCGIFFERT.

To let one's fancy range;
  To play the bed is so,
The window so, as it used to be
  In that home of long ago;

To play the door is here;
  The street is crisscross there;
And then to wait, as I used to wait,
  For the step upon the stair.

To count as the footsteps pass,
  Now near, now faint and far—
How personal they sound at night,
  What company they are!

Some brisk and some sedate,
  I wonder where they go;
And I drowse a little, till suddenly
  The dear, dear step I know.

The start of joy, the flush,
  The tender, happy thrill,
And then, oh, God! I am homeless and old,
  And his grave is on the hill!

—*From the Century* (July).

The Calvary Trumpets.

BY S. H. KEMPER.

The trumpets blowing to the desperate riding,
  Our squadrons forming on the long hill's marge!—
Trumpets, O trumpets with your strepitous chiding,
  Blow out the signal for the furious charge!

The angry sunset flaring in our faces,
  Up from the hollow South the rushing rain,
A cold wind out of devastated places
  Riffling the guidon and the tossing mane.

Kin to all brave emprise and high endeavor,
  Lift us, O music; let our hearts not fail!
Link us with all heroic fight forever,
  Sib to the seekers of the Holy Grail!

Fly out and fling us far in dust and thunder,
  Down through the rushing struggle's fierce increase
To living victory, to death, and the still wonder
  Of God's great, sudden Peace.

—*From the Reader* (July).

EDUCATIONAL MISCELLANY

A Criticism of English School Discipline.—A protest by A. R. Orage against the military ideal of discipline in elementary schools is published in *Monthly Review* (London). The article says that the discipline for which the schools are praised is by no means the discipline that the teachers themselves praise. As public commendation inspires to imitation, the bad discipline that is praised comes more and more to be the object of the teacher and to displace the discipline that is only praised by the few discriminating minds. Of this discipline, which unqualified visitors commend, the author says:

For what are the qualities of the discipline which impresses the visitor? In nine cases out of ten, the visitor is imprest by the same discipline in a school that he would expect to see in the army. Mechanical precision, instant and unquestioning obedience, uniformity of action, every child moving as one: these are undoubtedly the "telling" qualities. I have known many visitors remark on them in loud and sincere adulation. "Perfect! Perfect!" they say, and "Wonderful! Wonderful!"

I have seen, in several large elementary schools, this very ideal carried to ridiculous lengths, without exciting a word of criticism from dozens of educated visitors. When one has beheld the astonishing

The Literary Digest SCHOOL DIRECTORY

BOYS SCHOOLS | BOYS SCHOOLS

Worcester Academy 74th Year Begins Sept. 10, 1907.

All advantages of a large school: Master educators, complete equipment, enthusiasm. A great record in preparing boys for college. Laboratories, manual training. Superb dining hall. Adequately equipped infirmary. The new "Megaron" contains a noble recreation hall and a big swimming pool. Gymnasium. Cinder track. Oval. Eight tennis courts. Gymnastics for good health, not for mere strength. Illustrated catalogue.

D. W. ABERCROMBIE, LL.D., Principal, Worcester, Mass.

How about the boy—your boy?

The coming year at school should make him more the manly fellow you want him to be. Do you feel satisfied that it will do it?

It isn't only a question of text books and discipline; both good; there's a good deal more to your boy's education.

Our little book "The right school for your boy" gives our idea of making a manly boy of your boy. We send it and our catalogue if you ask for it.

In writing for booklet please state where you saw this advertisement.

Racine College Grammar School, Racine, Wis.

STAUNTON MILITARY ACADEMY

An Ideal Home School for Manly Boys

325 Boys from 45 States last session. Largest Private Academy in the South. Boys from 10 to 20 years old prepared for the Universities, Government Academies, or Business.

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OUR monthly school directory which appears on this and following pages contains the announcements of educational institutions of established reputation. We believe that parents may answer any of these school or college advertisements with the assurance of finding reliable institutions of learning for their sons and daughters. Our September School Directory WILL BE ISSUED ON AUGUST 21ST. All copy and cuts must be in our hands before August 31st, earlier if proofs are required.

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For College in June

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spectacle of a class of sixty children of varying sizes and bodily formation compelled to sit at their desks for a writing lesson in such a precise way that an observer at any point would get the vision of a multiplying mirror, and see nothing different from end to end of the class; when at a word of command, all pens are taken up, begin to scratch, and are laid down simultaneously; when explicit instructions are given to the short-sighted children to sit *as if they could see* (when in fact they can not see), and all for the sake of preserving the appearance of discipline—then one concludes that the military ideal has got out of its proper place. . . . . .

In the case of such teachers, it is unfortunately true that they have many qualities which appeal to the minds of unenlightened authorities no less than to the eyes of foolish visitors to the schools. The external discipline of their classes, for example, is as near perfection as mechanical obedience and unwearying training can make it. It would be a wonder if the results did not appeal to the eyes of visitors, since they are exactly calculated to do so. No hunter ever took more pains to learn the habits of his destined prey than such teachers take to understand the whims and fancies of visitors to their schools. Only a few weeks ago there appeared in one of the daily papers a report of what was called a "novel test of discipline." A football had been suddenly thrown into a class-room of children, and visitors were requested to notice the extraordinary absorption of the children in their work: not a child raised its head to inquire the cause of the disturbance. No doubt the visitors were duly imprest, as the appearance of the report witnessed. But perhaps their impression would be different if they knew that the "novel test" had been painfully rehearsed many times. I remember in one school the head master had a still more remarkable turn to stage for his visitors. When specially influential visitors were present, he would sometimes appear suddenly to be struck with an idea. He would send for all the teachers in the school, asking them to leave their classes, and then invite the vistors to walk through all the class-rooms, and report to him if a single child turned its head or spoke. How amazed and delighted the visitors used to be! And when the master tacitly assured them that it was all training that did it, they wrote ecstatic praises to the authorities, with ful some compliments to the head master. When the visitors had got safely away, the teachers returned to their classes to receive reports from a back-form boy who had been secretly on the watch for culprits. The offenders on his list were then proceeded against with the utmost rigor of the law.

Then it is also true that about such a school there is an air of efficiency that always appeals to the gross sentimentality of practical men. Such teachers run their schools like a business, on thoroughly business lines. There is no nonsense about education (except in the presence of witnesses), no cant about training minds (except on prize-giving day), no sentimental twaddle about individuality, no philandering with educational methods. On the contrary, there is what is called "good solid work" done, children go "through the mill," they are there to do what they are told, and to be indulged in no whims. In fact, the school is run to pay. And pay it does. It pays the Board in grants from the Government; it pays the ratepayers in *eulogia* from visitors; it pays the head master in promotion; it pays a few teachers in the favor of the inspectors; it pays—well, does it pay the children? For after all, they have to be considered. . . . . .

In every school there is at least one teacher who is making a brave struggle against great odds to teach intelligently and humanely. It should be the business of the authority to find that teacher and to single him out for praise and promotion. It may be that his class will not impress ignorant visitors, but who ever expected that a school should be a performing menagerie or a variety show? It may be—nay, more, it certainly will be—that at the end of the year there will be a great difference in the attainments of the children in such a class. The best children will be very good indeed, for they will not as now be left to themselves. Even the dullest children, tho still dull, will be less dull, because they will not have been

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driven and hounded to overexert themselves. But what of that? Is there any public demand for the leveling that at present takes place? Are we satisfied to learn that the children best fitted to receive instruction are stupidly neglected, in favor of the children least fitted? Are our elementary schools to be exclusively forcing-beds for the stinted and stunted, and delaying-beds for the gifted and capable? Really the objection that was once made by a Board inspector to my class, that the work was very uneven, almost demonstrated his singular fitness to preside over a steam-roller! One might suppose him terrified at the prospect of individuals, and recklessly determined to stamp them out. Of course his defense would be that the backward children had been neglected. The neglect, however, was no more than the neglect to assault, batter, and terrify children into the appearance of smartness.

Schooling the South.—It has been the aim of the Southern Education Board to devise plans whereby educational facilities in the South could be broadened especially in districts where the percentage of illiteracy has been greater than elsewhere—so great that it is a public menace. Following up the efforts of the Southern Education Board the General Education Board has become closely associated with it. Since it is this latter body that Mr. John D. Rockefeller has empowered to disburse his forty-million-dollar gift to the cause of education, its history with relation to the South may be of interest because it began its efforts in that portion of the country. The following account by Day Allen Willey is published in the Boston *Transcript*:

The first meeting was held at Athens Ga., in 1902. The whole situation was discust there. Then the Board sent printed questions to every county superintendent and to every incorporated school of every grade in the South. Reports made on these slips covering a period of two years were filed with the Board, and from them the Board's special students of statistics obtained a great fund of information concerning every phase of educational work—the

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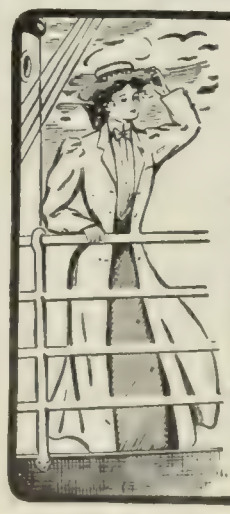

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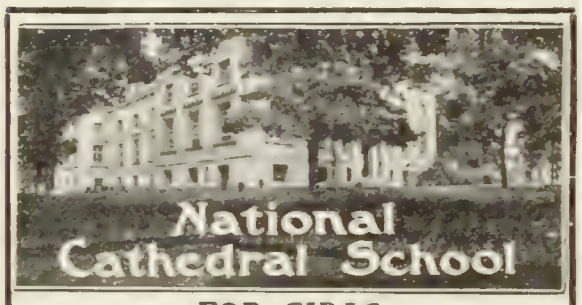

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number of schools, their distribution, vicinage, equipment, finances and needs.

To supplement these reports, the Board employed an expert, a graduate of a teachers' college, who spent a whole year in the South. He had his headquarters at Atlanta, and traveled in every section of every State, making a close study of conditions and needs. The information which he obtained was sent to the Board and, with that coming from other sources, tabulated and card-catalogued. As a result of these inquiries and investigations the Board reached three main conclusions which became determinative in deciding on its general policy. The first was the need of rural schools. It was recognized at once that it would be impossible to do any effective work in the rural communities through private beneficence by direct gift.

The data which was obtained as a result of these inquiries was startling in its importance, for the Board learned that this was the situation: eighty-five per cent of the people in the South lived in the country. Their economic and social condition was poor, ignorant, deprest, almost hopeless, many were struggling along on an average income from their farms of $160, whereas in Iowa, for example, the average farmer's income is $1,000. Naturally the Southerner was unable to support properly his home, his school, or his church. It was apparent that the only way to obtain better educational facilities was to make the farmer better able to contribute to them.

So the General Educational Board began planning to advance the condition of the Southern farmer. It enlisted the aid of the Government through the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Wallace Buttrick, its secretary, went to Washington and interviewed Secretary Wilson. He asked Mr. Wilson why the department could not instruct the farmers in the higher agriculture.

"We can't," said the Secretary, "because children can not understand the science of agriculture. Our bulletins won't do; it must be confest that they do not carry any idea to the uneducated farmer. The place to reach the farmer is on his farm, by actual demonstration and personal instruction. But the Department of Agriculture has no funds available for such work."

"Will you provide the instructors from your department if the General Educational Board will pay their expenses?" asked Dr. Buttrick.

The Secretary of Agriculture said he would, and arrangements were made at once. The Secretary assigned as chief of the new bureau Dr. S. A. Knapp, an eminent scientific agriculturist, who once was president of the Iowa State College at Ames, with which Secretary Wilson was connected. Recently Virginia made an appropriation for similar work, which will be conducted by men furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture and paid by Virginia. Dr. Knapp has his headquarters at Lake Charles, La. He has five assistant superintendents in Mississippi, four in Alabama, and two in Virginia, with many instructors.

After the profits of the farmers are increased the Southern Education Board's work will be most effective. That organization is striving to build up the income of the States for educational purposes, and this will not be difficult to do when the farms pay more and the merchants' business grows. The negro will have a different status; possibly the whole negro problem will be much simpler. The second need of the South the General Educational Board found was of better high schools. Its investigation into this phase of the question was equally thorough. It has professors of secondary education appointed as members of the faculties of the principal colleges in several Southern States, and it paid the expenses of these men while they traveled through their respective States arousing, developing, and making effective a public sentiment in favor of better high schools. The result has been the addition of 300 new schools of that grade in the South since the Board began its work.

Such are some of the achievements for the South alone of this body of earnest men working in cooperation with the Southern Education Board—achievements of such practical value that Mr. Rockefeller, closely following their labors, increased his original endowment by the donation of ten million dollars more, a considerable portion of which has been disbursed in the Southern States alone. But as the name implies, the field of the General Educational Board is country-wide, not State or sectional.

It has found a great opportunity to sympathize as well as increase the facilities for higher education both in the West and South.

The need of colleges in the cities has appealed to the Board most forcibly. Louisville, with 200,000 population, has no college; Atlanta, Ga., with 100,000, has none; nor have Kansas City, Mo., Little Rock, Ark., Jacksonville, Fla., Charlotte, N. C., Montgomery, Ala., and Memphis, Tenn., and others. When one considers that more than half the students of each college in the United States come from within fifty miles of it, the need of colleges in the cities is plain. In several States the Board has been conferring with the people and educators looking to the unification of some of the small colleges now scattered about over the State in centrally located cities. Many changes may be expected within a decade, and some of them within a year or two.

Chicago University.—John Corbin, in *The Saturday Evening Post*, writes of the career of the Chicago University as follows:

Throughout its young and strenuous life the University of Chicago has had to struggle against two damaging accusations—that it is a Standard-Oil institution, and that it is a hotbed of revolutionary doctrine. Across its official letterheads is inscribed "Founded by John D. Rockefeller," and from day to day the newspaper press has flaunted in staring headlines irresponsible utterances of its faculty, in literature and sociology. Either fact would condemn an ordinary institution of learning. Shall this one survive them both?

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increase the earnings and are welcomed as an evidence of journalistic skill.

A highly characteristic example occurred in recent memory at the University of Michigan. A professor enlivened his lecture with a little talk on various conventions in courtship. The student journalist—representing a paper that boasts itself, and not without color of justification, the best all-round newspaper in the country—reported that he illustrated his lecture by getting a woman pupil upon the platform and acting out with her in realistic detail the form of proposal—and acceptance—which he himself preferred. The item was widely copied and hilariously commented upon. The undergraduate was expelled—and was immediately taken on the staff of the great newspaper.

When applied to Chicago University, the effect of such methods may easily be imagined. The case of Professor Triggs is well known. That he lacked common sense and balance is obvious. None the less, he was the victim of persecution. His first leap into the spot-light was the result of a speech at a fraternity dinner on the topic of The Most Important Question in the World: he said that for himself it was what to name his new baby. Postprandially foolish the remark undoubtedly was, but what shall be said of a press that made a sensation of it? From that time whatever he said—and he had the gift of tongue—was wildly exaggerated and shamelessly perverted. Rockefeller, he once remarked, was as original a genius in industrial combination as Shakespeare in the poetic drama—a proposition that is at least debatable. He was reported as having said that Rockefeller was as great a genius as Shakespeare and the incident was so twisted as to give the impression that the chief end of the university was to glorify its founder.

I was told, on the best authority, that Triggs would have lost his position in the university much sooner if it had not been for such persecutions. Above everything President Harper valued liberty of speech, and long refused to abandon one of his Faculty under fire. A similarly creditable scruple prevents the expulsion of offending reporters. The Faculty is indulgent of self-supporting students, and they usually maintain, very plausibly, when questioned, that the work of falsification is done by copy editors in the newspaper office.

The simple fact is that the teaching of the university can not be said to lean either toward capitalism or toward socialism. The department of economics, as it happens, is under a man of slow-going, highly conservative opinions. That of sociology is so advanced as to be sometimes up in the air. All is well, for it is the function of a great university to teach, not what to think, but how to think. Its spirit is that of scientific culture unhampered by authority—the freedom to teach and the freedom to learn without any inspiration but the love of truth.

Dr. Harper's ideal for his new institution was of a largeness approaching grandiosity. It was to be a complete and perfect university, combining all the ideals recognized in American education. Himself a graduate of Yale and a professor there when called to Chicago, he held firmly in mind the two principles of the Eastern university—that of the liberal training of character, both mental and moral, which we have inherited from the English universities; and that of pure scientific culture, which in recent decades we have adopted from the German. To these were to be added the principle of technical education which already recognized even at Yale and Harvard, is dominant in the newer universities of the West.

If his physical strength had been commensurate, there is no telling to what heights he might have raised the institution during his lifetime. But at the outset his physique gave warning of a breakdown. The only wonder is that he survived his gigantic labors so long.

To the end, however, his mind and will were master. On his death-bed he dictated incessantly to a stenographer, bringing to such completion as was possible his labors as a scholar and an educator. There is something really terrible in the grim composure with which he met his end. He prescribed in minute detail the arrangements for his funeral, even directing that the watchers who guarded his coffin should be served with luncheon at midnight.

Specialization.—Edwin Mims in *The South Atlantic Quarterly* says that an era in the history of

American universities may be said to have closed when President Gilman retired from the presidency of Johns Hopkins University and President White from that of Cornell University. Altho President Eliot and President Angell are still engaged in active work, we may now see the results of nearly forty years of service for their own institutions and for others. These four presidents will always be identified in the popular mind with the development of the elective system. Of this system, when pushed to the extreme, Mr. Mims writes:

Extreme specialization has undoubtedly had its effect in narrowing the sympathies of men. Some one has said that a specialist must know more than any one else about the things that are not worth knowing. "How far can this special development, this purely professional habit of mind, proceed without injury to the symmetry of character, without impairing the varied and spontaneous and abundant play of human powers which gives joy to life?" asks Mr. Perry. And in answer he pleads for the union of the generous spirit of the amateur with the method of the professional, for "breadth of interest as well as depth of technical research." The stories of extreme specialization that have been told from time immemorial on German scholars have their parallel in many more recent American scholars whose dissertations and monographs have frequently been monuments of pedantry. It is no wonder that earnest men become impatient with scholarship when it concerns itself so often about purely technical and unessential things.

Such specialization has not only narrowed the lives of teachers, but has had a blighting influence on college students. There has developed in college communities an indifferentism, a spirit of criticism that tends to become cynicism, a contempt for anything that approaches the popular, that is baleful in its influence on younger minds. The man who cares little, who has an infinite capacity for being bored, is only too common a phenomenon. Mr. Perry's diagnosis of this disease in his chapter on "Indifferentism" should be read in every college community. It is the presence of this quality that explains academic sterility—the critic who knows literature technically, but can not produce it; the historian who gathers facts, but can not vitalize them, or who "takes both sides in the same paragraph"; the philosopher who is so sympathetic with every point of view that he has no definite conclusions of his own; the teacher of the classics who emphasizes the purely technical phases of his work and never feels the glory that was Greece or the grandeur that was Rome.

The Effect of University Endowments.—In a recent address President Eliot, of Harvard, did not enter upon a specific discussion of how far the integrity of American universities has been affected by enormous gifts; but he indicated the extent to which a university may go in deference to the views and feelings of its rich patrons. The following from the Detroit *News* presents his opinion:

"Ought the opinions and wishes of the living benefactor to influence the teaching of the institution which he endows? In general the answer must be in the negative, because teaching which is not believed to be free is well-nigh worthless. It inevitably loses its intended effect on those who listen to it. . . . Nevertheless benefactors have certain rights in this respect. They may fairly claim that their benefactions entitle their opinions and sentiments to be treated with consideration and respect, and not with contumely or scorn, in the institutions they have endowed or by the professors whom their gifts support. If their benefactions are for general uses, and not for the support of any specific course of instruction, they may fairly claim that subjects likely to be taught in a manner repulsive to them should be omitted altogether, unless some serious public obligation requires the institution to include them."

These limitations upon an endowed institution President Eliot admits to be embarrassments, but he extracts considerable comfort from the fact that subjects which excite heat and personal interest soon lose that character and become bare questions of

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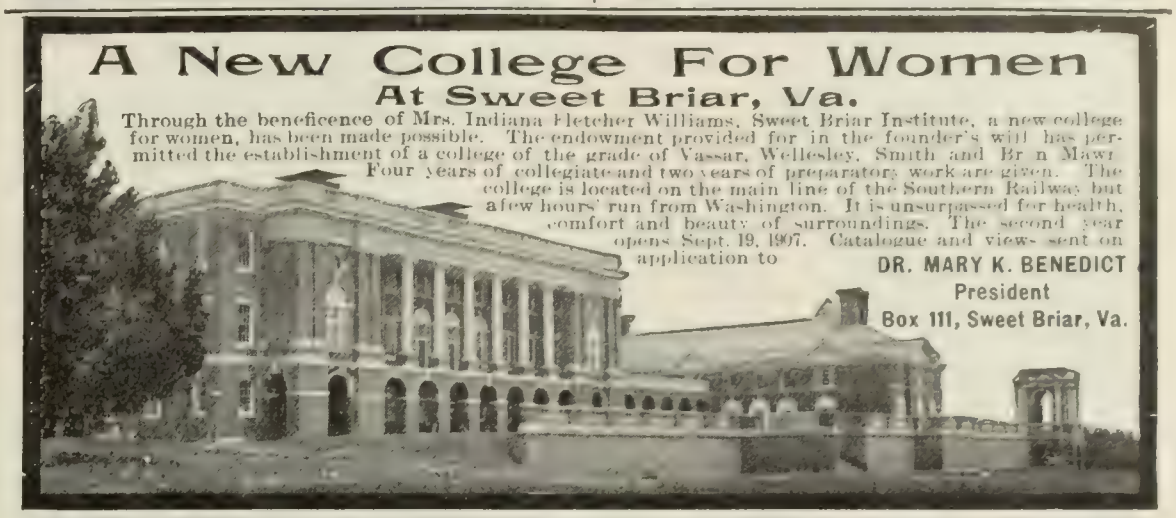

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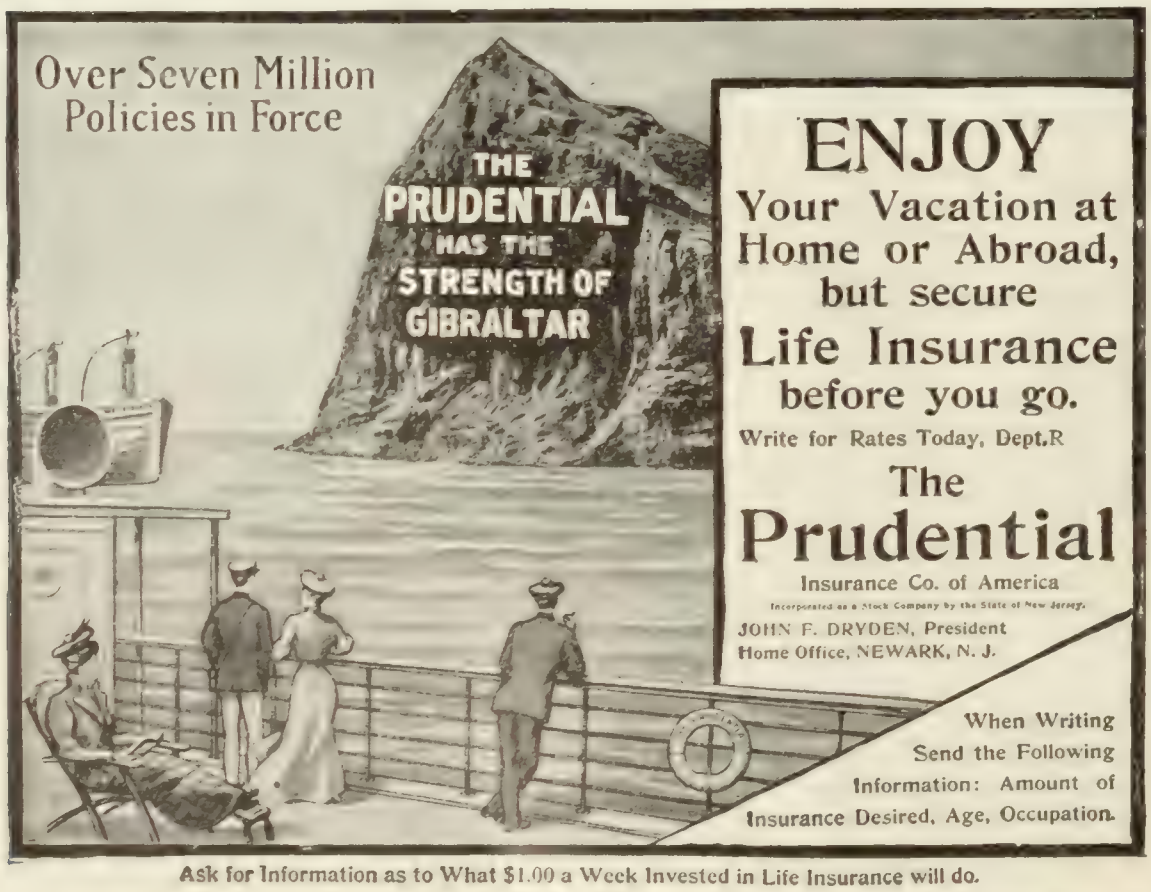

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science. The question of the gold or silver standard for currency, he thinks, was one which worked a considerable limitation of academic freedom not long ago, but which has ceased to have that effect. The tariff, which he speaks of as "miscalled protection," he believes will in a few years be found to be inapplicable to American affairs and injurious to manufacturers and commerce. He concludes the consideration of the subject by saying that "any slight interference with academic freedom which time will certainly cure may be endured with equanimity for a season, in consideration of the great counterbalancing advantages."

After a consideration of the subject of college endowments, the New York *Evening Post* has this comment to add.

Something of the same plaint has come to us from the other side of the Atlantic. In Scotland, it is asserted that the Carnegie gifts to the Scottish universities are not only "pauperizing the people," but have actually hurt the universities by relieving the state of its feeling of responsibility for the development of higher education. Whether the Rockefeller money will make official circles in portions of this country less keen to move for educational betterment, time alone can show.

Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia University, in an article in the *Van Norden Magazine*, foresees the possibility of grave danger in the creation of enormous trust funds for charitable and educational purposes. The incomes of the Sage fund and Rockefeller donation go, as Professor Giddings puts it, to a "fluctuating and somewhat indefinite body of beneficiaries." The New York *World* publishes this comment on Professor Giddings's article:

Being perpetual, Professor Giddings draws the fair conclusion that no one can possibly predict what may be the ultimate actual uses to which these huge accumulations of property may be put. Some future board of trustees may maintain an attitude toward the State, the social welfare, and various private interests that now may seem wholly improbable. "It would seem to be entirely possible that so far as the law of the case is concerned the income of the Sage fund could one of these days be devoted to the propagation of either anarchism or socialism, free trade or protection, neo-Malthusianism or the patriarchal family." Of course this is stating an extreme case. It is far more likely, as Professor Giddings concedes, that great trust funds will be used in a conservative sense than in promoting moral and social radicalism. Experience holds the rein on wild surmise.

There always remains the danger that large funds such as those created by Mrs. Sage and Mr. Rockefeller may, through human weakness, directly or indirectly become an influence in the investment ket. The insurance scandal revealed the gravest breaches of trust under existing law and was a sad setback to American optimism. Without conscious wrong-doing or voluntary connivance responsible trustees might be betrayed into resisting popular reforms and protecting corporate privileges.

In the end the best safeguards to be erected around such financial responsibility in administering these trust funds must be the personal probity and good sense of whatever trustees may control them, and the power of public opinion over the administration of the trust.

The Study of Peace in Public Schools.—The idea of teaching international peace in the schools was urged at the meeting in Montreal of the American Institute of Instruction. It was recommended that teachers should inculcate "a broader sympathy and a sense of international obligation to protect rather than to exploit the weaker races." Some of the suggestions made were that the public schools should celebrate the anniversary of the opening of the Hague Conference, that the principles for which the Conference stands should be taught, and that international differences should be minimized so that nations should regard each other only as different

states in the universal commonwealth. The patriotism which has been prevalent is the patriotism which originates in the reconciliation to and the vindication of one's immediate environment. "The new internationalism must inspire a larger patriotism —one that declares our country is the world and that our countrymen are all mankind.'

Nathan C. Schaeffer, the Superintendent of Schools of Pennsylvania, as president of the National Educational Association, made an address at Los Angeles. Peace will come to this world, he thinks, through educating the children to a sense of the horrors of war. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* publishes the following article on Dr. Schaeffer's views

It may be that professional peacemakers have taken too narrow a view of the subject when they insist that there never was a righteous war nor an unholy peace. So long as human nature exists in its present condition we are certain to have war, but it is proper that it be entered upon only when everything else fails. A century ago practically every man in civilization was a potential soldier and very generally he was an active one. It was considered part of a man's training to be ready for the field. Even now there are many nations in Europe which make military service compulsory, tho the theory now is that this is to prevent war rather than to prepare for it.

Dr. Schaeffer's idea is that American history especially, and all history generally, is too much taken up with a narrative of military events. This is undoubtedly true. Until within sixty years, history as written hardly concerned anything else than war or diplomatic movements connected with war. When James R. Green proposed to write a history of the English people he was besought by many of his friends to abandon the task, which would be impossible. There was nothing in history outside of war that could be entertaining, and the condition of the common people for a thousand years was neither of importance nor interest. And yet no work of modern times has been more delightful or more popular, and the success was deserved.

The average school history of the United States is a miserable affair. It deals with war and little else that is of value. Even the causes which brought on our wars are seldom stated with great clearness and often incorrectly. The writer is biased by his own views. There is some truth in the complaints of Southern people that the average American school history does injustice to their section. As a rule their histories do injustice all around. Nor is it necessary to devote so much space to these wars. That should be left for future study, and more attention given to the blessings of peace.

PERSONAL

The Dark Horse of Democracy.—While Col. Henry Watterson was mystifying the nation with his veiled allusion to the "dark horse" that he promised to bring forth from the Democratic stable for the coming Presidential race, there were few who saw in the Colonel's meager specifications the likeness of Governor Johnson of Minnesota. And yet, when the Colonel acknowledged that Governor Johnson was the man he had picked, there were many who agreed with him in finding the Minnesota executive a man of Presidential proportions. *Harper's Weekly* (New York), for one, places his name and protrait in its gallery of "Democratic Presidential Possibilities," and publishes a biographical sketch by a correspondent in St. Paul from which we quote in part. "The regard in which the people of Minnesota hold Governor Johnson," we read, "is a rare combination of affection and respect." And further, writes this biographer, "They honor him for his ability as a statesman, his integrity, and his success in forcing great interests to pay their fair share in the taxation of the State; they love him for the

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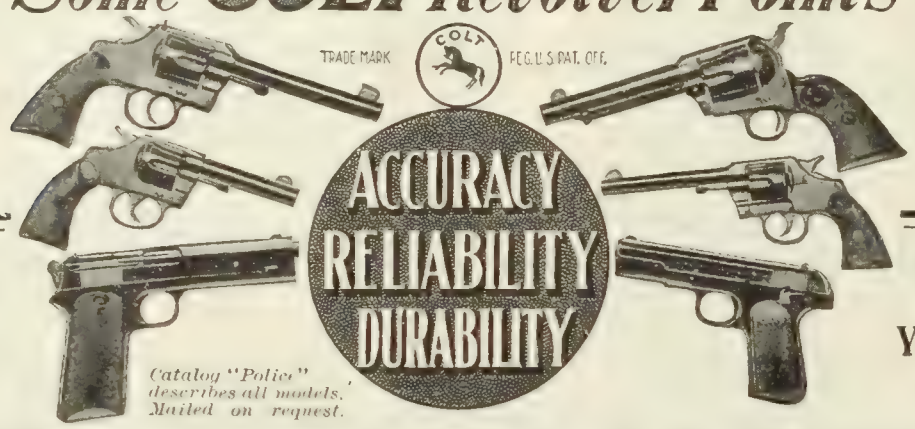

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battle he has fought against bitter poverty and obscurity to achieve the highest position in the Commonwealth. Those who know him best say he does not know how to flinch. In adversity he never whimpered, and in prosperity he is unspoiled." He continues

He is long-armed and tall—a shade less than six feet in height—not of noticeable breadth of shoulder, but of whalebone fiber; a long, lean, hard, enduring man, the type that survives many perils and looks around for more. The first impression you get of him is one of inflexible determination. He neither courts nor avoids popularity. When he grips your hand he is not boiling over with enthusiasm, but is unaffectedly glad to meet you. His interest is not diplomatically effervescent, but moderate and sincere. You note at once, inevitably, the height and breadth of the forehead; then the full, eloquent eyes of hazel shot with blue, set well apart and alive with the spirit of keen inquiry, yet frank and unflinching; the heavy brows that frown with concentration; the long straight nose; the high cheek-bones, typical of the latter-day American, and the heavy jaws that terminate in a deep, out-jutting chin. . . .

John A. Johnson was born at St. Peter, Minnesota, on July 28, 1861. His parents were natives of Sweden who first met in America. The father was a blacksmith, prosperous for a time, but finally a victim of dissipation. At the age of twelve years John A. Johnson left school against his mother's wish and became the real head of the family. He got a job in a printing-office in St. Peter at $10 a month, and gave all his earnings to his mother for the support of her and the other children of the family. He continued his studies at night and in the intervals between his tasks as a printer's devil.

After a few years he became clerk in a drug-store and proved so valuable that in the sixteenth year of his age he received the splendid salary of $75 a month. Then it was that he insisted that his mother must stop the hard labor by which she helped support the family, and then it was that he won his first overcoat. Not without a struggle.

The boy's employer noticed that, tho the month was December—and December in Minnesota is not a month of roses—young Johnson's principal protection against the blizzards was a well-worn black alpaca coat. Whereupon the druggist offered him a fine new overcoat.

"No, thank you," said the boy. "I don't need it, and if I did need one I could buy it."

"I see," replied the druggist. "Now, you take that coat, or I'll discharge you. I guess you won't be able to wander down the street and buy another job, eh?"

So the boy took the coat and kept his job.

Later he returned to the printing business, and in time became a member of the firm of Essler & Johnson, publishers of the St. Peter *Herald*, of which he was until recently the editor-in-chief. In the mean while he had served seven years in the National Guard of Minnesota, in which he rose to the rank of captain. He also served a term as State Senator. He has always been a Democrat.

Senator Johnson heard in the early fall of 1904 that there was a great deal of talk about nominating him for Governor of Minnesota. He was busy running his paper, and he made up his mind that he could not afford the time to make a canvass. Indeed, he had gone so far as to write a letter to the chairman of the Democratic State Committee, notifying him that under no circumstances could he accept the nomination, when letters began pouring in upon him from prominent Republicans throughout the State urging him to run and pledging their support. There was a great popular revolt against State-Auditor Dunn, the regular Republican candidate, who was accused of being too friendly with the railroad interests. About this time a fellow Democratic editor named Day called upon Editor Johnson and spent most of the night in an argument convincing him that it was his duty to lead the Democratic party and the decent Republicans to victory.

Editor Johnson at last consented to run. He tore up his letter of refusal. He was nominated unanimously. And now mark the popularity of the man, which gained for him more votes than the disaffection of the Republicans toward Dunn. The total vote of Minnesota that year was 297,592. Roosevelt's plurality for President was 161,000. Democrat

Johnson in the face of this Republican landslide carried the State for Governor by a plurality of 6,352.

"And that," remarked a dignified commentator at the time, "was going some."

Minnesota, according to all local historians, has never had a better Governor than Johnson. He fought extravagance. He killed steals. He gave the State a clean, decent, wise, and economical administration. And yet when he was renominated last fall the Republicans tried to defeat him. And, by a curious twist of fate, the very means by which a yellow-streaked enemy sought to strangle his chance of victory became a leading cause of his success. This brilliant strategist, whose name shall be mercifully withheld here, obtained affidavits from citizens of St. Peter wherein it appeared that Governor Johnson's father had died in a public institution. One thousand copies of these affidavits were secretly scattered broadcast through the State, with instructions that they be shown, very discreetly, to voters who really needed hard persuasion. But, like many another roorback, this one fell apart by its own weight.

A Democratic newspaper made an investigation and learned that Gustaf Johnson had wandered away from home and that he had been committed to the institution for months before his struggling family knew of his whereabouts; that then it was impossible to send him anywhere else. Moreover the investigation disclosed that Governor Johnson, as a boy and man, had labored incessantly for the support of his mother and his brothers and sisters. Of course, the publication of the truth in the case raised up more friends for Governor Johnson than he had ever had before. The yellow-streaked enemy retired from politics and has never been heard of since. Governor Johnson worked hard during the campaign. In seven weeks, or forty-two working-days, he traveled through seventy-eight counties out of the eighty-four in the State of Minnesota, and delivered 119 speeches. He was reelected by a majority of 76,633, which indicated not only respect for his ability and integrity, but overwhelming resentment against the unjust, secret attack upon him.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Sporting Vernacular.—The following is a description of a golf play printed in the New York *Press*:

To the home hole the Garden City man hit the play with his second, while his opponent on the like landed in the woods. To the nineteenth Travis half hit his tee shot, but a fine second enabled him to snatch a half in four. Playing the twentieth, the Garden City veteran approached his putter some sixty yards away and was short. Fownes, on the other hand, pitched the lie dead and won the hole and the match.

And this is an account of a baseball game printed in the Chicago *Tribune*:

Mr. Mathewson lived up to his rep for a little while. Before the big show ended the Cubs made him feel like an expired meal-ticket looks—*i.e.*, full of holes. Fifteen swats for a total of eighteen bases would have eked more runs but for the chivalry and beauts which fringed the field on all sides. The champions required nine hits to tie the score and twelve to win by a margin of one run. This shows how hard Matty died and how well and truly the Giants stuck to him in adversity.

Much flub dub caused the doings to listen like a riot in a boiler-factory, but the noise was all of the glad kind. Twice the cops evicted disorderly victims for kicking up bush league fusses near the grass on which the Giants sat in lieu of benches. These were irresponsible parties that had no connection with organized bands of rooters. One of them who wore whiskers was snapt by twenty-seven photogs while the cops were walking Spanish out of the yard. Serves him right. At the conclusion of the festivities one of the largest cops now in captivity escorted Cy Seymour through the bulked humanity. There was no need to build a wall of beef and locusts around Cy. No one molested him. A few chivalry hissed him the first time up and then forgot all about Cy and his late unpleasantness with Mr. Tinker. What's the use of holding a grudge? Put it in cold storage.

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"Och, shure," said the prisoner, who was an Irishwoman, "I have only two shillings in the world!"

"Ah, weel," returned the bailie, "ye maun jist gang to prison. If ye hadna got drunk wi' you money, ye wad hae had quite enough to pay the fine."—*Tit-Bits.*

Time Not Wholly Wasted.—"It must be a terrible disappointment to be a defeated candidate."

"Oh, I don't know," answered the man who always tries to look on the bright side. "Sometimes it's a pretty good advertisement for a law practise or a lecture tour."—*Washington Star.*

His Two Prices.—LADY (to Irish gardener, who "obliges" *by* the day)—"Well, Dan, and what do I owe you for to-day?"

DAN—"Sure, Ma'am, I'd sooner be taking the half-crown you'd be offering me than the two shillings I'd be asking of you."

An Automobile, Possibly.—"Don't you think that doctor comes oftener than he needs to?"

"How should I know what his needs are?"—*Life.*

A Nice Differentiation.—"What, then," asked the professor, "is the exact difference between logic and sophistry?"

"Well," replied the bright student, "if you're engaged in a controversy it's just the difference between your line of argument and the other fellow's."—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Lively Squirrel.—An old negro who lives in the country came into town and saw an electric fan for the first time in his life. The whirling object at once attracted his attention, and, after intently gazing at it for several minutes, showing all the while the greatest astonishment and curiosity, he turned to the proprietor of the shop and said:

"Say, boss, dat sottenly is a lively squirrel you got in dis yeah cage. But he's shorely goin' to bus' his heart ef he keep on makin' dem resolutions so fas'."—*Harper's Monthly.*

Geography.—TODDLING TOMMY—"Where is Slumberland, mama?"

WISE WILLIE—"I know. It's at the other end of Lapland."—*Baltimore American.*

Conclusive Proof.—HOAX—"Did you really enjoy your stay in Paris?" JOAX—"I came home in the steerage."—*Boston Record.*

Will He Recover?—JENNIE—"Did you hear of the awful fright Jack got on his wedding day?"

OLIVE—"Yes, indeed—I was there and saw her."—*Tit-Bits.*

Mary's Little Waist.

Mary had a little waist,
Where waists were meant to grow,
And everywhere the fashions went
Her waist was sure to go.

—*New York Sun.*

New Use for Doctors.—Raymond Hitchcock, the comedian, was recently invited as the guest of honor to the Country Club, about five miles outside of San Francisco, after the performance. As Mr. Hitchcock knew from previous experience that a cabman would ask a fortune to carry him out to the club, he looked up the address of a physician near the theater, and after the performance he went around and rang the bell. The doctor opened the door personally, and Hitchcock said:

"Doctor, you're wanted immediately out near the Country Club. Can you come right away?"

"Certainly, sir. Just step in for a moment while

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"The yellow house on the left there," said Hitchcock, as he got out of the machine. "By the way, I forgot to ask you the amount of your fee."

"Four dollars," said the doctor.

The comedian peeled off four one-dollar bills and passed them to the doctor.

"That will be all, thank you, doctor. None of those pirate hackmen would take me out here for less than fifteen."—*Harper's Weekly.*

The Bells.—"Whot makes thot goat shiver so, Mike?" "He ate a lot av sleigh bells th' other day, an' ivry toime he moves they jingle, an' he thinks it's winter."—*Denver Post.*

No Changing the Log.—On a certain ship the mate was too fond of the cup that cheers. The captain did his utmost to break him of this habit, and, everything else failing, told him that the next time he was drunk he would write it in the log. For a long time after this the mate stopt drinking, but one day he fell into his old habit. Thereupon the captain wrote the following entry in the log:

"August 12, 19—; 60 deg. north longitude, 70 deg. west latitude. Mate Jones is drunk to-day."

The mate begged him to take this off, saying that it would spoil his chances of ever being made captain of a ship. But the captain said, "It's true, isn't it?"

"Yes; but——" replied the mate.

"Well," said the captain, "the record stands."

A few days later the mate had to write the entry. On looking over the log the amazed captain saw this entry:

"August 15, 19—; 80 deg. north longitude, 67 deg. west latitude. Captain Smith is sober to-day."

He sent for the mate and demanded what he meant by such an entry, ordering him to take it off.

"Well," said the mate, "it's true, isn't it?"

"Of course it's true!" roared the captain.

"Then the record stands," replied the mate.

—*Judge.*

She Was Wrong.—MISS MINNY SOMERS—"By the by, you are not the boy I have always had before?"

CADDIE—"No'm; you see, we tossed to see who'd caddie for you."

MISS MINNY SOMERS (awfully pleased)—"O, tut, tut, you bad boys—and you won?"

CADDIE—"No, I lorst!"—*The Tatler.*

"Flaunt Not Thy Wisdom."—Channing Pollock, who wrote "The Little Gray Lady," tells a yarn in connection with the first production of that play which, if it does not adorn a tale, certainly points a moral.

The day before the piece went on at the Garrick Theatre, Maurice Campbell, the manager, came to him with a request to embellish the program with some poetical quotations.

"But I can't think of any at the moment," Mr. Pollock said, "which would be at all appropriate, and the time is too short for me to look them up."

"Oh, make up a few, then," retorted Mr. Campbell, who, like most theatrical managers, considers nothing in this world very difficult after several years' experience in managing stars.

Mr. Pollock, only too willing to please, sat down and wrote this couplet, which seemed particularly apropos of the play:

A man made weak by loving,
Then strong by being loved.

He could think, he says, of no author, living or dead, who is so little read as Arthur Symons, and he gayly attributed the lines to that distinguished gentleman.

The following morning Mr. John Corbin, one of New York's well-known critics, in reviewing the play in the usual way, wrote, in part, somewhat in this wise.

The program, however, was marred by several quotations which had no bearing whatever on the play. It was particularly distressing to see those beautiful and well-known lines of Arthur Symons given such prominence.—*Life.*

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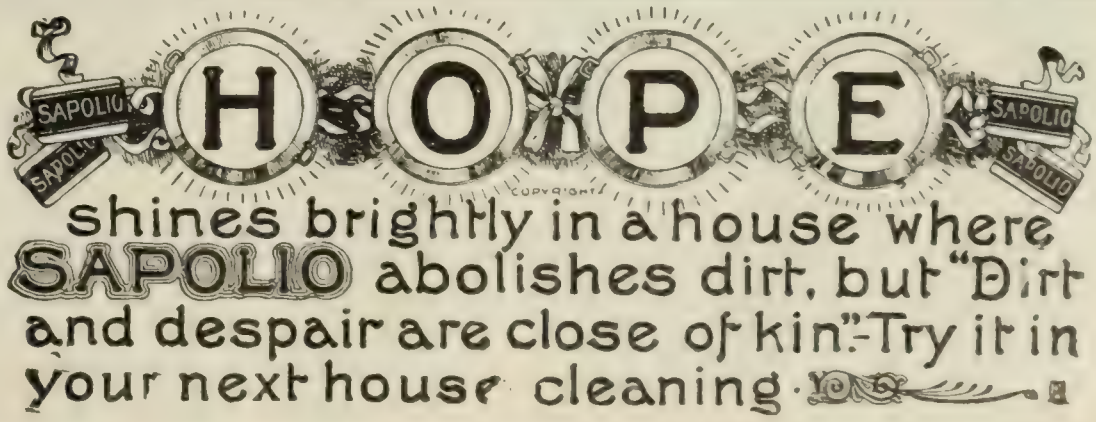

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Water-loving Cat.—A tabby tomcat which I have reared from a kitten and which is now nearly three years old possesses more amicable characteristics and paradoxical peculiarities than I have ever known a cat to have before, and I loved cats all my life. He bathes like a seal, having taught himself in a sponge bath when about three months old, and thoroughly enjoys a romp with my big Labrador dog afterward to get dry.

He is a perfect demon for fledgling birds, walking all over the front of the ivy-clad house and hooking them from their nests, very often pouching fourteen a day. Yet he lies in the dining-room where a goldfinch, a siskin, and a linnet fly backward and forward continuously, often brushing close past his head, and of them he never takes the slightest notice.

As I write he is mothering a belated chick which was extracted from its shell by ourselves this morning, the hen having left the nest with twelve others. It is snuggling between the cat's hind legs and peeping out between them most comically. I must add that this cat has never been beaten, or trained in any way except by a quiet word.—*London Spectator.*

A New Legal Story.—The list of good legal stories has been increased by one that is creating a good deal of amusement among judges and lawyers. As it goes, Chief Justice Falconbridge, of Ontario, Mr. Justice Briton, and Mr. Justice Riddell, a newly appointed judge, were sitting together as a court in Toronto not long since. According to some legalists who were present the presentation of argument on behalf of one of the clients was rather prolix and not very much to the point, to put it mildly. Mr. Justice Riddell, who, by the way, was not to the same extent inured against the tediousness of the proceedings as were his colleagues, was observed to pass one of them a slip of paper, on which, presumably, were written some notes on the case. Immediately the "notes" were read, however, by his colleagues, there was a subdued suggestion of mirth apparent on their part. It turned out that the "notes" read after this fashion.

THE "NOTES"

(With apologies to Mr. Rudyard Kipling)

"'Oo is it makes that bloomin' noise?"
Asked Files-on-Parade.
"It's counsel's openin' argument,"
The color-sergeant said.
"'Oo 'as to 'ear the bally stuff?"
Asked Files-on-Parade.
"The chief and his two hired men,"
The color-sergeant said.

"For he doesn't know his law, he misrepresents the facts;
His logic is so rotten you can see through all the cracks,
And he's pretty sure to get it where the chicken got the ax,
When the Court delivers judgment in the morning."

—*Montreal Star.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

July 11.—The Russian Government strengthens the forces sent to suppress the peasants' strike at Ladoga.

The French Senate and Chamber resolve to maintain the present taxation schemes in 1908.

A tablet to the Rev. Charles Chauncy, second president of Harvard College, is unveiled at Ware, England, by Mr. Reid.

Prussia decides to connect Essen and Lorraine with an electric line, hoping to get low freight rates by drawing power from mountain streams.

At the Hague Peace Conference the subject of the prize court proposed by England is discust.

July 12.—Monsignor Averso, the Apostolic Delegate to Cuba, receives a Treasury warrant for $1,387,083 in payment for land bought by the American Government from the Catholic Church.

The French Parliament adjourns.

The economic war between Greece and Rumania ends, and diplomatic relations will be at once resumed.

Marie Corelli starts a fund to aid "Ouida," the novelist, who is in want.

Messrs. Choate and Hill receive the Koreans at The Hague, and again explain that nothing can be done for the Hermit Kingdom.

July 13.—Mark Twain sails for the United States

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THE LITERARY DIGEST
New York

on the steamer *Minnetonka*, of the Atlantic Transport Line.

A statue of Garibaldi, given by Italy to Paris, is unveiled.

July 14.—An attempt to kill Mr. Fallières is made on the Avenue des Champs Elysées by a naval reserve named Léon Maille, of Havre, who fired two shots at the President; Maille was arrested.

The British steamer *Canada* catches fire in Oram Harbor, and it is towed out by a destroyer and torpedoed in order to save her from total loss.

July 15.—Richard Croker declines the Nationalist nomination for Parliament from East Wicklow.

Germany is alarmed at the success of the French war-balloon Patrie and the news that France has sixty others stored on the frontier.

July 16.—Venezuela intimates repudiation of the award of $2,000,000 to Belgium creditors.

Preparations are completed for a meeting of the Russian and German Emperors in Finnish waters.

General Alikhanoff, notorious for his cruelties in "pacifying" Kutais province in Russia, is killed by a bomb at Alexandropol.

July 17.—Twenty delegates at a committee-meeting at The Hague vote in favor of the American principle regarding the inviolability of private property at sea; eleven nations oppose the proposal.

Japan tells the Emperor of Korea he should abdicate in favor of the Crown Prince and apologize to Japan's Emperor for sending a delegation to The Hague.

July 18.—The Emperor of Korea abdicates; his Ministers resign.

French officials are ready to suspend the imposition of further duties on American goods after August 1, pending further negotiations

Domestic.

July 11.—President Roosevelt appoints Frank A. Leach Director of the Mint, to succeed George E. Roberts.

The grand encampment of Knights Templars in session at Saratoga, N. Y., adjourns after voting to meet in Chicago in 1910.

An alleged plan to extort $30,000 from the Salvation Army is made public at Boston.

William D. Haywood takes the stand in his own defense and denies Harry Orchard's allegations in the Boisé trial.

Havana cigar manufacturers admit all factories will reopen next week, the strikers having won.

July 12.—Secretary Taft settles the controversy over the property of the Catholic Church in the Philippines.

The National Education Association declares in favor of peace and simplified spelling.

Announcement is made that Senator La Follette will be a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1908.

Texas health authorities announce that hereafter consumptives will be barred from the State.

Mrs. Mary Bowie and her son, Henry Bowie, are acquitted of murder at La Plata, Md., by an appeal to the unwritten law.

July 13.—The Kansas Attorney-General brings suit against the alleged "fire insurance trust" in that State, asking that receivers be appointed if the companies involved fail to obey laws.

July 14.—The State Department at Washington perfects a Far Eastern Bureau to have charge of all correspondence and preliminary treaty negotiations with the Oriental governments.

Independent cigar manufacturers in Havana split from the trust.

July 15.—The annual convention of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks is formally opened at Philadelphia.

July 16.—Dr. E. R. Taylor, dean of the University of California, is elected Mayor of San Francisco.

It is announced in Washington that Henry Watterson's dark horse for the Democratic Presidential nomination is Governor Johnson, of Minnesota.

July 17.—President Roosevelt receives General Morteza Khan, special ambassador from Persia, who formally announces the accession of the new Shah to the throne.

Senator Hopkins, after a conference with the President, says there will be no tariff revision until after the Presidential election.

July 18.—The convention of the Army and Navy Union at Washington adopts a resolution in favor of the restoration of the army canteen as a "temperance" measure.

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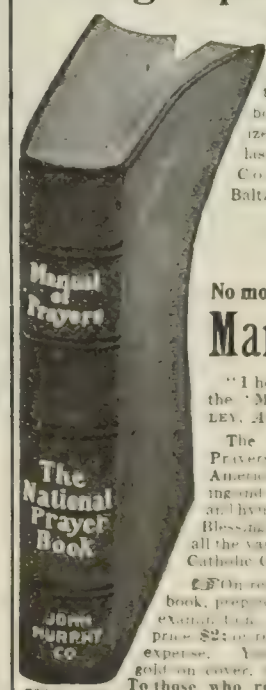

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE BATTLE OF THE COURTS IN NORTH CAROLINA

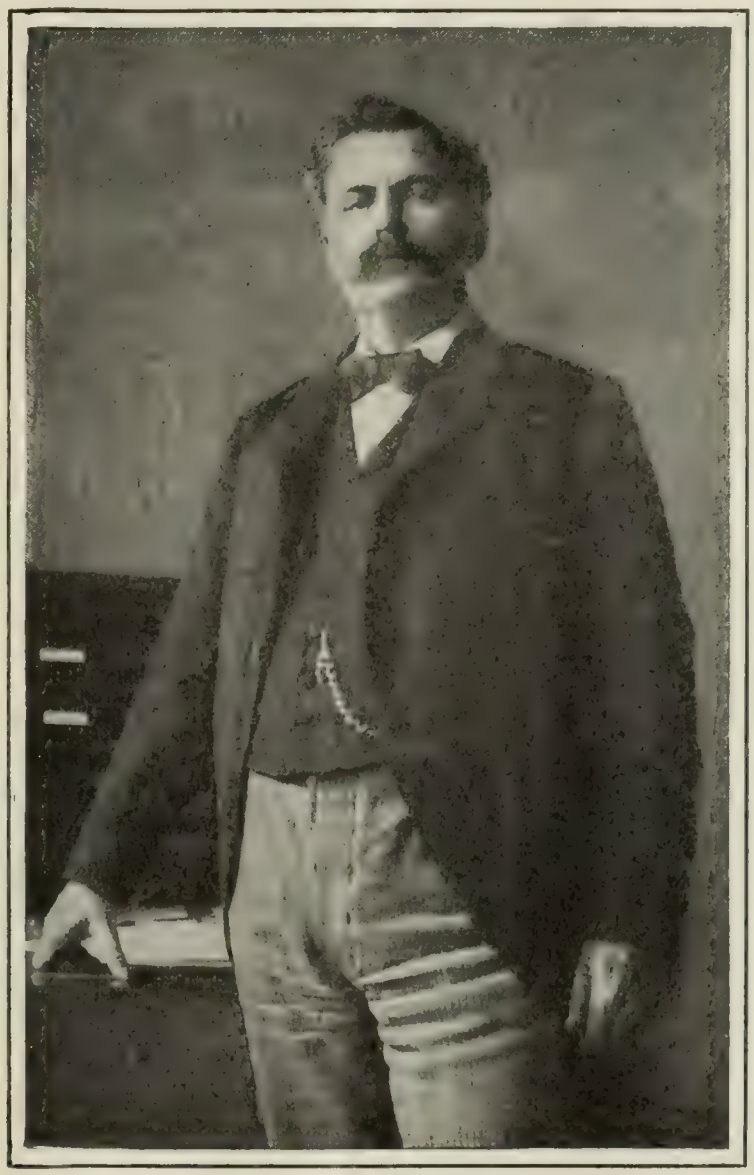
A LARGE majority of the press condemn the way Governor Glenn and the North-Carolina courts have been trying to enforce the railroad-rate law of that State. In spite of this fact the Governor seems to have carried his point, temporarily at least, and, by persuading the Southern Railway to observe the State law pending the determination of its constitutionality in the higher courts, he has drawn considerable attention to his diplomatic powers. There is also much relief voiced in the editorial comment now that the parties to the uncomfortable legal battle have consented to a compromise. After August 8, and unless and until the United States Supreme Court determines otherwise, the State rate law will be in effect. Thus is calmed the unpleasant struggle which has been keeping State and Federal courts in a tumult these past weeks.

The Providence *Journal* reviews impartially the maneuverings of the preliminary skirmish. We read:

"The trouble began with the enactment of a law forbidding the railways to charge more than two and a quarter cents a mile for passenger fares within the State limits. Judge Pritchard, of the United States Circuit Court, on the appeal of the railroads, enjoined the State Corporation Commission and the Attorney-General from putting the statute into effect until a hearing before a master in chancery should determine whether or not the diminished rate were confiscatory; that is, whether its enforcement would entail a financial loss upon the roads.

"Governor Glenn, however, addrest a letter to the judges of the State Superior Court asking them to instruct grand juries to indict such employees of the railroads as should violate the statute. Judge Pritchard thereupon forbade the institution of such proceedings, but nevertheless two of the agents of the Southern Railway were arrested, found guilty of selling tickets at a rate higher than that allowed by the new law, and sentenced to the chain-gang. A third agent pleaded guilty and promised to obey the law in the future, whereupon he was let off with a nominal fine. The railroad itself was also fined $30,000.

"Judge Pritchard, however, has not sat still under this defiance of the Federal power as represented by his court. He declared the penalty clause of the State law unconstitutional and void, and discharged the two agents who had been sentenced to the chain-gang."



JUDGE J. C. PRITCHARD,

Of the United States Circuit Court. His injunction restraining the enforcement of the North-Carolina railroad-rate law precipitated the clash between the State courts and those of the Federal Government.

The judgment of the majority of the press, which, as has been stated, is favorable to the action of Judge Pritchard, is succinctly stated by the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which reasons thus:

"In regard to the issue already made there appears to us to be very little doubt that Governor Glenn in his zeal for State authority has put himself in the wrong and will have to recede from his position. The question raised is a Federal question and, whether Judge Pritchard's treatment of it in the first instance was discreet or not, it was a matter within his judicial discretion, and his decision was the decision of the United States judiciary unless and until it was reversed or modified by a higher tribunal. In the mean time the only way the constitutional right which he held to have been violated could be protected pending a final decision was to stay the operation of the State law, which was declared to be working a wrong in contravention of the constitutional guaranty. This is just as true where the 'person' affected is a railroad corporation as it would be if it was a citizen of the State of North Carolina whose property was being unjustly taken under some statute of the State. In such a case it would hardly be questioned that justice demanded that his property should be held for him until the question of right was decided, for at the end of the litigation he might be bankrupted and there might be no property left that he could recover."

A conflict of courts of this kind is nothing new, we are reminded,

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tho the manner in which North Carolina goes about settling the dispute offers many novel features. Again and again in our national history, we are told, the Federal courts have been called upon to settle disagreements of similar nature arising in the immediate jurisdiction of State courts but presenting questions which the Federal courts alone are qualified to determine. And generally, in due time, these matters have been amicably adjusted. "The very proceedings which have aroused such excitement in North Carolina," we read in the Baltimore *News*, "have taken place both in Missouri and Minnesota, the Federal courts forbidding enforcement of State railroad-rate acts until their constitutionality had been passed upon," and "the acts of Judge Pritchard, which Governor Glenn denounces as high-handed and despotic, do not seem to be different in character from those of Federal judges in other States to which the State authorities have submitted."

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GOVERNOR GLENN, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Concerning his activity in the railroad-rate fight he says: "I am not guilty of usurpation, as some railroad organizations contend, in thus trying to enforce the violated law, but simply as the executive office of the State executing the law as the State Constitution requires me to do."

Many papers mention the case of the Consolidated Gas Company in New York City as one exactly in point. The New York *Commercial*, for instance, cites this case and, showing how New York has submitted to the orderly progress of the matter in the courts, concludes that "the Empire and the Tar-Heel way of looking at such things is vastly different—as wide apart as sanity and madness." The "sanity" of the New Yorkers is shown in the course of events which it thus outlines:

"The State of New York has a law fixing the maximum price for gas here in the metropolis at 80 cents per thousand feet; the Consolidated company declares that this rate is confiscatory of its property, goes into the Federal court and asks for a temporary injunction restraining officers of the State and the municipality from enforcing the law; the court grants the injunction and issues an order permitting the company to collect $1 per thousand for its gas, but directing it at the same time to sequester in the registry of the United States Court all collections in excess of 80 cents until a final determination on the constitutionality of the State law—the excess to be eventually turned over to the consumers or be returned to the company according to the character of such decision.

"It is to be noted, however, that the sovereign State of New York did not forthwith hurl defiance at Judge Lacombe, nor did Governor Higgins and Mayor McClellan raise the red flag of State rights and publicly denounce the judge as a 'Federal usurper,' and worse; nor did officers of the New York courts arrest officials of the Consolidated company for violating a State law in collecting $1 per thousand for its gas. Everybody and everything bowed respectfully to the Federal authority—temporarily, of course; and it may be that the highest Federal court will eventually smash the New York State 'cheap-gas' law into a thousand pieces. But States' rights would not thereby have been invaded by the one-billionth part of a hair's breadth."

"The authorities of North Carolina announce their determination to continue the prosecution of the railroad and its agents. It is a deplorable mistake," declares the Washington *Post*, "and the North-Carolina authorities will be forced sooner or later to acknowledge their blunder." It continues, presenting a view of the situation widely circulated:

"Their position is taken, apparently, on the ground that the people of North Carolina are practically a unit in support of the new law, that their will is paramount within the State, and that the action of the Federal court is an attempt to defeat the will of the State. They ignore the fact that North Carolina agreed long ago to enact no laws in conflict with the Constitution, and to abide by the decision of the United States Supreme Court whenever the State laws were questioned. In this controversy the State of North Carolina is merely a party, the railroad company being its antagonist. Both are equals, but neither is superior to the other until a greater power than both has scrutinized their claims. If North Carolina has not itself violated the law in trying to reduce railroad rates, it will be sustained, and will then be the master instead of the equal of the party it has been wrestling with, and the power of the Union will be behind the State in bringing the railroad to terms."

Various other arguments are offered in the press supporting the action of the United States Circuit Court, but there are some few which have a good word to say for the other side. Of these the New York *American* presents some of the more urgent. In very large type it declares that "Judge Pritchard was a lawyer for the Southern Railway before he was put upon the United States bench," and then more calmly it continues:

"We make no assertion whatever as to the influence upon this judge's mind of his former occupation as a railway attorney, and we make no assertion whatever as to the effect upon his mind and judicial actions of the moneys that may have been paid him by the railway before he was put upon the bench.

"We ask you to notice what has happened in this case when a railway lawyer, in obedience to the railway command, is made a United States judge.

"A man formerly the hired lawyer of the Southern Railway is now on the bench representing the power of the United States Government.

"The people of North Carolina pass a law trying to control the Southern Railway, which is notoriously dishonest, exorbitant in its charges, regardless of the rights of the people.

"The legislature of the State passes a law in obedience to the people's wishes. The Governor and the courts try to enforce the law, and the United States judge, formerly the railway employee,

INTERFERING WITH THE FLAGMAN.
—Sullivant in the New York *American*.

issues an injunction which protects the railway, and threatens to jail the people's representatives if they carry out the law.

"Is not that something for the American people to think over

rather earnestly? Have you any idea how many of these corporation lawyers are now on the bench? Do you remember that Mr. Knox, the lawyer of the Steel Trust and other trusts, was actually made Attorney-General of the United States? This man, who got his fortune from trusts, was put into the only position threatening to trusts, and now they are talking about making him candidate of the trust party for President.

"The power of the judges in this country is the supreme power. The Court of the United States can overrule the local courts. The Supreme Court of the United States can overrule the United States Congress, the House of Representatives and the Senate combined.

"Is it not clear to you that the corporations, the railways, and trusts can treat the citizens with contempt as long as they can control enough judges and enough of the other officials, have their own laws passed, or ignore in safety laws that they don't like?

"Judge Pritchard is mentioned simply because he happens to be one of these railway lawyers promoted to the United States bench, and because he figures immediately as the judical defender of the very railway that formerly hired him."

And the Atlanta *Constitution*, indorsing Governor Glenn, rather than attacking his adversaries, says:

"This action by Governor Glenn, ignoring the injunction and demanding the enforcement of the legislative enactment, brings on squarely the clear-cut issue as to the power of the Federal courts in nullifying the laws of a sovereign State. The Federal injunction has long been used as a sort of 'big stick' to drive the States into line, with the result that many of their laws have been suspended or annulled for a time, without redress to the people.

"It is refreshing to find a Governor who is determined and fearless enough to oppose the sovereignty of the State to this often-unwarranted Federal interference."

THE IRON-MINERS' STRIKE IN MINNESOTA

THE strike of iron-miners in Minnesota is many-faceted as viewed by the press. The body of men striking is so large, being estimated variously at from 10,000 to 20,000, that their interests and the interests of those whom their strike affects place the affair among the really big labor wars of the past few years. In the collateral issues, also, the press find a number of interesting features. For instance, President Corey, of the United States Steel Corporation, whose employees form a large proportion of the strikers, now figures in the news in his official capacity for the first time for a considerable period. This strike, which the New York *Times* views as "one of the most serious matters of executive management that has turned up of late," will, it thinks, if successfully handled, cause "the talk of forcing him to resign to be quieted for some time to come." Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, also, is being watched to see if in his relations with the strikers and their former employers he shows the firmness and tact necessary in one now widely spoken of as "the dark horse of Democracy" in the coming race for the Presidential nominations. "The situation developing in his State," says the New York *Globe*, is such as to arrest the attention of the whole country and enable Governor Johnson to show what he is." Calling attention to the obduracy of both strikers and employers and the possibility of continued disorder if the strike continues, this paper further declares that "the stuff Governor Johnson is made of will appear if he is confronted with this situation. The issue of maintenance of order is one of the few to which no string can be attached. Bryan himself could never make it anything but immediate when occasion arises."

The Western Federation of Miners, already in the lime-light at Boisé, now receives additional attention through its operations in the Minnesota iron-fields. Not more than ten per cent. of the miners were members of the Federation before the strike, we are told in the news dispatches, but these ten per cent. have succeeded in disaffecting a large number of others and making it impossible for still others to continue their work. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, reviewing the strike situation, remarks upon the operations of this Federation. We read:

"Conditions in the mining regions of Minnesota have been exceptionally peaceable until within the last few months. The testimony is that the miners were well paid, well treated, and provided with comfortable surroundings and excellent school facilities for their children, mostly paid for in taxes by the mining companies. Their wages were increased last year and again at the beginning of this year. At the end of the year bonuses were paid on a systematic plan for faithful and efficient service. Apparently there were no grievances and no more discontent than is inevitable in all industrial communities where the freaks and fancies of human nature have free play.

GOVERNOR JOHNSON, OF MINNESOTA.

The iron-miners' strike in his State will perhaps give him a chance, it is said, to show whether he be made of Presidential stuff.

"But the miners were not organized, and the Western Federation looked upon that region with envious eyes, as a promising field for its peculiar exploits. It sent emissaries there to organize local unions to be affiliated with its lawless organization. According to all the evidence we have, they had poor success and not more than 10 per cent. of the workmen about the mines were got into the unions. . . . . .

"This small organized minority of miners began its warfare upon the Oliver Iron Mining Company, one of the constituent or subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation, with a demand for a certain increased scale of wages and the abolition of all bonuses, which recognize merit and encourage industry and fidelity. There is no evidence that the demand represented the desire of any considerable portion of the unorganized miners, but it was accompanied by a threat of a strike if it was not complied with. The threat was in the form of a notice, dated July 16, that if the scale of wages asked for was not adopted and if men were discharged for joining the union, all affiliated with the organization would strike work on July 29. Without waiting for reply or giving opportunity for negotiation or adjustment of any kind the strike was ordered within two days. Then the familiar tactics of the organization of lawlessness and disorder began at once. Many men joined the strike from fear, and those who dared to continue at work were subjected to intimidation, bands of strikers marching with red flags and bands of music and compelling men to stop work."

"The duty of the Governor of Minnesota in this case," it concludes, "is plain. There should be no paltering with organized lawlessness because it parades as organized labor." While deprecating the use of force to quell disorderly strikers, the press are free in their advice to Governor Johnson to send troops without hesitancy if necessity arises. On this point we read in the New York *Evening Post*:

"Too many governors with political ambition have shrunk from that test, or failed under it. Most notable, perhaps, was the case of Pennsylvania in the great coal strike of 1902. But if Governor Johnson has any doubt about what is the expedient course, as well as that which is his sworn duty, let him recall Governor Rusk, of Wisconsin, and Governor Flower, of New York. Both those executives won popular approval for sternly putting down riotous strikers, finely disregarding political consequences. Every one

must hope, of course, that the emergency will not arise in Minnesota; but if it does, the way in which Governor Johnson meets it will help the country to judge whether he has in him the stuff of a Presidential candidate. These are no times for an executive, whether in a State capital or at Washington, who will hesitate about using every atom of his power, when necessary, to put down the mob. That the mob may be masquerading as organized labor makes no difference."

JAPAN'S BENEVOLENT ASSIMILATION OF KOREA

YI-HYEUNG, until yesterday Emperor of Korea and past-master of intrigue, is to-day without a throne as the result —as the London *Daily Graphic* whimsically expresses it—of "taking the Hague Conference too seriously." Altho nominally his son Yi-Syek rules in his stead, as a matter of fact the new agreement signed by the Korean Premier and the Japanese Resident-General places the reins of government entirely in the hands of Japan. Thus it is agreed that the Government of Korea "shall follow the direction of the Resident-General in connection with the reform of the administration"; that Korea shall not enact any law or ordinance "unless it has the previous approval of the Resident-General"; that no appointments or dismissals of high officials shall take place without the consent of the Resident-General; that such Japanese as the Resident-General recommends shall be appointed to official positions; and that Korea "shall not engage any foreigner without the consent of the Resident-General." The present Resident-General, in whose hands such ample power is placed, is Marquis Ito. His Excellency Keiroku Tsuzuki, leader of the Japanese peace delegates, states that this is "not annexation, as might be supposed, but a step in that direction." A dispatch from the Korean capital explains that the Japanese plan is to take control gradually, as there is a dearth in Japan of competent and available officials. Thus: "A modern administration of Korean affairs would entail a draft of 1,200 officials and impose a deficit of three times the present revenues. The organization of courts of justice will entail an immense burden, as no legal code now exists. The urgent necessity is to obtain control of the Korean Army, and it is expected that General Hasegawa will be added to the military staff of the Korean Government. Yet thirteen years ago, remarks the Providence *Journal*, the Mikado's Government went to war with China to preserve Korea's independence.

YI-HYEUNG, KOREA'S DEPOSED EMPEROR.
"He has been a mere political puppet under the control of the women of his palace, intriguing alternately or simultaneously with Japan, China, and Russia."

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THE KOREAN PALACE AND NATIVE SOLDIERY.

The immediate cause of Yi-Hyeung's abdication was the appearance of a Korean delegation at The Hague claiming a seat in the Conference as an independent nation and appealing to the Powers for protection against Japan. The offense of this course lies in the fact that three years ago Korea, according to Japan's contention, transferred her diplomatic business to the authorities at Tokyo and promised to have no direct dealings with any foreign Government. The Conference ignored the Korean delegates—who are now on their way to the United States with their grievance—and the Emperor, given his choice, it is said, between going to Tokyo with apologies or abdicating in favor of the Crown Prince, chose the latter course. This step was followed by rioting in Seoul and other Korean cities, a plot to reinstate the deposed ruler, and an attempt by the mob to assassinate the Ministers. What is recognized as the beginning of the end of the "Hermit Kingdom" seems to elicit little sympathy from the onlooking nations. According to London dispatches, Yi-Hyeung has no friends in Europe; and the press of the United States generally regard the absorption of Korea as the inevitable result of that nation's inherent inadequacies. A few papers, however, give editorial space to the views of Mr. Homer B. Hulburt, an American who has been engaged for twenty years in educational work in Korea and who now returns to plead the cause of his adopted country. Says Mr. Hulburt, in part, as quoted by the reporters:

"Korea is thoroughly outraged over the injustices which the Japanese are heaping upon her, and the Koreans are angered beyond words. Still they feel the dread hopelessness of their extremity. The Koreans look upon the Japanese as savages. They are insulted and debauched, but can do nothing. I have seen a

Japanese boy rush out into the street and belabor a Korean gentleman with a stick and laugh. The Korean could do nothing, for protests to the Japanese would avail nothing.

"The Japanese have seized their salt-works, driven away the Korean fishermen from their fishing-grounds, and taken every form of profitable industry in the country for themselves. The Koreans will tell you that the Japanese are striving to drive them from the country, that they may occupy it for themselves. . . . . .

"Knowing, as I do, the Korean temperament and the policy which Japan has pursued in the peninsula, I am able to predict that Japan will obtain peace there only by the decimation of the people.

"It is hard to arouse the Koreans to the fighting-point. They are almost infinitely patient, but drive them to desperation and they will turn on their tormentors as they did in 1592, and then nothing but extermination will give Japan peace there. But to exterminate 13,000,000 people, or even to beat them into quiescence, will be no easy task. . . . The Koreans are fast approaching the turning-point, and despair will arm them to resistance even tho it be suicidal. The Korean people, thoroughly aroused, could carry on a guerrilla warfare that would bankrupt Japan in three years."

"The whole world looks on in silence," exclaims the Detroit *News*, "while Japan does with impunity what, had it been done by Russia, would have aroused the indignant protests of all Christendom"; and the Boston *Herald* sounds a note of warning when it remarks that "Japan can not afford to have Korea become another Poland; she will be judged as worthy by Europe and America if she holds it and blesses it economically as Great Britain has Egypt." But the prevailing tone of the newspaper comment is reflected by the Chicago *Tribune*, which affirms that it makes little real difference what sort of a governmental system may be developed, since in any event Japan will rule, and "if the Koreans are wise they will accept the inevitable as patiently as possible."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* has no doubt that, moral and other questions aside, the economic status of Korea will improve under Japanese domination. And the Atlanta *Georgian* remarks: "So far as any sinister designs on the part of Japan are concerned, there seems to have been but little left for her to gain, unless it was to close the Korean ports to everything but Japanese goods. The Japanese already own the railroads, the post-office, and telegraph lines of the country; they are the moving spirits in every form of industry." The Denver *Republican* sees in the fate of Korea merely one small step in Japan's alleged program. We read:

"What has been done with that country [Korea] will sooner or later be done with other parts of the mainland of Asia, if Japanese ambitions are unchecked in their development. Japan hopes to dominate the entire Orient. It wishes to dictate the terms of occupation of Oriental lands by Western nations, and it has planted its feet on Korea as one of the first steps toward the achievement of the aggressive purpose it so clearly has in view."

MR. BRYAN'S LATEST MANIFESTO

MR. BRYAN'S determination to let rest for the present his aspirations for the government ownership of railways draws forth less adverse editorial comment than did the promulgation of his theories less than a year ago. The press do not dispute Mr. Bryan's word when he declares now that "government ownership is not an immediate issue" and that "there is no desire anywhere to make government ownership an issue in 1908." There is much surprize exprest, however, that so soon after proposing to the public this panacea for railroad-corporation evils he should acknowledge having read wrongly the popular mind. Such an acknowledgment of his mistakes has not been his habit heretofore, observes the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.). "He has never admitted that he was prodigiously in error when he advocated free silver and other dogmas that have been repudiated by the people," it says, "but he confesses now that he made a mistake when he came out in favor of the government ownership of railroads."

In Mr. Bryan's own paper, *The Commoner*, we are told where he now stands on this question. From this statement we here quote in part:

"A large majority of the people still hope for effective regulation. While they so hope, they will not consider government ownership. While many Democrats believe, and Mr. Bryan is one of them, that public ownership of railroads is the ultimate solution of the problem, still those who believe that the public will finally in self-defense be driven to ownership recognize that regulation must be tried under the most favorable circumstances before the masses will be ready to try a more radical remedy.

"Regulation can not be sufficiently tried within the next year. There is no desire anywhere to make government ownership an

BUMPING THE BUMPS.
Macauley in the New York *World*.

GETTING OFF THE WRONG WAY.
hope the platform can stand it."
Bradley in the Chicago

SOME KNOCKS FOR MR. BRYAN.

issue in 1908. Mr. Bryan fully agrees with those who believe that it would be unwise to turn attention from regulation, on which the people are ready to act, to government ownership, on which the people are not ready to act. To inject the government-ownership question into the next campaign would simply give representatives of the railroads a chance to dodge the issues of regulation and deceive the public. . . . . .

MR. ORLANDO F. LEWIS,

Superintendent of the Joint Application Bureau of the New York Charity Organization Society and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. His investigations into the vagrancy problem have revealed the startling proportions of this growing evil.

"The Democratic party has in three national campaigns demanded effective railroad regulation, while the Republican national platforms have been silent on the subject. The President has partly adopted the Democratic view on this subject, but so far the Republican leaders have resolutely opposed it. The President is helping to educate the people up to the need of railroad regulation, but his party, under its present leadership, is powerless to accomplish this or any other important reform.

"If the Democratic party will clearly and unequivocally demand, first, the ascertaining of the value of all the railroads; second, the prevention of overcapitalization, and third, the reduction of rates to a point where they will yield only a reasonable return on the real value of the roads, it will commend itself not only to Democrats, but to those Republicans who have been led to study the railroad question. The railroad situation presents a vital issue, and the issue should be so stated that every one can understand the party's position."

Speculation is current on the question of Mr. Bryan's aim in issuing so definite a manifesto. The Chicago *Tribune*, quoted above, expressing the view common to many of its Republican contemporaries, declares that for him "to sacrifice his reputation for infallibility and consistency in error . . . proves that he is determined that the lightning shall strike him when the Democratic national convention meets next year."

In other words, those of the New York *World* (Dem.), "he says in effect to the Eastern and Southern Democrats, 'Don't be alarmed; you give me the nomination and I'll concede that the time is not ripe for government ownership.'" Moreover, as this paper points out, Mr. Bryan has found new issues to take the place of the one he is now discarding. Thus, we read:

"Since the Madison-Square-Garden speech Mr. Bryan has taken up a new political toy, the initiative and referendum, which he made a cardinal issue of Democratic faith in his Jefferson-Day speech at Brooklyn. He advanced it again in his 'What is a Democrat?' letter to *The World*, while carefully ignoring the government-ownership issue for reasons now better understood. What new Populistic or Socialistic issue he will have by 1908 for the Democratic party to subscribe to is beyond the ken of human foresight."

The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) thinks that even with this frank statement he will be unable to free himself and his party in the next campaign from the trammels of the doctrine. Government ownership, it says, "would inevitably be made an issue by his nomination. The Republicans would attend to that—not to mention the Southern Democrats who do not want it even in the remotest 'ultimate.'"

"For this reason," in conclusion, "*The Herald* still believes that his nomination is improbable and that his election would be impossible." Similarly minded is the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), which doubts "whether his statement will help him very much should he be nominated, for he still believes in the doctrine, and the people would feel that he would seek to carry the principle into effect."

VAGRANCY AS A NATIONAL PROBLEM

IT is not long since a discussion of the problems of vagrancy at the National Conference of Charities and Correction led to the forming of a national committee, which will probably meet before the end of the summer, to consider vagrancy as a national problem. In the mean time the subject, especially in its relation to the railroads, is receiving a good deal of attention from the press, in which most of the comment hinges on facts and conclusions advanced by Mr. Orlando F. Lewis, of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York. Mr. Lewis quotes Major Pangborn, representing President Murray, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, to the effect that $25,000,000 would be a conservative estimate of the direct and indirect annual financial losses to railroads in the United States through railway vagrancy. "In our present prosperous times," writes Mr. Lewis in *Charities and the Commons* (New York), "we seem to have an army of vagrants taking advantage of easy means of transportation [*i.e.*, stolen rides on freight-cars], poorhouses, police-station lodgings, missions without work-test, and sympathetic but often indiscriminate charity." He estimates that possibly over half a million vagrants beat their way on American railroads or use the right of way in a year. The evil, he believes, is growing, and is far less dependent upon good and bad times than most people imagine. His summary of conclusions reads as follows:

"(*a*) Vagrancy is a national problem.

"(*b*) The treatment of vagrancy for the present should be deterrent.

"(*c*) Our present methods are neither sufficiently repressive nor sufficiently helpful.

"(*d*) Present work-tests do not materially diminish vagrancy.

"(*e*) Attempts to prevent vagrancy will be far more effective than attempts to cure.

"(*f*) Able-bodied vagrants must work or be imprisoned at hard labor.

"(*g*) Vagrancy laws should be enforced if adequate, amended if inadequate.

"(*h*) Sentences of vagrants should be cumulative.

"(*i*) Towns lodging vagrants should provide for them a separate house, or, if they are lodged at the almshouse, separate and distinct quarters.

"(*j*) Vagrants should not be lodged in police-stations.

"(*k*) A municipal lodging-house should be established in all cities having a vagrancy problem.

"(*l*) Vagrants trespassing on railroads should be arrested and imprisoned at hard labor.

"(*m*) Greater cooperation is necessary between towns and railroads in prosecuting vagrants.

"(*n*) Railroad-trespass laws should be enforced, strengthened, or adopted.

"(*o*) Costs of the prosecution and maintenance of vagrants should be made a State charge.

"(*p*) Special State police officers should be appointed to aid in prosecuting vagrants.

"(*q*) In cities troubled with vagrants and beggars there should be at least one special mendicancy officer, in plain clothes.

"(*r*) The Department of Health should prescribe adequate rules governing the maintenance and supervision of common lodging-houses.

"(*s*) Lodging-houses maintained by charitable bodies should be models of their class.

"(*t*) Missions giving food or lodging to destitute men should require in return a reasonable amount of work, except in special cases.

"(*u*) At least one compulsory-labor colony for habitual vagrants,

with indeterminate sentence, should be established in each State.

"(*v*) At least one hospital for inebriates should be established in each State.

"(*w*) There should be an exchange among charitable societies of important facts regarding vagrants."

THE ACQUITTAL OF HAYWOOD

THE feature of the Boisé trial which is most singled out by the press for editorial comment is the conduct of both court and jury in receiving the evidence and judging the case in a spirit entirely void of that sensationalism which prevailed outside the court-room. The charge of Judge Wood "might easily have answered the purpose for a commonplace murder trial in New York," says the New York *Press*, which adds that, "apparently the court was never in the least affected by the turbulence of primal passion which raged around and in it." And further: "Against the astounding story of Orchard, which the verdict does not necessarily repudiate (some of the jurors certainly believed it), was set down in cool and traditional terms the judge's charge to the jury that the law distrusts the testimony of the accomplice unless it is amply corroborated. It was the duty of the jurors under the law, even if they believed the tale of wholesale assassination, to acquit the defendant in the absence of testimony strongly fortifying the confession." As for the jury, the New York *Times* describes its members as "hard-headed, square-jawed, clear-eyed, unimpressionable men, with whom an innocent man was safe and from whose sober judgment of the facts no guilty man could escape by clouding the issue or raising questions of unjustified sympathy." In view of these generally recognized facts the public, as represented by the press, are apparently willing to accept the verdict, and to agree with the jury that Haywood has not been shown guilty of the crimes for which he was indicted. "A verdict of acquittal, or, at the most, a disagreement, was to be expected in the trial," asserts the New York *Tribune*, which is convinced that "the prosecution did not make out a case that would lead the average jury to send the accused man to the gallows." In its brief summary of the evidence presented we find the situation thus delineated:

"However strongly it [the prosecution] fastened suspicion of organized assassination upon the Western Federation of Miners and its officers, it failed to prove guilt. Orchard's confession lacked that full corroboration that is necessary to overcome the jury's and, indeed, the law's prejudice against the confession of an accomplice. It was shown that close relations existed between Orchard and the officers of the Western Federation and that Orchard was connected with Haywood, but practically always through a third person, whose connection with the Western Federation may or may not have been all that the prosecution contended it was. In the Steunenberg case, which was the real issue, it was shown that Orchard started out from Denver, the headquarters of the Western Federation, armed with a bomb; that he proceeded to Steunenberg's home in Idaho, being accompanied part of the way by an officer of the Federation; that when he was arrested after killing Steunenberg this accompanying officer hired an attorney to defend him and telegraphed Haywood about his defense, and that Orchard went under an assumed name at the time and the Federation officers knew him by that name in the telegrams. All this was established independently of Orchard's testimony. It was very damaging, as it is always damaging to be associated by such a train of circumstances with a murderer. The facts are, however, doubtless susceptible of other interpretations, especially in the light of testimony to the effect that the Federation always employed counsel to defend members under arrest, and the jury evidently chose another interpretation."

The New York *American*, also, is among those satisfied with the verdict. "There was no adequate case against the defendant," it finds, and then proceeds to attack the principal witness for the prosecution. We read:

"Throughout the trial the greater number of newspapers devoted columns to praise of Orchard, seemingly believing it impossible that a man who could murder friend and foe alike in cold blood could also so much as trifle with the truth.

"The Idaho jury clearly believed that Orchard was a liar as well as most of the other kinds of scoundrel. The jury heard all the evidence, saw the man, and drew their inevitable conclusions."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

IT seems that almost any of us know more about John D.'s business than he knows himself. Well, he says he pays no attention to it and all the rest of us do. That explains it.—*Houston Post.*

WHEN Mark Twain visited Marie Correlli in Shakespeare's town the conjunction was sufficiently variegated to make the muse of history sit up and take notice.—*Chicago Daily News.*

GENERAL MILES thinks we may lose the Philippines. He was ever an optimist.—*Cleveland Leader.*

TEACH your boy to swim. He may be a candidate for high political honors some day.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

PREMIER CLEMENCEAU up in a balloon and Oyster Bay's best record only a submarine?—*New York Evening Post.*

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is going fishing, and will probably do a little rebaiting on his own hook. *Detroit Free Press.*

ENGLAND approves of our naval maneuver in the Pacific. England is not situated in that ocean.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE earthquake which was recorded by the seismograph but not otherwise heard from, is strangely like the Philander C. Knox boom. *Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

MR. HOBSON will probably see, in the fact that Japan has taken Korea without firing a shot, fresh cause for the United States spending a few more billions for battle-ships.—*Denver Republican.*

GOT HIM ON THE RUN.
Saluting King Alcohol in the South.
—Bowers in the Indianapolis *News.*

IF French soldiers seize wine for unpaid taxes, will the army be able to keep in line?—*Chicago Daily News.*

MR. ROCKEFELLER claims that he knows nothing whatever about the affairs of the Standard Oil Company. It must be an easy job to act as president of a great trust.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

IF all the fleets of Europe are free to maneuver in the Baltic and the Mediterranean, the Pacific should be big enough for two.—*New York Evening Mail.*

BELGIUM having approved the unwritten law, we shall be pleased to include the entire American supply among our exports.—*New York Evening Mail.*

EUGENE SCHMITZ says he is still in touch with the government of San Francisco. We understood Judge Dunne to say the "touch" had been abolished.—*Houston Post.*

THE Postoffice Department is economizing on twine. We hope there will be fewer tangles [illegible] with hereafter.—*Atlanta [illegible].*

"OKLAHOMA will get over all of her troubles," declares a patriotic paper in that section. Her troubles seem to be constitutional.—*Washington [illegible].*

IF the Democrats take up with Col. Watterson's slogan, "Back to the Constitution!" it must not be thought that the Republicans would be [illegible] an answering cry. Under Roosevelt's guidance they might adopt "Back to the Constitution!"—*New York Evening Post.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

THE NATIVE INDIAN PRESS ON ENGLISH DOMINATION

ENGLISH statesmen are becoming alarmed at the growing spirit of disaffection in India, and especially in the three great provinces of Bengal, Bombay, and the Punjab. The very teachings of British schools and colleges in India have instilled the sentiment of nationalism into their Hindustanee pupils. The native press issues pamphlets and prints journalistic paragraphs which are quite in accordance with the Anglo-Saxon principle—freedom of the press. And now the English Colonial Office is awakening to the fact that the lion's cub of Æschylus has at last attained his strength. He was fostered as a pet, given the full range of the house, taught the rules of propriety, and now threatens to become a beast of prey, rending and wasting the domain which he has hitherto occupied under a master. The spirit which to-day is abroad in India fully carries out this Greek simile. As disclosed in the utterances of the native press, Hindustan is becoming ripe for revolt. The *Yugantur* (Calcutta) says to its readers that "revolution is the only way in which a slavish society can save itself; . . . if you can not prove yourself a man in life, play the man in death. Foreigners have come and decided how you are to live. But how you are to die depends entirely upon yourself."

The same newspaper, a native incendiary organ, thus outlines its present policy with a cold-blooded deliberation which is noteworthy:

"The number of Englishmen in the entire country is not more than a lakh and a half [150,000]. And what is the number of English officials in each district? With a firm resolve you can bring English rule to an end in a single day. The time has come to make the Englishman understand that enjoying the sweets of dominion in another's country, after wrongfully taking possession of it, will not be permitted to continue forever. . . . Begin yielding up a life after taking a life. Dedicate your life as an offering at the temple of liberty. Without bloodshed the conquest of the goddess will not be accomplished."

Speaking of the English and their agents in India the same journal declares:

"Let the heads of these brutes, these instigators, be given as an offering at the Mother's feet; . . . let twice 70 millions of hands pick up the sword and let the demon's head roll at the Mother's feet; . . . the auspicious moment has come, lose no time. . . . Do you not hear the clank of arms in every household? It is the sound of the war goddess's foot ornament betokening her coming. . . . Beggars and fakirs in disguise have distributed pamphlets among the native army in Rawalpindi. The oppressive Feringhi, conscious of his sins, has become quite overpowered by his cowardice, and is busy impeding the path of the students and the native troops by throwing flimsy obstacles in their way. . . . The cup of the Englishman's iniquity is going to be full."

The British Government has reluctantly taken steps to check what the law considers as seditious utterances by prosecuting and expatriating Mr. Chandra Pepin Pal, editor of the *Bande Mataram*, an Indian nationalist agitator. But the spirit of discontent remains. The London *Times* sees no remedy for the present condition of things, but the most vigorous measures of prosecution and repression. In this great London organ we read:

"It is high time to exert all the powers of the law to suppress this evil, and to supplement these powers to whatever extent may be needful, should they prove to be inadequate. The objections to prosecutions for these and similar offenses are well known. Cases of the kind are seized upon with avidity by ambitious pleaders of the patriot kind, in order to give the widest possible publicity to the most outrageous accusations against the Government. They become in this way an advertisement for the movement and for those who are seeking to rise by it. They are open to grave objections, but there are circumstances in which these objections must be faced. No Government can safely submit to concerted attacks upon public order where these attacks assume formidable proportions, without striking back at its assailants. If the first blows fail, sharper weapons must be employed, and the blows must be repeated until they go home. It is as idle to ignore a growing mischief of this kind as to ignore a growing leak in a ship. The mischief must be stopt, and if the means at hand are not able to stop it, other means must be sought and found for the purpose."

SPANISH-AMERICAN VIEWS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE

IT was expected by a good many journalists that the states of South America would be in favor of disarmament or the limitation of armaments, especially as the Drago Doctrine was so closely intertwined with this question; the contrary, however, appears to be the case, as we learn from many sources. Peace conferences do not seem to be in favor among the Spanish-Americans. Thus, for instance, we find a very sarcastic criticism of the prospects held out by the meeting of the Powers at The Hague, appearing in the *Union Ibero-Americana* (Madrid), the organ of an international society of the same name, which professes to have for its object "the strengthening of social, economic, scientific, artistic, and political ties between Spain, Portugal, and the nations of South America." Mr. G. Reparaz, the writer of the article referred to, thinks that "John Bull" will certainly be successful in defeating the main purposes of the Peace Conference, and that such conferences are likely to be, as the first one was, mere harbingers of war. The writer thus petulantly expresses his views on this point:

"Whenever the Powers of the world meet together for the purpose of establishing peace on a firm basis, every thoughtful man will certainly consider that war can not be very far off. The Czar Nicholas, who summoned the first conference, will agree to this. Immediately following that conference came various catastrophes of war, in one of which the last of Spain's foreign possessions were lost to her, and in another the lofty supremacy of Russia was humbled in the dust. Between these two events the proud vessel on which for centuries the fortune of Great Britain has sailed was within an ace of foundering in the Transvaal. There are some very suspicious rumors afloat concerning this new conference. We are assured that the principal subject of debate is the reduction of armaments. What nation desires such reduction? Is it Portugal, Servia, or Denmark that is asking for it? or is it some small people that has been threatened with war by some proud and powerful nation? No, there is no people, however insignificant, who would show such naïveté as to make such a demand. Any little government who should take such a course would meet with no reply but the scornful smiles or actual insults of the greater Powers, lords of the world."

In any case England has learned by experience that disarmament would not suit her, altho she would be quite willing that the other nations disarmed, as Rome forced her subject provinces to do. As this writer observes:

"John Bull knows a good deal, and, above all, he knows history, and through his historic studies he has become fully aware that the Romans used this expedient of disarmament in order to keep peace among mankind. The Carthaginians, Numantians, and Greeks were compelled to disband their armed forces, that being the only way by which the Roman world could be kept in peace. If this could not be brought about by fair means it was accomplished by foul. The rebellious and obstinate enemies of disarmament were exterminated, while Rome kept her legions and her ships intact. It was in this way that the Old World was reduced to peace. And John Bull not only knows history, but he is a mighty cautious fellow. His military budget is the largest in the world, namely, $400,000,000, of which $213,000,000 goes for the

Navy. Most of the maritime nations of the world do not spend half of this. . . . It is on this basis that England builds up her arguments for pacification in the Roman style. With more ships than any other nation, with naval stations in every quarter of the globe, controller of all strategic points and passes, among which we count Gibraltar, owner of the greatest, most complete, and best organized system of electric cables, by which she is enabled to keep her eyes and her ears open in every region, she has only to suit her own convenience in striking a blow in any quarter. And now she comes a preacher of disarmament, or as she styles it, the limitation of armaments. Of course she has only one object in so doing. She wishes to impose peace upon the nations. But it is the English peace, *Pax Britannica*, which is to be the successor of the Roman peace, *Pax Romana*."

Mr. Reparaz thinks that England is indeed the sole obstacle in the way of universal peace. If she disarmed by diminishing her naval forces the rest of the nations would soon follow suit.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST

SENTIMENTAL MILLIONAIRISM

THE American millionaire is a constant subject for satire, laughter, and opprobrium to European journalists. We are glibly told by some of these "gentlemen who write with ease" that "the millionaire is the idol of democratic America." He is the great theme of the Sunday papers. His "admiring compatriots" would like to deify him, "send him to the skies, and burn perpetual incense before his tomb." These are the words of the London novelist and essayist Charles Whibley, writing in *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*. This gentlemen discharges the keenest arrows from his well-loaded quiver at a man whom he considers "the least picturesque and the most dangerous" of American nabobs. Of the Laird of Skibo he writes as follows:

"Tho all the millionaires of America are animated by the same desire—the collection of dollars—they regard their inestimable privileges with very different eyes. Mr. Carnegie, for instance, adopts a sentimental view of money. He falls down in humble worship before the golden calf of his own making. He has pompously formulated a gospel of wealth. He piously believes that the millionaire is the greatest of God's creatures, the eloquent preacher of a new evangel. If we are to believe him, there is a sacred virtue in the ceaseless accumulation of riches. It is the first article in his creed, that the millionaire who stands still is going back, from which it follows that to fall behind in the idle conflict of bribes and rebates is a cardinal sin. A simple man might think that when a manufacturer had made sufficient for the wants of himself and his family for all time he might, without a criminal intent, relax his efforts. The simple man does not understand the cult. A millionaire, opprest beneath a mountain of gold, would deem it a dishonor to himself and his colleagues if he lost a chance of adding to the weight and substance of the mountain.

"Mr. Carnegie, then, is inspired, not by the romance, but by the sentiment, of gold. He can not speak of the enormous benefits conferred upon the human race, by the vast inequalities of wealth and poverty, without a tear."

Yet Mr. Whibley is very severe on Mr. Carnegie for looking upon himself as a sort of steward, dispensing the divine bounty in a world of want. Without exactly telling us what Mr. Carnegie ought to do with his money, this writer observes:

"It is the favorite boast of the sentimental millionaire that he holds his wealth in trust for humanity—in other words, that he has been chosen by an all-wise Providence to be the universal almsgiver of mankind. The arrogance of this boast is unsurpassable. To be rich is within the compass of any man gifted or curst with an acquisitive temperament. No one may give to another save in humbleness of spirit. And there is not a millionaire in America who does not think that he is fit to perform a delicate duty which has eluded the wise of all ages. In this matter Mr. Carnegie is by far the worst offender. He pretends to take his 'mission' very seriously. He does not tell us who confided the trust of philanthropy to him, but he is very sure that he has been singled out for special service."

Mr. Carnegie's application to himself of what Canning said on the death of William Pitt is thus ridiculed by Mr. Whibley:

"It is his [Mr. Carnegie's] modest pleasure to suggest a comparison with William Pitt. 'He lived without ostentation and he died poor.' These are the words which Mr. Carnegie quotes with the greatest relish. How or where Mr. Carnegie lives is his own affair: and even if he die poor, he should remember that he has devoted his life, not to the service of his country, but to the amassing of millions which he can not spend. It is obvious, therefore, that the noble words which Canning dedicated to the memory of Pitt can have no meaning for him, and he would be wisely guided if he left the names of patriots out of the argument."

Mr. Carnegie, who, we are told, constantly "chatters of things he does not understand," also has a habit of "distributing libraries with both hands." This habit is finally scored as being the most "dangerous" feature in his millionairism.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE

LADY DIPLOMACY—"Well, children, play as much as you like but let us have nothing in earnest." —*Fischietto* (Turin).

DURATION OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The angel of peace has so long to sleep—perhaps the sleep eternal. —*Fischietto* (Turin).

THE FARCICAL CONFERENCE.

THE REHABILITATION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY

WAR'S sternest lessons are those which armies and their commanders learn in the hour of defeat. The soldiers of Russia were taught in Manchuria that they were badly commanded, badly paid, and badly fed and clothed. Confronted by the skill, organization, and efficiency of the Japanese, they were as sheep driven to the shambles. Such a condition of things has not been overlooked by Nicholas II. Captain Witzleben, a German officer of the General Staff, tells us in *Nord und Sud* (Berlin) that at this moment great reforms are being projected by the Czar, and that this sovereign and his councilors have already made many important changes in the administration of the national army. Captain Witzleben thus states the principal defects of the military forces which were sent into the field against Japan:

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

GENERAL DEDJUELIN.

Two Russian soldiers who are credited with advising the Czar in the reformation of his army.

"The more profoundly we study the details of the Russo-Japanese War and investigate the circumstances by which an army of such strength and with such a brilliant past could end in such a frightful catastrophe, the more we are persuaded that such disaster was not merely the outcome of antiquated tactics, deficiency in armament and equipment, or incapacity of commanders, but, more important still, there was bad organization in the army itself, little care was taken of the men, the petty officers were incapable, and there was actually no sufficient body of higher officers to lead the rank and file—hence the tragic ending of the expedition."

Some of these defects in the army have been already remedied by imperial ukase, says the writer we are citing. The army is to be rejuvenated by reducing the time of service for infantry and mounted artillery from four to three years, and for all other arms of the service from five to four years. Measures have also been taken to secure a supply of experienced and enthusiastic petty officers. In Captain Witzleben's words:

"As regards the petty officers a law has been passed that all posts are to be filled by such officers as have voluntarily reenlisted. The Government has accorded an increase of 180 rubles ($91.80) to the year's income of such officers. Special schools for the instruction of sergeants, corporals, etc., are to be instituted. Petty officers after ten years of voluntary service are to be retired and will then receive a bonus of 1,000 rubles ($510)."

Much of the miseries of the troops in Manchuria resulted from insufficient pay, clothing, and rations. How this is now to be remedied the present writer explains as follows:

"The most important step which the Czar has taken toward reorganizing the *personnel* of the army is the increase of pay to the troops. The inadequacy of the Russian soldiers' means of support, whether in the matter of pay, rations, clothing, or other necessities, was recognized as a serious defect from the very outset of the war. But straitness of the public finances prevented the Russian Government from completely and permanently providing a remedy, and they could only hold out hopes that absolute reforms would be made so soon as the state of the exchequer warranted it. The insufficiency of the soldiers' pay at a time when the necessaries of life were becoming dearer and dearer caused grave discontent throughout the army, and not only was demoralizing and injurious to the reputation of the service, but hindered the military development of the soldier himself. All this, however, has now been remedied with unexpected promptness by a ukase of the Czar by which the condition of the rank and file has been much ameliorated, so that at this present time the Russian Army may be said to have ample means of material support."

Captain Witzleben points out that the higher officers of the Russian Army were formerly largely absorbed by the routine of civil-service duties. Regiments were left half-officered, while those who should have been in barracks or on parade were taken up with office, administrative, or police work. Hence they were ignorant not only of tactics and unversed in the duties of their command, but were personally unknown to their men. On this point this writer remarks:

"Many officers in the Russian Army were called away from service with their company from the time they were sublieutenants, and continued their career in the administrative or clerical department of the War Office until they gained their captaincy. And it was to the command of such men as these that in the recent war companies and squadrons were committed. The same absurdities were prevalent, and with even more tragic consequences, among the very highest in command, whose responsibilities were far more serious. The defects and failures resulting from such an arrangement were clearly manifested in the war with Japan."

The remedy for these short-sighted blunders, made as they were in the name of public economy, has now been found. Men can not now be promoted unless they are with the colors. Nor can they obtain a rank for which they have not proved their fitness by undergoing an examination. This is explained as follows:

"All captains must undergo a proper military training and prove their efficiency at a written or oral examination. Their claims for promotion must be supported by a practical demonstration of their military skill, as leaders at the head of their troops. The detailing of soldiers for occupation in the civil service is to be stopt, and all at present so occupied will be replaced by civil employees. The decree establishing these reforms has already been published."

The whole mind of Russia, as we learn from the writer quoted in this article, is occupied with the question how Russia is to regain her former military prestige. Prominent among military reformers are the principal members of the Army and aristocracy, and in this connection we read the names of Grand Duke Nicholas and General Dedjuelin. As military service is compulsory in Russia, a general interest is exhibited in the lot and fortune of the solider, and the Russian Government finds it necessary to follow the popular will in the treatment of her conscripts.

We are told by this writer that on a peace footing the Russian Army consists of 160,000 men and 1,200 cannon, and is now one of the most efficient armies in Europe. He concludes by expressing his conviction that "in the Russian Empire mighty forces are now at work. With intelligence and the most marvelous energy efforts are being made to repair the mournful results of the late war and to raise the army to a pitch of efficiency worthy of its lofty destiny."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY FRANCE AND GERMANY CAN NOT AGREE

IN these days of combinations and alliances among the nations, when England seeks for a union with a people of the Far East, and France has made a close treaty with Russia, it is natural to ask, Why should the Vosges stand between two apparently almost hostile nations? Why should Paris and Berlin be at odds? Berlin and Vienna, Paris and St. Petersburg, London and Tokyo, are each and all knit together by written compact. What does it mean when the German Kaiser and the French President still look askance at each other?

An attempt to answer this question is made by Mr. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna). This writer tells us that there are two main causes why France refuses to be reconciled to Germany. One is that the loss of Alsace-Lorraine in 1871 can never be forgotten or forgiven, and the other is that Germany's interference with French enterprise in the exploitation of Morocco is regarded at Paris as an inexpiable political crime. To quote Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu:

"We can not forget our former compatriots of Alsace-Lorraine. If we were ever to forget them we should prove ourselves a singularly frivolous and ungrateful people. Nations like ourselves have no such short memory as this, and the Germans, who after two or three centuries of French occupation have retaken Strasburg and Metz, are the last people who ought to reproach us with fidelity. After all, our attachment to Alsace-Lorraine is to-day a matter of sentiment rather than of politics."

This occupation of two French provinces might have been forgiven, says this writer, because it was a result of open warfare, and decided by the fortune of war. What France is especially indignant at is the way in which Germany has hindered her and menaced her while in pursuit of compensation for lost European territory by the colonization of Africa. On this point Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu observes:

"We have sought far off from the banks of the Rhine, far off from Europe, to find a new field of national activity, and, if possible, some sort of compensation for our losses on the Continent of Europe. We had hoped that this policy would not have been regarded by Germany with a hostile eye. This hope was supported by the thought that we were to found an empire which could not encroach upon German territory. But, alas, any agreement between France and Germany on this point has been rendered difficult, principally from Germany's abandonment of Bismarck's policy, as embodied in the saying that Morocco was not worth to Germany the bones of a single Pomeranian grenadier."

Germany certainly conceded certain trifling advantages to France at the Morocco Conference at Algeciras, says this writer, but she did so reluctantly, and after finding it impossible to impair the prestige of France in Northwest Africa. But her opposition to Franco-African domination still continues.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ITALIAN INDIFFERENCE TO GARIBALDI'S MEMORY

ITALY'S Fourth of July has not been celebrated with the vociferous enthusiasm with which Americans hail the anniversary of their Declaration of Independence. Thoughtful Italians see in the want of patriotic feeling a dismal augury of their country's future. Italy, as represented by large masses of her people, scoffs at the idea of national sentiment, and there is great danger that she will sooner or later, like France, be rent with faction, and even sink so far as to lose her national existence. A recent incident in her national existence has suggested such thoughts as the above to a well-known and brilliant Italian publicist. While the hundredth anniversary of Garibaldi's birthday on July 4 has called forth many eulogistic appreciations from the English, German, French, and Italian press, the people of Italy in general have looked on with indifference as speeches were being made and

THE NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE

JOHN BULL—"Pull, girls, with all your might. I'll look out for the steering." —*Humoristische Blaetter* (Vienna).

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—"My dear Madam, drop that wretched revanche platform, and cross this bridge with me. It is strong enough to carry us both." —*Humoristische Blaetter* (Vienna).

WHY SHOULD NOT THEY ALL AGREE?

hymns sung over the liberation of Italy. Even monuments have their ruins, says Juvenal, and reputations are no sooner blazoned than they grow pale. Such are the terms in which E. A. Fopperti mourns over the cold ingratitude with which his countrymen treat the memory of one of their greatest national heroes. Writing in

THE CENTENARY PARADE OF VETERANS.

At Caprera, where Garibaldi died in 1882, his veterans, wearing their historic red shirts, held a solemn parade in his honor on the centenary of his birth. The red shirts were worn also in Rome on July 4.

the *Rassegna Nazionale*, an influential monthly of Florence, this writer remarks:

"The centenary of the birth of Giuseppe Garibaldi and the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the kingdon of united Italy, now being celebrated at Rome and Turin, do not excite throughout the country that enthusiasm which was to be expected. This indifference springs from many causes. Among these are to be counted the wearisome abuse of rhetoric which has for long years characterized the treatment of these subjects. Added to this is the exaggeration with which the merits of some figures in the great national drama have been extolled and the wilful oblivion with which the equal merit of others has been passed over. People have, moreover, been disgusted with the repeated importunities with which pensions have been claimed by so-called veterans, some of them having no rights to any such provision. Again, this indifference is fostered by the feeling that the sad days of servitude have vanished for ever, and the national unity established on a solid basis by generations of men which have long disappeared from the earth. Lastly, social and economic questions have taken a prominence in the public mind which overshadows the importance of any theme or problem purely political."

Mr. Popperti deplores this materialistic temper of the Italians which, he thinks, bodes ill for the country which Garibaldi won back from bondage. He observes:

"This temple of the people is, I do not hesitate to declare, unfortunate. The cultivation of national hero-worship is an essential part of a nation's moral life. It is one of those elements which constitute the soul of a nation, and its collective conscience. When this sentiment grows feeble, the very existence of a nation is imperiled. For the personality of a nation is not the result merely of a common tongue or a common territory, but springs mainly from a common sentiment, a common ideal, a common patrimony of memories and associations. Sinister and fatal is the work which is being done by those who in any way contribute to the enfeeblement of this patriotic sentiment, this national hero-worship. Such are those who express cynical disbelief in any such thing and treat with contempt the very mention of it. They tell us the subject has been done to death; that this or that man has extorted an extravagant payment for the services he rendered his country; that the unity of the kingdom has not brought to every class of society the advantages they had been led to expect from it; that at the present time united Italy is not threatened with disunion from any cause. Wo to Italy if such theories are permitted to prevail, if indifference prevails in destroying patriotism, if our young men grow up without any higher ideal than that of their immediate material prosperity."

This writer points to France as a warning to his fellow countrymen. Hatred and variance are ruining Italy's Latin sister, he declares. To quote his own words:

"What in these days is happening to France should be an object-lesson to us all. For many years the political parties in that country have been tearing each other to pieces with the weapons of slander, insult, and defamation. Discord has been sown broadcast by means of speeches, writings, and even by legislation, and a conflict between the various classes of society, Frenchmen with Frenchmen, has been boldly proclaimed. Thus the mob growing gradually intoxicated with the vile passions which only wait for an opportunity to show themselves in their true light, will take the first pretext afforded by some economic crisis to seize upon arms, and raise a disturbance which will imperil the unity of their country. Do Italians wish to follow this example, and, by scattering the seeds of hatred and discord over the land, to undermine the pedestal of national unity? It must be remembered that our national character has not that solidity which France has taken centuries to win and which has enabled her so far to surmount many such a crisis without any serious consequences."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

"TWENTY-ONE fair Americans 'doing' Scotland." I guess they'll find it a tough job to "do" Sandy.—*Judy.*

THE following order was recently issued by the Commandant of Vladivostok to the director of the local prison: "The Chinese subject, U-shan-ling, is to be tried by field court-martial to-morrow at noon, and the execution must take place to-morrow evening on the conclusion of the trial."—*Free Russia* (London).

TOO LITTLE DRINKING.

(A study in Southern France.)

MARIANNE—"How can I help you, my children?"

THE WINEGROWERS—"We can't sell our wine, madam. We want more drinking, or we will kill, kill, kill, and overturn the republic."

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

BRINGING THE "DEAD" TO LIFE

THAT Prof. George Poe, of South Norfolk, Va., is able to restore life to apparently dead animals, or at any rate to animals that would not have revived without his special treatment, is asserted by Emmett Campbell Hall in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, August). Professor Poe's treatment is based on the well-known method of resuscitation by forcing oxygen into the lungs. According to the writer, he made his discovery more or less by accident. Writes Mr. Hall:

"In the year 1876 Professor Poe succeeded in resuscitating a rat, which had been killed, by the simple process of pumping oxygen into its lungs. With this success as a basis to work upon, he was encouraged to continue investigations and experiments along the same line, and these have resulted in the artificial respirator, the success of which is one of the marvels of the age.

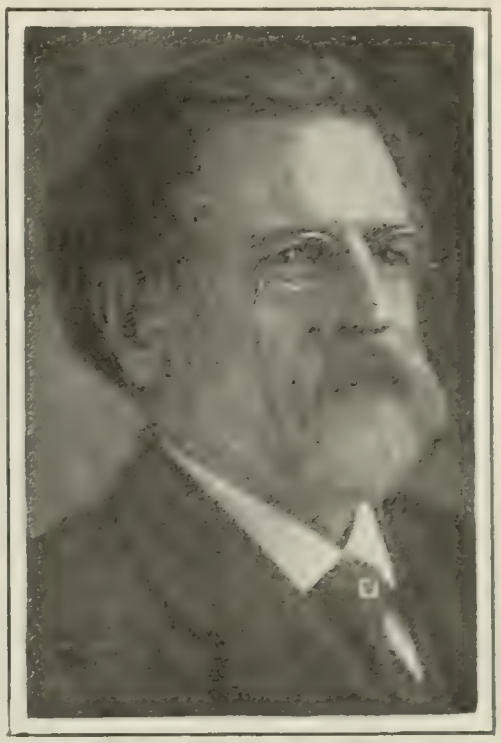
"The apparatus is modeled as nearly as may be after nature, its action being almost identical with that of the human lungs. The years of experimenting had proved to the inventor that in order to revive persons drowned, suffocated, or whose death had been caused by anesthetics, it was necessary to remove the poison gases in the lungs, replacing these gases with oxygen, and it was to accomplish this double purpose that his present device was constructed.

"The apparatus embodies two small cylinders, each having an inlet and an outlet, plungers within these cylinders working simultaneously. Tubes lead from each of the cylinders, to be connected to the nostrils or mouth of the patient. The inlet of one cylinder is connected with a suitable supply of oxygen, and the outlet of the other cylinder discharges directly into the atmosphere. The plungers are driven by hand, and timed to correspond to normal respiratory movements, and this action of the plungers in one movement draws the gases from the lungs into one cylinder, while the next movement forces oxygen from the second cylinder into the lungs.

"Many demonstrations have been given of the apparatus before committees of physicians and scientists, and these gentlemen have been treated to the strange sight of animals being resuscitated after the same had been examined by them and declared dead to the best of their professional knowledge. One of the most striking tests was that of a rabbit which was subjected, by one of the physicians of a committee, to an injection of two grains of morphine, and then given four ounces of ether. Every test known to science was then made, and the rabbit declared dead, after which the tubes were applied to its nostrils, and the plungers operated. Within three minutes the rabbit was breathing in a natural manner, and in six minutes was running about the room. That the rabbit evinced no sign of nausea proved conclusively that the ether was entirely out of its system. Another subject was a dog which for forty minutes had been smothered in acetylene gas, one of the most deadly of the poisonous gases. This dog was revived within a short period, and showed absolutely no effects from either the smothering or resuscitation.

Courtesy of "Technical World Magazine," Chicago.
RESTORING LIFE TO A "DEAD" RABBIT.

"The value to humanity of this simple device can scarcely be overestimated, as it places in the hands of the physician an apparatus by which artificial respiration can be effectively and accurately maintained, and in one use alone, that of preventing infant asphyxiation, or strangulation through weakness of the respiratory organs, will undoubtedly prevent thousands of deaths. Practically all danger of death from the administration of too large anesthetic doses is eliminated, as the machine will sustain artificial respiration as long as may be necessary. A man in a drunken stupor may be quickly sobered by using the machine to quicken his respiration, and, as death by freezing is simply a form of asphxyiation, it could be avoided by the use of the apparatus. Being so simple in design, the machine will, of course, be comparatively inexpensive, and it is only a question of time when all life-saving stations and ambulances, as well as hospitals, will be equipped with them. . . . . .



Courtesy of "Technical World Magazine," Chicago.
PROF. GEORGE POE,
Inventor of the life-restoring apparatus

"The artificial respirator has been patented by Professor Poe in the United States and in the principal foreign countries, and will soon be placed upon the market."

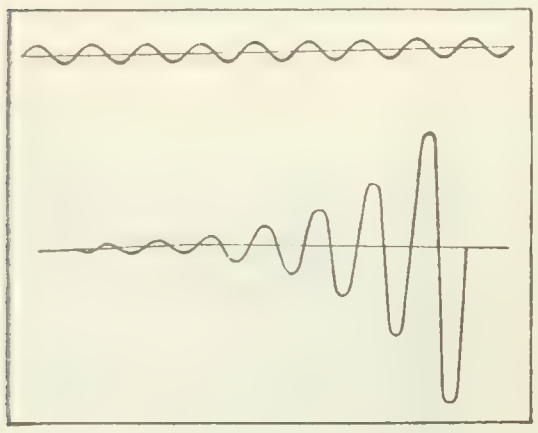
THE DISPERSION OF FOG

RECENT researches in France have thrown additional light on the possibility of dispersing fogs by artificial means. The fact that a fog consists of water condensed about tiny dust particles has long been known, and Prof. Oliver Lodge showed years ago that electric discharges cause the particles to coalesce, forming larger ones that soon fall to the ground. For some reason, probably its expense, this particular method seems not to have gone beyond the lecture-room. That of Dibos, the French engineer, who is the maker of the experiments mentioned above, depends also, in its latest form, on electricity, tho he relied at first upon hot air to dissipate the fog. Says *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, July), abstracting a recent paper by Mr. Dibos:

"In 1899 Mr. Dibos happened to be on board a Channel steamer which ran into a dense bank of fog. He noticed that in the immediate vicinity of the mouth of one of the stoke-hole ventilators there was a clear space of considerable size. He immediately conceived the idea that the mechanical shock of the heated air destroyed the equilibrium of the particles of water and caused them to fall. A few experiments with a small fan confirmed this opinion. Convinced, therefore, that a much larger space might be cleared by the projection of heated air under considerable pressure, Mr. Dibos continued his researches and devised a simple apparatus which under test produced in a dense fog a clear space over two hundred yards long.

"Mr. Dibos's first apparatus, which was especially adapted for use on steamships, consisted essentially of a cast-steel, steam-jacketed cylinder, communicating with the outer air by means of a pipe fitted with a valve and bent so that the axis of the cone-shaped copper mouthpiece was horizontal. In foggy weather

comprest air was piped into this cylinder, heated by the steam circulating in the steam-jacket, and then discharged into the fog. The discharge-pipe was pivoted so that the comprest air could be discharged in any direction.



WIRELESS" WAVES.
Diagrams illustrating difference between dampened and undampened waves.

"Continuing his researches Mr. Dibos decided to experiment with electric waves, which he thought could be so utilized as to give better results than he had obtained with heated air, and in 1904 he installed an apparatus at Wimereux-Plage, near Calais. In this installation electrical energy at a potential of 140,000 volts from an electrostatic machine was discharged into the air from a series of copper points. These points were about 80 feet above the ground. Several tests made in an extremely dense fog showed that electric waves at this potential can produce a complete dispersion of fog within a radius of from 50 to 60 yards.

"Mr. Dibos considers that his researches are as yet in a very incomplete state. He is convinced, however, that electrostatic machines are not well adapted for the generation of high-voltage electricity for fog dispersion, on account of the fact that such machines are much affected by dampness. Within the next few years it is reasonable to suppose that further developments will produce apparatus which will be powerful enough to disperse fog for a radius of at least 400 yards. The importance of the problem can hardly be overestimated, particularly in connection with the shipping industry. Its application in connection with railway signal systems also is only a matter of time, the Northern Railway of France having already installed an experimental station at its Paris terminal."

HIDING DEFECTS IN PUBLIC WORK

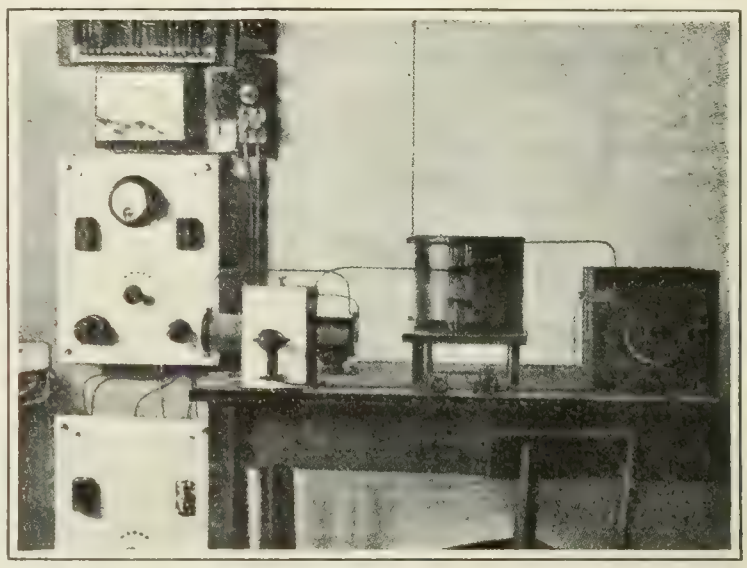
THE furnishing of defective material for public use is apparently not confined to American manufacturers. Our technical journals, which have been somewhat chagrined by the unfavorable conclusions regarding the American steel trade drawn by British papers from current reports about the breakages of rails in this country, are exulting over recent revelations made in the report of a Parliamentary committee. Says *The Iron Age* (New York, June 27), commenting editorially on the situation:

"Naturally, the inference would be strong that a country whose leading technical publications would take such a view of the matter must be one in which high commercial ideals prevail and in which every manufacturer does his best to turn out work which will not only pass inspection, but in every way meet the full requirements of the service for which it is intended. . . . It appears, however, that while these critics of American method were so greatly imprest by the conditions existing here, developments were pending at home which were destined to show that even worse conditions existed among British manufacturers than any which have heretofore been shown as applying to the American steel-rail trade. These developments, it may be stated, did not come through the daily press, nor did they come from somewhat excited individuals, but through a report made by the Parliamentary Committee on Public Accounts. This committee had been investigating Admiralty contracts for the construction of vessels for the British Navy. The committee, among other things, found that the builders of the battle-ship *King Edward VII.* secretly patched up a defectively cast rudder which the Government was obliged to replace. The builders gathered together a few of their employees on a certain Sunday, and by electric welding concealed a huge fault in the rudder. The report of the committee says: 'We hope it will not again be our duty to investigate a case where a British firm, for commercial advantage, will callously hazard the lives of hundreds of its fellow countrymen.'

"It may be possible that American manufacturers have occasionally furnished steel rails which were not equal to the duty of carrying traffic without fault for the entire time which it was expected they would be able to serve. Nevertheless, no instance has yet been disclosed in which an American rail of defective condition when rolled was subsequently treated by the manufacturer so as to be able to cover defects or blemishes and thus be put in condition to pass inspection. We will not go so far as our British contemporaries in endeavoring to prove that this finding of the Parliamentary Committee on Public Accounts sounds the death-knell of British manufactures. The citation of this case, however, is sufficient to show that Great Britain has no monopoly of honor in manufacturing."

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

THE recent improvements in wireless telegraphy made by Valdemar Poulsen, the inventor of the telegraphone, are believed by the author to solve the problem of so sending each message that it will reach its destination and no other point.



THE POULSEN TRANSMITTER.

Poulsen has succeeded, so he claims, in originating a form of electric wave that maintains its original intensity for great distances, and that can be "tuned" or regulated in "pitch" with great exactitude. His system is described in *La Nature* (Paris, June 8) by Lucien Fournier. After recounting some of the efforts that have been made to reduce the number of imperfections in wireless systems, Fournier goes on to say:

"The last inventor, Poulsen, would seem to be the most fortunate of all those who have undertaken the task. Already known for his other work—he is the inventor of the telegraphone—Poulsen has taken up the problem at its origin, by studying the very source of the electric waves. This source, the spark passing between the two spheres of a transformer, seemed to him capable of improvement. It gives waves that extend to great distances, it is true; but these waves finally become extinguished, like sound-waves. Would not some other arrangement make it possible to produce the same phenomenon in a more regular way, to give off waves that should not be dampened, at least for considerable distances? Asking himself this question, Mr. Poulsen was led, like many other investigators, to study the arrangement invented by the English physicist Duddel, to produce what has been called the 'singing arc.' The device uses an alternating current whose frequency does not exceed 40,000 periods per second—a figure quite insufficient to serve for wireless telegraphy. It was thus indispensable to carry on the researches further, to obtain non-dampened electric waves of sufficient intensity and frequency.

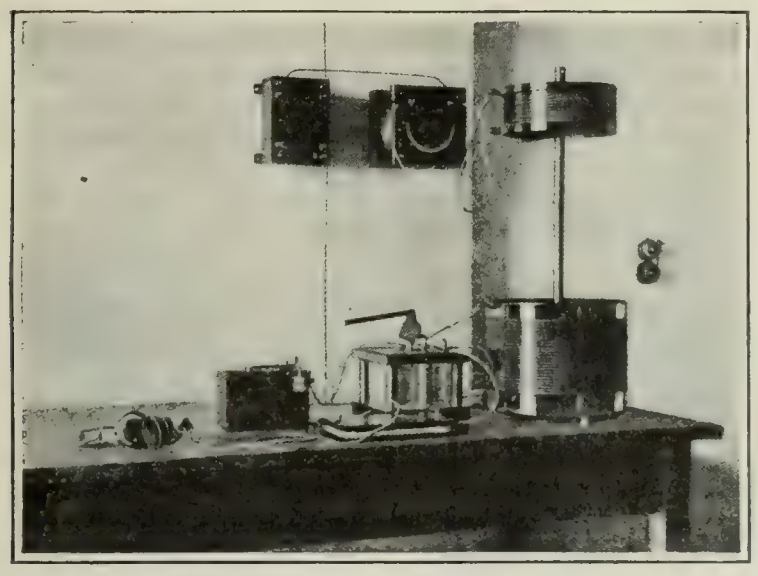
"To this end Poulsen tried producing an electric arc in an atmosphere of hydrogen. In his earliest experiments, the carbons were arranged horizontally so that the arc and the ends of the electrodes were entirely enveloped by an alcohol flame. Later it

was found that hydrogen, ether, ammonia-gas, and finally any gas rich in hydrogen, were peculiarly adapted to produce the desired result, namely, a frequency of a million or so. Under these conditions non-dampened waves were obtained. These arose only when the arc had acquired a determinate length called the 'active length,' but this may vary somewhat, increasing with the current strength and decreasing when the number of oscillations is greater.

"How is the part played by the hydrogen to be explained? At the outset Poulsen thought that this action must be attributed solely to the cooling effect of the gas, but it . . . is probable that it is not only thermic but also electric. Nevertheless, it is incontestable that the cooling of the arc has a great influence, for if this be effected by other means, as by circulation of water, . . almost the same result is obtained. In this arrangement the arc is driven up to the top of the electrodes. This is done by forming it in a magnetic field, which at the same time brings about a great fall of potential between the two electrodes.

"By such means Valdemar Poulsen has been able to secure a wave-producing electric arc in a magnetic field and subjected to the action of carbureted hydrogen. . . . The walls of the chamber in which the installation is contained are of marble, and a tube is furnished for the exit of the gas, which loses its properties after its passage over the arc. The waves thus obtained are then perfectly non-dampable and very regular."

These waves, the author goes on to say, may be transmitted and received by the present wireless-telegraph plants, by introducing certain modifications. Two methods of transmission may be used, one where the arc is produced anew at each signal, and one where it is formed continuously and connected with the antennæ at the proper moments. Poulsen's system enables the simultaneous transmission, by various operators from a single station, of as many waves of different lengths as there are transmitters, without any confusion. Each dispatch goes to its destination and nowhere else, because the receivers can be "tuned" almost absolutely to



THE RECEIVER.

the wave-length belonging to them. Thus two stations may be in communication with waves 600 meters long, and two others, near by, with waves of 606 meters, without any perception, by one pair, of the messages passing between the other pair. The generator may produce a series of electric waves extending from 300 to 3,000 meters in length, so that there may be several hundred independent stations in the same region. The longest waves are used preferably for the most distant stations.

The first station of Poulsen's system was established at Lungby, with receiving-stations at successive distances of about ten, thirty, and two hundred miles in a straight line; and its operation has been most successful. With such regular waves as he has been able to produce, Poulsen thinks that the problem of wireless telegraphy also will shortly be solved, but this remains to be seen. —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POISONING BY PISTOL-SHOT—The idea of poisoning a man by shooting a bullet into him would appear to be worthy of *Alice* in Wonderland; yet lead-poisoning from a bullet is not unheard of. Says a writer in *The Medical Record* (New York, June 29):

"It is ordinarily considered that aside from the possible mechanical disturbances they may induce, projectiles encapsulated in the tissues are more or less harmless. The possibility of systemic lead-poisoning from this source is hardly thought of, tho it is a rare, but still occasionally occurring, contingency. Braatz has discovered records of six such cases, from a study of which it appears that neither the length of time that the tissues have harbored the foreign body nor the amount of metallic lead present is of importance in regard to the development of symptoms of plumbism [lead-poisoning]. . . . While the remote danger of plumbism will probably not cause any modification in the surgical maxim not to resort to extreme measures in endeavors to remove more or less inaccessible projectiles, it is evidently the part of wisdom to examine the blood, with this idea in view, in cases of obscure illness occurring in those known to be the carriers of such foreign bodies, and, if indications of lead absorption are present, to proceed at once to operation for removal of the offending body."

THE MIGRATIONS AND TRANSFORMATIONS OF MICROBES

THE conditions under which the same germs of disease produce sometimes a fatal malady and at other times a slight attack are still imperfectly known, tho it has been believed for some time that these depend on changes in the microbe dependent on heredity and environment. The same species of microbe may be virulent in one generation and mild in the next, just as a man's grandson may possess qualities quite different from those of his grandsire. In addition, it would now appear that microbes may alter so much as to change altogether the characteristics of the diseases produced by them. This interesting discovery is described as follows by a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, June 22), who says:

"Messrs. Chamberland and Jouan have recently published . . . the results of a long series of researches which seem to show that microbes may undergo metamorphoses or mutations, in so far that the same microbian species may be able to cause in different animals various maladies that have hitherto appeared (at least in the opinion of many authorities) to have little in common.

"Under the name of Pasteurelloses, they have grouped a certain number of types of hemorrhagic blood-poisoning whose agent is a microbe that has, apart from its disease-producing power, all the essential characteristics of the cocco-bacillus, which is the germ of chicken cholera. Among these maladies may be noted the con-

POULSEN'S STATION AT LUNGBY.

tagious pneumonia of swine, the blood-poisoning of rabbits, certain diseases of the sheep and cow, and the hemorrhagic blood-poisoning of horses. The microbe of chicken cholera is capable of affecting other domestic animals. As for the virus of hog pneumonia, the pigeon, mouse, and rabbit are more susceptible

to it than the hog itself. By passing from one pigeon to another it is augmented in virulence, so that after the third or fourth passage it always kills the hog. On the other hand, in passing from one rabbit to another, the virus, tho increasing its virulence for this animal, is actually weakened for the hog, on which it confers a temporary immunity to contagion It is on this fact that Pasteur based an effective method of vaccination against hog-pneumonia.

"All the microbes of this type have been grouped, as noted above, under the generic name *Pasteurella*. Now Messrs. Chamberland and Jouan say: 'From all our experiments it clearly results that we must give up all idea of differentiating the species of *Pasteurella*. They come from a single microbe which easily acquires or loses virulence, and which by passage into the body of certain animals and by adaptation to a determinate species, provokes a "pasteurellosis" proper to this species. From these facts follow measures of prophylaxis and hygiene that should be extended to all the receptive species of animals in case an individual of these species is attacked with pasteurellosis.

"'The *Pasteurella* would appear to be . . . very widely distributed in nature, existing in particular in the intestines and on the mucous surfaces of the bronchial tubes of healthy animals. Under influences that are yet imperfectly understood—such as maladies caused by other microbes, or even non-microbian diseases—the *Pasteurella* passes from the intestinal canal or from the bronchial tubes into the blood, where it quickly acquires a virulence capable of killing animals of the same species or of related species.'

"These results may be compared with those already obtained for other variable diseases in their different manifestations; for example, the typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, or, again, tuberculosis and its varieties—human, bovine, equine, and avian. Each of these groups of diseases may prove to be produced by a determinate microbe that has acquired special virulent properties by passage through the bodies of different animals or into different media yet unknown."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TAKING OUT THE SULFUR.
Part of the Union Sulfur Company's workings at Sulfur Mine, Louisiana.

PESSIMISM AS A COMMERCIAL ASSET

THAT we are too optimistic, especially in business relations, and that pessimism, in sufficient quantity to restore the balance, is a desirable quality, is asserted in an editorial in *The Iron Age* (New York, July 4). "Questioning pessimism" is the phrase used by the writer, who possibly means merely caution or ordinary business prudence. He goes on to say:

"In illustration of this principle as applied to the conduct of business, a story is told in a recent magazine article of a prominent firm of contractors which employs a man at a salary of $10,000, the value of whose service lies in his unfaltering pessimism respecting every proposition submitted to his inspection and judgment. His whole attitude is represented as being one of interrogative suspicion. No credit, however seemingly sound, escapes his questioning scrutiny; inventory appraisements are attacked and their face values mercilessly reduced; accounts payable, regarded from his unoptimistic viewpoint, are deemed unworthy of acceptance at face value if clouded by the faintest possible suspicion of doubt; profit balances are remorselessly whittled by a stern demand for increased depreciation of plant equipment on account of wear and tear, and the diversion of additional sums is insisted upon for the further strengthening of the sinking fund. . . . .

"The point is plain and of timely significance. Long periods of unusual prosperity, such as we have experienced and still continue to enjoy, are by no means productive of that spirit of critical analysis which favors a discriminating scrutiny of business details. Assets are too often computed upon a basis of values, and are made to include items that will not withstand the impact of sound financial logic. Costs of production, necessarily high, creep up by small accretions here and there in a manner that, were the need of economy felt, would not be permitted. Depreciation charges for the account of sinking funds are too sparingly made, and expansion in scope and spread of operations is sometimes undertaken to an extent unwarranted by resources at command.

"If, therefore, such results are justly chargeable, as they often seemingly are, to the unbalancing effects of too great a degree of optimism, then perhaps the presence of an occasional doubter may after all exercise a needed and wholesome corrective influence. The effect should be to set green lights of caution along the routes of trade and traffic, and to insist on the observance of slow-running orders over spots of questionable security.

"Notwithstanding the advantages that might thus accrue from the instillation of a proper amount of pessimism in business policies, it is not likely that many lucrative posts of the kind suggested in the story will be created in financial or manufacturing institutions. For there will still be those who will endeavor to struggle along without the aid of a $10,000 pessimist."

AMERICAN SULFUR

WE are now producing such large quantities of sulfur that we are exporting it to Europe. Owing to this fact, the exportation of sulfur from Sicily has been steadily decreasing, being only 387,432 tons last year, against 490,325 tons in 1899. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, June 8):

"This diminution is due to the working of the new sulfur-mines in Louisiana, which are capable of turning out 3,500 tons daily. In 1905 the production of Louisiana had already reached 200,000 tons, and an American ship for the first time brought sulfur across the ocean to Marseilles.

"The United States are large consumers of sulfur. In 1904 their consumption was 508,578 tons, of which 152,878 came from Sicily. Nearly one-third the Sicilian product was taken by the United States, and probably the competition of American sulfur will greatly diminish the exportation to America, which was 30,000 tons less in 1906 than in 1905.

"The method of extraction in Louisiana is particularly economical; it is the invention of Mr. H. Trasch and consists in melting the sulfur in the mine itself and forcing it up in a liquid state by means of comprest air. . . . . .

"To this end a system of three concentric iron tubes is introduced into the shaft. Through the exterior tube water superheated to 165° C. [339° F.] is introduced. . . . The melted sulfur

surrounds the lower end of the system of tubes. Air under pressure is brought into the intermediate tube, and the liquid sulfur is thus forced up through the central tube. This ingenious process, analogous to those used in obtaining petroleum and salt, gives sulfur at so low a price that competition with Europe is made possible. . . . . .

"After America, France is the country that imports most Sicilian sulfur—more than 100,000 tons a year, or nine-tenths of the total importation. Importation from America has not yet assumed great importance, but if the Union Sulfur Company succeed, as they think they will, in mining a daily average of 3,500 tons, the Louisiana mines will take first rank, hitherto occupied by those of Sicily."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

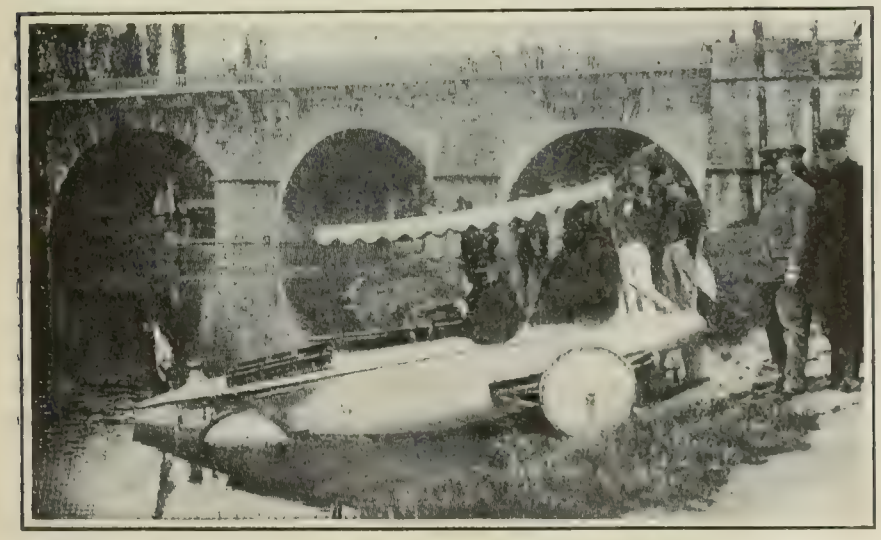
AN AMPHIBIOUS AUTOMOBILE

THE idea of building a vehicle that should run both on land and in the water seems to have fascinated inventors from very early times. A century ago Oliver Evans made a carriage that crost Philadelphia from river to river by steam and then paddled off over the water. Such successes as this, however, have resulted in no practical applications. The latest automobile amphibian is that of Ravaillier, a Parisian engineer, and the accompanying views, taken from *L'Automobile* (Paris), show that it will really do what is claimed for it. We translate a few descriptive paragraphs from the paper just named. We read:

"Mr. Ravaillier has constructed an amphibious automobile, capable of traveling both on dry land and on water. This would evidently be a very convenient method of touring in a region where there are no bridges over the rivers, altho we may well ask whether, in such half-civilized places, there would be enough roads to make a journey by automobile possible.

"Evidently this is not generally the case, but there are countries where conditions might be favorable. Have we not read quite recently, in the papers, that an American explorer, preparing an expedition into the polar regions, is planning to take with him combined automobiles and boats that will carry him over the ice as far as it goes, from which point he will proceed by water?

"At any rate, whether the opportunities offered to the curious machine constructed by Mr. Ravaillier are great or small, . . . his boat-carriage is certainly original and built with sufficient ingenuity to deserve a few words of description. The body has in



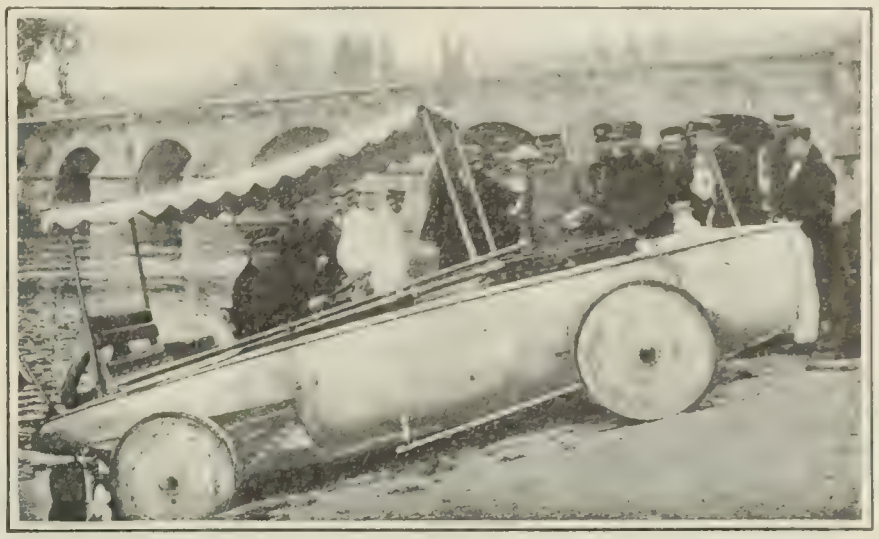
THE SWIMMING AUTO.
Entering the water.

general the form of a boat's hull, but there is a place in it to hold the chains that operate the rear wheels.

"The hull, if we may so call it, is of steel. It is mounted on axles passing through water-tight tubes. The motor is of twenty horse-power. It has all the features of an ordinary automobile motor—change of speed, with reversibility, etc. The speed-changing axle is prolonged and operates a gear that runs a screw-propeller at the rear. A rudder, also at the rear, is controlled by the steering-gear.

"When in the water the carriage floats and is operated like an ordinary boat. It may leave the water by means of its motor wheels, if the bank has not a slope of more than 15 per cent. If the inclination is greater than this, the vehicle is drawn out by means of tackle attached to a tree or a rock and operated by means of a small windlass placed in the bow and connected with the motor."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VEGETABLE MILK AND CHEESE—A vegetable substitute for milk, used largely in China, is made there from the seeds of



LEAVING THE WATER.

the *Soja hispida*, or oily Chinese bean (soy-bean), we are told by Francis Marre in *La Nature* (Paris, June 8). He says:

"To obtain it the seeds are first boiled and then prest, making a sort of purée which when dissolved in water makes a very nourishing vegetable milk. When treated with a mineral salt . . . it coagulates and may be made into a kind of cheese (*to-fou*) which plays an important part in the dietary of the Chinese and Japanese. . . . It is generally eaten fresh, . . . but may be cooked and preserved by salting or smoking. In commerce three principal varieties of vegetable cheese are found: one, which is fermented, is white, yellow, or gray, and has a piquant taste like that of Roquefort; the second is salty and white, resembling goats'-milk cheese, and the third is smoky and like Gruyère. . . . Soy-cheese is so cheap that enough to serve a man for a day costs less than a centime [$\frac{1}{5}$ cent], or fifty or sixty times less than an equal quantity of animal cheese.

"As for the food-value of soy-milk it is sensibly equal to that of cow's milk; it contains important quantities of legumin, whose chemical constitution is very close to that of casein. Mr. Li-Yu-Ying, an *attaché* of the Chinese legation at Paris, . . . is endeavoring to introduce the culture of soy into France."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES

REPLYING to a correspondent's question about the so-called "soul-weighing" experiments recently described in these columns, *The National Druggist* (St. Louis, July) notes that if such a test is to be of any value whatever the body of the decedent must be placed, before death, entirely nude, upon a pair of balances delicate to the minutest fraction of a grain. "Every particle of moisture and the secretions of the body escaping at the moment of death must be taken cognizance of and weighed with the corpse, and that by an expert, with years of experience, the exhalations of the body with the rest. The manifest impossibility of this feat, that is to say, with any apparatus known to and likely to be operated by such 'physicians' as curry public notice as those who have given the matter out for publication, men altogether unknown to the great body of physicians of the country, is apparent."

"THAT Americans do not hesitate to celebrate the 'Glorious Fourth' with firecrackers of foreign manufacture, even those made by the anti-labor-union 'heathen Chinee,' was again abundantly evidenced this week," says *Shipping Illustrated* (New York, July 6). "During the past year, from June 14, 1906, to March 21, 1907—what may be called a complete firecracker season—there were exported from Hongkong to New York direct nineteen large steamer cargoes of goods, among which were firecrackers to the amount of nearly 100,000 packages. The statistics at hand are not complete, but the season of 1905-06 showed a total of 63,261, and the season of 1904-05 a total of 81,835 packages, while the present is said to be one of the heaviest seasons on record for importations. And these 'packages,' while furnishing considerable freight for foreign ships, imply a very great many crackers in each. This should go to show that the use of crackers is not only the cheapest, but the most un-American way in which to celebrate."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

BRITISH AND AMERICAN METHODISM

THAT American Methodism has departed from the standards of primitive simplicity still preserved in England seems to have been imprest upon a recent British visitor. In our issue of June 15 we recorded the visit to our shores of Mr. R. W. Perks, M.P., a prominent British Methodist layman, whose mission was in the interests of a brotherhood "for binding more closely together the federated forces of Methodism throughout the world." In a letter contributed to *The Methodist Recorder* (London, July 11) upon his return, he reports the sympathetic welcome his ideas received, and in addition draws some interesting comparisons between the outward aspects of Methodism presented by America and England. A matter of some apparent surprize to him was "one of the wealthiest and most luxuriously equipped Methodist churches in New York, off Fifth Avenue." He describes it in these terms:

"The church was carpeted throughout. The low rostrum was adorned with flowers. Elegantly drest ladies fanned themselves. All around was somber elegance. Owing to the heat, the families were rapidly leaving New York, but the congregation was good. The galleries, however, were empty, but for that most important and potent feature the 'quartet.' God preserve British Methodism—from the 'quartet'! The Fifth-avenue church spends, I am told, an enormous sum annually upon these four singers. They are certainly very accomplished performers. The music they sang was of a high order; but after all a Methodist church is not a music-hall. The finest singing I heard while away, and the largest congregations I saw, were at the famous St. James's Church in Montreal, architecturally, I suppose, one of the finest buildings Methodism can show, and at the large colored Methodist church at Washington, where my boy and I were the only whites in a congregation numbering some 1,500. At both these churches the singing was congregational and very attractive. Personally, I did not feel at home at the Fifth-avenue church until we came to the sermon. So far as I was concerned, the preacher redeemed the situation. His sermon was preached, and not read. His language was scholarly and ornate; he preached the living gospel with manifest power. The Methodist minister of the Fifth-avenue church is no clerical sycophant, tempering his teaching to the tastes of his flock. . . . . .

"Unfortunately I had only one Sunday to spend in New York. I felt I should like to see the two extremes of New York Methodism—something corresponding to our Gothic suburban Methodist church at home at one end of the scale, and the crowded democratic mission-hall at the other. I soon found, however, that there is nothing in New York, nothing in Chicago, nothing in Philadelphia, nothing so far as I could learn in any other American city similar to the great mission-halls holding two to four thousand people which British Methodism has in recent years erected in our great cities. It is quite true that there are small 'mission centers' in the poorer parts of New York, where the rich 'up-town' churches 'do mission work' on a small scale. The explanation, or I should prefer to call it the excuse, for the absence of the great mission-hall, given to me in New York, and also in Chicago, is that the city is deserted and the population too cosmopolitan. I walked on Sunday night through these 'empty' streets. The tram-cars were crowded; the music-halls were open; tens of thousands of people thronged the roads; half the shops in the poorer streets seemed open; the saloons were doing a roaring trade."

Put into a brief compass his views of American Methodism are exprest in the following comparative method:

"1. The connectional spirit which pervades British Methodism, binding our people so closely together, does not exist to anything like the same degree in America. Methodism there is more congregational. The circuit system seems in the large cities to be comparatively rare.

"2. The lay preacher is almost extinct. Nothing surprized my American Methodist audiences more than to be told that out of the 26,000 or 27,000 sermons preached next Sunday in the chapels and mission-halls of British Wesleyan Methodism, nearly 20,000 will be preached by unordained laymen. And yet this is the class more than any other from which England draws her political speakers, her municipal rulers, her Labor M.P.'s.

"3. American Methodism does not seem to me to be as democratically governed as in the old land; nor have her laity as great a share in control and in initiative. Liberty has walked backward.

"4. I doubt whether Methodism in the United States has the hold upon the working-classes which British Methodism has of late years secured. In England the weight of Methodism has not for half a century been flung into the scale against popular rights and social reform, even when they clashed with vested interests and the privileges of the few. Whether such is the case in America I do not know.

"5. In the wealth and social influence of its individual members, the Methodism of the States is, I think, far ahead of the old country. No state church exerts there her dominating and withering power. Its educational institutions controlled directly by the church are far, very far, in advance of those in our land."

JESUS AS A NATURE-LOVER

ONE can appreciate how much Jesus thought and talked of nature, by comparing his discourse with that of Paul, his greatest interpreter. Paul was a man of the city, and did his work in the great centers of population and business, points out Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, D.D., in the New York *Observer* (July 18). Jesus, on the other hand, "was reared in the little village of Nazareth, and his teaching is connected with lake and hillsides, and reflects the scenery of Galilee." Paul refers to nature but twice, observes this writer, pointing the occasions:

"Once in his speech at Lystra, where he speaks of 'rains from heaven and fruitful seasons,' and again in the letter to the Roman Christians, where he compares the Gentiles to a wild-olive branch grafted on the cultivated Israelitish tree, a comparison that shows his ignorance of practical farming, for no farmer grafts a wild branch on a cultivated tree, but just the reverse. He almost never refers to animals, and when he does it is with no kindly feeling. 'Doth God care for oxen?' he asks in scorn when he finds the humane provision in Deuteronomy that an ox employed to tread corn shall be left unmuzzled so that he can eat as he works. It strikes Paul as far beneath God's dignity to provide for oxen in his law, and he concludes that the verse has a hidden meaning and applies to ministers of the gospel, who are to be sustained by those to whom they minister."

Over Jesus, on the other hand, "the beauty of nature cast its spell." We read:

"He said of the commonest wild flowers, 'Even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.' It was not the startling and grand in scenery that imprest him. There are no such allusions to the mighty and magnificent aspects of nature in his sayings as one finds in the Psalms or Job or the prophets. There is nothing like 'Deep calleth unto deep at the noise of thy waterfalls,' or 'Therefore will we not fear, tho the earth do change, and tho the mountains be shaken into the heart of the seas; tho the waters thereof roar and be troubled, tho the mountains tremble with the swelling thereof'; or in Job, 'Hast thou entered into the springs of the sea, or hast thou walked in the recesses of the deep? Where is the way to the dwelling of light? And as for darkness where is the place thereof? Hast thou entered into the treasuries of the snow, or hast thou seen the treasuries of the hail?' or Amos's description of 'Him that maketh Pleiades and Orion, and turneth deep darkness into the morning, and maketh the day dark with night; that calleth for the waters of the sea, and poureth them out upon the face of the earth.' It is nature in its quiet and usual moods that one finds in Jesus's references to it. . . . . .

"One feels that Jesus never lost a child's sense of wonder at the things he saw in his Father's beautiful house, and it did not take the unusual and striking to draw out his admiration."

Enlarging upon his theme the writer points out that one finds in

Jesus's sayings "the most vivid pictures of the scenes about him sketched in the briefest compass of words, but, like the diminutive paintings of some of the old Dutch masters, giving a very complete and detailed impression of the landscape." Thus:

"There is a typical Syrian field with its four kinds of soil and the fate the seed encounters on each; houses on rock and sand foundations, standing or tumbling before the sweeping storm of wind and rain; a flock of sheep under various circumstances, called out of the fold by the shepherd's well-known voice or following him to pasture, or scattered by a wolf's attack, or left in some place of security while the shepherd goes off over the mountains after the one sheep that has strayed away; a hen gathering her brood under her protecting wings; a vineyard with its hedge and tower and wine-press, and laborers bearing the burden and heat of the day.

"How many of the plants of the country are familiar to us from his allusions to them—the tiny mustard-seed that grows into a shrub large enough for birds to sit on its branches, fig-trees and thistles, wheat and tares, grape-vines and thorns, the marsh-reed swaying in the breeze, the wild flower in the meadow so beautiful to look at and yet after all a mere weed to be cut down and used for fuel!

"How many dumb creatures he refers to—foxes and wolves, oxen, sheep, goats, swine, the camel, the ass, the calf being fatted for a festal occasion, the scavenger dogs that hang about the streets of an Eastern village, and the little pet dogs waiting under the table for scraps of the children's food; chickens, doves, sparrows, ravens, eagles gathering hungrily about a carcass, birds hovering over the sower to pick up the seed, and birds quietly going to sleep at evening in the branches of a tree. He brings them in in the most personal sayings that give us glimpses into his own feelings and thoughts. One realizes that he must often have looked wistfully at the foxes creeping into their holes as night came on, and the birds composing their feathers as they went to roost, and contrasted their apparently homelike feelings with his own homelessness in a world that treated his ideals as utter strangers, so that 'the Son of Man hadn't even where to lay his head.' It is striking that when he wishes to express his tenderest affection for his unresponsive people the illustration that comes to his mind is not a heart-broken human mother, but a hen calling her chickens and snuggling them under her wings; and his own consideration for dumb creatures appears when in his cleansing of the Temple he overturns the tables of the money-changers and drives out their proprietors with a scourge of small cords, but spares the piled-up cages with doves, and, instead of upsetting them roughly, says to their venders:

"'Take these hence.'"

Courtesy of the New York "Observer."

HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D.,

Who declares that the pictures of nature presented in the words of Jesus are "like the diminutive paintings of some of the old Dutch masters."

Jesus never speaks "sentimentally of the language of sunsets or the sighing of the breeze or the laughter of the running brook," the writer affirms. Nor does he, dramatizing the view of science, indict nature for its cruelty and call it 'red in tooth and claw.'" But—

"He started with God his Father whom he found in his own conscience and whom he lived with in such complete oneness o purpose that he could say to people, 'Look at me and you see the Father.' And then he cast his eyes about and saw the same God at work in everything. Jesus never made a distinction between natural and supernatural, ordinary occurrences and miracles. The feeding of the ravens every morning with the things they picked up on the ground was as truly God's act as the raising of Lazarus from the grave. God had a hand in everything that took place. Not a sparrow falls to the ground without your Father. The food we work for and grow and prepare comes from him as certainly as the five loaves that went around among five thousand. God is in everything. What we call the laws of nature are merely our labels for the discoveries we have made of the ways in which God usually works. But because God works methodically and not capriciously, it is none the less his doing."

A PEACE CONGRESS FOR THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

CAN Christendom repeat the Hague experiment in meeting together in congress for the restoration of the peace of the church? The question is debated by the religious press as a result of the publication of a letter addrest to Pius X. on Christmas Day of 1906 by the Bishop of West Texas. No answer has as yet been received by Bishop Johnston, it is stated; but it is probable that the letter reached the Pope, since it is made the subject of comment in American Roman-Catholic journals. They all agree that "there is a tone of manifest sincerity and desire for God's glory in the letter, which leads one to hope that sooner or later he [Bishop Johnston] will find the rest and comfort he so desires in the bosom of our Holy Mother, the Church." Bishop Johnston's letter, which was printed in *The Churchman* (New York, July 13) and *The Living Church* (Milwaukee, July 20), deplores "the tidal drift away from all organized Christianity," now observable in the Christian world, and sees "but one remedy" for "the most fearful calamity which has yet befallen the human family." That remedy is "the restoration of that unity for which our Lord prayed," and which, according to Bishop Johnston, "must be effected on the basis of the few fundamental principles of our religion . . . briefly and clearly summarized in the Apostles' Creed." The sections of the letter asking the Pope to inaugurate the means of effecting the unity of Christendom are as follows:

"Can you not rise to the occasion and call a congress, not a council, of all Christians, to discuss, with a view to future action, the necessary steps to restore to Christianity that splendid influence it once exerted upon humanity, but which it is in danger of being deprived of by 'our unhappy divisions,' which now paralyze its power, and, but for the promise of its perpetuity, would threaten its very existence?

"When the world Powers, including heathen nations, are preparing to meet at The Hague, to endeavor to secure the peace of the world, is it not an unspeakable shame that all Christians can not hold a similar meeting to secure the peace of the church? And as this conference owes its existence to the temporal head of the Eastern branch of the church, how eminently fitting would it be that the congress I propose should be called by the spiritual head of the largest branch of the Western church!

"Such a meeting as this called by the Pope at this critical juncture would thrill all Christendom to the center with hope and joy, and cause the powers of darkness to tremble lest they should lose their present evil domination over the human race, such large portions of which they still hold in bondage.

"Such a beginning would be taken as an earnest of better things to come, and all Christians, everywhere, would begin again, as in the early days of Christianity, to look to Rome as a leader in the great forward movement of humanity toward its final goal of redemption from the power of evil, in a kingdom of righteousness here on this earth, in which the right shall finally and forever triumph over wrong; and for which our Lord teaches us daily to pray; and which, according to his sure word of promise, is 'the one, far-off, divine event to which the whole creation moves,' when 'the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the

waters cover the sea.' To have set in motion influences which would finally work out such blest results would surely secure for you, on our meeting with the Master, not many years hence, the joyful greeting, 'Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord!'"

The Congregationalist and Christian World (Boston), commenting on the Bishop's letter, presents a sympathetically hopeful view of the ends which he contemplates. Thus:

"To many Protestants it will no doubt seem preposterous to imagine that such a call from the Pope of Rome would be responded to by all branches of the Christian Church. Yet probably the last source to which the world would have looked for a call to a congress of all nations in the interests of universal peace was the Czar of Russia, the most autocratic power in Europe. Nevertheless his call has been twice issued, and practically every civilized nation has sent representatives to the conference now in session at The Hague. It is due to the Czar's initiative that great progress has been made during the opening years of the twentieth century toward the political unity of mankind, tho no one expects the ushering in of universal peace in this generation. Is not the time approaching when Christian bodies of every name could profitably meet to consider ways of ameliorating the contentions which have greatly hindered the progress of Christianity throughout the world, and of cooperation in fields where they have common difficulties to overcome? Is not this the most opportune time of the Christian era for such a congress, when the greatest movements of history are being planned to win the whole world to Christ? Is not Rome, the center from which the light of the gospel of Christ radiated through the world in the first Christian centuries, the fit place for such a congress? Is it unreasonable to think that Pope Pius X. may recognize that this may be the greatest opportunity of the church in modern times?"

The Freeman's Journal (New York, Roman Catholic) expresses, in an independent capacity, sympathy "with Bishop Johnston's desire to have something done to remedy the evils he sees and deplores"; but it "can not see how a congress such as he proposes would be productive of the beneficial results he confidently anticipates." It continues:

"Suppose a congress of all Christian denominations should meet as a result of an appeal made by the Pope, what then? Would the Protestant denominations represented in such a congress be willing to approve of and accept the means for creating and perpetuating Christian unity, which Christ himself furnished when he established his church, promising her at the same time that he would be with her to the end of time: 'Go teach all nations . . . whatsoever I commanded you, and lo, I am with you all days'?

"Until the various sects are willing to accept the teachings of the church, thus divinely commissioned, the work of disintegration will steadily go on. Sincere Protestants like Bishop Johnston may deplore the results of this disintegration as manifested in the loss of faith in Christianity itself, but there is no help for it. Protestantism did its best to destroy the Christian unity that existed from the days of Christ and his apostles, and now it has only itself to blame for the sad results to which the Bishop of West Texas calls attention."

The Christian Advocate (New York, Methodist Episcopal) sees the chief difficulty in the way of such a congress to be the impossibility of making it representative. It says:

"The Church of England—through its bishops—and the Protestant Episcopal Church have determined that they will not take a step toward recognizing the orders or the validty of ministers not ordained by bishops of their own churches, the Roman-Catholic Church, or the Greek Church. The Pope will never give up his supremacy, neither will he ever accept the Greek Church unless it will accept that supremacy. A congress by the Pope of all great religious bodies could not be representative. The issue is too sharp. The Roman Church dreams that all other bodies will finally disintegrate, and that a large part of Protestantism will affiliate with it. But the irresistible force and the immovable obstacle exist, and it is better for each communion having principles for which it would die, to continue spreading its own views as widely as it can."

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS ARRAIGNED

THE theological schools have been utterly routed in their efforts to meet the necessities of to-day as regards the production of capable and true religious leadership for the people. So asserts the Rev. A. A. Berle, D.D., in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* (Oberlin, July), viewing the theological schools as "the natural custodians of the ministerial profession." That profession they have suffered "to sink steadily in the public esteem, and have offered absolutely nothing in the last fifteen years to stem the tide against the leadership of the ministry." Continuing his vigorous arraignment he declares that the theological schools "not only have not made the best use of the materials which the churches have sent them, but have destroyed the initiative, the force, and the natural power of many young men who have been given to them for training and discipline." He continues:

"Judged by the result and their present helpless attitude, which is one of discomfited chagrin, varied only by alternate whimpering and apology, they have been as completely outclassed in the struggle with the world for leadership as tho they have none of the splendid and masterful traditions of pulpit power and pulpit leadership which is theirs behind them. As the case stands to-day, the theological school is a discredited professional institution. It is discredited, too, while it sees awakening all about it, even in the university of which it is a part, a moral wave of unsurpassed power and intensity. While the ethical note of society is in some respects the most insistent, and the enthusiasms of politics and statesmanship are increasingly moral, the schools of theology have been unable to connect this moral enthusiasm with the profession of preaching and religious teaching, and have seen one after another of their normal functions in the social and educational world taken from them, till they have merely the semblance of leadership, and are the pathetic residua of a glory which once produced unchallenged mastery of the instinctive hopes and fears of the masses of the American people."

The causes for this situation lie in the fact, so the writer believes, that the "schools" have for the past twenty years "turned out men who were thinking of the school and the professional ideal, rather than the human and the religious ideal. They have sent into the churches men who blanched at the expression of any opinions which aroused debate. They have sent into the religious contest, the fiercest and the most deadly known to the human heart and mind, men who have tried to insist that the passion, the feeling, the thinking, the experience of the masses, was merely ignorant foolishness and twaddle, which were not worthy of the educated preacher's notice." We read further:

"This is not saying that there is not here and there a lively human interest, which occasionally takes a march through the slums, and tries to acquaint itself with the life of the 'other half.' and goes through the regulation 'sociological' discussions and the like. But it has no fire, it contemplates no sacrifice, it has in it none of the apostolic dash and interest that makes the history of the New-Testament leaders such a passionate, thrilling narrative. Like school, like preacher, as a rule. We have the 'conservative,' who is bent on maintaining the old landmarks, and we have the 'advanced,' who have mastered a beautiful sneer for the men who have not assimilated their own particular theological fad; but neither the conservatives nor the advanced, as a rule, have the fire, the passion, the power, nor the great longing, which is itself the preliminary to every true utterance of the soul in speech. The labor leaders know it better. The Socialists make a better use of the New Testament, for the purposes of moral appeal, at this very moment, than do the majority of the ministers of the gospel. The present writer has heard a dozen impassioned Socialists, addressing audiences aggregating ten thousand people, make a finer, a more effective, a more dramatic, and a more moral use of the figures, the illustrations, and the moral teaching of the gospels, in a single evening, than he has heard from any dozen preachers in a month in the last twenty years. Like every other preacher, he has been amazed to hear *his* Bible, *his* Lord, *his* doctrine, *his* religious standpoint made to serve the uses of a propaganda which has everywhere the aspect and the appeal of a religion."

LETTERS AND ART

THE FOUNDATION-STONES OF HISTORY

TO smooth the path of the historian of the future as well as to lay bare the foundation-stones of our economic life is a work now being executed by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The first volume of a series of fifty quarto volumes which will comprize an "Index of Economic Material in Documents of the States of the United States," has just been published. It deals with the State of Maine. A prefatory note explains that "altho the index is confined to matter of economic importance, the term 'economic' has been given a broad interpretation, and it is believed that the index will constitute a useful addition to the resources of students of almost any aspect of American history." The sources from whence the material is drawn are the printed reports of administrative officers, legislative committees, and special commissions of each State, together with the messages of the governors to the State legislatures. This work, which when completed will be of such extraordinary importance in assisting research, is conducted by Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, librarian of the department of documents in the New York Public Library. These State indexes, says a writer in the New York *Evening Post* (July 17), "will, in many cases, furnish State officials with the first intimation that certain publications have ever been issued by their departments, while there has probably never been such a series published of like extent and importance bearing the name of a woman as editor." Some further details of the work of investigation necessary to the compilation of these lists, now under way at the Astor Library, is given by the writer:

ADELAIDE R. HASSE,

From a drawing by Hilda Hasse.

Miss Hasse, who ranks as the highest authority on the subject of public documents, organized the government collection at Washington, also that in the New York Public Library, and is now editing the index of economic material in public documents to be published under the Carnegie Foundation.

"To search the collections and catalogs of libraries of historical and other learned societies, records of book sales, and private collections, for State documents, is the foundation of the work of Miss Hasse. For eight years she has been building up the document department of the New York Public Library, until at the present time it contains about one hundred and fifty thousand volumes of official documents of the United States Government, of the States of the Union, and of foreign countries. There is probably no such collection anywhere else in the world, and when it is made available in its completeness, in the new building of the New York Public Library, it will be visited by the historians, statesmen, and scholars of our States, and those of other countries, in order to have access to a complete file of the official publications of their own countries. Until very recently there has been an amazing degree of indifference on the part of many of our States to the preservation of the records of their official history, and the reports of State officers and legislatures were viewed so indifferently that no one thought of preserving them because of their future historical value. . . . . .

"The staff of young women employed in making the notes and data for the index of economic material in the State documents seem to find the reports of State officials interesting reading, and show the greatest enthusiasm over them. A knowledge of languages is a necessity in much of the work, for many States print reports and circulars in several languages. Wisconsin, for instance, has issued documents in as many as six languages, while Louisiana publishes most of her State documents in French as well as English. One of the indexers is a Russian, and is much interested in the subject of immigration. In explaining her interest in State documents she turned to the page in the completed Maine volume, headed 'Migration,' saying: 'Behold, in 1815 that State speaks sadly of the "Ohio fever," that leads her people to forsake their own Maine, and in 1856 and 1861 begin an agitation for immigration that lasts until 1895, when the officers of the State complain of the dangers of increased immigration. There is material for me when I debate the question before my society. Altho these books are said to be for the use of learned men, I find in them much of use to me, and it makes these documents interesting.'

"Miss Hasse's interest is confined to no special question, but finds in the driest report or longest table of statistics some new light on current affairs and rejoices in the accumulation of data that will afford the historian material for a better understanding of the elements that go to make up a nation."

Miss Hasse's career, the writer in *The Evening Post* goes on to say, "has an element of the romantic for one dealing with such dull material as public documents are thought to be." We read:

"Sixteen years ago she entered a public library for the first time in her life, to apply for the position of library attendant; this was in Los Angeles, Cal., and she got the appointment in the library that was just being organized. Within a year she was made assistant librarian, and in that library began the study of arrangement and indexing of United States public documents. At the end of three years she sent a check-list of the publications of the Department of Agriculture to Washington to have that department verify it. The officials wrote that she had indexed some publications that the department had no record of and did not know it had published. The Department of Agriculture published Miss Hasse's list as a special bulletin, with an introduction stating that the necessity for such a list had long been recognized as being a valuable aid to students, librarians, and the department itself.

"The fact that a girl in Los Angeles had executed this 'necessity' that the department had not got round to in the fifty-four years of its existence aroused some comment in Washington, and as the office of the superintendent of documents had just been created, Miss Hasse was offered the position of document librarian, altho she knew no one in Washington, and had never been east of Chicago in her life. Her work in the document office was summed up in a report by the superintendent, in which he said that 'the library of the documents of the United States Government as long as it shall endure will remain a monument to the intelligence, zeal, and industry of Adelaide R. Hasse.' There had never been collected a complete file of the publications of the Government assembled into a library; each department and the Capitol storehouses were choked with tons of government publications piled in disorderly heaps. Hundreds of thousands of volumes were moved and inspected until the name of Miss Hasse became a terror to an army of government 'helpers,' who under her leadership delved into cellars and attics without air or light, but always documents and more documents, Miss Hasse holding a candle, while a line of men passed the weighty words of legislators as a ship's crew passes coal. Then Dr. Billings, the director of the New York Public Library, who so thoroughly recognizes the value of 'official literature,' which is the polite term for public documents, got Miss Hasse to come to New York and set her to work to make the greatest collection of its kind in the world."

ROMANTIC OUIDA

WHILE the English literary world has shown itself shocked at the revelations of the distressful conditions into which the once popular novelist "Ouida" has fallen, there is to be seen a variety of opinion as to the manner in which her distresses should be relieved. Many of these opinions imply an estimate of her real literary value and the obligation which she laid upon the world for the pleasures she has provided it. Attention was called to her by the publication of her name among the receivers of pensions granted by the British Government under the Civil List Act, and the following day *The Daily Mail* (London, July 12) printed a story describing her as reduced by poverty to the necessity of living at Massarosa, Italy, "in a squalid milkman's cottage." Besides this she was reported as broken in health, having gone without food for four days in one instance and having lost the sight of one eye from the exposure of a night when she was obliged to go without shelter. The recital of these sufferings brought from her sister novelist, Miss Marie Corelli, the following generous and sympathetic appreciation. We quote from *The Daily Mail* (London):

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OUIDA,

Whose sudden descent from affluence to dire poverty is "like a situation out of one of her own books."

"SIR—Every one who has read the fine novels 'In Maremma' and 'Wanda,' two of the most beautiful word-pictures ever given to English literature, must be profoundly touched and deeply grieved by the sad account in *The Daily Mail* of the privations and sufferings of the gifted authoress 'Ouida,' who, whatever faults certain carping critics may have been pleased to find with her in her prosperous days, is second to none of our modern romancists for poetic diction, versatile imagination, and incisive wit, the latter quality being most brilliantly distinctive in such works as 'Princess Napraxine,' 'Othmar,' 'Friendship,' and 'Guilderoy.'

"It should also be remembered that no living writer has ever more eloquently pleaded the cause of the poor Italian peasantry than 'Ouida' in her 'Village Commune,' while, if the art of simple grace and perfect pathos be demanded, no one can read without tears her gem-like little stories of 'The Dog of Flanders' and 'Umiltà.' That a writer who has given so much intellectual pleasure to thousands should have suffered in the manner so graphically described in your columns is surely one of the most piteous episodes in literary history. The small government pension just granted to her may help to keep the wolf from the door, but it is surely not sufficient to testify to 'Ouida' herself that public admiration for her undoubted genius, which must be felt by all independent readers of fiction who have the strength of mind to dissociate themselves from the misleading criticism which has, with considerable malignity, been frequently and unjustly passed upon a woman-novelist far more brilliantly endowed than most of her contemporaries.

"I venture to suggest that a 'fund,' started by *The Daily Mail* for the purpose of placing 'Ouida' far above all anxiety for the rest of her days, would meet with a quick and generous response, and in full anticipation that such a fund will be started I enclose my check for £25 as a first contribution."

The London *Spectator*, confining its attention to the grant from the Civil List, "can not see that the grant is justifiable," even admitting that 'Ouida's "intentions may have been infinitely better than her novels." It adds:

"She may have thought that she was making sacrifices in order to serve the public. But at all events the business of the Government is only to estimate her services and take into consideration her financial circumstances. It is impossible to admit that she satisfies the conditions both of public service and poverty. Altho we are extremely sorry to learn from *The Daily Mail* of Friday that her circumstances have been so greatly reduced, those circumstances call rather for a subscription among her readers than for a state grant. No doubt, with all their defects, her stories have carried innumerable 'tired people' to the 'Islands of the Blest.' Yet we suppose the 'tired people' paid their passage-money, and this in the course of time must have amounted to a considerable sum. Is it right that one who deliberately chose a popular form of fiction, a form of fiction that was 'the fashion' for some thirty years, upon which to exercise her pen, and who has earned a good deal of money, and ought to have saved some of it, should be preferred to other writers of serious literary accomplishments whose work by its very nature did not, and indeed could not, bring them in so much?"

The New York *Evening Post* is not much concerned with the literary question, but notes the picturesque side of Ouida's career. Her sudden descent from affluence to poverty, it observes, "is like a situation out of Ouida's books." And it goes on to reflect that "Ouida is quite capable of spending her annual stipend on one lavish feast for all the homeless dogs in Florence." There is this further word:

"To the extent, however, that she is very far above the commonplace mob of us, she is also above the need of our commiseration. It is only to be hoped that the authors of our own best sellers are wise enough to invest their earnings in New York rather than in Italian real estate."

The Chicago *Tribune*, while admitting that "opinions will differ as to the benefit Ouida has conferred on English literature," adds:

"It is true that so much that is meretricious has been lumped with so much that is good he must be a dispassionate critic to speak with patience. And strange it is that one who could on occasion turn out a little story that is a classic in its beauty, its simplicity, its perfection of literary form, and exquisiteness of sentiment, could follow it with the cheapest kind of hysterical and erotic nonsense. Ouida's literary work was fashioned after the style of her manners—now charming and irresistibly gracious, now rude and insufferable beyond description. It must have been Ouida whom the discouraged gentleman had in mind when, in speaking of the artistic temperament, he said that the artistic temperament is merely another name for bad manners.

"But whatever may be thought of Ouida's literary accomplishment nobody will regret that her material necessities have been relieved. . . . Possibly the Government was not profoundly moved by the merit of her literary offerings, but at least it reflected that she had been for many years a notable literary character, that she had contributed more or less to the happiness of many reading people, and doubtless deserved the small sum of money set apart to make more comfortable her few remaining years."

Something unexpected is seen by *The Evening Sun* (New York) in the bestowal of a pension "by a government which stands in very proper awe of the nonconformist conscience." It recalls that "Ouida when she was at her prime was not considered—well, quite proper as a novelist. And a representative and spokesman of British respectability like the late lamented Alfred Tennyson was reported to have found in her books an indication of the modern deterioration that he described so eloquently in his second 'Locksley Hall.'" However, judgments such as these need to be seen in their historic perspective, according to the vision of the Philadelphia *Press*, which offers this reflection:

"Poor Ouida was much scolded by proper people twenty years ago and more; but the naughty youth who seek her novels now under the impression that they are improper, find that Ouida's frills, ruffles, and flounces are like the hoop-skirts of her earlier novels, dully, rotundly decorous, save as an occasional swift movement suggests more than is seen, and comes too infrequently to be exciting. She may have been improper once, but by the side, for instance, of 'What Maisie Knew,' Ouida was a child of infantile ignorance."

A CHASM IN ART BRIDGED

THE connecting links binding together the art of the East and of the West have lately come into the possession of archeologists. Berlin has received as the result of two exploring expeditions remarkable finds from the sand-buried caves of Turfan, bordering the desert of Chinese Turkestan. Most notable among these recoveries, according to *Continental Correspondence* (Berlin), "are the paintings in fresco style with which the walls of the excavated temples and palaces were covered." The colors are well preserved. Numerous, often life-size, figures of men and animals, the decorative treatment of plants, and symbolic figures give a clear idea of a hitherto unknown period of culture flourishing in these remote regions. Most important of all is the proof here furnished "of a direct connection between the art of Eastern Asia and that of the Western community of nations." If the inherent qualities of these artistic remains were in themselves not sufficient, many writings in various languages, it is asserted, "were unearthed at the same time, so that we can fix the origin of these paintings with sufficient accuracy." We read further:

"The finds lead us back to the seventh, eighth, and ninth centuries of our era and represent the state of culture in these remote regions, before Mohammedanism achieved its complete mastery. It is a mixture of Buddhistic, Indian, New-Persian, Christian, and Chinese accomplishments that we have before us, and from its study many a puzzle of the history of East-Asian art is at once solved. We may now follow in detail the gradual transition from the Hellenistic to the Chinese styles. If we are struck at the great resemblance of many traits in these pictures to peculiarities of modern Japanese works of art, the old supposition that the best features of the decorative style of Japanese art go in the end back to Greek influences is now fully substantiated."

If we compare these pictures with the later works of Chinese, Korean, and Japanese pictorial art, continues this writer, there is hardly any essential progress noticeable. "On the contrary, since the seventeenth century Chinese and Korean painting seems to have lost much of its former excellence, while Japan in the period of its seclusion carefully preserved its good tradition. The consequence is that in modern times the development of Eastern art appears the more satisfactory the farther east we go, *i.e.*, the more distant from the common origin in Chinese Turkestan."

IMPROVISATIONS IN PLACE OF DRAMAS

A DEVICE which might be depended upon to relieve the theatrical profession of its surplus and incompetent material has been proposed by Mme. Yvette Guilbert. It is the substitution of "improvisation" for the modern drama. Indeed, she has a hopeful vision of a day when a new art of such a nature will be created. Under the new conditions "the actors will enter the arena, and the public will suggest to them certain actions to simulate, certain characters to create, ask them to give a dozen different impersonations." We shall then, according to her, possess an art which is "spontaneous and immediate," taking the place of one which is "studied and repeated, which makes us weep automatically and laugh a hundred times over, every night at the same hour." Such an art, she further suggests, will afford the "means of revealing true, sincere, and manifold talents, whose destinies will no longer be guided by the author, the stage manager, the director." It is quite clear that the exactions of such an art would rob the theater of all but the most highly talented of its actors. Fanciful as the proposition seems, it is perhaps worth while to follow this artist, who is more than a mere mime, into some of the byways of her idea. She says, writing in *The Daily Mail* (London):

"How long will it be before we have a theater of improvisors? How long before the abolition of theatrical slavery? How long before the possibility of showing in twenty minutes the artistic nobility of Sarah Bernhardt, the humanity of La Duse, the wit of Réjane, the farce of Galipaux—distinction, beauty, ugliness, laughter, tears, love, life, and death? When will that theater come into being?

"To ask us to listen to 'La Dame aux Camélias,' moaning in patience and sweetness for four long hours! Is this not rather out of date with this age of motor-cars, cinematograph, and telegraph? A whole life could explain itself in twenty minutes as well as it could in four acts. Then why continue a form of theatrical convention which is losing its power owing to its long hours of useless verbiage, often as hollow as a sauce-boat? The action itself is contained in twenty lines, sometimes less. What, then—are the same details repeated over and over again in painting and sculpture? Does Rodin play with his clay? No, he works with it. Thence his greatness.

"The dramatist is inspired by the actor. If I were an English dramatist, I believe Mr. Hawtrey would inspire me with several

YVETTE GUILBERT,

The famous French *diseuse*, who asks why we "continue a form of theatrical convention which is losing its power owing to its long hours of useless verbiage."

plays. In Paris also actors and actresses by their talent suggest sentimental and gay comedies to those authors who are seduced by their grace or their wit; this is further proof of the actor's superiority over the author.

"It very often happens that an actor refuses to play a certain part, confessing his inability to do so. He has the consciousness of his inferiority, and suggests the name of a friend who is superior to him. He has the honest and upright desire to be on a level with his task, especially if he is to interpret an author of repute. But is there ever an author who expresses the fear of being inferior to his interpreter?

"The actor's career often depends upon the success of a single rôle. An author's reputation is seldom established by the success of one play. So long as actors and authors are alive, so long will the fight remain unequal. After death, victory goes to the author. It is true, however, that dead authors are those whom independent artistes will always prefer, for with them artistes are always at peace. Managers adore them!"

The vexing quarrels between actor and author have perhaps

never before been so stated as to put the author out of court. Hitherto he has been looked upon as the real creator, oftentimes suffering at the hands of incarnate stupidity or wilfulness or incompetence. The author, according to Mme. Guilbert, is only in the position of pleading a hopeless cause. He "can never hope to find entire satisfaction, since too many collaborators join in his productions." He furnishes nothing but the souls of the different characters, she asserts; "but as the soul is imperceptible to the touch, his contribution is a poor one—I mean in the histrionic art—while in the art of writing, in literature properly so-called, the soul furnishes the basis and motive of the masterpiece." Mme. Guilbert enlarges:

"The dramatic art is the poorest of all arts. It passes through too many hands to be able to retain its real value. It reaches the public, after it has been trampled upon and cut to pieces, in a faded condition and stript of its beauty. The author who has pored over his own sheets of paper knows his play in his own particular way, the manager who receives it looks at it with a different eye, the stage manager gives his opinion, and the actor considers it according to his own temperament and means, while the public who welcome it stare at it with a fifth eye! To this number add another dozen or more of accessory actors. Poor author! How could he expect to remain master of such an effort when so many collaborators are bound to upset the harmony?

"The best-interpreted author is the one who abandons himself to the hands of his interpreters—of course, if they are talented. If they are 'artistes,' they will easily employ the best means of utilizing his canvas. They will, perhaps, find out certain effects which the author sought to convey, but if left to themselves will discover or create other impressions, which will contain more brilliancy and taste, because they spring from a fount which produces masterpieces.

"The comedian's rôle in the drama is far superior to that of the dramatist. The comedian relies upon himself for success; he can do without the dramatist; he utilizes with ease his own forces for tragedy or comedy; if he has any talent he will use it wherever he thinks fit, and vary it whenever necessary. As Scaramouche before Molière, he will, without the help of others, reveal his true power, whether comical or tragic. There have always been from time immemorial certain 'grimaciers' of genius who could act without the text of others! The day the comedian refuses to interpret his work, the dramatist will simply starve. He will find himself faced with the alternative of interpreting his own plays, like Shakespeare or Molière."

TITLES IN TRANSLATION—Translators of books who modify the title of the original ought also to print that original upon their title-pages; much trouble in identifying a foreign work will then be saved, thinks a writer in *The Dial* (Chicago), who, however, is not insensible to the difficulties that titles often present to a writer seeking a translation. The difficulty was evidently not thought soluble in the case of "Les Misérables," whereas an "ignorance of the exact force of certain words" has resulted in "perverting" Ibsen's "Et Dukkehjem" into "the colorless phrase 'The Doll's House,'" instead of the correct form "A Doll Home." Foreigners as well as English evidently feel the difficulty, points out the writer. "Mr. Sinclair's 'The Jungle' might have been published in French as 'De Fourré,' but its actual appearance was made as "'Des Empoisonneurs de Chicago.'" The writer takes delight in picturing to himself "the foreigner racking his brain to convert into French or German such a title as Browning's 'Red Cotton Nightcap Country.'" He writes further:

"The older and more classical works of European literature have fared tolerably well in this matter of title-translation, mainly because their titles have offered no great difficulties. Dante, Cervantes, Goethe, Schiller, Heine, Molière, Rousseau, Manzoni—these have no cause to complain. Molière's 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme' has made trouble, and it is, of course, one of those titles which can not be translated; Goethe's 'Wahlverwandtschaften' might have made trouble, had not its translator hit upon 'Elective Affinities' as a happy equivalent. The idiomatic title presents a serious problem, and lucky indeed is the translator who finds in his own language a corresponding idiom of similar brevity. Freytag's 'Soll und Haben' is a typical illustration of this case, for as 'Debit and Credit' it retains in English its exact original meaning. 'Dame Care' for Herr Sudermann's 'Frau Sorge' and 'Ground Arms!' for Frau von Suttner's 'Die Waffen Nieder' also offer illustrations of felicitous idiom in translation. Another of Herr Sudermann's books, grimly entitled 'Es War,' confronts the translator with a delicate question. Does it mean 'the past is over and done,' or does it mean 'we are responsible for the past and can not escape the consequences of our deeds'? Our recent version of the book calls it 'The Undying Past,' deciding for the latter interpretation; but we are inclined to think that the former was the one the author meant to emphasize."

NEW NOTE IN AUSTRALIAN LITERATURE

BOTH in fiction and verse Australian literature is beginning to reflect a new life. The "weird melancholy" of the bush, says a writer from Sydney in *The Nation* (New York), "had spread like a pall over earlier Australian verse, because it was sung by defeated men in a country where man had still an unequal battle to wage with nature." A poet named George Essex Evans, we are told, has succeeded Brunton Stephens as the poet laureate of "Earth's mightiest isle," and with him as with others the pean instead of the elegy and threnody is the favorite measure, "raised by singers who are confident of themselves and proud of their country." Of Mr. Evans we read:

"In a finely touched 'Australian Symphony,' with 'undertones weird, mournful, strong,' he prophesies:

> Not as the songs of other lands
> Her song shall be,
> Where dim Her purple shore-line stands
> Above the sea!
> As erst she stood she stands alone;
> Her inspiration is her own.

He celebrates her historical events and her great days, her notable men and her 'women of the West' in the musical verse of one to whom rhythmical utterance is a necessity. We understand the place and functions of poets when we read such poems. They furnish their portion of the esthetic accompaniment without which the history of a country would be as incomplete as a symphony without counterpoint."

Australian fiction is changing like Australian poetry, we see it asserted, "and is finding in the life of its cities themes less melancholy than the bush had supplied." In a sense it is allied to American fiction, as the following shows:

"Almost every man has passed once at least through a critical period when his life neared or reached a tragic point, and is fit to be presented in esthetic form. So in 'Bubble Reputation,' by Alfred Buchanan, a collegian turned journalist skilfully blends a narrative that has the ring of autobiography with the story of the progress of the labor movement. Indigenous in substance, it is mimetic in form. Gertrude Atherton is widely read and intensely admired in Australia, and one of her books has had the honor of being publicly cited by a state attorney-general. 'Bubble Reputation' is one of the offspring of that passionate and realist tale, 'Patience Sparhawk and Her Times.' The general conduct of the story is similar in both; it works up to a like crisis, and many of the characters could be arranged in pairs. Most of those in the Australian novel are well-known figures in Sydney society and public life. The labor minister, who is meditating apostasy in order to become fashionable; the leader of the bar; the leader of the Opposition; the labor-leaders and their intrigues; the press and the editor; 'demonic' women, and the Sydney buck—are all skilfully drawn. The enchanting background of the Australian Corinth and its intoxicating nights, where the 'Hymn to Proserpine' is more in keeping than 'St. Agnes's Eve,' the Randwick racecourse and its fascinations, are so described as to be realized. It is perhaps the first Australian fiction where the new social variety called Australian life, in all its brightness and gaiety, has at last been vividly portrayed."

CURRENT POETRY

For the Centenary of Garibaldi.

By George Meredith.

We who have seen Italia in the throes,
Half risen but to be hurled to ground, and now,
Like a ripe field of wheat where once drove plow,
All bounteous as she is fair, we think of those

Who blew the breath of life into her frame.
Cavour, Mazzini, Garibaldi: Three:
Her Brain, her Soul, her Sword, and set her free
From ruinous discords, with one lustrous aim.

The set of torn Italia's glorious day
Was ever sunrise in each filial breast.
Of eagle beaks by righteousness unblest
They felt her pulsing body made the prey.

Wherefore they struck, and had to count their dead.
With bitter smile of resolution nerved
To try new issues, holding faith unswerved,
Promise they gathered from the rich blood shed.

In them Italia, visible to us then
As living, rose; for proof that huge brute Force
Has never been from celestial source,
And is the lord of cravens, not of men.

Now breaking-up the crust of temporal strife,
Who reads their acts enshrined in History sees
That tyrants were the Revolutionaries,
The Rebels men heart-vowed to hallowed life.

Pure as the Archangel's cleaving Darkness thro',
The Sword he sees, the keen unwearied Sword,
A single blade against a circling horde,
And aye for Freedom and the trampled few.

The cry of Liberty from dungeon cell,
From exile, was his God's command to smite.
As for a swim in sea he joined the fight,
With radiant face, full sure that he did well.

Behold a warrior dealing mortal strokes,
Whose nature was a child's: begirt by foes,
A wary trickster. and at warfare's close,
No gentler friend this leopard dashed with fox.

Down the long roll of History will run
The story of those deeds, and speed his race
Beneath defeat more hotly to embrace
The noble cause and trust to another sun.

And lo, that sun is in Italia's skies
This day, by grace of his good sword in part.
It beckons her to keep a warrior heart
For guard of beauty, all too sweet a prize.

Earth gave him: blessed be the Earth that gave.
Earth's Master crowned his honest work on earth;
Proudly Italia names his place of birth;
The bosom of Humanity his grave.

—*From The London Times.*

Scene in the Convent Garden.

By Ridgely Torrence.

This excerpt from the author's poetic drama presents Heloise surrounded by her nuns to whom she interprets the symbolism of the flowers:

HELOISE

I've only flowers for you, they're happier.
No visions, they're of air, take flowers instead.
(*She plucks a handful of flowers and shows them.*)
Here is Herb Robert,—Robin of the Wood
That sheds a rosebeam from a tower of gray
He's the best comrade for a lonely heart.
And yellow star-grass that swims in a field
When autumn steals the summer's gold away.
And Cyclamen that tries to go from earth
And wins its colored feathers from the sky

Tommy wants to go swimming.
Let him go!
Give him a towel and a cake of Ivory Soap and let him go.
Thus will you achieve a double purpose—the boy will have his swim, which is good; and his bath, which is better.
For the bath, there is nothing quite so good as Ivory Soap. It is pure, it lathers freely, rinses easily and leaves the skin as smooth as satin.

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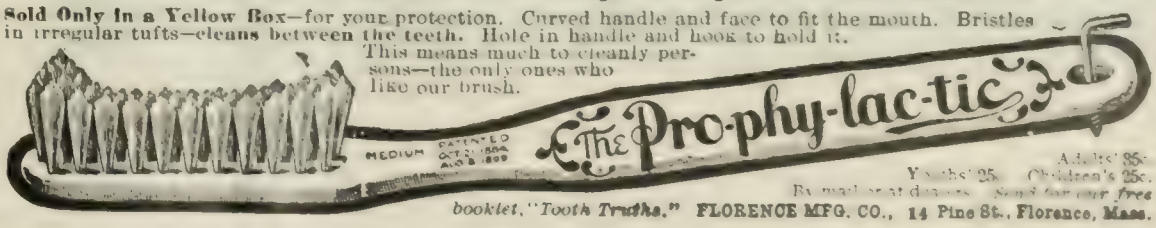

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That keeps one morning's dew through all its life.
And last of all here is Dream Jasmine for you.
(*She gives it to Monica.*)

MONICA

Oh, thank you! does it make a dream come true?

HELOISE

No flower does that. This gives a better dream.

CECILE

You know the flowers' names, come tell them all.
What's this? (*Holding up a flower.*)

HELOISE (*seating herself on the sundial with the nuns*)

Ah, now beware, that's St. John's Wort,
The fairy doorway, on midsummer night
After all's done, the mighty labors ended;
Counting Cecilia's prayers for a whole year,
Planting soft dreams for Monica to gather,
And with the points of moonbeams making combs
To lure this hair to be straight gold again.
(*Touching Teresa's hair.*)
Suddenly, swiftly, on the tick of dawn
The sleeping bee booms his faint goblin drum
Once, and the fairies are upon their way.
They do not go on some glad upward path,
But enter downward here
(*Showing flower.*)
And as they go,
With hair-fine swords and bee-sting javelins drawn,
They thrust and cut and hew toward this warm world,
Striking the outward and sweet-seasoned air,
And so make sad retreat and disappear.
See, the poor petals are all hacked and stabbed,
By accident the fairy weapons did it.

From Abelard and Heloise, Charles Scribner's Sons (New York).

San Francisco's New Mayor. Dr. Edwin R. Taylor, the recently elected Mayor of San Francisco, has exhibited talents in a wide range of activities. He is a physician, a lawyer, a poet, a scholar. Besides being the Mayor, he holds the deanship of the Hastings Law School. He is also acting president of the Medical College and president of the San Francisco Public Library. An estimate of the new Mayor by William H. Langdon, District Attorney, is published in *The Examiner:*

Dr. Edward R. Taylor, who has been elected Mayor of this city, is the embodiment of integrity and civic decency. He is a man of high moral standing. In striving to find a Mayor to assume charge of the municipal government we made a diligent and conscientious search for a man who would inspire confidence at home and abroad. We had hoped that the selection of this candidate would rest with the people represented in a convention of the commercial and labor interests. Neither seemed willing to assume the responsibility and it was forced upon us.

The *Examiner* publishes also the following statement made by Mayor Taylor:

"My election to the position of Mayor of San Francisco came to me as a complete surprize. Mr. Langdon and Mr. Spreckels requested me to accept the position to-day, and that was the first intimation I had that I was being considered. After considerable hesitancy and reflection, I accepted because of my love for our city. I believe it my duty to accept, however inconvenient it may be to me. I believe that any man who has a thorough knowledge of municipal government and who is requested to accept the position should accept, no matter what sacrifice it may be to him.

"There are absolutely no strings on me, and I shall do my duty as my judgment dictates. There were no pledges extracted from me when Mr. Langdon received my reply. I would not have considered

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accepting the election for a thousandth of a moment if I thought that any one expected or intended to dictate to me as to what policy I shall follow or what appointments I shall make."

The same publication drops into humorous vein in the following account of Dr. Taylor's career:

Dr. E. R. Taylor, a mildly poetic gentleman who wears his hair in ruffles, has been elected Mayor of San Francisco by the sixteen boodlers in the Board of Supervisors.

From a fiddler the city has ascended to a poet who writes in rhapsody of his soul:

Who is it dares disturb my rest
In this luxuriant poppy field;
Where languorous airs within my breast
All rare delights of music yield?

The good doctor-poet has now entered upon a field that is anything but poppies. His soul will be disturbed by the clamorous demands for jobs.

The dear doctor, who is also a lawyer, with his poetry prominently to the fore has an idea of appointing a poet for Chief of Police, and the contest is said to be very close between Joaquin Miller and Black Bart.

It is told of the new Mayor that he was born on September 24, 1838, in Springfield, Illinois, while Shakespeare was born a few uneventful years earlier in Stratford-on-Avon. He received his medical education in Kemper School, Boonville, Missouri, and the Muses all presided at his first clinic.

In 1862 Music, Heavenly Maid, wafted him to California, and three years later either Melpomene or Euphrosyne or somebody equally long and high created him a doctor of medicine. . . . . .

In 1872 he became a lawyer. The people and

HOW TO SECURE CONFIDENCE IN WHAT YOU BUY.

Each day the vast army of consumers, comprising the purchasing public throughout the United States, is confronted with the requirements of a multiplicity of necessitics or luxuries. Each day this great body of buyers pays millions of dollars to the retail trade. From the remote hamlet of Alaska to the great department store of New York, goods are pouring forth to the home providers in thousands of families. Supplying this immense demand are innumerable factories, mills and farms. Did you ever stop to consider what an important bearing the quality of goods involved in this intricate system has upon the health and welfare of the whole people?

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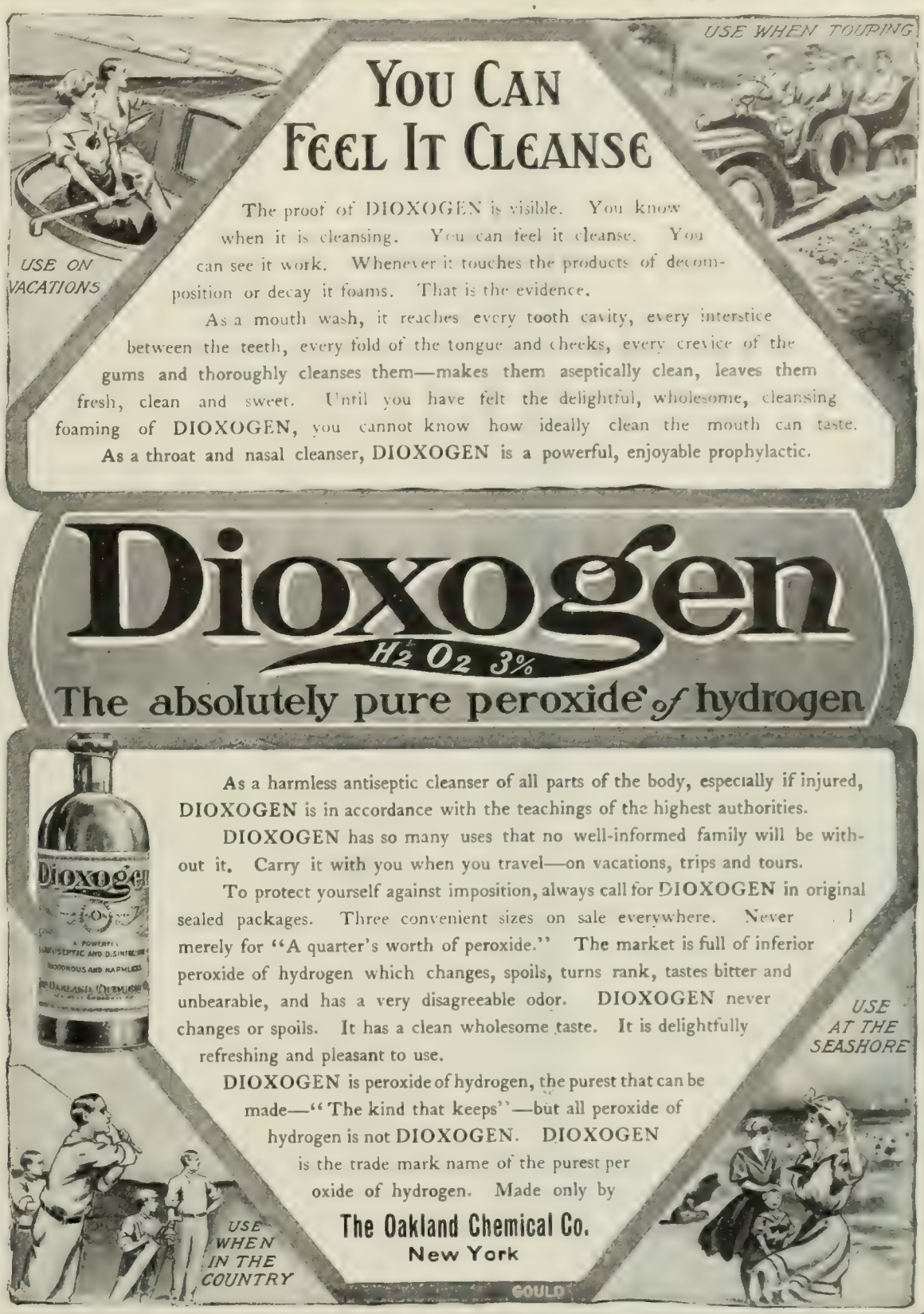

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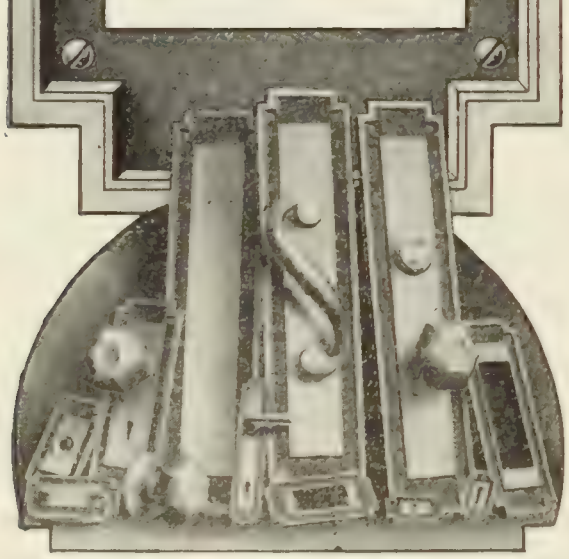

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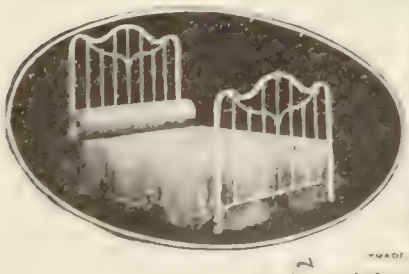

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Pegasus both smiled affably as he set his first brief in blank verse, and they have been smiling on his legal efforts ever since.

The soulful Mayor is dean of the Hastings College of Law and president of the Cooper Medical College, from which calm and sequestered retreats he was dragged forth by blushing Poesy and elected by Mike Coffey, Tom Lonergan, Pat McGushin, and the other poets of the Board of Supervisors.

The Jezebel of China.—Due to a recent attack of paralysis the Dowager Empress of China is still incapacitated physically; her mind, however, retains "not only its wonted subtlety, but the sprightliness" which she still puts into her much-admired elegies. As she has kept the official life of the nation highly ritualistic, her receptions are object-lessons in the etiquette of costume at the Chinese court. Tsi Hsu is now in her seventy-fourth year. Of her personal appearance and deportment a writer in *Current Literature* says:

The Dowager Empress is descended in unbroken succession from the founder of the oldest Manchu family known to genealogists. Her features were always characteristically Tatar. Her beauty is a tradition to-day, but authentic accounts of it show that in her youth the Empress Dowager was tall, black-haired, large-eyed, finely formed. Such traits made her available as a third-class wife for the son of heaven, a distinction she shared with eighty other women of about her own age. Tsi Hsu became the mother of a fine boy and thus earned promotion to the status of a more or less lawful wife. The reigning empress failed to present her lord with a son. His Majesty died, the son of Tsi Hsu was the only available heir, a regency undertook the government, and at last, by a flat defiance of tradition that set all Chinese experience at naught, Tsi Hsu herself undertook to rule the country.

She has done it ever since. She had married her meek little son to a meeker girl of twelve. But when her own power seemed assured, the source of all of it, her son, died suddenly. In the emergency she set up Kwang-Hsu, then three years old. Tsi Hsu had to snatch the tiny creature from his sleep and hurry with him into the council-chamber. . . . .

Every time the nominal sovereign outgrew his docility he was soundly spanked. To this very day, it is hinted, he is liable to corporal punishment whenever the state of her imperial Majesty's health warrants so much exertion. Indeed, the wife of the son of heaven is said to have been slapped into meekness by the Empress Dowager, whose authority both in and out of the domestic circle has always been based upon the theory that to spare the rod is to spoil the dynasty.

No one would take the Empress Dowager to be much over forty, in the opinion of that high authority on China, Dr. W. A. P. Martin, who insists, too, that the lady is much maligned by comparisons between her character and that of Semiramis. Tsi Hsu has always been extremely vain of the good looks to which her rise to power would seem originally to have been due. The cosmetical facilities of her palace to-day, as the Peking correspondent of the *Figaro* details them, afford an outlet for the beautifying energies of no less than nine young ladies of the imperial suite. Her Majesty is rouged every morning regularly after breakfast until her cheeks flame delicately against the creamy composition with which the rest of her face has been coated. A huge mirror is then rolled to the couch upon which the source of all power in China reclines. Tsi Hsu studies the effect of the labors of her young ladies so critically that it is said to be necessary occasionally to rouge her twice or thrice before the technic of the operation quite realizes the imperial ideal. The monotony is made less tedious by song, the narration of court gossip, and not infrequent application of her Majesty's rattan cane to sensitive surfaces.

The penciling of the eyebrows and eyelashes has had to be abandoned, if we may trust French sources of information, owing to the growing weakness of the old lady's sight. But the lips continue to be carmined. 'The slightly stubborn growth of hair on chin and upper lip is dealt with after the fashion of

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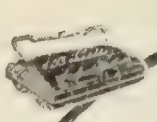

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those Western artists who obliterate black eyes by the application of heavy paint. A wig of extreme lightness, notwithstanding the suggestion of weight conveyed by its crown of black hair, parted centrally, is adjusted to the cranium. The false teeth are nicely established in the appropriate place, one of the most trying achievements of the whole toilet, evidently, as the chronic swelling of her Majesty's lower jaw is rumored to be due to some painful experience with artificial dentition.

No attack of illness could be too severe to justify the slightest omission of cosmetical detail by the several ladies concerned with the Empress Dowager's toilet. Tho Tsi Hsu be so ill that her day must be spent in bed, she is rouged, penciled, and massaged on the flat of her back. She emerges from her toilet, we are confidently informed by the French daily just referred to, looking "perfectly natural." Her appearance, even in the severe stage of the recent paralytic spell, was that of the "blooming matron" in "an autumnal glory of enchanting womanhood." Our contemporary admits that to a critical Western eye, the complexion of Tsi Hsu would seem "greenish." But that coloration renders a feminine cuticle all the more seductive to the Manchu eye, Tsi Hsu being Manchu herself to the tips of her extremely long finger-nails. Her Majesty wears peculiarly contrived gloves in bed, not, as has been inferred, for the beautification of her supple, delicate hands, but for the preservation of that unparalleled length to which her finger-nails have attained. The nails will break at times, the phenomenon portending, in her Majesty's opinion, a calamity to the country. . .

Once the wig is adjusted and the Empress has passed into the hall of audience—not to be confused with the grand apartment in which the diplomatic corps is officially welcomed—the serious business of Tsi Hsu's day commences. It may be summed up in the word evasion. So dexterous has the aged woman become in the art to which her life has been given that it is a saying in some parts of Peking that she has ceased to live, but is evading death.

The Empress Dowager is now so bent by her recurring attacks of paralysis that she has quite forfeited the divinity of tallness, once hers. Were she not the absolute ruler of a great court she would be called very fat. Her double chin has been massaged in efforts at reduction so vain that the lives of her young ladies are miserable. The feet of Tsi Hsu were never bound in the peculiar Chinese fashion. She can walk with dignity, but not at all with ease. She imbibes tea inordinately. Age has made her miserly. Her diversion, apart from the exercise of her faculty for poetical composition, is the painting of fans. She expends infinite pains in the production of effects highly praised by the favored mortals to whom the fans are given. The highest mark of favor at the Chinese court, however, is the gift of one of the Empress Dowager's poems, written in hieroglyphics by her own hand. Romantic love, the practise of filial piety, and perseverance in acts of virtue afford the happiest themes to the imperial muse. Great significance is attached to the recent bestowal upon a son of Prince Ching of an unusually long poetical piece. Tsi Hsu's masterpiece of verse is now possest by the Hanlin College at Peking, the Harvard of the empire, whither more than one mandarin repairs to refresh his memory with the effusion. It is highly didactic on the subject of unselfishness. Her Majesty spent eight years upon the effort.

Years of study have made her Majesty such a perfect mistress of the language of her educated subjects that her conversation is the model upon which the stylists of the court circle form themselves. Her rhetoric accords strictly with the nicest canons of the most correct taste. She never opens her mouth, we are told, unless she has framed in her mind beforehand the whole sentence she is about to utter. The well-informed in these matters affect to discern a significance in the order of words used by an educated Chinaman that would be meaningless to the unlettered. Chinese conversation in the Peking court circle is the very esotericism of talk, the accentuation of the syllable, as much as the meaning of the syllable itself, determining what is to be said, and what it shall signify after it is said. There is an etiquette of attitude in this mysterious matter likewise. Simply to listen to Tsi Hsu, therefore, is to the literati to enjoy the greatest intellectual treat their world affords. She may be said to cease, for the time being, to speak in the character of Empress Dowager, and to become the first citizen in a republic of letters so finely governed that no Western mind can make head or tail of it. This is the great secret of her Majesty's sway over her cultured countrymen.

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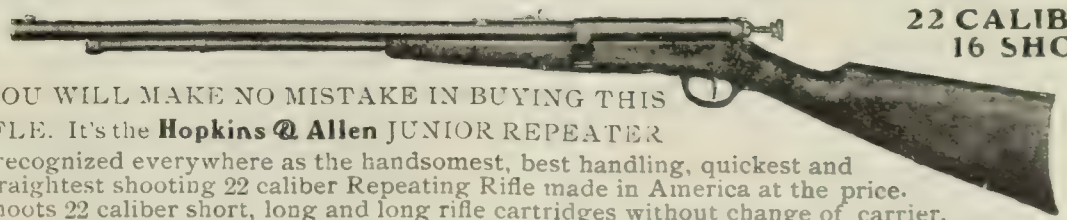

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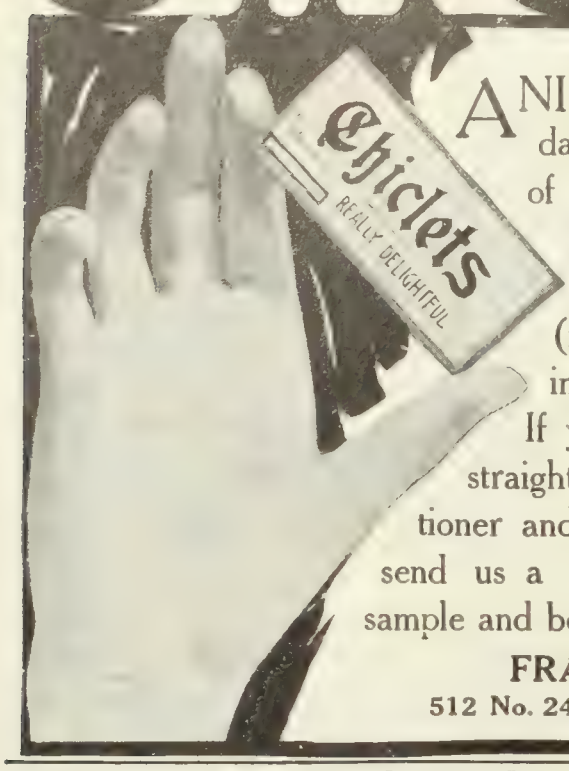

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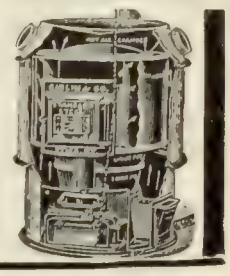

How Pinero Writes Plays.—In an interview with Arthur Wing Pinero by Bram Stoker, the dramatist was asked how he set about writing a play. To Pinero the theme and its working out require a different setting: he starts the theme in the "eager, strenuous, pulsating life" of the city, but after the general scheme has taken cohesive shape, he goes away somewhere in order to work without interruption. If one is constantly being reminded of one's personality, it is likely to interfere in the work which is necessarily impersonal, since a playwright is merely the mouthpiece of various characters. Mr. Pinero finds that three or four hours a day is quite as long as the mind can resist becoming rebellious to details—and a play is all details

The following description by Mr. Stoker of the English dramatist is published in the New York *World*:

His head and face are both peculiar and striking. One could never fail to recognize him in the flesh, having once seen his portrait. He is extremely bald, so that there is no mistaking his craniological peculiarities. A head something like an enormous egg. A masterful face whose main characteristics are of insight, astuteness, and above all of subtlety. His forehead falls back over an enormous frontal sinus, that ridge of bone above the eyebrows which phrenologists take to mean a "power of distinguishing slight differences"; which being applied to use becomes practically knowledge of character. His eyebrows are wide and thick and strong, indeed of such size and manner as to become a necessary part of caricature and even of the delineation of exact character.

In his talk with Mr. Stoker, Pinero criticized the usual precepts given to playwrights as follows:

"Speaking to any young writer for the stage, I would caution him against composing what is called a 'rough draft' of the play first, and holding himself bound by it. An elaborate scenario is carpenter's work and belongs to a lower form of composition."

"But is there no received mechanism or formality of thought or method in play-writing?" I asked in order to get him to talk on, not to challenge his statement.

"With every play I write I have to learn afresh the art of play-writing!"

"Indeed! Are there, then, no binding principles in this art?"

"There are binding principles, but there are no binding methods. It is the method that I have always to learn afresh!"

"Why? Does each subject regulate its own treatment?"

"Just as in real life no two lives are exactly the same and can not be recorded in exactly the same way, so in fiction; stories of different people, different events, can not be told with efficacy on a similar plan."

"Am I to take it, then, that there are no sharp edges at the bounds of dramatic art?"

"There are no bounds. Except, of course, those to suit the demands of the special case. There are properly no bounds of art at all. And to force the adoption of settled formula would be fatal."

He went to one of the book-cases and took down a quarto volume bound in white vellum. Turning the pages over rapidly, he began to read:

"'I don't want to be oracular, but do remember the immutable law of variety. Nature seldom condescends to replicas. You may roam the whole world, as I have, and you won't discover two noses that are absolutely a match. . . . How much more striking is the diversity when you get under the skin, when you touch disposition, mood, talent!'"

"What is that from?" I asked.

"That is the way I tried to put my idea on the subject in 'His House in Order.' . . .

"There are lots of rules, but most of them can be classed under one head."

"And that?"

"Logic. I am a thorough believer in logic. There is no art without it. The groundwork of a play, as well as of its character, must be logic.

Cause—effect! Cause—effect! The pendulum swings between the two. Two of the most substantial parts of the fabric which go to make up a fine play are logic and intuition. Without the first you can't construct a play. Without the second you can't write it"'

"You spoke of the pendulum swinging between cause and effect, Does it swing dramatically in any other way—for instance, between comedy or pathos and tragedy, or pathos and commonplace, or character and hard fact?"

"Not as a method, but only if situation calls for it. There are very often occasions when such contrasts are the perfection of good art and are most effective when they present themselves. But to drag them in is vile. A self-conscious artist is no artist at all!"

"Before we part I want you to say, if you don't mind, what you think of the progress of American art."

"I say with the greatest pleasure, and quite freely and sincerely, that dramatic art in America is advancing by leaps and bounds.

"The audiences? Oh, to my mind the American audience is the most intelligent in the English-speaking world. I love America and Americans. This I say in spite of the fact that I have received from them at times, as I believe, some injustice. Yes, the change in America is what is going on all over the world; the change from classic and romantic drama to naturalism."

"And what is your opinion as to continuous advance?"

"There is no such thing as continuous advance. You must go back occasionally. When a man wants to take a second plunge into the water he has to get out and remount the plunge-board."

"How do you think the new school will be affected by the National Répertoire Theater, that we hear of?"

"I hail it with delight; I only hope the news is true. If its aims and methods justify what we are told it will render a service to not only American home-grown drama, but to British, also. In fact, all drama will benefit. It will help, in my view, to show that there is already in existence a very fine English drama—that is, an English-speaking drama."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

A Poser.—LITTLE GIRL (to complete stranger)—"Please, sir, am I out an hour yet?"—*Punch.*

Instructions Needed.—Everybody knows one or more of those conscientious egoists who can not rid themselves of the idea that no one can be trusted to carry out the simplest details of routine work without their personal supervision.

It was one of these men who sailed for England leaving in his brother's care a parrot of which he was very fond. All the way across the Atlantic he worried about the bird, and no sooner had he landed at Southampton than he rushed over this cablegram to his brother:

"Be sure and feed parrot."

And the brother cabled back:

"Have fed him, but he's hungry again. What shall I do next?"—*Woman's Home Companion.*

Not Even the Clock.—Two ladies were being shown through the State Hospital for the Insane. As they entered a ward, one turned to the other and said, "I wonder if that clock is right?"

An inmate standing near overheard her and instantly replied:

"Great Scott, no! It wouldn't be here if it was!"—*Lippincott's.*

Why Should He?—Saint-Saëns, the French composer, during his visit to Chicago made a brief address on America at a dinner-party. "The American business spirit," he said in the course of this address, "is an excellent thing. To it, undoubtedly, America's unexampled prosperity is due. But I think that this spirit is sometimes carried too far. For instance, in a hotel barber-shop yesterday I asked the barber if he had ever heard a certain celebrated pianist. 'No, sir,' he replied emphatically. 'These pianists never patronize me and so I never patronize them.'"—*Argonaut.*

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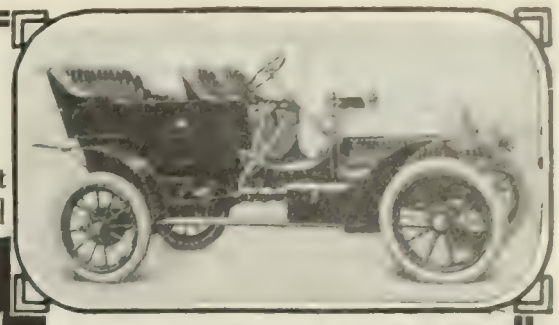

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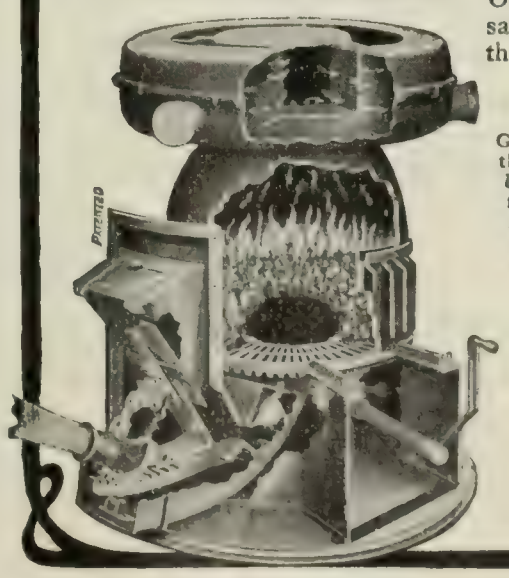

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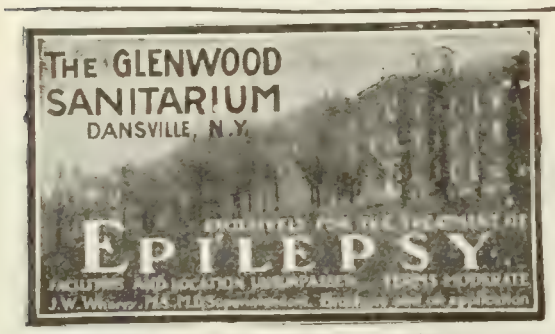

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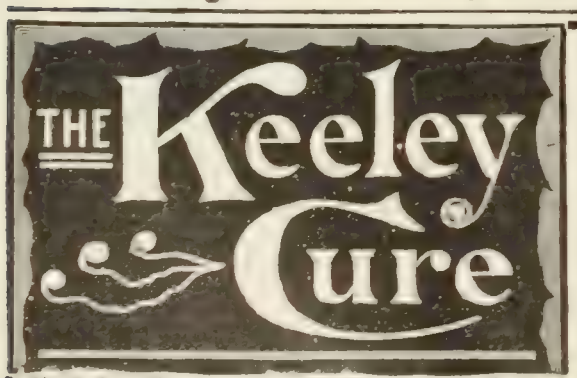

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Rustic Curiosity.—"You must write me lots of postal-cards while I am away for the summer," said one young woman.

"Why postal-cards?" inquired the other.

"Oh, to make it more pleasant and sociable. The postmaster takes an interest in you and everybody is willing to go after your mail if you have plenty of postal-cards in it."—*Washington Star.*

Modest Tommy.

The camel has nine stomachs—
I heard it at the Zoo.
Now, wouldn't I be happy
If I had only two!

Oh, yes, I'd brim with gladness
And call my life a dream,
With one for just roast turkey
And one for just ice-cream.

—*Puck.*

A Specialist.—MISTRESS—"Bridget, have you cemented the handle onto the water-jug which you dropt yesterday?"

BRIDGET—"I started to, Mum, but I dropt the cement-bottle."—*Punch.*

His Dilemma.—"O Tommy! you're too old to cry."

"Yes; an' I'm too y-y-young ter have w-wot I'm cryin' fer."—*Judge.*

Right-O!

If your wife keeps you puzzled and guessing,
And, instead of a comfort and blessing,
Proves a grievance, don't frown,
But buy her a gown—
The grievance, no doubt, needs re-dressing.

Harper's Weekly.

Comforting.—A lady who had recently moved to the suburbs was very fond of her first brood of chickens. Going out one afternoon, she left the household in charge of her eight-year-old boy. Before her return a thunder-storm came up. The youngster forgot the chicks during the storm, and was dismayed, after it passed, to find that half of them had been drowned. Tho fearing the wrath to come, he thought best to make a clean breast of the calamity, rather than leave it to be discovered.

"Mama," he said, contritely, when his mother had returned—"Mama, six of the chickens are dead."

"Dead!" cried his mother. "Six! How did they die?"

The boy saw his chance.

"I think—I think they died happy," he said.—*Harper's Weekly.*

A Stinging Retort.—A gentleman purchased at the post-office a large quantity of stamped envelops, newspaper wrappers, and other postal requisites.

Finding them somewhat difficult to carry, he asked one of the counter clerks if he could supply him with a small quantity of string.

"We are not permitted by the department to supply string," was the reply.

"Then give me a bit of red tape," was the sarcastic retort.

The string was supplied.—*Sketch.*

CURRENT EVENTS

July 19.—A crowd of five thousand Koreans is beaten back from the palace gates, where it went to present a petition to the Emperor; the imperial seal is transferred to the Crown Prince; the Japanese post forces at all points of danger in Seoul.

At The Hague, General Porter speaks in opposition to a British motion regarding the capture of vessels furnishing provisions to belligerents.

A member of the Pope's household tells of a miracle at the Vatican in which the Virgin appeared in a vision to the Pontiff, signifying approval of the recent syllabus.

A Persian parliamentary committee refuses to submit to vote the proposals of the German Bank at Teheran.

July 20.—Mobs in Seoul burn the house of the

Korean Ministers, finally being repulsed by the Japanese troops; rifle-firing continues during the afternoon; the Japanese forces are said to be inadequate to cope with the situation.

July 21.—The *Kaiser Wilhelm II* while being coaled at Bremerhaven keeled over on the bottom owing to the inrush of hundreds of tons of water through her coal ports.

General Delacroix is chosen to succeed General Hagron as commander-in-chief of the French Army.

July 22.—Karl Hau is sentenced to death for the murder of his mother-in-law, Frau Molitor; he receives his sentence calmly, the verdict is not well received by the crowds in the streets, and troops disperse the mobs.

A student and a girl are arrested in St. Petersburg, having in their possession plans of the imperial palaces and of fortresses; the police believe they have discovered another plot to kill the Emperor.

July 23.—Only 72 hours are allowed between indictment and execution by the new procedure of the Russian military courts.

Registration figures for voters for the new Douma show extreme popular indifference.

Belgians begin fêtes at Bruges to celebrate the opening of the new canal to the sea.

July 24.—Korea comes under practically complete control of Japan by the signing of the new agreement at Seoul. All legislation and administration is made subject to the approval of the Resident-General.

The United States cruisers which have been visiting Brest sail for home, receiving a hearty send-off from the Japanese war-ships in the bay.

July 25.—King Leopold of Belgium virtually loses his fight over the Kongo Free State, and the African State will soon become a colony of Belgium instead of a dependency of the King.

A movement is started in Spain to change the epitaph on Columbus's tomb, which shows hostility to America.

Domestic.

July 19.—Terms of settlement are agreed upon by the telegraphers of San Francisco and they will return to work at the old scale of wages, pending arbitration of their grievances.

Yale University invites Ruy Barbosa, the Brazilian scholar, to deliver the course of Dodge lectures next spring, marking closer educational relations with South America.

It is announced in New York that Mrs. Russell Sage has given $125,000 to the Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Women.

The naval inquiry board decides that the accident on the battle-ship *Georgia* was caused by a "delayed flareback."

The Southern Railway Company is fined $30,000 in the State court at Raleigh, N. C., for charging more than 2¼ cents a mile for passenger transportation.

July 20.—New York officials announce a plan to open a new channel that will mean a saving of five miles to vessels entering the harbor.

Prof. Percival Lowell notified Harvard Observatory officials of the success of his efforts to photograph the Martian double canal.

United States Judge Pritchard, at Asheville, N. C., declares the penalty clause in the State rate law void and releases the railway agents sentenced to the chain-gang by the State courts.

At least 100 persons perish off the Californian coast when the steamship *Columbia*, carrying 249 passengers and crew, is rammed and sunk by the steam lumber-schooner *San Pedro*.

July 21.—Filipino students at the Cornell University summer school declare that their fellow countrymen at home would welcome a Japanese invasion.

July 22.—Jesse D. Frost assumes the wardenship of Sing Sing prison with the idea that many reforms will have to be effected.

Target records with Whitehead torpedoes are broken by the submarine boats *Octopus* and *Cuttlefish* at Newport, R. I.

July 23.—Mrs. Russell Sage sends her check for $100,000 to Chancellor Day as a gift to the Teachers' College of Syracuse University.

July 25.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles E. Ayres is placed on the retired list by the President.

Police Commissioner Bingham admits his inability to cope with the present wave of crime in New York City and demands 1,400 more policemen.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

CRIME AND HYSTERIA IN NEW YORK

THE series of murders, assaults, and unusually numerous crimes of varying seriousness with which the New York police have had recently to deal has brought the attention even of papers in the far corners of the country to the deplorable conditions existing in this city. Foreign papers as well are beginning to comment on the "carnival of crime." And in the home press, while so far there has been but little editorial treatment of the matter, the news columns of the more excitable have been for some time filled with the morbid details of most sensational crime. To such an extent has this kind of news been exploited that some of the more staid papers are now uttering a protest. "No one attempting to derive an estimate of present conditions in New York from the front-page contents of many of our newspapers," we read in *The Evening Post*, "could be blamed for concluding that society is on the verge of dissolving into anarchy. . . . The alarm is being sounded not only by publications to whose thunderous and shrieking headlines we have grown accustomed, but by papers which professedly aspire to higher journalistic aims." Even *The Evening Post* admits that "there is no denying the fact that we are in the midst of an epidemic of crime," but it continues, "the situation is bad enough without its being magnified to monstrous proportions and drenched in lurid colors." With great earnestness it urges moderation. We read:

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GENERAL BINGHAM,

Commissioner of Police in New York. He says that the influx of undesirable immigrants is largely responsible for the epidemic of crime which is confronting his department this summer.

"Especially the aforesaid publications with the reverberating headlines have good grounds for searching their consciences in this matter. Page after page devoted to playing up all the wretched details of passional crime, eked out with pictures of a hideous and suggestive realism, can not be thrown daily before hordes of semiilliterate readers without working mischief. We need not presuppose original criminality in one who yields to the bad influence of such public prints. Mere weakness of character, accentuated by seasonal and climatic conditions, will succumb in time to insistent harping on debilitating topics. Add thereto the promise of unlimited notoriety which the very columns and picture-galleries descriptive of crime offer to the degraded type of mind, season with a bit of trumpeting on the break-down of our police system, and we have at hand a brew excellently adapted to arouse and stimulate brute violence. . . . . .

"Hysteria in the press breeds hysteria in the public. There have been a shocking number of crimes against children, but we have little hesitation in saying that very many of the chronicled assaults on young girls are fictitious. They have their origin either in the newspaper offices or in the general state of nervous apprehension. In the poorer districts, children by the tens of thousands have daily visited the grocery-store and the butcher's stall, the shoemaker's booth or the iceman's cellar, without fear. A slight jest or a good-humored threat is sufficient now to send the child, who begins reading the *Latest* at the age of six and studying its pictures at the age of three, shrieking to her mother. It will be remembered how children all over town were fleeing from imaginary kidnapers not so very long ago."

The New York *Times* remarks that the pathologists "would probably take the ground that the assaults upon children now horrifying the city are the more or less nearly uncontrollable manifestations of mental disequilibrium, turned by 'suggestion' in this one direction for the time being, and that it is therefore a thing to be cured rather than one to be punished." While this may be true, it admits, the diagnosis doesn't help matters much unless a cure can be proposed. It continues:

"The problem is to find out the right, that is, the effective, thing to do, promptly to stop this series of what, whether quite accurately or not is of little moment, seems to most of us to be a series of most abominable crimes committed by the basest of criminals. It is obvious, however, that they are not to be deterred by the fear of summary killing at the hands of maddened neighbors or of imprisonment under the law, and there is need of other and more ingeniously adapted measures of protection and prevention. . . . To treat them like pickpockets, burglars, or even murderers is probably a waste of time. But the prohibition of punishments that are unusual as well as those that are cruel may stand in the way of a really scientific remedy for the evil confronting us, despite the fact that somehow we came to electric death-dealing."

The committing of these many crimes is mostly traced by the papers to the presence in the city of bands of criminal aliens. The Black Hand society of the Italians has long been infamous here. More recently the Armenian Hunchakist has become notorious. While it is admitted that others than these have contributed to the "crime wave," the fact that General Bingham, the Police

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Commissioner, is reported to ascribe to the "undesirable immigrants" most of the blame, leads papers outside of New York to comment upon this feature. Says the Toledo *Blade*, for instance:

"The problem of handling the million or more of people who are swarming in from Europe is not easy of solution. If it was merely a matter for economists, the arrivals could be parceled off to various sections of the country where help is needed, with an approximate degree of proportion, but there is the individual taste to be consulted, and unfortunately the glare of New York acts on these people like the lamp to the moth.

"So, while the Police Commissioner is not disheartened, he realizes that he must look to the Government for aid in protecting New York from the hordes of aliens. With that problem solved, he can in time meet the other exigencies of the situation. He has already weeded much of the corruption out of the department and some of the inefficiency. He is not a cruel man, but he believes that criminals must be handled without gloves, in the interests of the masses."

Referring in particular to the Black Hand society the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* observes:

"So long as the foreign criminals confine their blackmail and murder operations to victims of their own nationality, and so long as the latter connive at the outrages and aid their oppressors by continuing their policy of secrecy, it is probable that the police will be unable to wipe out the organization and round up the criminals. The attempt to help people who refuse to be helped or to help themselves is a thankless if not an impossible task. Sooner or later, however, the law-abiding Italians of New York will follow the example set by their fellow-countrymen in New Orleans and effect an organization to cooperate with the police in putting a stop to this species of villainy. Once this step is taken, New York will be freed from the infamous thrall of the imported murder society, and the colonies of other cities will not be slow in adopting similar methods for its extinction in their own localities."

MEANING OF THE PHILIPPINE ELECTIONS

SOME of our papers have been trying to explain the apathy of the Filipinos regarding the election of delegates to their first Assembly by declaring that the natives do not really want self-government. This view is not accepted by the Baltimore *American*, which suggests that "probably the truth is that the Filipinos expect nothing in the way of actual self-government from the new Assembly, and therefore do not deem it worth their while to go through the idle form of voting." But, whatever causes this lack of interest, the presence of it is the thing most widely commented upon. The result of the election is a surprize to those who thought that the slim registration lists presaged a victory for the Progressistas, whose platform asserts that they "will willingly wait until Uncle Sam is ready to grant independence." Altho complete election returns will not be in for some time, it is reported that indications show a majority for the Nacionalistas, the party demanding immediate independence. The New York *Sun's* cable dispatches contain the following information, which throws some light on the politics of the islands:

"Before the election it was the general belief that the Progressistas were the best organized. They had only one candidate in each district, whereas the Nacionalistas had two candidates in several of the districts. The platform of the latter resembles that of the Immediatestas, in demanding immediate independence and reduction of the salaries of American officers.

"The Progressistas advocate good roads, readjustment of the tariff, wider public education, and the enforcement of sanitary laws. . . . . .

"The Progressistas had something resembling a party organization, but the others were loose aggregations resembling bands devoted to some idea. Their candidates were chiefly self-appointed, there being no primaries or nominating conventions to put them before the people.

"The total registration in Manila was 7,927. The total vote was 7,250. Many conservatives and representative merchants did not vote, being satisfied with the present administration. A large proportion of the voters belong to the barely qualified class.

"Incomplete returns indicate that not 2 per cent. of the civilized population registered. Probably the total vote will be approximately one-half of that at the municipal elections of 1903, when 150,000 registered and 118,000 voted, altho the suffrage has been unchanged since then and the election law, translated into Spanish, Tagalog, and Ilocano, was distributed thoroughly."

Referring to the suggestion that perhaps this apathy of the Filipinos indicated that they did not care to trouble themselves about so little self-government as they will receive, the antiimperialist Springfield *Republican* remarks:

"The Filipinos, it is to be hoped, will not allow such feelings to have permanent sway over them, since progress can certainly be made along the lines laid down in the legislative Assembly soon to be instituted. Their work in that body will be observed, and the American people will surely be glad to note evidences of a native capacity to make liberal institutions workable in the archipelago."

But the Philadelphia *Inquirer* is skeptical. "It looks," we read, "as tho the Filipinos were very much like our Cuban friends. Their desire for self-government is primarily, if not exclusively, a desire for 'jobs,' and so it seems to be at Manila. An election which opens up no chance for office-holding is not worth bothering about." "To cut them adrift with the idea of letting them work out their own salvation, when it is quite certain that what they would work out would be their own ruin, would be a crime," is the conclusion reached by this paper. In like trend is this comment of the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*:

"Such self-government as the Philippines will have under the new *régime* will be a government by a small oligarchy of self-seeking, active politicians, aspiring to complete independence of the United States, because, with independence, the entire control of the Government would be in their hands, and they could profit thereby. With independence, the Government would not only be in the hands of this oligarchy, but it would be for it, without regard to the interests of the people. Actual self-government will be possible for the Filipinos only when the people as a whole are educated to the point of being able to take an active and intelligent interest in public affairs, and prepared to take full part therein. In all probability this will not come until the majority in the islands consists of a generation which has been educated in American schools, and which has thus acquired a knowledge of the meaning of democratic government. In view of the showing made, discussion of the possibilities of future independence for the Philippines should properly be postponed until the new generation has come on the field."

And that for other reasons they can well afford to wait is the assertion of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, which says:

"When the Filipinos contrast their condition under the American Government with the fate which has just befallen Korea, they will see what they escaped by getting into the hands of the United States rather than in becoming Japanese territory in any transformation of things in their section of the world. Moreover, the railways which the United States is starting to build will mean even more as factors of progress than will the Congress which is soon to assemble."

That the Filipinos "to whom after nine years we have granted the privilege of electing a representative assembly" should show their "sheer ingratitude" by electing a majority of delegates from the party demanding independence, draws a smile from the New York *World*. With irony it asks:

"What better proof can there be that the Filipinos by blood and the color of their skins are a base and treacherous race, unfit for free institutions and incapable of self-government? What destiny can Providence possibly contemplate for such a people except the denial of popular rights and the perpetuation of foreign rule? For downright disloyalty the Filipinos deserve to rank with the voters of Oklahoma, who after being offered the blessings of Statehood delight in being counted a Democratic stronghold."

OUTLAWING WHISKY IN THE SOUTH

THE prohibition victory in Georgia, which we were misled into announcing a little prematurely by erroneous reports in the Northern papers, will be followed by similar action in other Southern States if the hopes and fears of whisky's foes and friends are correct. One of its most bitter foes, *The Union Signal* (Chicago), organ of the W. C. T. U., says "it is generally conceded that Mississippi will soon follow the example of Georgia," notes that a prohibition bill is before the Alabama legislature, declares that "Texas is ripe for State prohibition," and adds that "it seems certain that, one by one, the Southern States will speedily swing into the prohibition column." On the other side President Taylor, of the National Wholesale Liquor-Dealers' Association of America, made this confirmatory declaration in his report to the annual convention at Atlantic City last June:

"During the past twelve months the Prohibitionists have made grave inroads on our business. Especially is this true in the South, and unless we work with more energy and determination to stop this tidal wave every State in the South will be closed to us."

Striking evidence of the South's attitude toward the liquor traffic appears in the report of the laws passed by the Texas legislature at its recent session, a copy of which is courteously sent us by Mr. L. T. Dashiell, the Secretary of State. A large amount of legislation restricting the liquor traffic in Texas appears in this volume, not the least notable being a law to prevent express companies bringing packages of liquor into no-license districts. This is effected by a law (as its title reads) "imposing occupation tax on persons, firms, or corporations handling liquors C. O. D." The "occupation tax" is fixt at $5,000 a year, and the county or town concerned is empowered to add a tax of $2,500 more. Another law makes it a misdemeanor to drink intoxicating liquor on any passenger train in Texas; and a third imposes an "occupation tax" of $2,000 a year on "all retail dealers in non-intoxicating malt liquor" in no-license districts, and provides for an additional $1,000 tax by the local authorities. The fact that the first of these laws passed the House by a vote of 104 to 3 and the Senate by a vote of 29 to 0 throws light on the general attitude of the legislature.

The New York *World* sketches the present prohibition situation in the following informing paragraphs:

"The passing of a prohibition law in Georgia adds a Southern State to the stronghold of the 'drys' in the Far West, Kansas; in the extreme East, Maine; in the extreme North, North Dakota, and in the heart of the Union, Tennessee.

"At the beginning of the year the number of people living under statutory prohibition in Maine, North Dakota, and Kansas was only 2,500,000. By the end of the year Tennessee and Georgia will nearly have trebled the number.

"Georgia is the largest State that ever passed a prohibitory law, if we except New York's abortive attempt many years ago. Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Iowa have all tried and abandoned prohibition, yet the number living under it will soon be larger than ever before. Adding those in the Territories under Congressional prohibition, the total number will be about 8,000,000.

"One-third of the remaining citizens live in 'dry' communities under the operation of local-option laws, or in the South in counties where higher-license fees are practically prohibitive.

"Figures show the United States to be one of the most temperate nations. Nearly half its people live in communities where getting a drink means breaking the law or defying public sentiment."

The reason for the wave of prohibition sentiment in the South, as we have noticed before, is the desire to keep intoxicants away from the negroes and the lower class of whites, who are incited to crime and vice by strong drink. The Springfield *Republican* treats the case thus:

"The relation between the saloon and negro crime in the South is so close that the most superficial observer must notice it. There is a like relation between white criminality and the saloon, but the Southern prohibitionists are not obliged to dwell so much on that point. Their cause acquires strength among the white population because the degrading influence of the low negro-dive upon colored youth is advertised incessantly in every Southern town and city. The negro slums in cities like New Orleans, with their innumerable 'pool-rooms' and bars, are among the vilest spots in America. They are centers of drunkenness, gambling, and vice, and they contribute a steady stream of criminals to the police courts. On the levee in Vicksburg are negro saloons where scores of idle negroes spend their time, and it is to such places that employers of labor often have to go to drum up men for their service. The saloon and gambling-joint turn out quantities of new negro criminals every year up and down the Mississippi Valley and throughout the interior. These resorts did not flourish in the days of slavery, but since the whites abandoned the negro largely to his own self-civilizing efforts and left him to revel in the full indulgence of his baser propensities, all the while drawing away from him socially, there has been a natural development of the machinery

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—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

HE'S COMING BACK.
—Reynolds in the Tacoma *Ledger*.

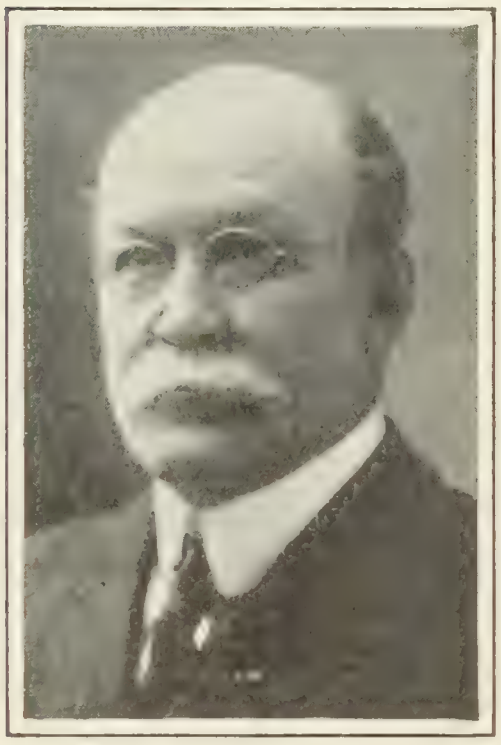
MR. BRYAN'S PREDICAMENT.

of negro vice and crime. No race, moreover, has the social instinct more acutely sensitized than the negro. He loves companionship and social pleasures. It is not too much to say that, in the rigid conditions of the race's social isolation, the saloon has been all the more sought because of its company and diversions.

"A well-enforced prohibitory law should destroy many of these degrading dens of iniquity and thus tend to minimize the menacing problem of criminality. It is not at all clear, however, that prohibition as an agency to ameliorate the conditions of the race question will ever prove sufficient. The intention may be to have the police especially severe in closing up negro bars; possibly the same severity, in the cities at least, will not be shown toward the bars patronized by white men. But, however that may work out, the struggle against negro criminality must embrace something beside a 'thou shalt not.' It must be positive as well as negative. It must not only close the doors of darkness, but open wide the doors of light."

GOVERNOR GLENN'S "VICTORY"

"THE railroads yielded to my ultimatum. . . . The effect of the victory is a triumph for States' rights, and in the future a Federal court, at the instance of a railroad line, will be slow to enjoin a sovereign State from enforcing its laws." Thus Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, describes his compromise agreement with the Southern Railway by which the State gives up the prosecution of most of its suits against the road in return for the promise that after August 8 the road will observe the State's new rate law, pending the determination of its constitutionality in the United States Supreme Court. The press, however, are by no means willing to accept this 'victory' at the Governor's valuation. The Philadelphia *Ledger*, for instance, remarks that "so far as it is a victory for law and order, for moderation and reason, no credit is due to Governor Glenn. The railway company simply decided that it was better to submit to injustice than to give opportunity to the State authorities who had the power—and who threatened to use it—not only to destroy the railroad, but to disturb the peace of the community." So, it concludes, "Governor Glenn, instead of maintaining his position of defiance, has simply been relieved from it by the judicious action of the railway company." Again, to quote the New York *Evening Mail*:



PRESIDENT W. W. FINLEY, OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

His compromise with the State of North Carolina he characterizes as an "act of expediency," maintaining still that the law is on his side.

"North Carolina will score a 'victory' when the Supreme Court says its law is constitution—the sort of victory possible to any party who appears against another party before a tribunal with authority and rights superior to its own. It has not, however, made any 'step forward for States' rights,' for it has not vindicated the equality of its State courts with the United States Circuit Court.

"The other party in the contention has simply consented not to avail itself of the protection of the lower Federal court, for reasons thus suggested by the president of the railroad: 'We must continue to live in North Carolina.' That is a decision personal to the Southern Railway. We shall not yet accept the statement that it was recommended by the National Administration, or the claim that the latter was moved by bluster to advise it."

And the New York *Globe* goes even farther, to declare that "the Governor's victory is in part a retreat, a defeat maybe," and continues:

"For he had cited provisions of the State constitution which, as he averred, demanded that he should push the indictments under the rate law. But now by articles 6 and 7 of the treaty the following provisions are made:

"6. All indictments and prosecutions now pending to be dismissed and no other indictments or prosecutions to be instituted for any alleged violation of the law up to the time the new 2¼-cent rate is put into effect under this arrangement, as far as the Governor can control the same.

"7. The Governor to advise all people against bringing any penalty suits pending final determination of the questions involved, and to ask the people as a whole to acquiesce in this arrangement.

"A governor who had so strongly asserted his obligation to see that the laws were duly enforced now agreeing to dismiss what he had asserted was due enforcement; agreeing to inhibit such enforcement in the future so far as he 'can control the same'; and, most remarkable of all, agreeing to advise all other sovereign citizens of the State against enforcement of the law—such a governor stands in a position unique and wonderful."

At the same time, even by some of those papers which thus question the extent of the Governor's victory, it is conceded that the present situation in the State is a much more comfortable one for all parties than that existing when State and Federal courts were in mutual defiance. "Some such arrangement as is now made might have been made at the start," suggests the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "if the right disposition had been shown on both sides." *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore), conceding to both sides a certain amount of right, observes that "at the same time the situation seems to illustrate the inherent evil of doing a right thing in the wrong way and to indicate the wisdom of old, that while all things may be lawful, all things may not be advisable." But the Philadelphia *Inquirer* finds the result "one which is most fortunate for the whole country," and continues thus:

"It gives a breathing spell while the courts pursue their regular course, and during this time it seems likely that the question will settle itself regardless of the final judicial decision. A Federal judge in Missouri has given a similar rate law a three months' experimental trial. In North Carolina the trial will be longer than that, probably more than six months. If in that period, as seems likely, the new rates justify themselves, there will be no reduction, no matter what the Supreme Court decides on the abstract question involved. It seems likely to be a case in which both sides will win, and that is the happiest ending to any controversy."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* remarks that "larger interests are depending on this North-Carolina suit than those which are immediately involved." It concludes:

"When the case reaches the Supreme Court a ruling will probably be made which will deal with bigger lines than the Southern Railway, and which will concern itself with larger personages than Governor Glenn, and with more populous and more important commonwealths than North Carolina. Issues resembling this Southern-Railway case are shaping themselves in many States. When the present case goes to the Supreme Court it will probably be shaped so that a decision will be reached which will settle many controversies between roads and State governments. A settlement will also be reached on the question of conflict of authority between the National Government and the States on issues which are left in doubt by the constitution-framers, and which now have to be decided by the best light that the Supreme Court can throw on the matter. These are days in which the States seem to be aroused to the necessity of asserting themselves in many directions in which they have been quiescent recently. These also are days in which the National Government is concerning itself with activities which have not been touched by it heretofore. Conflicts of authority are inevitable between the Federal régime and the States, and this is a good time to have a ruling by the highest tribunal on these issues."

AMERICA UNRIPE FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

THAT a committee of twenty experts chosen by the National Civic Federation should be able to make an exhaustive investigation of municipal ownership in the United States and Great Britain without coming to any definite recommendation for or against it seems to some a lame and impotent conclusion. "The wonderful conclusions of these wonderful concluders do not seem to get us any forrader," remarks an editorial writer of the New York *Evening Sun*. To others, however, the very inability of the committee to make a sweeping recommendation is proof of their sincerity. "If they had brought out any kind of panacea with a great flourish," says the New York *Evening Post*, "sober people would have distrusted them," while as it is, their very caution and disagreements "prove the serious and painstaking nature of their inquiry."

The make-up of the committee ranged from M. E. Ingalls, railroad magnate, to D. J. Keefe, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, with editors, college professors, lighting experts, and others between. Yet they all were able to agree upon the report, save two who made some modifications, and one who wrote a separate report of his own. The most important point in the main report is the opinion that municipalities should operate whatever affects the health of their people, but should not go into municipal trading, where revenue, and not health, is the main object. To quote from the report:

"We are of the opinion that a public utility which concerns the health of the citizens should not be left to individuals, where the temptation of profit might produce disastrous results, and therefore it is our judgment that undertakings in which the sanitary motive largely enters should be operated by the public.

"We have come to the conclusion that municipal ownership of public utilities should not be extended to revenue-producing industries which do not involve the public health, the public safety, public transportation, or the permanent occupation of public streets or grounds, and that municipal operation should not be undertaken solely for profit.

"We are also of the opinion that all future grants to private companies for the construction and operation of public utilities should be terminable after a certain fixt period, and that meanwhile cities should have the right to purchase the property for operation, lease, or sale, paying its fair value."

America's unripeness for municipal ownership, as compared with Great Britain, is treated in these paragraphs:

"We wish to bring to your consideration the danger here in the United States of turning over these public utilities to the present government of some of our cities. Some, we know, are well governed and the situation on the whole seems to be improving, but they are not up to the government of British cities. We found in England and Scotland a high type of municipal government, which is the result of many years of struggle and improvement. Business men seem to take a pride in serving as city councilors or aldermen, and the government of such cities as Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, and others includes many of the best citizens of the city. These conditions are distinctly favorable to municipal operation.

"In the United States, as is well known, there are many cities not in such a favorable condition. It is charged that the political activity of public-service corporations has in many instances been responsible for the unwillingness or inability of American cities to secure a higher type of public service. This charge we believe to be true. However, there seems to be an idea with many people that the mere taking by the city of all its public utilities for municipal operation will at once result in ideal municipal government through the very necessity of putting honest and competent citizens in charge. While an increase in the number and importance of municipal functions may have a tendency to induce men of a higher type to become public officials, we do not believe that this of itself will accomplish municipal reform. We are unable to recommend municipal ownership as a political panacea.

"In many cases in the United States the people have heedlessly given away their rights and reserved no sufficient power of control or regulaton, and we believe that corruption of public servants has sprung, in large measure, from this condition of things. With the regulations that we have advised, with the publication of accounts and records and systematic control, the danger of the corruption of public officials is very much reduced."

The committee's division of utilities into two classes, one of which should fall inside municipal ownership and the other outside, is supported by the following argument of the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"There is one important factor lacking in any city government for the direction of any kind of business which is not an essential part of the administration of affairs strictly governmental, and that is the incentive of self-interest in those charged with the labor and responsibility of management. Certain functions, as the construction and care of streets, parks, and public places, police, fire,

THE EMPEROR OF KOREA TO THE RESIDENT-GENERAL. "Please may I have a cigaret?"

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*

THERE AIN'T GOING TO BE NO KOREA.

Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *J*

BENEVOLENCE OF JAPAN'S ASSIMILATION OF KOREA.

and public-health protection, and provision for general education, must be exercised by organized government. It is not easy to get them performed efficiently, economically, and honestly, but they are things into which private self-interest and profit can not practically enter. The production and distribution of gas and electricity for light, heat, or power, and the organization and direction of facilities for travel, are business matters involving investment, capital expenditures, financial control and direction, and questions of profit and loss, and no motive has yet been found to take the place of that of individual self-interest, sufficiently strong to induce the expert knowledge and training, the energetic effort and constant attention and detail, and the watchful care over expenses and receipts necessary to secure successful results. This incentive of personal success and private gain needs to be under such control that public rights and interests shall be duly secured, but it can not be dispensed with without a loss of vigor and vigilance. There is need of an effective regulator, but the motive power can not be spared."

Another plan is presented by the San Francisco *Chronicle*, which says:

"What we are beginning to call the 'Mexican' method of control of public-service corporations is not touched on in this report. That method is the control by acquirement of a large, if not controlling, interest in the stock. There is no reason for calling it a 'Mexican' method, for it has long been in use in Europe. The Suez Canal Company is one example. German ownership in coal companies is another. The old United States bank is still another. This method has the advantage of effective public control while retaining the stimulus of private interest. The private stockholders can be relied on to prevent political abuses, and the public ownership assures the necessary publicity."

CONCLUSIONS FROM THE HAYWOOD TRIAL

"IT is the most tremendous victory ever won by the working class of America," declares the Chicago *Socialist* of the Haywood acquittal. "Capitalism staked everything upon this attempt to murder a man because he stood for Labor, and Capitalism lost," it adds. All of which shows, to the satisfaction of this

WHAT THE JURY DID.
McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

paper, that "the day when a man can be hung in this country because he is fighting for Labor, is gone forever." The further comments of *The Socialist* tell vividly the odds against which the defense has been fighting and praise all who have stood by the prisoner, while denouncing vigorously the "profit hungry, blood-thirsty mob that shrieked for the death of those who sought to stay the greed of exploitation." A part of this comment we quote:

"Not one of the great papers that are owned and controlled by the capitalist class dared to tell the truth about the battle. Not one of those who claim to sit in high and moral places in present society dared to stand for the principles of truth and justice that they profess. . . . . .

"There were times when some of us would have been thankful for help from any source that might have promised the lives of those we loved. But no help came. It was better so. It would have taken years to have shown the rotten blackness of capitalism as this trial has shown it.

"That jury that freed Haywood CONVICTED CAPITALISM.

"IT SET THE STAMP OF LIAR UPON THE PAGES OF EVERY CAPITALIST PAPER IN AMERICA. It put the stamp of attempted murderer upon the brow of the President of the United States, who manipulated the machinery of justice that he might shelter a land thief while that thief was hunting a workingman to his death."

Credit for the success of the defense is divided among the attorneys who "dared to tell a jury the simple truth of the class struggle," the trade-unions which "helped to set in motion that tidal wave of working-class resentment which made the conviction of innocent men impossible," the hundreds of Moyer-Haywood conferences, and the Socialists. Of the influence of these latter it says:

"Fundamentally this victory is due to the efforts of the Socialist press and the Socialist party organization that set in motion the machinery which aroused the working class of the United States to action. It was this press that poured such a light of publicity upon that court-room that it was impossible to carry out the murderous plot that had been planned. It was the Socialist organization that formed the nucleus of the great movement of protest that roused the whole country to action, that poured in the funds to keep the legal batteries in action, and that demonstrated to the capitalist class that the blood of these men could be purchased only by the surrender of the whole system of exploitation."

In decided contrast with these various sentiments exprest by the Socialist paper we find these remarks of *The Wall Street Journal* (New York):

"As a matter of fact, there has never been a fairer trial. Never has there been a case in which has been illustrated more signally the safeguards which the law and the public opinion of the land throw around the individual citizen. The accused was handled fairly by sheriff, judge, attorneys, and jury. He was courteously treated in jail. The judge was eminently considerate of his rights in the conduct of the case. The plea of Senator Borah, who made the principal address for the prosecution, was so conspicuously temperate in language, in argument, and in spirit that it drew from the defense a tribute of respect. The jury, without regard to what might have been their private feelings as to the probabilities of guilt, gave the benefit of every doubt to the accused, and, considering that the charge had not been clearly proved, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

"Every charge made by the Socialists against the integrity of judicial procedure has been absolutely disproven by the conduct of this case. Law and order have triumphed. An object-lesson has been given of the value of submitting all our disputes to the orderly procedure of law and courts. After this verdict no labor agitator can stand up and say that there is no law in this country for the laboring class because the courts have been packed in the interest of capital."

Other papers have much to say about the impartiality with which the trial was conducted and the general satisfaction of the public with the conclusions of the jury. After disposing of these matters the editorial writers take up such questions as the prospect of the acquitted man receiving the Presidential nomination from the Socialists, the chances of Moyer and Pettibone for acquittal if brought to trial, the weight of Orchard's testimony, and the lessons which both the Western Federation and the mine-owners can draw from the trial.

"It is to be hoped," remarks the Philadelphia *Ledger*, referring

to the rumors of Haywood's Presidential aspirations, "that the labor-unionists in the East will refuse to be led into the black morass of demagogy and anarchy, and that they will demonstrate, by the absence of hysteria about Haywood, that they are sane as well as patriotic Americans." And *The Press* of the same city says:

"There is no rightful affiliation between Eastern organized labor and the Western Federation of Miners. Their spirit and plans and methods are altogether different. We do not stop now to discuss whether the labor element of the Far West has had provocation for its violence. But it is to the credit of the labor element of the East that the broadest distinction has existed and been recognized between the two, and that distinction should be more carefully preserved now than ever."

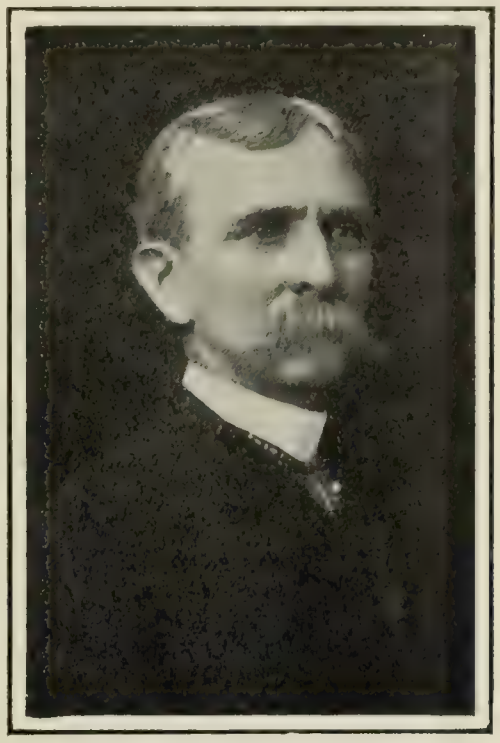
Of the value of Orchard's testimony we read in the St. Louis *Republic*:

"The State's case was prejudiced and discredited all through by this man's extraordinary narrative. In it was seen an unfair and reprehensible attempt to draw out possibly valid testimony by rehearsing to the jury and to the prisoner at bar a lurid and highly imaginative story of depravity, violence, and crime.

"There was not fair play in this method, and it reacted in sympathy for the accused. When part of Orchard's story was proven to be false the whole of it was disbelieved."

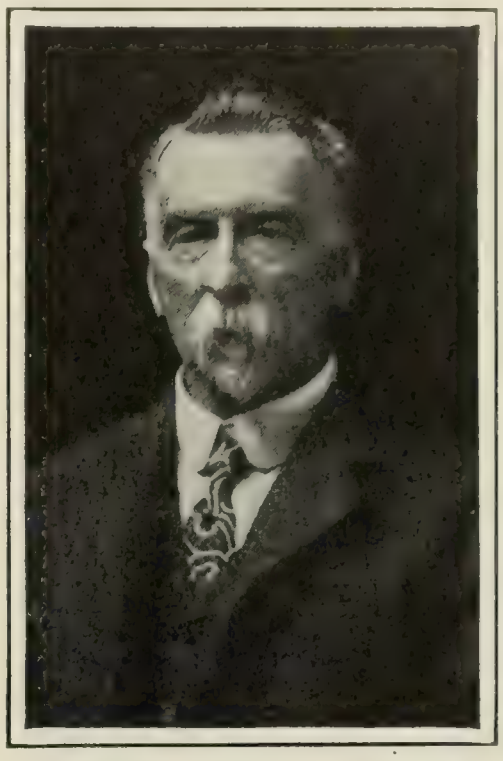
To which the New York *World* adds:

"Dynamite and the Doxology, bludgeons and Beatitudes, guns and the Gospel, do not go together. Murderers may repent and there will be few who will trouble themselves about the genuineness of their conversion, but there is a natural and probably a commendable indisposition on the part of the average man to base any important action upon so uncertain a foundation."



MR. R. S. WADDELL,

President of the Buckeye Powder Company of Peoria, Ill. His insistent demand upon the Attorney-General for the prosecution of the Powder Trust is said to have influenced the bringing of suit at this time.



SENATOR HENRY A. DU PONT.

When he was elected to the Senate from Delaware he announced his retirement from the powder companies of which he was the head. The Attorney-General, however, has made him a defendant in the present suit.

The Chicago *Post* calls attention to the light which has been shed on the operations of the mine-owners in Colorado and Montana. "It has become apparent," it says, "that the miners' organization was contending against a political and economic and social tyranny shockingly corrupt, vicious, and subversive of law and justice." It continues:

"That fact, too, has sunk deep into the consciousness of the American people, and has done much toward bringing them to the point of leniency toward the weaker party.

"Thus the larger result of the Haywood trial is that Americans are now, as never before, aware of the anarchy which has called itself government in Colorado, and now as never before are they able to fix the measure of blame and turn justly upon the Colorado community the full weight of its overwhelming condemnation.

"What Colorado and Montana and other similar communities need is an influx of population concerned neither as mine-owners nor mine employees; a population of plain Americans, like the members of the Haywood jury; a population which will keep the law and see that it is kept in the spirit of American democracy and of a citizenship concerned with justice, honorable liberty, and broad fraternity."

Balancing the rights and wrongs of both sides, the Brooklyn *Times* concludes:

"It may be admitted that in the long strife between the mine-owners and the miners in Nevada and Idaho there were many excesses committed on both sides which can not be defended, and that the rigors of the 'Bull Pen' were as little justifiable as the destruction of the property of the mine-owners. But one wrong does not justify another and a greater, and the Miners' Federation, in any future conflict, should be careful to refrain from lawless acts that tend to the discredit of the labor-union cause all over the world, and especially from the employment of unscrupulous tools of the Orchard sort."

THE POWDER TRUST BEFORE THE COURTS

"THE first Bonaparte was not more greedy to absorb territory than is our Bonaparte to enlarge the receivership domains." Thus the New York *Globe* greets the beginning of the suit by the Attorney-General to determine if the so-called Powder Trust be really a trust at all. The receivership proposal which was first embodied in the action against the Tobacco Trust is offered in the petition in this case also, as an alternative to the more usual "enjoining and restraining." A statement issued by Attorney-General Bonaparte contains this description of the projected suit:

"In its prayer for relief the Government asks, among other things, that the Eastern Dynamite Company, the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, of Delaware, and the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, the three gigantic operating companies, be enjoined and restrained from operating and engaging in interstate commerce in the United States, or, if the court is of the opinion that the public in this will be better subserved thereby, that receivers be appointed to take posession of all the property, assets, business, and affairs of each and all of these three gigantic operating companies, with full power to administer the same and to take such course in regard thereto as will bring about conditions in such trade and commerce as shall be in harmony with law."

In addition to the defendants named above, suit is brought against a number of smaller corporations alleged to be joined in the trust agreement, and against seventeen individuals, among whom is Senator Henry A. Du Pont, of Delaware. Of his connection with the trust the New York *Herald* reports:

"When Mr. Du Pont entered the Senate it was announced he had severed his active connection with the Powder Trust, but the Government's petition points out that he was president of the great combination until January 1, 1906, and since that time has been a heavy stockholder and a dominant force in the direction of its business and policy. This is the first time in recent years a United States Senator has faced prosecution under the Sherman antitrust law. Senate history is dark with prosecutions and even convictions for other offenses, but not for violation of the statute which bears the name of a member of the Senate."

Editorial comments on the receivership idea merely repeat those quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST of July 20, when the Tobacco Trust was receiving its first lessons in the scheme.

STANDARD OIL'S $29,000,000 FINE

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER was playing golf, the newspapers tell us, when the messenger boy came riding across the green and handed him the yellow envelop containing the news that Standard Oil had been fined $29,240,000 by Judge Landis, in the United States Circuit Court in Chicago, for rebating. "Well, gentlemen, shall we proceed?" he remarked, and, after telling an inquisitive guest the amount of the fine, he proceeded to make the nine-hole course in 53, the lowest score he had ever made. Similarly, some critics of Mr. Rockefeller believe that his company will not be deterred by this tremendous fine from "proceeding" with their present methods, and, indeed, may be spurred on by it to attempt new records. Thus the New York *Press* remarks that "Standard Oil will go on robbing the public just the same," the amount of the fine "will be added to the price of oil," the dividends will continue along their lofty levels, "Rogers will not have to sell his yacht, John D., Jr., can go on recklessly spending advice to young men at his Bible class," and "business at No. 26 Broadway will run as serenely as before." The only way to smash the trust, declares *The Press*, is to attack it as a conspiracy in restraint of trade, "indict the Rockefellers and their partners," hale them before a jury, and send them to jail. So, too, thinks the New York *American* and not a few other papers.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, however, instead of looking for heavier punishments, rather expects the present one to be mitigated, by the higher courts, because the size of the fine "discloses an enthusiasm for punishment on the part of the judge which a conservative court will be disposed to regard very critically."

The temper of the judge may perhaps best be estimated from his own words. In his decision imposing the fine he said, in part:

"It is the defendant's position that its offense was wholly technical; that nobody has been injured because there was no other shipper of oil, and that, therefore, the punishment, if any, should be a modest fine. It is novel indeed for a convicted defendant to urge the complete triumph of a dishonest course as a reason why such a course should go unpunished. Of course, there was no other shipper of oil, nor could there be, so long as by a secret arrangement the property of the Standard Oil Company was hauled by railway common carriers for one-third of what anybody else would have to pay.

"In addition to this is the question of common honesty among men, which ought not to be altogether ignored in business even in this day. The conception and execution of such a commercial policy necessarily involve the contamination of subordinate officers or employees, even looking to the time when testimony will be required for the protection of the revenues of the offender from the exactions of the law for its violation.

"The men who thus deliberately violate the law wound society more deeply than does he who counterfeits the coin or steals letters from the mail."

A reply to Judge Landis is given out by President James A. Moffett, of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. President Moffet claims that the 6-cent rate paid by the oil company "was the rate issued to the Standard by the Alton as the lawful rate, and the Standard was justified in believing from its own investigation and from the information received from the railroad company that 6 cents was the lawful rate."

The 18-cent rate held by the court to be the lawful rate "was a 'class' and not a 'commodity' rate," adds Mr. Moffett, and official testimony showed that "it was never applied and never intended to apply to oil." The Standard had been shipping one-third of its oil by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, whose legal and published rate was 6 cents, and Mr. Moffett points out, therefore, that "the company had no possible motive in shipping over the Alton, and thereby violating the law, when it might just as readily and conveniently have shipped all of its oil over the Eastern Illinois and not have violated any law." Such facts as these, he declares, "not only demonstrate innocence, but inherently forbid the idea of guilt."

But the Oil Trust will suffer more severely, thinks the Philadelphia *Press*, from the report of the Commissioner of Corporations than from the fine of Judge Landis. "If the fine is large among fines," says the Philadelphia paper, "it is not large measured by the profits which the Standard Oil has reached from railroad rebates." Mr. Herbert Knox Smith, the Commissioner, compares the prices of crude oil with the prices of refined oil and its by-products for a series of years, to find whether the margin between the raw and completed products has been reduced by the improved methods and better organization of the trust. Instead of a reduction, he finds an increase in this margin, from 6.6 cents per gallon for 1898 and 1899 to 7.7 for 1900 to 1902, and 8.4 cents for 1903 to 1905. Here are some of the striking passages in the report:

"The Standard has repeatedly claimed that it has reduced the price of oil, that it has been a benefit to the consumer, and that only a great combination like the Standard could have furnished oil at the prices that have prevailed. Each one of these claims is disproved.

"The Standard has consistently used its power to raise the price of oil during the last ten years, not only absolutely, but also relatively to the cost of crude oil.

"The statistical basis for this conclusion is founded upon a vast number of prices directly collected by the bureau from thousands of retail dealers throughout the country, as well as from various other sources. . . . . .

"Naturally an increase has also taken place in the profits of the Standard by reason of this price policy. The increase in annual pofits from 1896 to 1904 was over $27,000,000. . . . . .

"The dividends, however, were much less than the total earnings. Exact information as to these earnings is available only for the years 1882 to 1896 and for the years 1903 to 1905 inclusive, an aggregate for these years of about $714,000,000; but from these figures the earnings for the other six years may be estimated with some degree of correctness, and it is substantially certain that the entire net earnings of the Standard from 1882 to 1906 were at least $790,000,000, and possibly much more.

"These enormous profits have been based on an investment worth at the time of its original acquisition not more than $75,000,000. . . . . .

"The proof is clear that the enormous profits of the Standard Oil Company are due not merely to superior efficiency, but also to monopoly power. The Standard Oil Company gives the public none of the benefit of its superior efficiency, but, on the contrary, charges prices higher than those which would exist in the absence of such a combination."

The New York *Times*, however, thinks the Smith report unjust. "It can not be doubted," it asserts, "that if Mr. Rockefeller and the men about him had never been born, and if no other men of equal capacity had organized and built up the great Standard Oil business, and had 'normal competition' always existed in the industry through the strife one with another of many companies with a few millions of capital, the price paid by consumers in this country for illuminating oil would now be much higher than the actual quoted prices."

The New York *Commercial*, reputed to be the organ of Standard Oil, pays its respects to Judge Landis thus:

"That something besides a high sense of the justice and dignity of the laws, and a keen appreciation of outrage upon public rights, urged the court to its decidedly flamboyant declaration on the lawbreaking represented by the defendant company, is only too plain, and makes one ask why the court is making so open a bid for the plaudits of the masses in thus scathing so popular an object of public abuse?

"Now that the case of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, the giver of these illegal rebates, is ordered brought before the grand jury, it remains to be seen whether or not the court will continue its high standard of causticity in its case. The Chicago & Alton Railroad has some Indiana stockholders, it is believed, who will not enthuse over any overdoing of the judicial berating and who possess a certain influence as men of standing in their communities and will, to that extent, demand fairness in remarks from the bench."

FOREIGN COMMENT

SPREAD OF SEDITION IN INDIA

THE press of England is unquestionably excited over the condition of native opinion in India, which has been noted from time to time in these pages, and which is absolutely threatening the stability of England's Empire in the East. It is admitted that the somewhat theatrical title of Empress or Emperor which Disraeli added to the Crown of England is being seriously questioned. A spirit of alarm is reflected in all the great London dailies, and the Simla correspondent of *The Times* quotes, as the motto of a somewhat foreboding letter, the words of Bacon:

"Libels and licentious discourses against the State, when they are frequent and open; and in like sort, false news, often running up and down, to the disadvantage of the State, and hastily embraced, are amongst the signs of troubles. . . . Also, when discourse and quarrels and factions are carried openly and audaciously, it is a sign the reverence of Government is lost."

Certainly "libels and licentious discourses against the State" are now sufficiently "frequent and open" in India. The circulation of the literature of revolt against King Edward's Government is rapidly spreading. In the native paper *India* (Gujanwala) an open letter to Sepoys is published, in which, according to the Simla correspondent of *The Times*, the Hindu writer declares that in only fifty years the English have proved their cleverness, sinking natives to such a depth of ignorance that they have become incapable of distinguishing between good and evil or between honor and disgrace, and are, like beasts, content to live their present degraded life. The correspondent goes on to outline the Hindu writer's ideas as follows:

"He is not concerned with the oppression practised on them by the English; what he mourns is the fact that they should not feel their ruin and degradation. Do they know, he asks, that the English will not allow them to receive a useful and liberal education, but have been instilling the lesson of slavery into their minds, and have eased them of their substance by slow degrees; and that they have gradually been reduced to such a condition that they become slaves of the English for Rs.5 a month and sell their lives for Rs. 9 a month by adopting the profession of arms? Nevertheless, they show no signs of life, and are becoming more and more loyal to the English from day to day, not realizing the sort of treatment meted out to them."

Speaking of the "union of hatred" against the British which this propaganda is striving to rouse up, this correspondent remarks:

"Hindus, Sikhs, and Mohammedans are exhorted to cease to be rivals, and make up their differences, as the only way to throw off their chains of slavery.

"Evidence there is in abundance of the existence of various 'causes and motives of sedition.' Moreover, in every bar library in the Indian Empire there exists a ready-made and extraordinarily efficient sedition agency—an agency with an ever-increasing executive and unrivaled facilities for the propagation of propaganda."

Speaking of the terrible condition of things in India the editorial writer of the London *Times* drops all reserve and appeals to Mr. Morley to put a stop to the circulation of speeches, pamphlets, and press utterances which are inflaming the minds of the people in Bengal and the Punjab against the imperial domination of Edward VII. This journal says of these public utterances, placards, and pamphlets:

"No doubt can be entertained as to their character, their intention, and their probable effects. They are palpably seditious; they proclaim that the volunteers and the drill schools will not be discontinued, and they incite the people to rely upon their physical strength. It is purely a question of expediency what steps should be taken to deal with them. That they deserve punishment is clear upon the face of them. Mr. Morley, we are confident, will not flinch from prosecuting their author, should such a prosecution seem on the whole to be desirable."

ESPERANTO AND THE DOOM OF MILITARISM—The "fuss and feathers" of militarism are doomed, "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war" are to be things of the past, says A. H. Weller in that advanced and liberal journal, *The Westminster Review* (London). This writer deplores alike the terrible insubordination prevalent, as we read, in the French Army, the pompous and absurd officialism which papers like *Simplicissimus* (Munich) represent as so prevalent in the German Army, and the conscription with which a British war minister is threatening his country. A common language, he declares, is all that is required to bring about a common understanding among the nations and put an end

THE PEACE ANGEL OF EUROPE.
Front and back view.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

THE NORTH AMERICAN MAY HAVE A BOWIE, BUT THE JAP HAS HIS JIU-JITSU.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

PEACE PRETENSIONS CARICATURED.

to war's barbarisms and barbarities. His amazing optimism puts to shame the Baxter who published polyglot editions of the Bible under the motto "Many are the tongues of earth; there is but one in heaven." Mr. Weller thinks that one tongue on earth is likely to introduce universal peace. He writes as follows:

"As the workers of the world become better educated and more thoughtful, and are able to appreciate the horrors of war and the blessings of peace, militarism will die a natural death. It is believed by some people that a man proves his love for his own country by his hatred of some one's else country, but this is as false as many other popular ideas. The true patriot is he whose love of mankind is not measured by geographical boundaries, but who, because he desires the welfare of his own countrymen, also desires the welfare of the men of other countries. One of the most hopeful movements of to-day is the wide-spread study of the new international language called Esperanto. By its means we shall soon be able to exchange ideas with men of other nations, and we shall perhaps be surprized to find how much like ourselves these foreigners are. It is the inability to understand each other that is responsible for much of the mutual suspicion and distrust that exist between different races, but with the aid of this new auxiliary language the probability of war will be greatly lessened, and international good-will will be enormously strengthened."

CURING LABOR ILLS WITH LAND

IT sometimes happens that while men are walking the streets of the cities looking for work, there are broad acres lying idle within a few hours' ride by rail where they could support themselves in comfort. There are districts in America where the rural population is growing smaller year by year, and in England the Campbell-Bannerman Government is seeking a remedy for popular discontent, in what they call a "back-to-the-land" movement, which will secure small holdings to those who can make their living as agricultural laborers. The cry is raised by the Labor party that rabbit-warrens, deer-parks, and game-preserves are absorbing property which should rightfully belong to the minor yeoman and the peasant. The Liberal Government profess a desire to divide up accessible large properties into what they style "small holdings" where men by industry and independence may realize the dignified ideal so constantly set before them by John Burns and his followers. The fact of it is, says the Earl of Cardigan, writing in *The Contemporary Review* (London), that labor is superabundant in the country, that machinery has supplanted many departments of hand labor, and that agriculture is just as profitable to the farmer and the laborer as it has ever been. The transformation of the rustic laborer into a landowner would not add to his comfort or prosperity, but would merely aggravate the precariousness of his lot. The Earl deprecates any state interference with circumstances which have resulted in rural depopulation, and declares:

"The great increase in labor-saving machines and the small number of hands now required to work even the largest of the big dairy farms, which now constitute the chief asset in agricultural values, have made such an enormous difference to the labor market that it is safe to say that we have not nearly yet reached the final point in the rural exodus, and that that point will not be reached until there is a good demand for the services of the laborers that remain. With all this, however, the prospects of the laborer have been steadily improving during the last twenty years. As has been pointed out, the average wage now being paid is, in view of all the circumstances of the case, a very good one, and the surroundings are infinitely more healthy than those in which the townsman is forced to exist. Wage-earning is really at the bottom of this problem of rural depopulation, and the other considerations which we have enumerated exist very largely merely in the imaginations of those who think that any excuse is good enough to conceal the real issue. Naturally, no one would be so foolish as to deny that man is a gregarious animal, and that if you wish him to occupy an isolated post you must be prepared to pay him a bit more for doing so; anybody who has tried the experiment knows perfectly well that even a household servant requires more inducements to remain in a country house than in a town one; with all this, however, the fact remains indisputable, that where good wages are paid and a permanent place offered, there is no difficulty in filling the situation."

ALLIANCES.

PEACE—"There—you are quiet now—and union makes strength."
ALL (with one voice)—"Yes, but I can't stir hand or foot—and if any one attacks me, where am I?"

Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

GERMANY IS PERFECTLY QUIET.

The Anglo Franco-Spanish understanding has not caused Germany the slightest unrest.

Simplicissimus (Munich).

"ENTANGLING ALLIANCES."

He arrives at the conclusion that it is not worth any man's while to engage or purchase a "small holding" in the maintenance of which he would be putting all his eggs intoone basket. The risk of a small farm is so great that it might ruin a man without a good bank account, and drive a man who owned a reserve fund to invest in a safer and more solid speculation.

TURNING THE DOUMA OVER TO THE OCTOBRISTS

"EXEUNT the Cadets; enter the Octobrists," is the formula which sums up the speculations and reflections of the Russian politicians and newspapers concerning the effect of the new election law. It is charged by some and admitted by others that the Stolypine Ministry deliberately overthrew the Cadets, the party that controlled the first Douma, and planned for an all but secure predominance in the second, by the "gerrymander," and carefully prepared an Octobrist victory at the next election. One of the reactionary or "black hundred" organs, the *Zuamya* (St. Petersburg), which hates even the Octobrists, because they are constitutionalists and because their platform declares for equal rights to the Jews, says bluntly that Premier Stolypine, like his brother, the journalist, belongs to the Octobrist party and used his position and influence to "turn over" the next Douma to his political friends and fellow-partizans.

GOVERNOR GERARD, OF FINLAND.

His liberal administration of Finland has caused great discontent among the Russian reactionaries, and the *Novoye Vremya* has been so bitter in its attacks that he is suing the editor for libel.

It is explained that the great and middle-class landlords and the petty nobles are, as a rule, Octobrists, and that the Cadets have drawn most of their strength from the professional classes, the intellectuals, and the radical minority of the nobility. The new law has reduced the representation of these elements, as well as of the peasants, workmen, and foreign nationalities, and has greatly increased the representation of the landlords and nobles. A ready-made majority for the Octobrists is the foregone conclusion. On this theory, all are asking what the Octobrists will do in this new position, what use they will make of their power, and what capabilities they will reveal. And most of the answers are pessimistic and more or less unfavorable. Souvorin, the publisher of the *Novoye Vremya*, writes in substance as follows:

The Octobrists are wealthy; there are more rich men among them than among the Cadets; but rich men, as an Octobrist has told me candidly, make a poor party. As to the moral capital of the party, the two Doumas and the congresses of the party leave us in little doubt as to that. The leading Octobrist deputies hardly ever opened their mouths, and had no measures to offer, no bills or resolutions. It is likely that the advanced Octobrists will gravitate toward the Cadets. These are dissatisfied with the Government and openly blame it for the coup and the violation of the Fundamental Laws. Besides, we must not forget that the Russian is radical by nature and temperament, and that the attitude of opposition to the existing régime is characteristic of men in the highest ranks, even of former ministers and bureaucrats.

The *Viedomosti* (St. Petersburg) advises an alliance between the Octobrists and the Cadets. The former need the latter's energy, ability, and knowledge, it says, and the Cadets should be glad to use their influence in the direction of constitutionalism and democracy with a party that needs guidance and inspiration. The *Riech* the leading Cadet organ, admits theoretically the possibility of a preelection arrangement of some kind with the Octobrists, solely for the purpose of giving each party a fair representation, but any alliance or cooperation in the Douma it declares to be out of the question. The Octobrists, it says, are not even moderate constitutionalists, for their leaders approved the drum-head courts, legalized lynching, and the other arbitrary acts of the Stolypine Ministry; they took nopart in the work of the Douma, and have not even repudiated those of their followers who openly sympathize with the "black-hundred" Union of the Russian People. The struggle, it continues, is not between revolution and orderly reform, but between constitutionalism and absolutism, and there are few dependable, courageous constitutionalists in the Octobrist party.

The *Rousskoye Slavo* (St. Petersburg) thinks that, the proposed alliance failing to materialize, the Octobrists, as masters of the next Douma, will find themselves threatened with complete moral bankruptcy. They need two hundred able, vigorous, politically educated, and experienced men to do the work of the Douma, and they have not one-tenth of that number.

Many papers are speculating on the future attitude of the Cadet minority. Will they be sullen, contemptuous, supercilious, anxious to prove their superiority as legislators and tacticians, or will they utilize every opportunity, however limited, to serve the causes that are dear to them? The organs of the party urge active and unselfish work irrespective of immediate results, believing that the country will appreciate the service of the Cadets to constitutionalism, notwithstanding the sneers and misrepresentations of their enemies.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY'S DISGUST AT ITS OWN WORK

IT has been sometimes put forth as a reproach to the Russian soldiery that they have been too ready to exercise oppression in the supposed interest of their imperial master. While hundreds of high military officials have fallen as victims of assassination under what the majority of the European press seem to consider a mistaken sense of duty, it is only lately that the army in general, we are told, is waking to the actual situation, and we read in the *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart) that a society has been formed, called the "Union of Officers of the Russian Army." Their published program is remarkable as indicating their disgust with the autocracy and bureaucracy which have hitherto leaned upon them as an unfailing support. They declare:

"The unbearable conditions of military life in Russia at this present time compel the army to take at once a decisive stand as to the part they are to play in this crisis of the nation's history. The Government has lost the confidence of the country, and deliberately blackens the army in the eyes of the people. It endeavors by rousing hatred between populace and soldiery to separate them irretrievably, and involve the army in the guilt of its own crimes. We therefore resolve that:

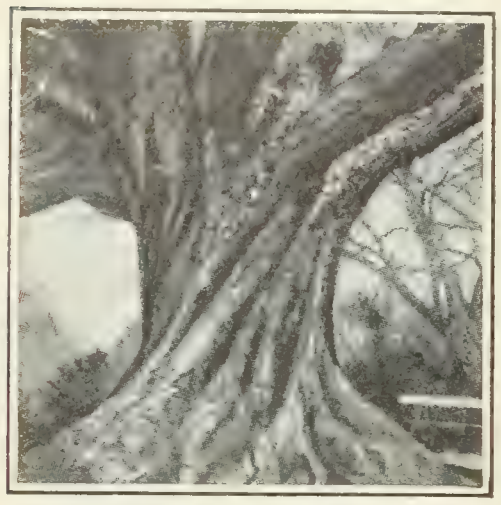
"Duties are imposed upon the Russian Army disgraceful to its honor and dignity; that the office of a hangman is given to men who feel it to be a stain upon their character and upon the history of the Russian Army. By discharging this office we are bequeathing shame to our children.

"Therefore the Union of the Officers of the Russian Army determine that while they will instruct their soldiers in the principles of constitutionalism, and endeavor to reorganize the army on a new basis, they will, at the same time, take no part in repressing the popular movement for political reforms."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

TWISTS IN TREES, IN AIR, AND IN WATER

THAT the rotation of the earth should have the effect of twisting the trunks of trees seems a difficult thing to believe, yet a hypothesis of this kind has been seriously put forward. The rotation of storms has already been connected with that of the earth by meteorologists, and various French physicists have maintained that the same law holds for whirls of all sorts in bodies of water, large or small. As long ago as 1904 the question regarding twisted trees was raised by Van den Broeck, the Belgian geologist, in a letter to Jean Brunhes, who quotes him in an article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, July 6). Said Mr. Van den Broeck, after describing his observations on twisted trees:



TREE-TRUNK WITH COUNTER-CLOCKWISE TWIST.

"If the twist of a tree-trunk may be explained by physical and natural causes dependent on the conditions of growth of the tree, we might imagine that the direction of the torsion would correspond to that of the sun's apparent path. But then the observed twist would be in the direction of the motion of the hands of a watch. Now the case is precisely the opposite. Of 1,000 trees, at least 990 twist in the other direction, that is, contrary to the hands of a watch, and consequently in the same direction as most water whirls. . . . . .

"Botanists to whom I have referred the question—almost always a new one for them—have confirmed the facts shortly afterward, but none of them has been able to give an explanation."

Going on, Mr. Van den Broeck suggested that there may be some correlation between the direction of twist and that of cyclonic storms and vortices in water, both of which generally turn to the left (counter-clockwise) in the northern, and to the right (clockwise) in the southern hemisphere. This difference depends on the direction of the earth's rotation, which is different in the two hemispheres as one goes from the equator toward the poles. If the same cause affects the twist of a tree, the trees in the southern hemisphere must of course generally turn in the opposite, or "clockwise," direction; but on this point, apparently, we have no information. Commenting on this matter, after explaining the received theory of cyclonic rotation and stating that it applies also to water-whirls, even small ones, Mr. Brunhes goes on:

"Must we adopt a similar hypothesis regarding the predominating direction of twist in trees? We present this problem to all who are interested in botany and in botanic geography. Some years ago, Professor Früh, of the University of Zurich, published an interesting article on the direction of the predominant winds as revealed and, in a measure, recorded by vegetation; this study, which was based on very numerous observations, brought to light a fact that is important from the geographic standpoint—winds that bend and turn trees in a definite direction are those that blow during certain seasons and at certain hours corresponding to the principal periods or moments of vegetative activity. . . . . .

"In the case of twisting, and if this torsion might be considered as a result of the earth's rotation, the trees would be subjected to a very small force, but so continuous that it would doubtless be exerted regularly and irresistibly during those days and hours when growth makes the plants most sensitive and most malleable.

TWIG WITH SIMILAR TWIST.

"It is 'up to' the botanists."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DO METEOR SWARMS AFFECT OUR CLIMATE?

THE study of certain warm and cold periods, lasting only a few days each, that appear to occur often at about the same time of the year, has led to the interesting discovery that they coincide with the passage of the earth through the orbit of one or the other of the great meteor swarms to which are due the "star-showers" of August and November. What connection there can be between the two is somewhat problematic. At present it seems even to be uncertain whether the proof is sufficient that the climatic periods referred to actually exist or are not merely local. This question has been taken up by Angot, a French meteorologist, in a discussion of observations of temperature at Paris, extending over a long series of years. He considers that the periods in question really exist, and that certain of them have long been recognized popularly by such names as "St. Martin's Summer" (in November) and the days of the "Ice saints" (in May). Says Mr. R. Dongier, writing in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, July 6):

"In our own country [France] it has been shown that the mean daily temperature does not increase regularly and progressively from day to day from a minimum in the middle of January until a maximum in the middle of July. In like manner, the decrease during the latter half of the year is irregular. There are anomalies, some of which tend to disappear when the number of years of observation increases; these are due to purely accidental perturbations, without well-determined causes. Other anomalies, on the contrary, persist and become more definite with time.

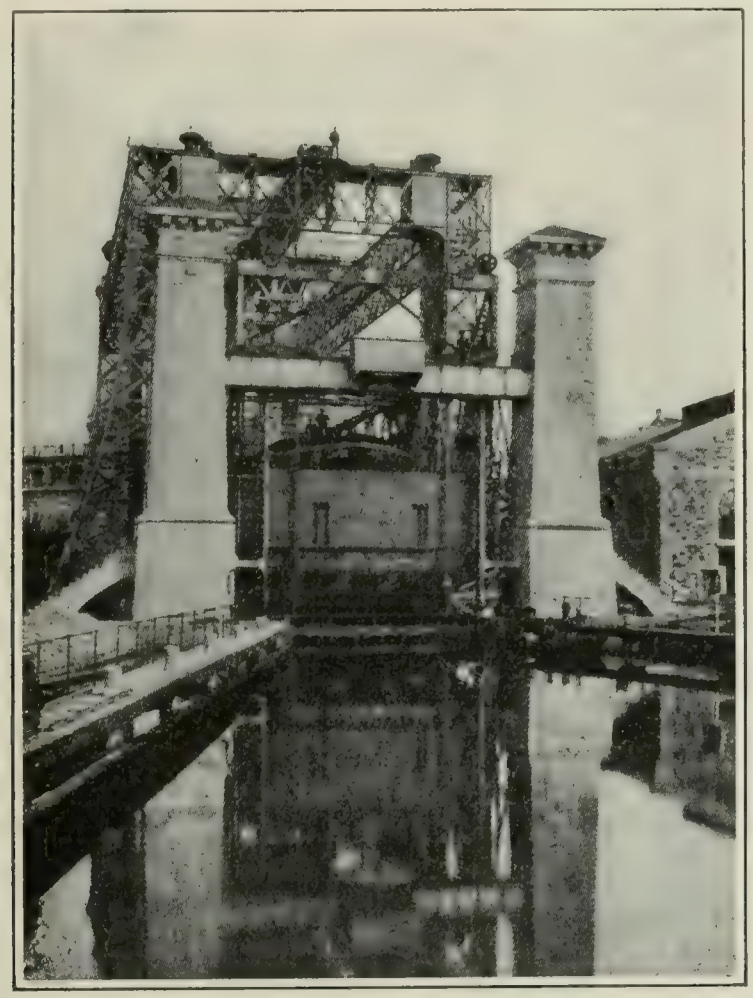
"So far, we must class in this latter group certain periods of cold weather, brought out by the examination of the data of sixty years, namely, February 8 to 11, March 4 to 11, May 10 to 12, and about November 21. The lowering of temperature on May 11, 12, and 13 corresponds exactly to the very old popular tradition of the *Saints de glace* [Ice saints], namely, St. Mamert, St. Pancrace, and St. Servais. Has this cold weather anything to do with the warm period, known as 'St. Martin's summer,' which occurs six months later, in the first fortnight of November? Is the cooling a regular phenomenon? Angot, in his 'Treatise on Meteorology,' gives some interesting facts that are worthy of note. Every year on November 11 to 13 the earth crosses the elliptic orbit of a swarm of asteroids that revolve about the sun. Passing into the higher regions of our atmosphere, these form the 'shooting stars' known as Leonids. In the first half of November, as the earth is between these asteroids and the sun, it would probably receive more heat, because these bodies reflect the solar rays. In May, on the contrary, these asteroids, being between the sun and the earth, would cut off a part of the solar radiation.

"This hypothesis might take the definite form of a positive and exact fact, if the cool period of the 'Ice saints' occurred yearly. Now this is not the case, as in the year 1907 the results were exactly opposite. . . . Such a contradiction, of course, does not altogether prevent the interest presented by the coincidence between the Ice saints and the Leonids. This coincidence, further, is not the only one to which attention may be called. The Perseids, another swarm of shooting stars, that are seen from August 10 to 13, appear at the same time as a very appreciable rise of temperature, while six months later, about February 11, there is a very definite cold period, more clearly marked than any of the others.

that have been indicated. The experimental results of 1907 do not weaken, even if they do not strengthen, the hypothesis of the influence of meteor swarms on the temperature. To give to this hypothesis the experimental sanction that it still lacks, it remains, on the one hand, to confirm it by observations made at numerous stations scattered over the earth's surface, particularly in tropical countries; and, on the other hand, to accumulate records that justify it or the reverse. This latter condition can not be satisfied, at least for the present. It requires time, but it is our duty to leave for our descedants the data that we lack at present."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ELEVATOR FOR SHIPS

THE largest ship-lift in Europe has just been constructed at Henrichenburg, Germany, at the junction of the Dortmund-Ems canal with one of its branches. The difference of level of the two canals at this point is about 45 feet, and the elevator was built to raise vessels from the lower to the higher level, thus avoid-



A TRANSFER FROM THE UPPER TO THE LOWER LEVEL.

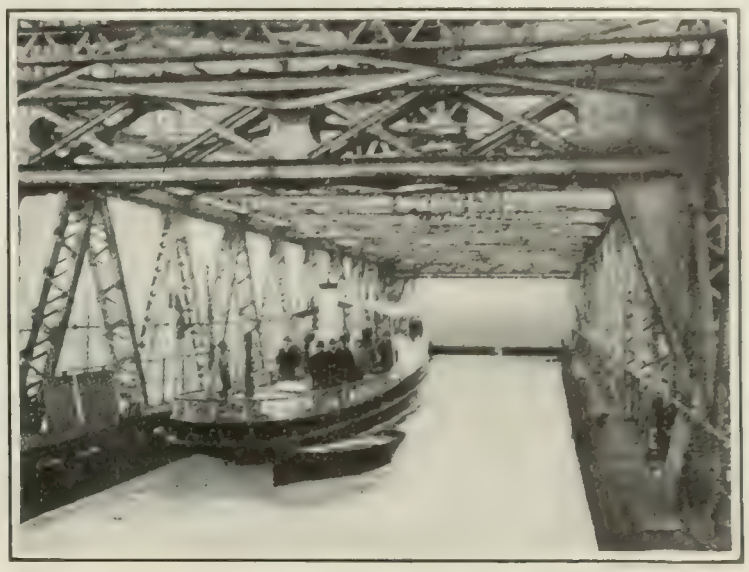
ing the construction of an awkward and costly lock system. The lift is thus described by a writer in *Energy* (Leipsic, June):

"The contrivance consists essentially of the following parts: There is a movable tank filled with water, in which the vessel is transported from one level to the other. Five floats extend downward and are entirely submerged in five shafts completely filled with water. Five columns connect the tank with the floats. The floating capacity of the five floats is constant and is exactly equal to the weight of the tank. Consequently, the power necessary for raising and lowering the tank is very small. This is performed in the following manner: Should it be desirable to transfer a vessel from the higher to the lower level, the tank receives an extra load of water from the higher level, through gates, whereby the lifting power of the floats is exceeded and the tank sinks. And just the reverse, should it be intended to lift the ship from the lower to the higher level. The water in the tank is raised to a few centimeters higher than the water of the lower level; it is then discharged into the lower level, the tank is lightened and therefore rises.

"A screw-gear connected to the tank regulates the movements. Four strong screw-spindles, each 24½ meters [80 feet] in length and having an outside diameter of 28 centimeters [11 inches] are connected to a common gear and serve to raise or lower the tank as required. This gear is electric-driven and acts very simply."

The devices for the water-tight connection of the tank to the levels and the gates at the ends of the tank, which play an important part in the working of the device, are thus described:

"A vertical lifting-gate, having about its circumference a ledge of rubber jointing, which rests against a ledge projecting inside



A VESSEL IN THE TROUGH.

the tank, closes the tank at each end. Similar gates separate the canal levels from the lift. When the tank is in the correct position, the gates of the level and the tank are coupled and lifted together. The tank must be in the exact position for lifting the gate; otherwise, the gear is locked. The tank can not be moved until the gates are closed. The ends of the gates are beveled to form a joint, with similar surfaces at the level. These surfaces form a frame round the tank and the level. As the joint is of rubber, this produces a water-tight connection of the tank to the level as soon as the oblique ends of the tank, when ascending or descending, coincide with the oblique ends of the level. Inside an adjustable frame, to which the oblique surfaces of the canal level are fitted, between the two gates there is a small space which can be filled with water through a sluice-valve in the gate of the level, before the gates are lifted. The gates can be lifted very easily, as counter-weights balance their weight for the most part."

This huge lift is said to work smoothly and to give perfect satisfaction.

"PERFUMING" THE PARIS SUBWAY—Recent newspaper reports that the Paris Subway had been sprinkled with perfumery by means of a special distributing-car, caused inquiries to be made

VESSEL ENTERING TROUGH FROM THE UPPER LEVEL.

of United States Consul-General Mason in Paris, and elicited from him the following letter to *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, July). Mr. Mason traced the yarn to a correspondent, who confest that he had taken it from a paragraph in the [illegible], but had not made any investigation to confirm it. He writes:

"This he promised to do, however, and send me the [illegible]

Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

BROADWAY DWARFED BY THE VICTORIA FALLS.

Broadway skyline from Worth Street to Battery Park, with the new Singer Building tower, compared with the width and depth of the Victoria Falls.

without delay. This he has not done, for the evident reason that no such perfumery-car exists or has ever been used here.

"What is true is this: During the past winter there was a serious epidemic of la grippe in Paris, with tendencies to pneumonia, and the doctors were accustomed to say that the subways of the Metropolitan railway system were infested with germs of such diseases, and advised their patients and friends to avoid the 'Metro.'

"Accordingly, the management of the subways tried to meet the crisis by sending round sprinklers, that is, plain, common trucks carrying a tank of water in which some germicide had been dissolved. This was carried down to a transverse perforated pipe which sprayed the tracks and roadway like an ordinary street-sprinkler. There was nothing original, ingenious, or interesting about these temporary sprinklers, nothing deserving a blue print or any notice whatever.

"As to perfuming the subway, there has never, so far as I know or can ascertain, been any thought of such a thing. It was all in the esthetically imaginative brain of the *Figaro* reporter. The Paris 'Metro' is a very practical and business-like concern, which does not spend money for perfumery."

VICTORIA FALLS AND NIAGARA COMPARED

A STRIKING pictorial comparison between the two greatest cataracts in the world is reproduced herewith from *The Scientific American* (New York, June 29). We quote also a few paragraphs from a brief article accompanying and explaining this illustration. Says the writer:

"About 700 miles from its source and just beyond the cataracts of Mololo, the Zambesi, joined by the waters of the Kwando River, spreads out into what might be termed a lake about six miles long and over a mile in width. This lake is studded with islands and the surface is very smooth, the vegetation along the banks being perfectly mirrored in the placid water. Strange to say, the lower end of this lake is marked, not by a shore-line nor by the slightest narrowing of its surface, but by an abrupt fall beside which our much-vaunted Niagara is a mere pigmy. It is an entire lake that takes the plunge, and not merely a river.

Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

VICTORIA FALLS AS COMPARED WITH NIAGARA.

"A comparison of Niagara and Victoria Falls is pictured in the . . . illustration, which shows at a glance how vastly greater is the African falls. At Niagara the river takes a plunge of 168 feet, but the Zambesi falls sheer 400 feet. The crest of Victoria Falls is over a mile long—5,808 feet, to be exact—whereas the American Fall at Niagara measures but 1,060 feet, and the Horseshoe Fall is only 1,230 feet across, or 3,010 feet as measured along the curve. To illustrate the magnitude of the African waterfall, we have depicted against it the skyline of New York from Battery Park to Worth Street. Not a building projects above the crest of the falls excepting only the tower of the Singer Building, which is now in process of erection. To be sure, in comparing Niagara with Victoria, it must be said in favor of the former that the Horseshoe Fall presents an unbroken crest, while the edge of the Victoria is divided by numerous islands into stretches which nowhere exceed 600 feet. At the center is Livingstone Island, and to the left, as you look up-stream, is the main fall, while at the right of the island is the Rainbow Fall. Buka Island separates the main fall from the Cascade or Devil's Creek."

STEEL AS A PAVING MATERIAL—Present usage in the matter of materials for paving seems to favor somewhat soft or yielding subtances, asphalt and wood being favorites in the city and macadam in the country. Stone is still widely employed, but metal has not been tried to any extent, altho it has qualities that would seem to commend it. The Paris municipal authorities, however, we learn from a note in *Cosmos* (Paris, June 22), are experimenting with ridged steel blocks. Says a writer in this paper:

"As an experiment, there is being installed, in the section of the Rue St. Martin adjoining the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, at Paris, a section of steel pavement. The paving-block, measuring 25 centimeters [10 inches] in length by 14 [5½ inches] in width and 5 [2 inches] in height, is a perforated plate of cast steel, having on its two faces several rows of vertical ridges. These plates being juxtaposed on a foundation of concrete like that usually employed for wood-block pavement, the interstices are filled with cement, which fastens the blocks to the concrete. Thus is obtained a mass differing essentially from reenforced concrete, for it is the steel ridges, and not the cement, that form the resisting surface. These ridges are just level with the surface and they are near enough together for a horseshoe or a tire to cover at least three rows. It would seem, then, that unusual wear, either of the metal or of the cement, should not cause unpleasant changes of level; the result will be only a rough surface, slightly wavy and preventive of slipping.

"In any case it would appear probable that with this system we need not fear the numerous holes that deterioration and variation of hardness in a paving-block make inevitable in wood pavement. The wearing property should also be superior to that of asphalt, which has also the inconvenient feature of being very slippery. Experience alone will decide on the precise value of the new

method. There are twenty plates, weighing about 2 kilograms [4.4 pounds] to the square meter. The present cost of production is 27 francs [$5.40]. The inventor, Mr. Chaumeret, thinks that this may easily be reduced to 24 or 25 francs [$4.80 to $5], and that the steel blocks will last at least ten years."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TO RECLAIM THE EVERGLADES

WORK now in progress to reclaim the great Florida swamp known as the Everglades is interesting as being the outcome of an act of Congress passed as long ago as 1850, called the "Swamp Land Act." This granted to each of eleven States all of the swamp and overflowed lands within their borders for draining and reclamation, on condition that the lands so granted, or proceeds of their sale, should be used in reclaiming the lands by means of levees and drains. Florida appointed trustees to carry out the provisions of this law in 1855, but except for two abortive attempts no action was taken until last year, when dredges were put to work digging two canals into the Everglades, running northwesterly to Lake Okechobee. Says a special correspondent of *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore, July 18):

"These canals begin at New River and are to extend to Lake Okechobee. The first three miles of cutting is through rock; the remainder of the distance will be through muck to Lake Okechobee, the source of the overflow of the Everglades.

"The Everglades are formed of two rock reefs running in parallel lines from north to south, about 60 miles apart, the length of the reef being about 145 miles. Situated between the northern ends of the rock reef is Lake Okechobee, which is about 35 miles in length from north to south. From the southern part of the lake the muck and silt have been washed in between the rock reef and packed in, as it has been washed from the higher portions of the State down the Caloosahatchee Valley and through Lake Okechobee until the center of the Everglade is slightly higher than the other portions of Southern Florida, but as the foundation is of rock, with muck on top of it ranging from 20 down to 2 feet in depth in the southern end, and as the capacity of this muck to absorb the rainfall, which averages about 60 inches per annum, is not very great, it remains sloppy, and in rainy seasons the lake overflows through the Everglades, and that, together with the rainfall, causes the whole territory of the Everglades at times to be covered with water from a depth of two or three inches to a depth of two or three feet.

"There are about 3,000,000 acres of this land, covered with dense saw-grass, with no timber or brush upon it of any kind, with only

Courtesy of "The Manufacturers' Record," Baltimore.

WORK DONE BY THE DREDGE.

an occasional lump of trees upon what may be called islands, which islands are few in number and embrace only a few acres each.

"On account of the latitude in which the Everglades are and the richness of the soil, they should be of very great value when once reclaimed. This land is farther south than any other portion of the United States, having the Gulf of Mexico on one side and the Gulf Stream, running between the Florida coast and the Bahama Islands, on the other.

"On 500,000 acres of this land could be produced the 2,250,000 tons of sugar annually imported from abroad; other portions can

Courtesy of "The Manufacturers' Record," Baltimore

A PART OF THE EVERGLADES CANAL DUG.

be made into great rice-fields. Sugar-cane will grow there luxuriantly, and after planting once it will continue to grow afterward from the stubble for from seven to twenty years without replanting."

The plan of reclamation, the writer goes on to say, will be to lower Lake Okechobee by cutting canals into it leading from rivers on the Atlantic coast, and from the Caloosahatchee River to the Gulf of Mexico, then by running a half-dozen parallel canals north and south, with laterals leading through them. To quote again:

"It is the purpose of the trustees to have six large dredges at work in the course of two years. By December of the present year they expect to have several thousand acres ready for cultivation and settlement.

"The reclamation of the Everglades is considered by its promoters as the most important work for the development of agriculture undertaken in the United States up to this time. The one crop of sugar that could be produced upon one-quarter of its area annually would amount, it is estimated, to 2,250,000 tons. At three and one-half cents per pound, that would amount to about $150,000,000. The fact that the territory has upon it no timber, hence no stumps, but is ready for the plow when freed from water, adds another value to it, as the 3,000,000 acres would cost at least $100,000,000 to clear if covered with timber."

SILICA-WARE: A NEW INDUSTRY—That quartz, or silica, may be fused into a pure transparent mass was announced some time ago in the scientific journals. Previously this was considered a refractory or infusible substance, but the invention of the electric furnace has now given us a temperature high enough to melt it. Says a writer in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York, July 13):

"The scientific work of which the process of manufacturing apparatus of fused silica is the outcome was carried out by two English scientists about ten years ago; its commercial importance was first recognized in Germany. . . . A firm in London has now taken up the original process, and by suitable modifications to meet industrial requirements is enabled to place this material upon the market at a price which can no longer be considered prohibitive. The apparatus is manufactured from the purest silica obtainable. At a high temperature this substance melts, and yields a viscid liquid which can by suitable means be fashioned into apparatus having all the appearance of ordinary glass. The apparatus possesses many properties which are likely to render it of great service both to science and to industry; thus, it can be made white hot and plunged into water or otherwise rapidly cooled, without

any danger of cracking; it is quite unattacked by water or acids, while ordinary glass under similar conditions is appreciably dissolved.

"The apparatus being transparent, and consisting of pure silica in a thoroughly fused and homogeneous condition, fulfils purposes for which the ordinary opaque material is unsuitable. Fused silica does not crack on subjection to the most violent and sudden changes of temperature. It is unattacked by volatile acids, with the exception of hydrofluoric acid. It has a melting-point approximately equal to that of platinum. It is harder than ordinary glass. Above 1,000° C. it is permeable to hydrogen and certain other gases. Its coefficient of expansion is . . . about one-seventeenth of that of platinum. Its expansion, up to 1,000° C., is regular; above 1,200° C. it contracts. As far as is at present known, it shows no tendency to devitrification."

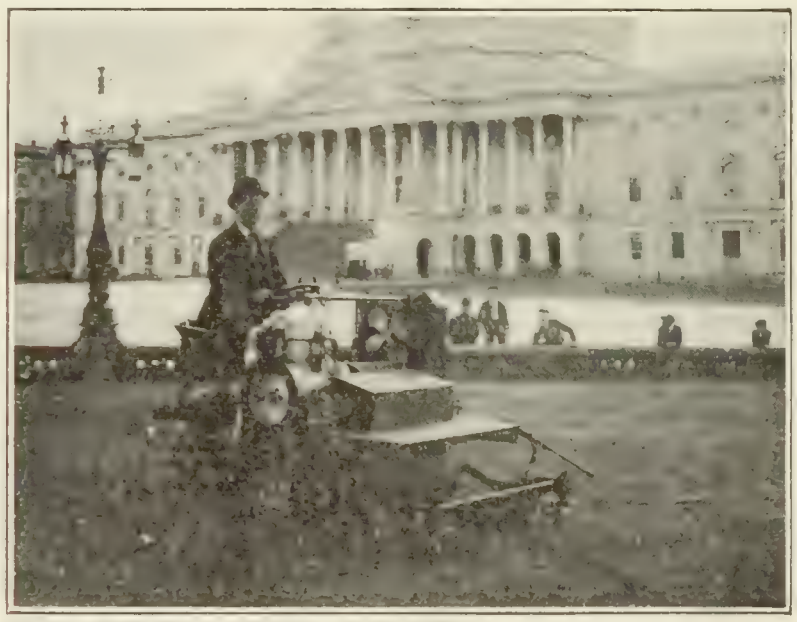
MOTOR TECHNIC FOR THE MILLION

THAT nothing has done so much as the automobile to educate the man in the street on mechanical matters is asserted, with apparent reason, by Charles B. Hayward in *The Automobile* (New York, July 4). Naturally in the process of education he sometimes gets a little mixt, and Mr. Hayward tells a number of amusing anecdotes illustrating the vague notions of explosion-motors often entertained by the general public. A favorite story is that in which the chauffeur tells his green employer that some essential feature of the motor is "missing"—perhaps "a couple of cylinders" or, in one case, "the motor" itself! Here is a tale of a "newly fledged owner" trying to display his knowledge by asking his chauffeur questions before some guests:

"'Why doesn't she pick up better on hills?' he inquired, as the motor slowed down and began to labor, due to the fact that the driver was trying to take a rise on the high gear that was too much for the car.

"'She's losing compression,' was the reply.

"'That's so,' remarked his employer in a relieved tone of voice; 'I thought I heard something dropping back there,' and he looked anxiously back along the road to spot the lost compression lying on the dusty highway."



Courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine," New York.

MOWING GRASS IN CAPITOL PARK, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The man who is fond of taking things to pieces furnishes plenty of material for stories of this kind. One of these was surprized to find that all his piston-rings were "broken" and wrote an angry letter demanding whole ones. Another, on being told that his motor needed "more compression," sent to the factory for a package of it. Still another, after investigating his muffler, wrote the following query to the makers:

"How on earth can you expect me to make your old machine go, when the pot on the end of the pipe that comes from the motor *is as full of holes as a sieve!*"

Newspaper men, according to Mr. Hayward, are the worst offenders, and the daily papers are full of timber for automobile jests. One account of how a woman's dress was set on fire by "a hot coal which dropt from the carbureter" is a classic in motor circles, if it has not long ago passed into the "chestnut" stage. One waggish automobilist "jollied" a green reporter into writing an explanation of the working of a motor, in which it was said "that the carbureter pushes the piston up and down in the cylinder on which account the stroke can not be lengthened." The writer closes with the following tale of how a new salesman reduced the explanation of the motor's working to the vernacular:

"'You see,' he said to the seeker after information, 'a lump of gas is sucked into the inside right here, the piston comes up and hits it a whack, the spark jumps in, and there you are,' he concluded, with a flourish that could not be equaled by the solver of the most involved problem with his final *Q. E. D.*"

PROGRESS IN ELECTRIC LIGHTING

UNUSUAL development, during the past year, in "the means of converting electrical energy into light," is reported by the author of an article entitled "A Year's Progress in Electric Illumination," contributed to *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York). Says this writer:

"Probably there has not been equal progress made in any single year since the electric light became a commercial illuminant. The new methods, which were scarcely more than a dream of theoretical investigators a year ago, are to-day commercial possibilities of proven value. The higher-efficiency incandescent lamp has taken its place beyond all doubt or peradventure, and the days of the carbon-filament lamp are as certainly numbered. The 'one-watt lamp,' so long dreamed of, is at hand. The question now is, not the probability of its commercial success, but the capacity of the manufacturers to supply the demand. The central station, on the other hand, must adjust financial and commercial conditions to the changes which so great an increase in efficiency must bring about. . . . .

"The carbon arc is likewise doomed. The 'flaming' and 'luminous' or 'metallic arcs' must displace the older form as rapidly as manufacturing conditions will permit. These improvements in the methods of producing light are nothing less than revolutionary. The ultimate results will be less expense to the individual user of light, and an increased revenue to the producers resulting from the wider use of illumination, which is the inevitable result of cheapening any commodity.

"The report of a special committee appointed to consider a basis for the sale of light was another evidence of the general revolution that is taking place in matters of illumination. It records the first serious attempt to measure the value of the light in terms of the illumination produced. While billions of dollars have been paid for public lighting, in not a single instance has the payment been based on any measure of the commodity actually used, namely, illumination. The recommendation of the committee that contracts for public lighting be based upon some measurement of illumination, must be held as one of the greatest steps in an advance that has ever been taken. This progressive step has been made possible largely by the development of instruments for measuring light and illumination which has taken place during the last year; and to go back still further, the development of these instruments has been principally due to the perfection of the metal filament lamp, which has afforded a portable standard of light of a practical form."

AN AUTOMOBILE LAWN-MOWER—A 20-horse-power gasoline-motor grass-mower recently purchased for cutting the forty acres of lawn around the Capitol at Washington is described in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, July). Says this publication:

"The machine is built on the automobile principle and mows the grass rapidly and evenly. It has always been something of a

problem to keep the Capitol lawns at an even height, and heretofore horse mowers and numerous darkies with hand mowers, and even the antiquated scythes have been always visible keeping this good-sized grass-farm in subjection. A short time since, the problem was thought to be solved in the purchase by the superintendent of grounds of a steam mower. However, it took from a week to ten days to cut the lawns with this machine. This may be accounted for by the facts that the grass has to be cut very nicely, that it is constantly watered and grows rapidly, and that Uncle Sam's employees work about half the hours that the countryman labors in the hay-field. The new automobile mower is quite rapid in its execution, being, it is stated, equal to the efforts of fifteen to twenty men with hand mowers. Its broad wheels roll as well as cut the grass. The Capitol officials are much pleased with the operation of the new machine, as they desire the grounds to have a particularly neat appearance this year, with many visitors from all over the country coming through Washington on their way to the Jamestown Exposition.

"The mower weighs 2,200 pounds and cost $1,500. At its rear is a seat for the operator supported by a small roller, the same turning at the will of the driver, and guiding the machine as a rudder steers a boat. It will cut the forty acres of grass in three days, or a little over. Gasoline is the fuel used, and the machine has a capacity of five gallons, using about one gallon an hour. This machine will more than pay for itself in a season. Such a machine would be a boon to the suburbanite, but would doubtless prove too expensive for general use."

IS THERE A CENTRAL SUN?

UNDER this title the probability of the existence of a vast central body of which our own sun, with the train of attendant planets, is but a satellite, is discust in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, July), by F. W. Henkel, a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. After describing the difficulty in detecting the apparent motion of the fixt stars, due to the drift of our solar system through space, and the reasons for our present certainty that such motion exists, Mr. Henkel goes on to say:

"Many of the stars have been found to possess proper motions displacing them gradually in their relative positions, but the most remarkable thing of all is to find that in many cases neighboring stars have proper motions nearly the same in direction and amount. This, of course, is partly due to the sun's motion in space causing this apparent agreement, but, allowing for this, there is no doubt that very many are physically connected, tho they must be enormously distant from one another.

"Thus, five of the seven stars forming the 'Plow' are moving together as a body, and many of the Pleiades have a common motion. Tho our knowledge of the sun's motion through space is too recent for us to perceive any deviation from a straight line, or, indeed, anything beyond the mere fact of this motion, yet there is little doubt but that the path must really be a curved one, and it has been supposed that our sun with other stars is revolving round some great central body.

"From the community of motion of many of the Pleiades it was supposed by Mädler that Alcyone, the brightest star in that cluster, is the central sun round which the others, including our own sun, also revolve. Altho, as Sir J. Herschel says, it is scarcely probable that any *general* circulation can take place in this position, lying so far out of the plane of the 'Galactic Circle' (Milky Way), and our knowledge is by no means sufficient to decide such a point, yet there is no reason for doubting that this star may be at the center of the motion of many of the neighboring stars, and thus *a* central sun, tho possibly not *our* central sun."

The author notes that neither proper motion nor parallax has been as yet detected in the case of the star Canopus, whose brightness is next to that of Sirius. Thus, if we suppose the intrinsic brightness of its surface comparable with that of our sun, its real size must be many thousand times greater. This star, invisible in our latitudes, may, Mr. Eddington thinks, be the center of a system whose members are at least as large as our own sun, if not larger, so that here we seem to have indications of the existence of bodies of a mighty scale of magnitude. He goes on to say:

"There is a general unanimity of motion of several hundred stars in the Pleiades group. . . . The group is surrounded by large numbers of widely extended nebulæ, most of which were first discovered by the camera before they were perceived by the eye. Most of the members of this family have similar spectra, so that

THE PLEIADES.

there seems no reason to doubt the very close connection of these bodies with one another, while the central position and predominance of Alcyone render it highly probable that this star is the central sun of this system.

"This, of course, in no way shows that our own sun also revolves round the same center.

"In a recent paper on the 'Systematic Motion of the Stars,' by Mr. Eddington (the new chief assistant at Greenwich), . . . the author arrives at the following results: The proper motions strongly support Kapteyn's hypothesis that the whole of the stars may be roughly separated into two 'drifts' or groups. One drift is moving relatively to the sun, with a speed about three times that of the other. So far as has been examined, the numbers and magnitudes of the stars belonging to each of the two drifts are about the same, and they seem distributed in fairly equal proportions throughout the sky."

STRONGER MANTLES FOR GAS-LAMPS—One great drawback to the system of illumination by incandescent mantles is the fragility of the mantle, which has almost become proverbial. Reason to hope that this will soon be partially eliminated, if not entirely removed, is given by Harold Baron, in an article contributed to *Cassier's Magazine* (New York, July). He says:

"A German firm, the Cerofirm Gesellschaft, of Berlin, is now manufacturing mantles in which the textile basis is neither cotton nor ramie, but artificial silk. The artificial silk is made from cellulose by the copper process, but very little is known concerning the method employed in impregnating the fabric with the thorium and cerium nitrate. . . . There is no doubt whatever concerning the superiority of the mantle over previous productions as regards stability. The author had occasion to test one of the 'Cerofirm' mantles to see if it bore out the statements made in its favor. After burning off the film it was possible to take it in the hand and bend it double without injuring it. An ordinary mantle tested under the same circumstances did not stand this treatment, but broke into pieces. In appearance these mantles are finer in texture, due to the essential difference between the nature of the fiber of artificial silk and that of ramie. The price is yet rather high, one shilling each in Germany. Nevertheless there seems to be a future for artificial silk as applied to incandescent mantles. A staple incandescent mantle would be an excellent weapon with which to compete against the increased efficiency of incandescent electric lamps using the various improved filaments."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

WHY YOUNG MEN SHUN THE PULPIT

IN the flood of articles in the religious press asking why the supply of ministers is falling off, the suggestion is sometimes made that the young men are growing less religious, but Dr. David J. Burrell advances the idea that the opposite is true. The church, he intimates, is being permeated with the "New Theology" in one form or another, and the "bright young man" would be a fool to put all his eggs in such a basket. Dr. Burrell's reflections are called out by another explanation of the dearth of ministerial candidates offered by Dr. Washington Gladden in a recent address before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Gladden is reported to have assigned three reasons. Thus:

"First, they fear the church will not permit them to maintain their intellectual integrity. Second, they see that the churches are not acting with or for those whom they most desire to serve. Third, they believe that many of the churches are identified with the interests of mammon."

Dr. Burrell, in commenting upon these reasons in *The Christian Intelligencer* (New York), thinks that, as reasons, "they are applicable to all times and conditions; while what is wanted is an explanation of the unusual shortage just now." The smallness of the minister's salary, now so frequently alleged as an adequate explanation of a lack of candidates, will not answer, for it eliminates, in Dr. Burrell's view, "the factor of self-denial," and reduces the ministry "to a mere money-making profession." "A fifth reason is suggested, to wit, 'the brightness' of the young man." We read:

"Put yourself in his place. With life before you, presenting its various avenues of usefulness, you would be likely to reason thus: 'I am urged to go into the ministry. What for? "To seek and to save the lost?" But they say there are no "lost." To preach the truth? What truth? A personal God? They say there is no God but law, energy, a "something, not ourselves, that maketh for righteousness." The supernatural? They say the miraculous is played out, and all things are to be accounted for by natural law. A divine Christ? His virgin birth is denied, and he is affirmed to have been a mere, excellent man. The atonement? The idea that sin requires expiation is pronounced unphilosophical and therefore untrue. Justification by faith? Justification from what and by faith in what? In the New Theology faith has no object and justification no ground. Well, then, since all the doctrines once regarded as fundamental are explained away, suppose I devote my life to the preaching of ethics? But where shall I find my ethics? In the Bible? Pooh, pooh! The Bible is merely one of the many volumes of the world's literature and by no means the truest of them. In the Decalog? The Decalog is declared to have no more authority back of it than any other portion of the discredited book. Is there, then, no ultimate authority for truth and morals? Only in the inner consciousness of the individual. The question of entering the ministry, then, resolves itself into this: Shall I invest the assets of my life in a profession which has no end but to persuade a man to believe what pleases him, be what he would like to be and do what, in his opinion, without any reference to "authority," he ought to do? And, that being so, is the game worth the candle?'

"If he is a really 'smart' young man he will be sure to answer, no. He knows that he has only one life to live in this world, and it behooves him to make the most of it. He would be a fool to put all his eggs in such a basket as the ministry of 'the New Theology.' It isn't worth while. The man who chops wood to help people keep warm and bake their bread is a contributor to the general good, but the man who preaches when he has nothing to say is a non-producer. His profession ought to fail for want of candidates, because there is nothing in it.

"It is a mistake, however, to assume that 'bright young men' are not consecrating themselves, here and there and everywhere, to the work of preaching the straight gospel. The doubter drops out; why not? But the youth who believes in Christ and the Bible covets the privilege of treading in the beaten path of service; and he knows that the higher form of service is proclaiming a positive gospel, on the authority of a 'Thus saith the Lord,' with the supreme purpose of saving men. Of such candidates there is no dearth nor will there ever be."

MR. BRISBANE'S VIEW OF MRS. EDDY

MR. ARTHUR BRISBANE, of the New York *Journal*, has undertaken to speak for Mrs. Eddy. He declares in the report of an interview with Mrs. Eddy, made at the request of *The Cosmopolitan Magazine*, that he is "not a believer in Christian Science, but a believer in material science, in non-sectarian government, and in the absolute right of Christian Scientists to believe whatever they choose." Those who attack Mrs. Eddy legally, and perhaps sincerely, he asserts, propose to show that she is "the victim of hallucinations." He adds, in *The Cosmopolitan*:

"They will not show this unless American law shall decide that fixt religious belief is a hallucination.

"The Turkish Minister at Washington, if any court asked him, would say he firmly believes that Mohammed rode up to see God on a galloway named Al Borak, that the intelligent Al Borak bucked and pranced until Mohammed promised him a seat in Paradise, that Mohammed studied an interesting angel with seventy thousand heads, 'in each head seventy thousand tongues, and each tongue uttered seventy thousand distinct voices at once.' The same Turkish gentleman, or any other Mohammedan, would swear to his belief that Mohammed 'arriving within two bow-shots of the throne of God, perceived his face covered with seventy thousand veils,' and also that 'the hand of the Almighty was so cold that, when laid upon his back, it penetrated to the very marrow.'

"The Turkish Minister might testify to these things without being adjudged insane. He has a right to believe in his religion. The ordinary American, not a Christian Scientist, believes that God has so arranged matters that great numbers of his children will be burned forever and ever in hell-fire. Mrs. Eddy believes God has so arranged matters that humanity can cure itself of imagined evils, and escape from all suffering, pain, and 'error' through Christian-Science teachings.

"If the law would refuse to take away the liberty or the property of Christian old ladies because they believe that millions of human beings have been damned from all eternity, it is hard to understand why that law should take away the liberty or the money of Mrs. Eddy because she chooses to believe that eventually nobody will be damned at all.

"In substance, Mrs. Eddy's doctrines merely take literally this verse from the fourteenth chapter of John:

> Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father.—John xiv, 12.

"It is difficult to see why taking literally a statement which this nation as a whole indorses should be construed into a hallucination."

Mr. Brisbane gives the following impression of Mrs. Eddy's personality:

"Mrs. Eddy's mind is clear, her health is good for an old lady of eighty-six, her will is strong. She is protected by a very able and absolutely honorable man in the person of her trusted lawyer, General Streeter. She is cared for in her home by women intensely devoted to her. She is able to manage her affairs as much as she may choose to do, and if she were not, no greater crime could be committed against her than to take her from the surroundings that she loves and the friends that make her happy. If the law should deprive this venerable lady of her fortune and her liberty, there is no reason why any woman past threescore and ten, and having accumulated some money, should not be similarly treated. Very few women of seventy have the business intelligence, power of will, and clearness of thought possest by Mrs. Eddy at eighty-six."

CATHOLIC EDUCATION FOR CATHOLICS

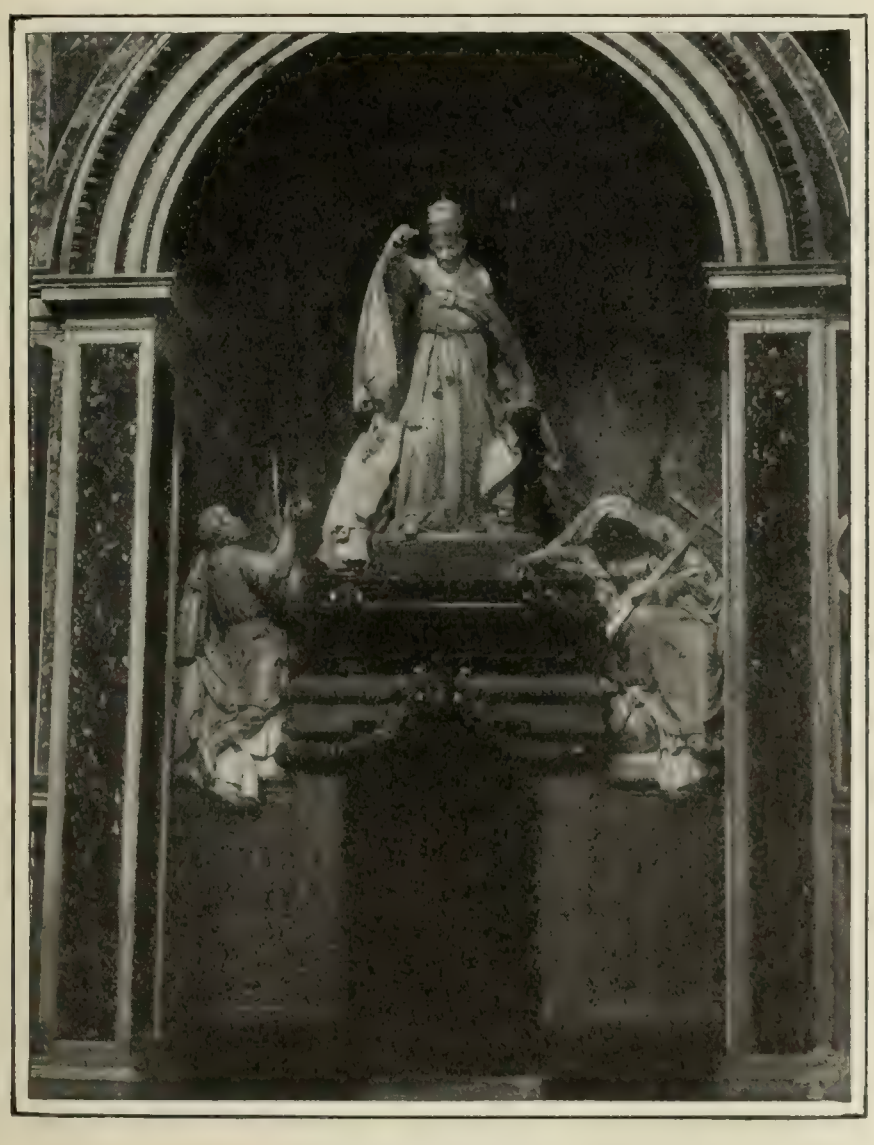
"PROFOUND regret" was voiced by the American Federation of Catholic Societies at its recent convention in Indianapolis over the fact that many Catholic young men and women are attending non-Catholic academies, colleges, and universities, where, it believes, "the danger to their faith and morals is even greater than it is in elementary schools." It "affirms with all the force of its conviction that religious instruction is an absolute necessity in every department of the school life of the American boy and girl." Attendant upon these declarations was the following resolution, which we quote from *The Catholic Tribune* (Dubuque, Ia.):

"*Whereas*, It is essential that our parochial schools be as efficient as possible, and that Catholics appreciate that their schools are superior or equal to any others; and,

"*Whereas*, Increasing efforts are being made to render the public schools more attractive and preferable to Catholic schools by reason of special legislation; therefore, be it

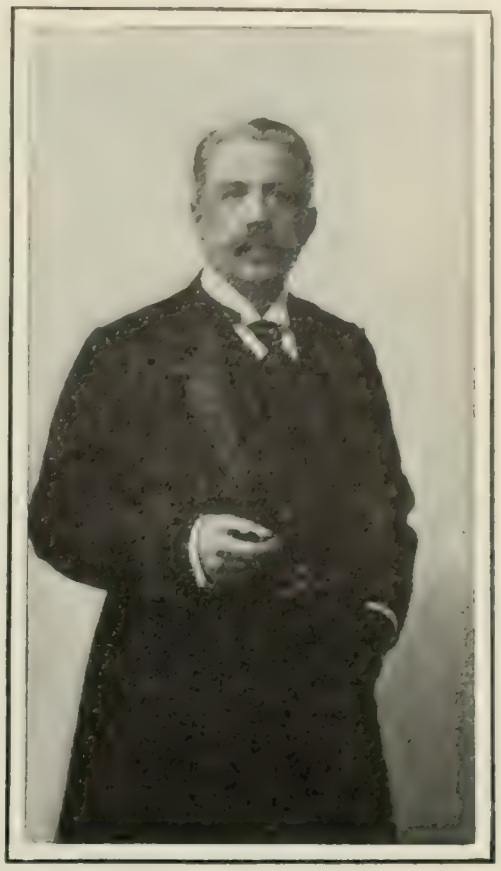
"*Resolved*, That our parochial schools be everywhere aided by every financial support that can be given to them, and that we condemn the modern socialistic and paternalistic schemes, which seek to make it appear that the public school is superior and better equipped than our parochial school."

In his address before the Federation on July 16 Bishop McFaul declared that among the "momentous problems now forcing themselves upon us"—divorce, Socialism, indifference in religion, and education—it was his opinion that the problem of education is paramount, for, he said, "if we settle that, we have materially assisted in the solution of the others." He gave some figures to show "what a burden," as he phrases it, Catholics are carrying to educate their children according to their own religious convictions. Thus:



TOMB OF POPE LEO XIII.
Lately erected in a niche on the right of the apse in the basilica of Saint John Lateran, Rome.

"The report of the United States Commissioner of Education for the year ending June 30, 1904, states that 11,318,256 pupils attended the public schools during the period. He also states that the entire cost of education, based on average attendance, was $24.14. To find the actual cost of tuition, we must deduct $4.37 allowed for sites, buildings, etc., which leaves a balance of $19.77. This is the cost of tuition per pupil for one year. I have calculated from various United States statistics that the average cost of the educational plant required per pupil is about $150. It is clear, therefore, that our 1,066,207 parish-school pupils in the United States, at $19.77 per capita, save the nation $21,078,912.39; and the educational plant required for 1,066,207 pupils in the same schools, at the rate of $150 per pupil, saves the country $159,931,050, making a total of $181,009,962.39."



GIULIO TADOLINI,
The Roman sculptor who executed the tomb of Pope Leo XIII.

Passing from this statistical presentation, the Bishop enlarged upon the "compromise" which, he declared, the Catholics of this country propose. After the statement of it he urged the Federation to adopt, as the practical work of the interim before the next national convention, efforts to "insist on a trial of the compromise." That "compromise" is stated in these terms:

"1. Let our schools remain as they are. 2. Let no compensation be made for religious instruction. We do not want it. We have seen what has happened in countries where the clergy are the hirelings of the state. Our principle is, let the pastor take care of the flock and live by the flock. 3. Let our children be examined by the State or municipal board, and if our schools furnish the secular education required, then let the State pay for it.

"Mind you, we do not ask for anybody else's money. All we want is our own for the education of our children. Is this not fair? Suppose that in some city, like New York or Chicago, this system could be initiated, so that non-Catholics might see that it is not inimical to the existence of the public-school system, it would not be long until we would have our rights.

"The United States can receive an object-lesson from Emperor William of Germany. There, the Government has passed a law affirming emphatically the necessity of dogmatic religious instruction in the schools, supported by the State. Every teacher is required to have a thorough knowledge of his religion, the tenets of which he is to teach in the school attended by the children of that denomination. The public taxes are divided between Catholics, Jews, and Protestants in proportion to the number of pupils attending their schools."

JEWISH WRATH AT MISSIONARY EFFORTS—Jewish papers express considerable indignation over the efforts of the Federation of Churches to evangelize New York's East Side. A representative of *The Hebrew Standard* (New York) interviewed one of the eighty-five teachers connected with the "Daily Vacation Bible Schools," opened by the Baptist Mission Society under the auspices of the Federation. He was informed, so that paper states, that "only the Old Testament was taught in these schools, declaring only moral lessons, tho the promoter added, 'This morning I spoke of Jesus Christ.'" *The Jewish Ledger* (New Orleans), in commenting upon the interview, expresses itself in these words:

"Experience has proven that the effort to Christianize the Jew

is both costly and useless. Now and then a Jew's soul is saved (?) —bought—and Christendom is welcome to it; welcome to every renegade Jew, because it rids Judaism of a character by no means a credit to the faith and its professors.

"We hope that our *confrères* in New York City will wage a relentless fight on the Federation of Churches or any other mission, especially those that are so despicable as to endeavor to capture innocent children. There should be no delay in publishing the nefarious practise in vogue; and the daily press, always to be relied on, should be enlisted in the cause of protecting children from these self-constituted teachers of 'moral lessons' solely gleaned from the Old Testament, a subterfuge of the vilest kind to Christianize innocent Jewish children."

CHURCH "DISTURBANCES"

TOO much importance is attached to the disturbances of belief and practise within the church of the present day, for our age is in no wise peculiar in respect to such upheavals, points out Prof. Adolf Harnack. "Disturbances," he asserts, "are as old as the church itself." "At the present time they are not more powerful than in earlier periods," he adds. "In more than one respect they are weaker." Tertullian, Eusebius, and Vincent of Lerins all dealt with "church disturbances." Successive ages were likewise plentifully supplied with obstructions to the easy flowing course of church life. A historical survey of these events, says Professor Harnack, "will help to free us from the complacent, unjust, and harmful illusion that our generation is endowed with quite special kinds of knowledge and is exposed to unheard-of struggles and difficulties." Such a survey is presented by Professor Harnack in *Die Christliche Welt* (Marburg, June 20), a summary of which is given in *The Churchman* (New York, July 27). The method of Eusebius, says Professor Harnack, deserves attention. He continues:

"To-day we are in the habit of treating heresies, sects, and schisms as negative and positive factors in the history of dogma. Eusebius's plan of summarizing them and discussing them from the point of view of their influence on Christian belief and Christian practise is more instructive. It is a good thing to ask what were the effects of the disturbances and difficulties. Their results for the church are a more important study than their classification. This practical point of view was taken in ancient times. The people who wrote against heresies devoted themselves to showing how heresies affected the Christian community. Sometimes the effects are by no means proportional to the disturbing phenomena. Sometimes vital errors have produced very small results. On the other hand, a small deviation from customary faith has brought about violent results. Indeed, attacks on the church's teaching have gone through all stages, from the severest to the relatively very moderate form of disturbance. The first thing to notice is who has been the cause of the disturbance. This makes a great difference. The effect, from the point of view of the author, decreases as the square of his distance from the church. A clergyman, a monk, a really pious layman, and a trained theologian can produce mighty disturbances. We know how it is said to-day: 'If Dr. So-and-So left the theological faculty and went into the philosophical one, instead of an unbelieving theologian we should have a believing philosopher.' . . . . . .

"As to the history of disturbances, the first thing that strikes the historian is their regularity and their frequency. The causes are numerous; they are perpetually producing typical results. The types of men who cause disturbance are not particularly varied. They can be reduced to a very few. The points of departure of a disturbance may be found in teaching, in public worship, in the conception of the religious ideal or church constitution. A spark from any of these spheres once kindled, the flame is extended to all the rest. The Puritans were at the same time independents; they also represented a new conception of God, a new Christian scheme of life. Arianism threatened not only church teaching but the liturgy, the practical Christian ideal, and finally, by its alliance with the state, the constitution of the church."

The next thing to notice, we read, is that, on the whole, disturbances diminish rather than increase in strength as time goes on in the course of Christian history. In the first century St. Paul "uprooted the whole system founded by the original apostles—the Mosaic law, circumcision, worship, feast days." Further:

"It is marvelous that such a revolution did not destroy the church. Then look at the second and third centuries. Some historical pictures will explain the situation. In Smyrna a Christian persecution had broken out. Two pyres stood side by side. On one of them the Catholic Pionius was meeting his death; on the other the presbyter Metrodorus, a follower of Marcion, both sealing their belief like heroes. . . . . .

"Or still another picture—in Cæsarea in Palestine a Christian priest and scholar was at work, the scholar of his age, the greatest theologian of the church, Origen. Openly he was destroying nothing; he seemed to be conserving everything. He protected every idea of the faith, every pious rite, every ceremony. He held the field against heathen philosophers, heretics, schismatics. He defended both Testaments with victorious power and ability. He stood for all that the church taught and prescribed; and yet, secretly he disturbed and shattered the church more terribly than any one before him. He dethroned faith, put it in a subordinate position, constructed over it from speculation and reasoning a new building, built a bridge between philosophy and revelation, and transformed the fact of salvation into an idea. In the midst of it all this man showed an exemplary Christian piety, deep calmness of soul, and an unconquerable certainty and joyfulness of temper. What terrible distress to the church's belief, to orthodox practise lie in these three examples! How small, compared with them, are the disturbances of our day.

"The fourth century was not less complicated, not less filled with problems. Arianism brought fearful dilemmas. Christians had to decide whether Christ was God in the same sense as the Father, or whether he was a demigod."

The disturbances of the present day, Professor Harnack thinks, are weaker than in past times. "Liberal theologians are, on the whole, conservative and positive." He gives us this analysis of the theological unrest of our times:

"Attempts to unite the Christian point of view with naturalism do not disturb the church any more than Epicureanism and fatalism did in ancient times. We are not fighting over the conception of God. Pantheistic opinions have slight influence. That there is but one—the ideal of the Christian life—is universally allowed. Really, in the great field of Christian ethics there is not as much discussion as there should be. Questions about the Old and New Testament, inspiration, scriptural infallibility, are being discust, but there is no great conflict; it is rather a series of skirmishes. The positions of the Scriptures are not weakened. We know and value the prophetical books, the Gospels, and the Pauline Epistles more than ever before. We have a more balanced appreciation of the miraculous than was possible either in the eighteenth or in the nineteenth century. Historical studies are more impartial, more realistic, more true to their originals. Over questions of church order, Christian worship, necessary reforms, we are not struggling. One might indeed wish that there was more interest taken in these questions, more readiness to meet the demands of our age.

"There are a number of theological disputes, academic questions, serious scientific questions, which scholars must and can settle; but they need not lead to disturbances. There is only one great problem before the Christian world that is producing disturbance. This is the Christological question. But how much are we learning from history, even in this field! Insignificant investigations, apparently pointless disputes, are all producing a result. He who has ears to hear already hears in the midst of the roar of the battle the tone of a future signal of peace. He who has eyes to see already sees in the midst of fluid elements the future crystal being formed. One disturbance, one only, may be too optimistically looked at and judged—the modern view of the world, the characteristics of modern life in its sensualism, and its conviction that men have become new creatures. I think that what we have gone through with in the last thirty years in the knowledge of higher questions and things touches the periphery of life, not its center. As a matter of fact, any generation from 1760 to our own time may be shown to have had greater and more distinguished men, deeper thoughts, and more powerful internal transformations than ours."

LETTERS AND ART

A POET OF THE CITY

HENLEY the poet "rejoiced in the smell of the streets." In this respect he recalls the devotion Charles Lamb paid to the city and the life of peoples. "There we have the lover of life rising from the depths." So wrote Mr. George Meredith, the distinguished novelist, to the committee having in charge the memorial unveiled in St. Paul's Cathedral in London, on July 11. This monument, commemorating William Ernest Henley, was executed by Rodin, the bust being a replica of that made by the sculptor in 1886. It shows us, says the Manchester *Guardian*, "the bony, passionate face, with the heavy, pain-worn eyes of the Henley of the 'Hospital' poems and the 'Bric-à-brac' ballades and most of the 'Echoes.' Strangely enough, the year of the bust was the year of 'Margaritæ Sorori,' in which Henley wrote of his 'passing'—

> 'My task accomplished and the long day done,
> My wages taken, and in my heart
> Some late lark singing.'"

The ceremony of the unveiling marked the fourth anniversary o. Henley's death, and was attended by a distinguished company of titled and literary people. George Meredith wrote the following letter, which we quote from *The Westminster Gazette* (London):

"The place chosen for the memorial of Henley, in the heart of the great city he loved well and sang of nobly, strikes the mind as the fulfilment of this English poet's highest material aspiration, and can not but be in full accord with the wishes of his admirers. He had the poet's passion for nature and, by reason of it, the poet's fervent devotion to humanity. 'Light of the skies playing upon smoky vapor,' city scenery, city crowds, stirred in him those raptures which are the founts of spirited verse. Rightly could he speak of his 'unconquerable soul.' It was a soul that had to do perpetual battle with an undermined and struggling body, and this joyfully, and, as far as could be possible, buoyantly. For all his nature sprang up to hail the divinity of life. From a bed of sickness, that might seem a hopeless imprisonment, he gave out impressions of the daily hospital round and his own moods without a shadow of despair to darken the poetic vision. But when he was restored to companionship with his fellows, one involuntary touch occurs in his verse to tell of the suffering he had passed through. He rejoiced in the smell of the streets. There we have the lover of life rising from the depths. Such was the man.

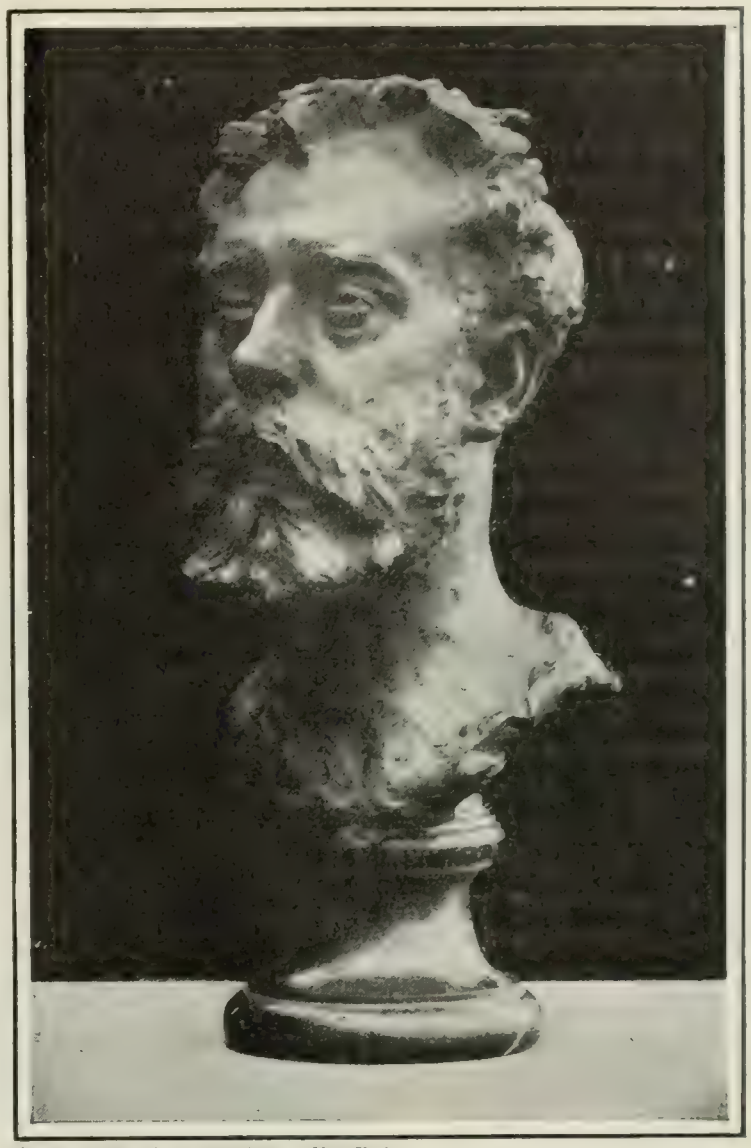
"As critic he had the rare combination of enthusiasm and a wakeful judgment. Pretentiousness felt his whip smartly; the accepted imbecile had to bear the weight of his epigram; but merit under a cloud, or just emerging, he sparkled on and lifted to the public view. He was one of the main supports of good literature in our time. His inspiriting heartiness and inciting counsels gathered about him a troop of young writers who were proud in acknowledging their debt to him for the first steps made on the road to distinction. Deploring we have lost him, we may marvel that we had him with us so long. What remains is the example of a valiant man; the memory of him in poetry that will endure."

Mr. George Wyndham, M.P., was the bearer of the personal message from the sculptor. The memorial, Mr. Wyndham declared, was "the monument of a man so brave that he would be sorry if I dwelt on the courage with which he bore the blows of fortune; of a poet who sang ever for his own heart rather than to listeners." Further:

"His music was not 'the still, sad music of humanity.' His music was never still, rarely sad, always intrepid. Ephemeral man of a planet wandering in stellar space was not to him

> An infant crying in the night,
> An infant crying for the light,

but rather as a child conquering fear by curiosity. He—so stricken, so bereaved—he, of all men, saw no reason for complaint, still less for revolt, in the scheme of an ordered universe, wherein the stars hold their courses above as the streams follow their channels below. He is the poet of generosity and order—of exuberant generosity and inexorable decrees. He loved England—the valor of England at war and the plenty of England in peace. And he lived in a world still young, in a world of newness and wonder. The accidents of life were all miracles to him. And he confronted them all, petty and momentous, sinister and glad, with unabated valiancy and a happy astonishment. He had and always would



Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY,
From the bust by Auguste Rodin.

The accidents of life were all miracles to Henley, says George Wyndham. "And he confronted them all, petty and momentous, sinister and glad, with unabated valiancy and a happy astonishment."

have critics, but they could say, as the old Jacobite said of William III., 'Brave, brave! By Heaven, he deserves a crown!'"

With these words Mr. Wyndham read the letter from Auguste Rodin, a translation of which, printed in the Manchester *Guardian*, is as follows:

"I met Henley about 1880. Since that time he encouraged me with all the weight of his position. When he was editor of *The Magazine of Art* he gave reproductions of my sculpture and he explained them. His letters were always a stimulant for me. I felt their friendliness and enthusiasm. He was moved by my sculpture; he would stand by me, and in England he was preparing success for me. He gave me his friends, Ionides, Monkhouse, and Stevenson. And when I, on my side, absorbed by the futile things that waste your time but are inevitable to a sculptor, neglected him, no longer wrote to him, he made allowances. His unalterable friendship made him understand, and he knew well that I had need of him, and he was constantly doing things for me without my knowing of it. And a little before his death he gave me again one of his great friends—Mr. George Wyndham, whose generous character is like his own and who is a poet like him. Indeed, it is a consolation for me to have done this bust. I feel that the forceful features of my friend are at rest in this great crypt of the beautiful church of St. Paul, majestic in its grand, severe, and elegant style, in the vast heart of London town. He is among the spirits who have worked for their country, and so for the world.

He bore a life of pain, and the last blow was the death of his daughter, in whom the artist and father had concentrated his soul. Latterly I saw him still my friend, but the orb lowered toward the horizon like a soul that is setting. Artists had been his protégés, and many young literary men had had his help. Altho he had his little personal limitations, under his bruskness he was good. It consoles us to love him still in his effigy, and it encourages us to love a man who did his work so well, made strong by his faith in beauty."

OUR FORGOTTEN NATIONAL GALLERY

FOR half a century the nation has had a National Gallery of Art, but has been unaware of its good fortune. The interesting story of how the nation awoke to the fact is told by Miss Leila Mechlin in *The North American Review* (July 19). In 1846, when the Smithsonian Institution was established by act of Congress, it was made the lawful custodian of all works of art belonging to the nation. The Marsh collection of prints was purchased in 1849; but little was done thereafter in the way of actively accumulating art treasures. In course of time what the Government possest went into the collections of the Library of Congress or the Corcoran Art Gallery. The first sign of awakening memory of the legally constituted National Gallery came in July, 1903, when Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston left her collection of paintings and historical documents to the Corcoran gallery, with the provision, however, that if a national gallery should ever be established by the United States, her collection should revert to it. The Corcoran declined the left-handed gift; and the President, determined not to lose the collection for the nation, recommended, in his annual message of December, 1904, a provision for it, practically repeating the act of 1846. His message "opened the way to the discovery of the mislaid institution"; and a decree of the Supreme Court on July 11, 1906, "gave legal standing to a national gallery." No buildings, however, as yet exist to house the national collection, the Smithsonian Institution having again resumed the post of guardian. But the collections are growing almost as if by magic, as Miss Mechlin shows:

QUEEN HELENE AND VICTOR EMMANUEL.

A copy of the Discobolus of Myron, found by Queen Helena and dug out of the earth with the assistance of the King and Queen, has lately been added to the Museo delle Terme, Rome. As traditionally all the Discoboli bear the names of their discoverers or of their first reconstructors, "by two-fold right does this Discobolus bear the name of the Queen."

"Mrs. Johnston died in July, 1903; and, while the settlement of her estate was pending, Mr. Charles L. Freer, of Detroit, Mich., made his splendid gift to the nation, placing in the hands of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution, on May 6, 1906, a deed to his private collection of paintings, prints, potteries, and other art objects, valued at $600,000, and promising to bequeath to the Institution the sum of $500,000 for the construction of a fire-proof building in which to house it. This had no reference to a national gallery, but it is probable, if not certain, that the discussions occasioned by Mr. Freer's original offer operated toward an awakening of interest on the part of those in authority and helped materially to quicken the solicitations of those outside. And in the end, tho the Freer collection will be in a separate building, a unit in itself, it will not be isolated to such an extent that it may not be considered a part of the National Gallery. It was, in fact, the beginning; the first stride toward a distant goal. That Mr. Freer recognized the desirability of centralizing, at Washington, the forces which make for national culture is significant."

In addition to the Freer collection, which numbers the most notable examples of Whistler in America, another gift was added to the nation's possessions. We read:

"In March of the present year Mr. William T. Evans, of New York, than whom none has done more to advance and encourage American art, went to Washington and offered to present to the National Gallery a collection of paintings by American artists of established reputation—an offer which was promptly and gratefully accepted. This collection consisted of fifty pictures, and was given with the understanding that if, later on, it was found that any of the number failed to uphold a properly high standard it should be replaced by a better example, in order that not only the collection itself but the representation should be as good as possible. Nothing, it would seem, could be more fair-minded or generous, and certainly no small collection could better stand for contemporary American painting. It is not faultless or complete, but it is a nucleus, and such a one as, in all probability, could have been acquired by the nation in no other way. There are, for instance, included in this collection, paintings by Inness, Wyant, and Homer Martin, which are now almost unobtainable, to say nothing of works by John LaFarge, Winslow Homer, Robert Blum, and John H. Twachtman. Both the landscape and figure painters are represented, but the former with greater strength and comprehensiveness than the latter. Benjamin Constant said that Inness was the greatest landscape painter of his day; and, whether the statement may be taken at its face value or not, it is undoubtedly true that he and his contemporaries led the way to the noblest conception of landscape art that the world has ever known. Where, indeed, can we turn for truer or more sympathetic interpretations of the outdoor world than to the works of our modern American painters? They have not all seen it in the same way, nor interpreted it in the same manner; some are not poets or even good painters, but the majority of them are sincere and have independent conviction.

"In the Evans National gallery collection, which for lack of available space has been temporarily loaned to the Corcoran gallery, there are landscapes by D. W. Tryon, J. Francis Murphy, Charles B. Davis, Henry Ranger, Charles Melville Dewey, Louis Paul Dessar, Ballard Williams and Albert Blakelock, J. Alden Weir and Robert Minor, as well as by the older men already mentioned. And, of the figure painters included in the catalog, there are John W. Alexander, T. W. Dewing, John LaFarge, Walter Shirlaw, Louis Loeb, Sargeant Kendall, Charles C. Curran, J. Alden Weir, and William T. Smedley—some of the strongest and best. From first to last, the collection has been well assembled and with a view to set forth not merely notable examples, but the work of those who have contributed something individually to the art of our land."

Besides these splendid possessions the nation holds the privilege of exhibiting on loan the collection formed by the late Lucius Tuckerman, covering a later period of European art than the Lane collection. It represents that trend of art now repudiated in practise, but historically interesting, when the rôle of the writer was usurped and pictures addrest themselves to "narration," while "carrying at the same time the painter's craftsmanship to remarkable perfection." There is also entrusted to the National Gallery, for exhibition purposes, a collection of bronzes and plaster casts by the late Edward Kemeys, the distinguished animal sculptor.

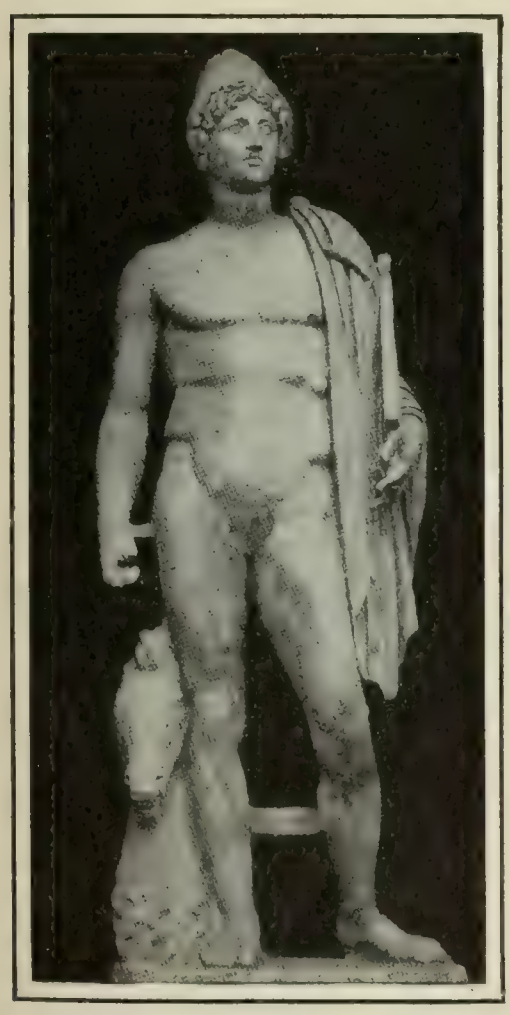
The great and first need is a building, says Miss Mechlin,

"one which will adequately and appropriately afford a home for the institution, and allow in its plan for continued growth." We read finally:

"Undoubtedly, an appropriation for this purpose will be asked of Congress at its next session; and, tho it is possible that, in pursuance of what has been characterized as its 'extravagant policy of economy,' the request may be refused, it would seem more logical to believe that, with evidence of so much outside interest and enthusiasm, national support will be forthcoming."

RECENT ARCHEOLOGICAL FINDS

THE archeological world of Italy seems this year to be teeming with interesting events of all kinds and ages. Most notable of all, according to Miss Amy R. Bernardy, teacher of Italian at Smith College and a native of Italy, was the discovery last spring of an ancient copy of the "Discobolus" of Myron by no humbler investigators than the King and Queen of Italy. Next to it in importance is the recovery for the art world of the "Greek Priestess," which, tho found in 1878 at Anzio, was only a few weeks since purchased by the Government for the Museo delle Terme, in Rome. Another ancient statue, recovered twenty years ago, but only just brought to the knowledge of students of ancient art, is that of one of the "Dioscuri," the divine brothers worshiped by the Romans under the name of Castores, to whom they raised a temple in the Forum. Then again, according to Miss Bernardy, "the pick and shovel of the workmen engaged in building expensive apartment-houses on the grounds and with the capital of the Commercial Bank" at Rome uncovered the long missing statue of Parian marble needed to complete the series of the Niobides that anciently adorned the gardens of Sallust. A prehistoric village, not far from Girgenti in Sicily, is being investigated; while ancient Pæstum is rewarding systematic scrutiny in such wise as this, which we read in the Boston *Transcript:*



ONE OF THE DIOSCURI,

Found at Baiæ and now photographed for the first time. Rarely are the "Heavenly Twins" found as separate statues. Purchased for the National Museum, Naples.

"None of its stately glory will be destroyed, but knowledge will add scientific interest to artistic beauty. The excavations were inspired by the certainty 'of retracing the ancient plans of the city; of finding the utensils of ancient temples, and of making new points as regards the unknown Pre-Hellenic civilization.' So far the results have really surpassed the expectations. A great Pre-Hellenic station has been found right across the grounds facing the Temple, along a most ancient road nine meters wide, with sidewalks two meters wide, bearing the traces and furrows of the traffic. This is now uncovered for the length of sixty meters. Besides this there are the remains of a temple, and, lucky find, an archaic inscription of untold importance, full of information about the divinity of the Temple; colored terra-cottas, silver coins, amulets, figured fragments, bracelets, lithic objects of the greatest beauty, perfect arms and bronzes, a small idol of incalculable age, and hundreds of other sundry objects of archeolithic and neolithic age in bronze and iron. This discovery extends the historic background of Pæstum way into the millenniums of prehistory, and its importance to history can hardly be overrated."

The statue unearthed by the King and Queen was found in the grounds of the Castile Porsiano on the Tyrrhenian coast. The Queen was one day watching some excavating at the Pan Jano di Lauro when, among the bricks which "mostly bore the imprint of the year 142 A.D., and the Emperor Antoninus Pius," "there appeared something white: marble, the knee of a statue." The King was at the moment disporting himself on horseback along the seashore. Miss Bernardy writes:

PRIESTESS OF ANZIO,

A work of the best Greek period, discovered among the ruins of Nero's villa. Purchased for the National Museum in Rome.

"The King was soon called back by the Queen's joyous exclamations; and the royal couple set to work in a burst of enthusiasm along with the men of the pick and the shovel, so that it is said that the royal hands bore the marks of their unwonted activity for some time afterward. But a few hours of the feverish work ended by revealing to the delighted discoverers the noblest reproduction extant of the Discobolus of Myron; somewhat damaged, it is true, and in disconnected fragments, but such yet that a reconstruction seemed not only possible but gave every promise of being successful. The first reconstruction was attempted on the spot by the Queen herself. And since traditionally all the Discoboli (and many other famous Greek statues) bear the name of the discoverer or that of the first reconstructor, by twofold right does this Discobolus bear the name of the Queen."

The original statue by Myron, "the Eleutherian predecessor of Phidias, immortalized by this work (and by a bronze group of Marsyas, Apollo's unfortunate rival, which was cast for the Acropolis at Athens)," is thus described by Miss Bernardy:

"The original Discobolus of Myron was a simple realistic representation of a youthful athlete hurling the disk, which form of sport, quite popular in Greece, was supposed to test more fairly than any other the dexterity of the player. The disk was of wood, bound with iron, weighing on the whole some five or six pounds. It was held loosely in the right hand, and, after some preliminary swinging of the body forward and the arm backward, hurled through with all the athlete's might. The fleeting moment of the backward swing was that caught by Myron for his bronze."

The "Priestess of Anzio" or the "Greek Priestess" which the Department of Fine Arts has just purchased for the museum at Rome, was found by a "freak of chance: a sudden tidal commotion on the Tyrrhenian shore having caused the downfall of a large strip of land and revealed the whiteness of this lovely marble almost intact." We read further:

"It represents a graceful feminine figure, life-sized, clothed with chiton and himation, bare-headed and bare-shouldered (shoulder and head being carved out of a piece of separate and more perfect marble than the rest), standing in an attitude of remarkable ease

and grace, holding a tray or tablets with a branch of laurel or possibly papyrus. The hands and the right forearm are unfortunately missing, and the nose is slightly damaged. But altogether there is nothing in all Greek art that we know that can be compared to this thing of beauty, except the Venus of Milo or the Niké of Samothracia, better known as the Winged Victory."

The statue of one of the Dioscuri, now first shown in a photographic copy, was discovered near Baiæ, and has just been purchased for the Museo Nazionale in Naples. Of this Prof. Rodolfo Lanciani writes in *The Illustrated London News* (July 6):

"The hero stands in a noble attitude, with his characteristic attributes, the chlamys thrown over his left shoulder, and the conical cap. This style of cap was Spartan (the Dioscuri were supposed to have been born of Leda and Tyndareus, King of Lacedæmon), but at a later period it was considered to represent half an eggshell, an allusion to the well-known myth of their mother's encounter with the Swan.

"Castor and Pollux were considered to be savior gods, the mighty helpers of man, especially of travelers by sea; and the apparition of their stars above the ship-masts was considered a sure sign of protection (the fire of St. Elmo of the present day). The strange part of the discovery made at Baiæ is that while, as a rule, the brothers are always represented together (for instance, in th . group on the Quirinal, in that of the Capitol, in a third by the Pool of Juturna, and so on), this one stood alone as a guardian to the beautiful villa which in old times covered the slopes of the hill of Tritoli, and which probably belonged to a wealthy Roman citizen, Publius Octavius Lutatius Quintilianus, whose name is engraved on the lead pipes carrying water to the various fountains and reservoirs."

FALSEHOOD IN ART

THE charge that art is based on an "essential falsehood," tho as old as Plato, is also as new as the latest French critic of social esthetics. Mr. Frederic Paulhan's recent work on "Falsehood in Art" makes an application of the venerable *criteria* to realistic forms of art unknown in Plato's time, and does it with such power as to lead Mr. Faguet, member of the French Academy, to describe his book as "one of great profundity and originality and as embodying in itself a system of social esthetics almost entirely new." Art, according to Mr. Paulhan, "does not transform the world as does industry; it does not teach us, like science, to make its acquaintance in order to be able to modify it later; it does not offer us, like religion, the aid of a superior power capable of really ameliorating our state here below." It is by means of a lie, he declares, that art "suppresses the world and causes another one to rise in its place." This other world art "does not give to us as true; but tho we know it to be false, we accept it as true and allow it to live within us." Mr. Faguet, in *La Revue* (Paris, July 1), gives the following summary of Paulhan's argument:

"Realistic art is not realistic, as has been suspected, more or less, by those who know that by definition and, I may say, by professional necessity, art can not be realistic. Realistic art is not realistic. It consists in presenting to us personages whom we believe that we have seen or whom we believe that we may have seen, but whom we have never seen with the precision, simplicity, and magnitude in which it presents them to us. The sensation, then, is a double one; because we think that we have seen them, they interest us like scientific truths, and this interest makes us abandon ourselves with delight to the contemplation of beings who, after all, are entirely imaginary. We think that we have seen Homais. Never have we seen a type so complete, so perfect, so coherent, so well organized as Homais. Only because we believe that we have seen and recognized him do we take an enormous interest in recognizing him; and meanwhile it is a person magnificently imaginary and magnificently created by an artist whom we are admiring. Art of this kind, like sentimental art, gives us another order of ideas, spares us an effort; and, from what would be an effort, it makes a pleasure. We would search about us, in the circle, the café, the parliament, in our own family, for the scattered elements of Homais, and it would be a trouble, or at least a pleasure mingled with trouble. Art presents us with a complete Homais in whose presence we have at the same time the scientific pleasure of saying, 'It is exact,' and the literary pleasure of contemplating a character which, whatever one may say, is perfectly imaginary.

"In a word, 'realism tends to represent an imaginary world sufficiently similar to the real world to enable us to rediscover in it the things and the people whom we know.'

"Finally, if we consider moral and moralizing art the art of moral intent (almost unknown with us; but elsewhere there are Dickens, George Eliot, Tolstoy), art is still a lie, a beautiful lie; but a lie. It systematizes and magnifies the elements borrowed from reality, systematizes and magnifies them in such a way as to deceive us pleasurably and—this time—morally and salutarily. . .

"For the moment let us say that there is a lie here also, a lie which is all the stronger because the author is possest with an energetic passion, an ardent desire to make us believe. There is no doubt that Corneille . . . wishes with all his might to make us admire a *Cid*, an *Augustus*, an old *Horace*, a *Polyeucte*, and, by the admiration which they will excite in us, to impel us to imitate them. Hence this beautiful excess of grandeur, of magnanimity, of assertion of the will, an excess which is an artistic beauty, but which is a lie, a flight outside of the real.

"There is as much falsehood in moral idealization of works of art as in the immorality of works of art. One might venture the guess that it is perhaps on this account that Corneille represents his rogues in such frightful, improbable colors, employing the same zeal in blackening them to make them detested as he does in illuminating and glorifying his heroes to make them loved. Morality itself lies when it takes the form of art, because the essence of art is falsehood itself."

But from this point of view, it is asked, what becomes of all the fine phrases concerning the purifying, uplifting, and ennobling properties of art? Falsehood corrupts and demoralizes instead of purifying and strengthening the moral fiber. To a certain extent, says Mr. Faguet, Mr. Paulhan accepts the logic of his theory and thus describes the injury wrought by art:

"Art is immoral. It is so first for the artist himself whom . . . it accustoms to look upon all things from the point of view of art and to despise reality except as an object of art. The artist detaches himself from the world and does not think of being useful to it or of concerning himself with it. . . . He only thinks of painting it by distorting it. There is a profound immorality in this state of mind.

"And art is immoral for the public—reader, spectator, auditor—because it destroys the world, in truth, to substitute for it a factitious world, which, were it the most beautiful, still has the terrible fault of not being true and of rendering the person who contemplates it and in a manner inhabits it incapable of mingling usefully, practically, salutarily, and therefore morally in the real world.

"Art is particularly immoral because it inspires in both artist and public the *artistic pose*, that is to say, the habit of looking upon whatever exists as a spectacle, as an interesting spectacle, but as nothing more than a spectacle. . . . The man who has assumed the artistic pose becomes perfectly insensible to the essence of things and looks upon anything, no matter how tragic it may be, like a *bibelot*. There is something of Nero gazing at the conflagration of Rome in every man who looks on a scene of real life as on a curious tableau or as on something from which a curious tableau might be drawn."

So far Mr. Paulhan, as interpreted by Mr. Faguet, has been quite stern and merciless in upsetting our fixt conceptions and shattering our fond dreams. But for an interval he relents and consolingly admits an "indirect" moral utility in art. Thus:

"For, after all, if man wishes to destroy the real world, it is probably because he finds it bad and probably, also, because he tends to replace it by a world which should be good. It is not necessary to go so far as to say that if art is essentially immoral, it is so out of a care for morality' or that the essential immorality of art is a consequence of its essential morality,' formulas which too strongly savor of the juggler, but it may justly be said that 'the tendency which produces art is also that which,' in another geometrical plane, 'becomes the moral tendency *par excellence*,' since, if we have the tendency to destroy a bad world, it is for the sake of replacing it by a good world."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Aimes, Hubert H. S., Ph.D. A History of Slavery in Cuba. 1511–1868. 12mo, pp. xi–298. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Angier, Belle Sumner. The Garden Book of California. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vii–141. New York: Paul Elder & Co.

Avery, Elroy McKendree. A History of the United States. Volume 3. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xliii–446. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers.

Baker, Ernest A., M.A. History in Fiction. A Guide to the best Historical Romances, Sagas, Novels, and Tales. English, American, and Foreign. Two volumes. 16mo, pp. 253–228. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Banks, Rev. Louis Albert. The Sinner and His Friends. 12mo, pp. iv–358. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.30 net.

Bartlett, Archie E. Dramas of Camp and Cloister. 12mo, pp. 252. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.50 net.

Bishop, Alvin B. Songs After Noon. 16mo, pp. 114. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.25 net.

Brown, William Adams, D.D. Christian Theology in Outline. 8mo, pp. xiv–468. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

Bulpett, C. W. L. A Picnic Party in Wildest Africa: Being a Sketch of a Winter's Trip to Some of the Unknown Waters of the Upper Nile. With illustrations and map. 8vo, pp. xiii–246. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Descriptive books on Africa are multiplying at so rapid a rate that the title "Dark Continent," which has hitherto been so distinctive, will soon be looked upon as a misnomer. Within the past few years, since the Boer War in fact, Europeans have pierced into almost all parts of Africa, and with pen and camera have given the world ample descriptions of their adventures. It may be now said that almost the whole of the huge continent has emerged from the night that for ages encompassed it. The more one reads of Africa, the more amazing becomes the fact that this immense and opulent portion of the globe has defied the curiosity of men until almost the twentieth century. "Africa portentosa" were the words the ancients applied to it. By them it was regarded as a reign of terror.

In the latest account of the marvels of this fascinating country a great deal of new and suggestive information is offered. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the volume is the chapter which deals with Abyssinia. The accounts of the Abyssinians by the latest exploring party differ in some points from those we have been accustomed to read. The members of this people—by eminence the finest to be found in Africa—are described as a fine-looking type of men who, under proper control, would make a splendid nation. Many writers have paid tribute to them. Their origin, for aught that we know to the contrary, may revert to one of the branches of Carthaginian civilization. The authors of the present volume are rather severe in their criticism of certain Abyssinian traits. While this people are credited with intelligence to a remarkable degree, they are characterized as untruthful, wily, hard, and cruel. As for the country itself, it is pictured in glowing terms. Abyssinia is wonderfully rich in natural advantages and seems to have endless possibilities. There are magnificent grazing-grounds, suitable for all agricultural purposes. The air of the country is like "fine wine," and the fresh strong breezes are laden with forest scents. The illustrations are profuse and deal mostly with unusual aspects of the country.

Coghill, Stanley. Hathor. 16mo, pp. 69. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. 75 cents net.

Cook, Joel, and **Forbes-Lindsey,** C. H. America and Her Insular Possessions. With photogravures and maps. Five volumes. Crown octavo, about 500 pages each. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. $12.50.

In these five volumes are described not only the United States, but the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam, Panama, and the Greater Antilles. Mr. Cook is the author of the first three, and Mr. Forbes-Lindsey writes the remaining two. Each author has already justified himself amply as a descriptive writer of travel-books. Each has a journalist's eye for what is striking or picturesque, and sense of historic values. The volumes are illustrated with more than a hundred and twenty-five photogravures and three maps. They are bound attractively.

Dahlinger, Charles W. Where the Red Volleys Poured. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 375. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Drew, Gilman A., Ph.D. A Laboratory Manual of Invertebrate Zoology. 12mo, pp. vii–201. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co. $1.25 net.

Grunwald, Charles. Garrison's Finish. A Romance of the Race-course. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 282. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Irwin, Wallace. The Shame of the Colleges. Pictures by M. L. Blumenthal. 12mo. New York: The Outing Co.

James, Winifred. Bachelor Betty. 12mo, pp. 267. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25 net.

Jordan, David Starr. The Philosophy of Hope. 12mo, pp. 42. San Francisco and New York: Paul Elder & Co. 75 cents net.

Joe Tilden's Recipes for Epicures. 16mo, pp. 132. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. $1 net.

Keeler, Charles. Bird Notes Afield. (Essays on the Birds of the Pacific Coast, with a Field Check-List.) Illustrated. 12mo, pp. ix–226. San Francisco and New York: Paul Elder & Co. $2 net.

Keeler, Charles. San Francisco and Thereabout. Illustrated. 8mo, pp. 97. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. $1.50 net.

Kirkham, Stanton Davis. The Ministry of Beauty. 12mo, pp. v–179. New York: Paul Elder & Co. $1.50 net.

Landon, Perceval. Under the Sun. Impressions of Indian Cities, with a Chapter Dealing with the Later Life of Nana Sahib. Profusely illustrated in color, photogravure, and half-tone. 8vo, pp. xii–288. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $4.80 net.

This volume, descriptive of present-day India and sumptuously illustrated, has most of the attractive literary features of the author's recent volume on Tibet. It is the result of actual experience gained in annual wanderings over India during the last five years, and its principal object has been to show the remarkable contrasts, the widely different local color, of the cities of India. Altho the subjects treated have inspired successive writers since the days of Sir John Mandeville, who testified to the diversity of Indian cities, their fascination seems to have a permanent hold upon human interest. Aside from its intrinsic merit, the volume possesses timely interest by reason of the recent reports of disaffection and incipient revolt in India.

The volume opens with a description of Bombay. This historic city may be said to stand alone in India. It is described as living fiercely from day to day. Its architecture is "restless and feverish." It is a species of Vanity Fair in which life has a hectic character. Despite its magnificence it is but a caravansary and a starting-place, a sort of "clearing-house for five continents."

More picturesque than Bombay, which is now largely a modern city, is Udaipur, favorite resort of tourists and described by the author as the most "dainty and feminine" of Indian cities. It includes two islands covered with those exquisite marble palaces which are the admiration and despair of modern architects—palaces like jewel-boxes, with carvings and tracery as delicate as lace. Here and there "the whiteness of the half-translucent architecture is relieved by a touch of green where a banyan or a group of acacias rises from a walled-in garden plot, but the same quick white of half a hundred shades and values, argent in the sun and veiled blue in the shadows, spreads along the palace wall or points itself into the dome and pinnacle of the roof, till the upper line cuts the blue of the air."

Jaipur, Delhi, Lahore, Calcutta, Puri, Rangoon, Mandalay, Benares, and many other cities, each stamped with its individual traits, and presenting the most striking contrasts, are described in turn. The tragic story of Cawnpur, which has been told a thousand times, is here retold with the addition of some interesting incidents, hitherto unrecorded.

In spite of the wealth of printed matter upon the subject of India Mr. Landon's book contains much information that is new and original. The reader lays down

this delightful volume with the conviction that the "gorgeous East" is worthy of its transcendent fame, that the reality exceeds the picture.

Perhaps the most interesting chapter from the viewpoint of history is the one that deals with the later days of Nana-Sahib, who ordered the massacre of Cawnpur. This terrible figure, who looms like a bloody wraith in Anglo-Indian annals, suddenly vanished about 1857, and reports of his death were circulated and believed. It is now ascertained that the reports were false and that Nana survived until 1885, and probably until ten years later. Mr. Landon has investigated the subject thoroughly and gives the result of his researches in the final chapter of his book. It is a tragic picture which he gives of the famous chief—old, deserted, and fallen into partial imbecility, but still haunted by his dream of freeing his country from the English yoke. The illustrations, an important feature of the book, include many unusual aspects of India.

Lockwood, George B. The New Harmony Movement. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xvi–404. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Miller, Joaquin. Light: A Narrative Poem. 12mo. Boston: Hubert B. Turner.

Paine, Ralph D. The Greater America. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xiii–327. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. $1.50 net.

Russell, William Ingraham. The Romance and Tragedy of a Well-Known Business Man of New York. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 251. Jesup, Howard Co., Md.: William I. Russell.

It was said of Balzac that his genius could invest business with the charm of romance, but we have now reached the point where business itself has become romantic, and our later novelists have discovered in the modern kings of finance, who have parceled among themselves the commercial world, material that opens up whole new vistas for imaginative writing. The drama of modern finance has been exploited in half a dozen recent novels of respectable quality, and it is possible that in time a great work of fiction will be produced in this field.

In the present volume we have the record, not of imaginary happenings based on human facts, but of actual events in the life of one of those typical New York business men who by their own efforts have risen from obscurity and poverty to affluence and power. Published at first in an autograph edition and privately circulated, the book attracted considerable comment among its thousand subscribers. "Frenzied finance" and certain recent developments in the commercial world have given to the publication unusual timeliness, and a second edition of the volume for general circulation has just been issued. The critical comment on the book is generally favorable. The Boston *Herald* calls it an "unusual story, a very human document of romance and tragedy," and the San Francisco *Call* speaks of the love-story as having all the charm of "a beautiful thing simply told."

It is the story of the author's rise from an office-boy in Wall Street to a recognized place among the powers of finance. From the first he met with uniform success. Added to this was what he describes as perfect domestic happiness. In time the gates of New York's exclusive society were thrown open to him, and everything seemed to prophesy definitive success. Precisely at the moment when he seemed most secure the thunderbolt descended. By one of those financial cataclysms, which are now familiar enough to Wall Street, he saw himself utterly ruined, bereft at a single stroke of money, home, and friends. The tragedy is described in simple but pathetic words whose accent of truth makes a deep impression upon the reader. Then follows the story of the ruined man's heroic struggle to retrieve his fortunes, the treacheries of former friends, and the myriad agonies of the man who suddenly falls from affluence to poverty.

While the book can make no literary pretensions whatsoever, and is at times prolix, it has real value as a human document. For those who would gain real knowledge of one of the most fascinating phases of American life it is full of information. Of course the literary amateur is written large in the book. The typographical style, too, is irritating. Because a writer indulges in an endless series of short paragraphs, he is not necessarily Victor Hugo. These defects, however, are secondary considerations in a work of this kind, whose manifest object is to present a real photograph of an unusually interesting and typical life.

Taylor, Edward Robeson. Selected Poems. 8vo, pp. xiii–159. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. $2 net.

Terhune, Albert Payson. Caleb Conover, Railroader. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 322. New York: The Authors and Newspapers Association. 50 cents.

Thomas, Anne Butler. Golden Winged Days. 12mo, pp. 238. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.50 net.

Thorne, Guy. The Serf. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1 net.

Todd, Charles Burr. In Olde Massachusetts. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. viii–253. New York: The Grafton Press. $1.50 net.

Waite, Alice Crocker. Bird Echoes. (Songs of the Wildwood.) 12mo, pp. 86. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.25 net.

Wardle, Jane. The Artistic Temperament. 12mo, pp. 355. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Stephen Cartmel was a rising artist in the fashionable world of London, while his old schoolmate some years his senior, *John Blaicklock*, had prospered to the extent of owning eleven London shops and a factory. *Blaicklock* had married a pretty young woman, one of his own employees, and *Cartmel* undertook to paint her portrait. *Blaicklock* had been a model husband in everything except the faculty of inspiring love in his own wife. *Cartmel*, gifted with the artistic temperament, and already engaged to marry *Claire Stanmore*, imperceptibly fell in love with *Mrs. Blaicklock* and she with him.

Many compromising situations ensued, ending at last in a mysterious tragedy on the pier at Newhaven, with the full details of which the London newspapers for several days were filled. *Cartmel* finally married *Claire;* and *Blaicklock* made aware of his thoughtless neglect of his wife, turned his shops into a limited liability company, and went abroad with her for a long tour. While on the way home, *Mrs. Blaicklock* died from what appears to have been a broken heart. *Cartmel*, meanwhile, advanced in success as an artist by leaps and bounds, and through the influence of the powerful family with which marriage allied him, rose at last, not only to membership in the Royal Academy, but to be president of that august body.

From all this it may be seen that the real hero, who is *Blaicklock*, and his easily forgiven, much-wronged wife are the ones who suffer, while the real villain, *Cartmel*, of the artistic temperament, is the one whose lines move on to fame and fortune. The story, while it lacks in poetic justice, is in more senses than one consistent with the logic of English social life. What is more to the point, it is charmingly narrated by Jane Wardle. There is not a dull page in it. Like many English novels which ought to sell better in this country than they do, it strikes deep, keeping a firm hold on elemental things in human nature.

Waring, Henry F. Christianity and Its Bible. 12mo, pp. 396. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $1.

Weale, B. L. Putnam [Editor]. Indiscreet Letters from Peking. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 447. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2 net.

Whitcomb, Charlotte. Frontispiece. Verses. 12mo, pp. 61. Boston: The Gorham Press. $1.

Widney, Joseph P. Race Life of the Aryan Peoples. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. vii–347, vii–357. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $4 net.

Dr. Widney's two volumes present an historical study which seems never to have been attempted before—a study of the migrations and in some sense the achievements of the various races whom we group generally under the term Aryan. He begins with the old home in Central Asia, and then in chronological order narrates, with the mastery and clearness of a skilled historian, the moving story of migrations first to India, then to Southern and Western Europe, and finally to America. In a sense, we have here the story of what to English readers and many others is the story of ancient and modern civilization.

Dr. Widney's purpose, however, has not been so much to chronicle achievements as to describe the circumstances which led to and attended the migrations. He has obviously given to the study of his theme a considerable part of a long life. His book is not a compilation, nor is it a new statement of a theme already set forth at length by other writers, but an original conception worked out through fine research, carefully coordinated, and written in a clear and attractive style.

The narrative embraces events which cover a period of practically three thousand years. In two volumes Dr. Widney has been able only to sketch this history in its main outlines, but the reader everywhere is imprest by his possession of knowledge more ample than appears on the printed page. In other words, he knows more than he tells. But the story is all here. The book should perform a useful function in diffusing knowledge of the wonderful achievements of these Aryan races.

The Evening Sun of New York, in an extended notice, describes it as "a narrative of absorbing interest, as well as a treatise of erudite character." The Philadelphia *North American* says it is "a historical epic, disclosing how the Aryan man has lived, subdued the wilderness, built up empires with the ax and plow, and sailed unknown seas in an ever-restless course," all of which Dr. Widney has set forth eloquently in a manner "as absorbing as a romance." The Newark *News* characterizes it as "one of the really important books of the opening years of the twentieth century"; while The Detroit *News* says Dr. Widney's task "has been so ably performed as to eclipse the ephemeral novel in enthralling interest," the book being "not so much a history—tho primarily it is such—as an interpretation or a word-picture of history."

Willocks, M. P. The Wingless Victory. 12mo, pp. viii–411. New York: The John Lane Co. $1.50 net.

Wyllarde, Dolf. As Ye Have Sown. 12mo, pp. 363. New York: John Lane & Co. $1.50.

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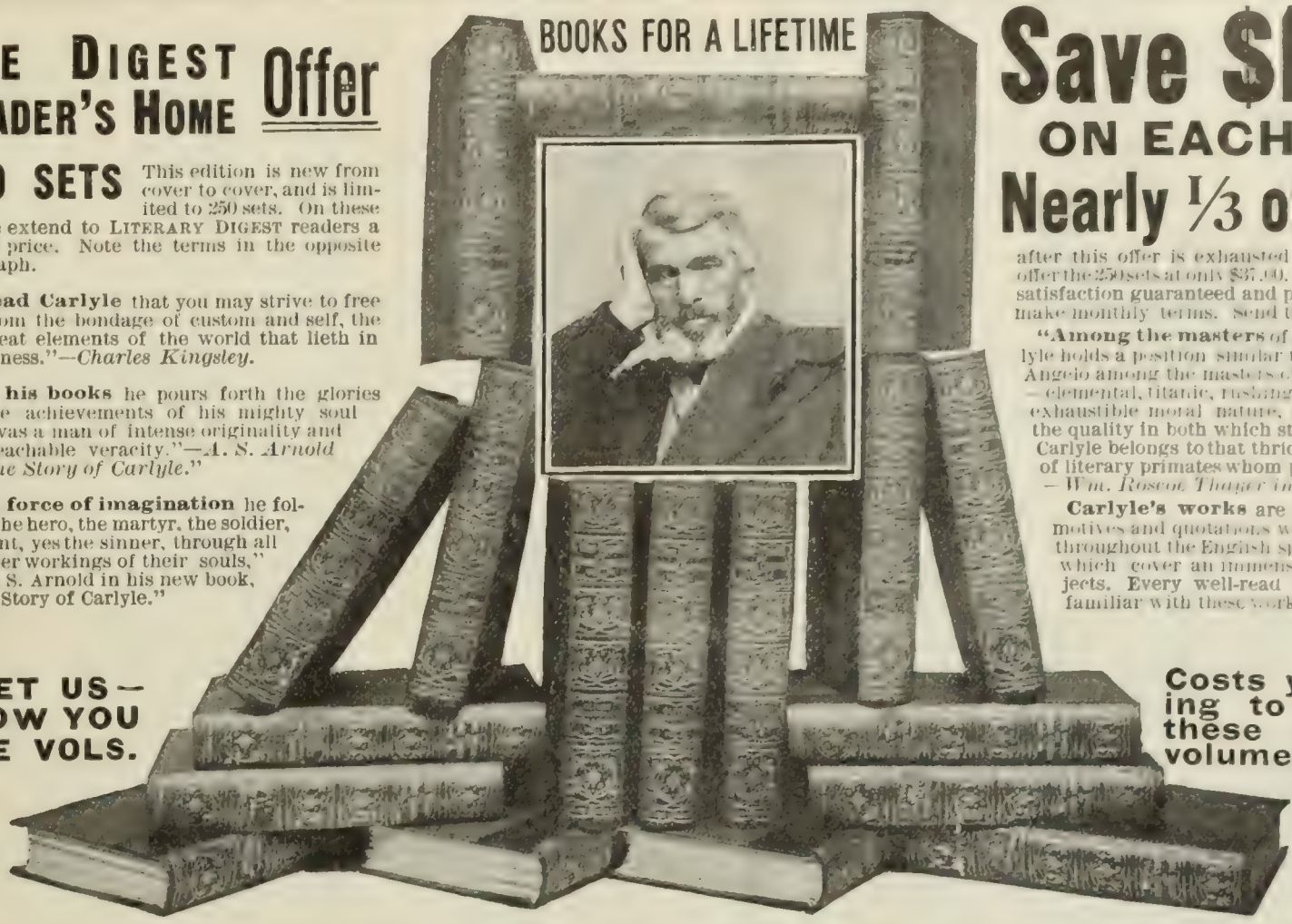

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Bear her along
Keep ye your song
Tender and sweet and low:

Fairies must die!
Ask ye not why,
Ye that have hurt her so.

Passing away—flower from the spray! Color and light from the leaf!
Soon, soon will the year shed its bloom on her bier, and the dust of its dreams on our grief.

Men upon earth
Bring us to birth
Gently at even and morn!

When as brother and brother
They greet one another
And smile—then a fairy is born!

But at each cruel word
Upon earth that is heard,
Each deed of unkindness or hate,

Some fairy must pass
From the games in the grass
And steal through the terrible Gate.

Passing away—flower from the spray! Color and light from the leaf!
Soon, soon will the year shed its bloom on her bier, and the dust of its dreams on our grief.

If ye knew, if ye knew
All the wrong that ye do
By the thought that ye harbor alone,
How the face of some fairy
Grows wistful and weary
And the heart in her cold as a stone!

Ah, she was born
Blithe as the morn
Under an April sky,—

Born of the greeting
Of two lovers meeting!
They parted, and so she must die!

Passing away—flower from the spray! Color and light from the leaf!
Soon, soon will the year shed its bloom on her bier, and the dust of its dreams on our grief.

Cradled in blisses,
Yea, born of your kisses,
Oh, ye lovers that met by the moon,

She would not have cried
In the darkness and died
If ye had not forgotten so soon!

Cruel mortals, they say,
Live forever and aye,
And they pray in the dark on their knees!

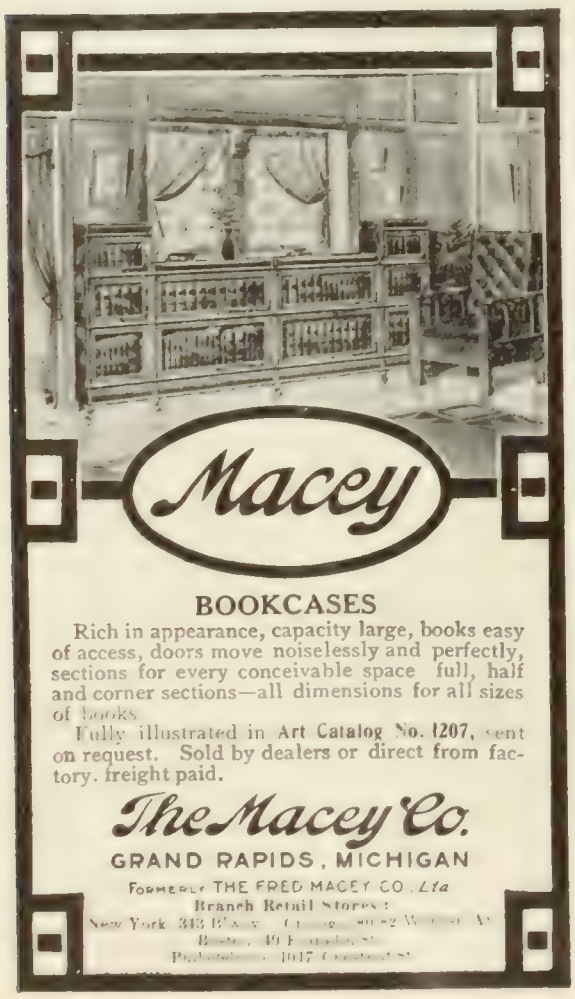
But the flowers that are fled
And the loves that are dead,
What heaven takes pity on these?

Bear her along—singing your song—tender and sweet and low!
Fairies must die! Ask ye not why—ye that have hurt her so.

Passing away—
Flower from the spray!
Color and light from the leaf!

Soon, soon will the year
Shed its bloom on her bier
And the dust of its dreams on our grief.

—*From "The Flower of Old Japan."*
(Macmillan Co.)



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For Indigestion Take HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
It's an effective way to relieve obstinate indigestion, nervous dyspepsia, headache or depression.

MOTOR MISCELLANY

The Weybridge Race Track.—The automobile race track recently completed at Weybridge, England, is not exclusively for racing. It will afford motor-car owners and manufacturers testing-ground unequaled in the world. The New York *Times* publishes the following description of the track:

It is practically an inverted colosseum, for, whereas in the case of the famous Roman amphitheater, the spectators surrounded the arena, at Weybridge the arena will surround the spectators with one great sweep of three and a quarter miles of concrete deck, 100 feet wide. With the exception of one curve, the whole track will be in view of the spectators.

The home stretch is level as a billiard table and as straight as an arrow, over 100 feet wide, with a safety-incline at the end to enable the drivers to pull up without danger.

A remarkable point about the track is the slope of the curves. They are like the sides of an immense smooth bowl with the subtlest increase in steepness from level to an almost precipitous angle. The curves were designed on a strictly mathematical basis, each foot of elevation being specially regulated to meet the requirements of cars traveling at speeds of from thirty to 120 miles an hour. A car traveling 100 miles an hour, for example, will encircle the curve far above those traveling thirty to fifty miles an hour. The construction of the track consumed upward of 200,000 tons of concrete.

Edge's Record.—On the track at Weybridge, England, where the conditions were favorable to a high and sustained speed, a man named Selwyx Francis Edge recently drove a motor-car 1,581 miles in twenty-four hours. The safety of the driver was provided for by the absence of perilous curves and by the assurance that no obstacles could possibly get in his path. The Brooklyn *Eagle* publishes the following comment on Edge's record:

To cover 1,581 miles in twenty-four hours means an average speed of nearly sixty-six miles an hour. That is more than any railroad train maintains for a corresponding period of time. In a straight line the distance between New York and San Francisco is about 2,600 miles. With a cement track stretching between the two cities, Edge could leave New

SOAKED IN COFFEE

Until too Stiff to Bend Over.

"When I drank coffee I often had sick headaches, nervousness and biliousness much of the time, but when I went to visit a friend I got in the habit of drinking Postum.

"I gave up coffee entirely and the result has been that I have been entirely relieved of all my stomach and nervous trouble.

"My mother was just the same way. We all drink Postum now and, without coffee in the house for 2 years, we are all well.

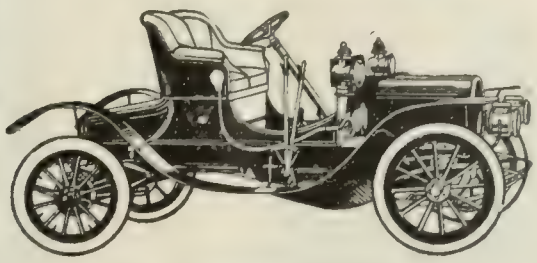
"A neighbor of mine, a great coffee drinker, was troubled with pains in her side for years and was an invalid. She was not able to do her work and could not even mend clothes or do anything at all where she would have to bend forward. If she tried to do a little hard work she would get such pains that she would have to lie down for the rest of the day.

"At last I persuaded her to stop drinking coffee and try Postum Food Coffee and she did so and has used Postum ever since; the result has been that she can now do her work, can sit for a whole day and mend and can sew on the machine and she never feels the least bit of pain in her side; in fact she has got well and it shows coffee was the cause of the whole trouble.

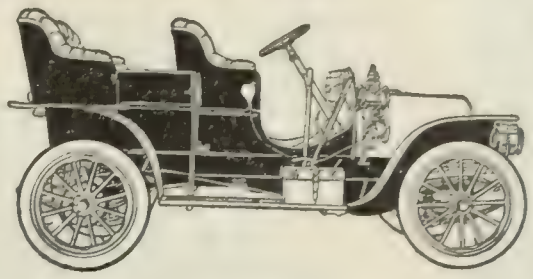
"I could also tell you about several other neighbors who have been cured by quitting coffee and using Postum in its place."

"There's a Reason." Look in pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

FRANKLIN



Light Runabout $1800



Light Touring-Car $1850

What backs the Franklin claim to first place among American motor-cars?

Franklin principles and the Franklin record

High power and light weight is the Franklin foundation principle: Power obtained not from a big heavy engine requiring heavy water-apparatus to cool it, and a heavy frame to support it; but from a thoroughly-refined light-weight engine which transforms the largest possible proportion of its heat into actual working-force, and in a machine whose perfect strength comes not from mere bulk, weight and antiquated "be-on-the-safe-side" guess-work construction; but from absolutely the highest-grade material and workmanship known in motor-car building, tested and calculated with scientific accuracy and positively known effect.

Into every Franklin model is built the net ability of a powerful, perfectly-air-cooled, multi-cylinder motor and the superlatively strong, light-weight, non-jarring, Franklin construction. Full, constant, driving energy always at the rear wheels; free from the handicap of unscientific, useless, dangerous, money-wasting weight. But with the safety and comfortable riding-quality that make power usable and worth having.

This high-power-and-light-weight principle has developed Franklins from the first little 7 horse-power runabout of 1902 into the splendid, luxurious, powerful four-and-six-cylinder types of to-day. It won and still holds the world's efficiency record, the world's long-distance touring and endurance records, and the Chicago-to-New York record. It has pushed the value of Franklin sales in five years up to second among all American motor-cars. And its daily results in Franklin models make other touring-car standards look tame by comparison.

If you are open to conviction, see a Franklin dealer and write for the book.

H. H. FRANKLIN MFG. CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

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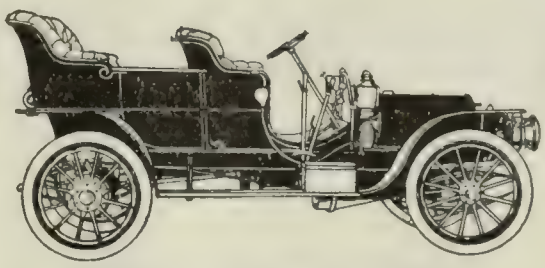
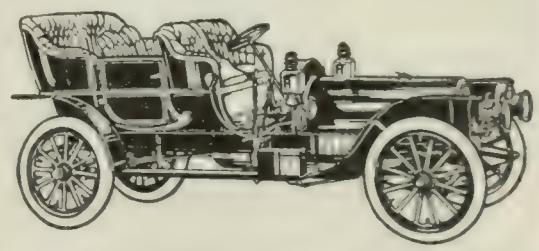


Medium Touring-Car $2800



Six-Cylinder Touring-Car $4000

VICTOR HAND-FORGED AUTOMOBILE

Water cooled; 2 cycle engine 4½ x 4 cylinder; wheels 37 inches; 1¼-inch Goodyear cushion tires; runs from 1 to 25 miles per hour. No country too rough or hilly for the **Hand-Forged Victor.** Price $450, including leather top, fenders, lamps, horn, tools, etc. Write for Catalogue and full particulars.

VICTOR AUTOMOBILE MFG. CO., 108 Carroll St., St. Louis, Mo.

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The importance of accurate adjustment cannot be too strongly emphasized. A watch may be made of the finest materials by the most skilled workman, and yet without accurate adjustment be worthless as a timekeeper.

In quality of materials, scientific workmanship and accurate adjustment the HOWARD Watch is not even approached by ordinary makes, because perfect accuracy, rather than cost, is the chief consideration. The

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is *finally adjusted in its own case* at the factory by men who have spent their lives in studying watch adjustment, and who put their whole thought and skill into the absolute perfection of each and every HOWARD Watch.

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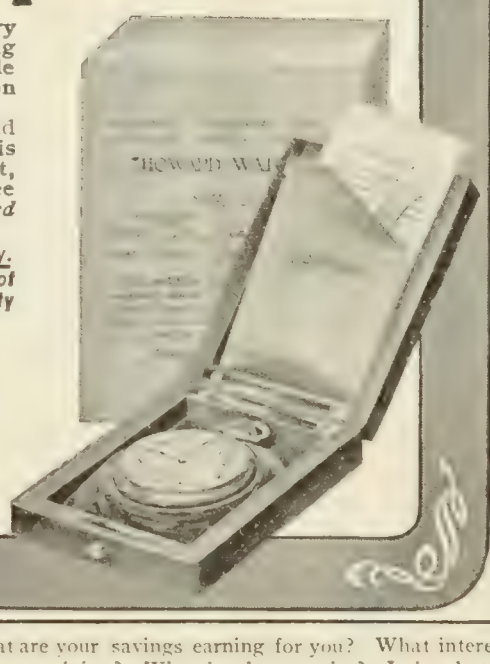
E. HOWARD WATCH COMPANY, Hammer St., Waltham, Mass., U. S. A.



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What are your savings earning for you? What interest are you receiving? What is the security? Is it what it should be? Would you not feel better if you had your money where interest is guaranteed and where you get a share of the additional profits and have what is equal to life insurance, the privilege to borrow money and have all these things backed up by the best security on earth—New York City Real Estate? The investment is as good as Government Bonds—just as safe and more profitable. We have a plan for making this safest of all investments and would like to tell you about it. Write for our plan and we will send you our magazine six months FREE.

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SIX PER CENT.

Gold Loan Certificates, in denominations of $500.00 each, maturing June 30th, 1909, secured by choice improved business property in San Diego. For sale at par and accrued interest. For further information, apply to SIXTH STREET BANK, 540 Sixth St., San Diego, Cal.

SEVEN PER CENT. Two thousand shares of stock at par, $10.00 per share, will be sold to further develop graphite mine and enlarge paint plant. Seven per cent. and more can be realized on investment. Safe and sure. Address GRAPHITE PAINT MFG. CO., 1638 H Street, San Diego, California.

"Some lives are like Horse shoes the more worn—the brighter." Busy wives who use SAPOLIO never seem to grow old. Try a cake...

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York on a Monday morning and arrive in San Francisco a little after midnight on Tuesday. The run from New York to Washington or Boston would be a mere jaunt before lunch, the run to Chicago an afternoon and evening diversion. The record is an astonishing revelation of the endurance of a first-class car under the highest attainable pressure. . . . .

Edge's exploit has a distinct scientific and utilitarian value as proving what a heavy car can do in some of the emergencies that might arise; for instance, in time of war, when the exigent necessities of military service make light of local restrictions against excessive pace. But its greatest merit lies in the proof it supplies of the stability and strength which all cars ought to have, but which only some of them now possess. Manufacturers will in the future try, for the sake of their sales, to equal or eclipse the record of speed and endurance which Edge has set up.

Ridiculing the Speed Limit.—To prove the absurdity of the law limiting the speed of automobiles in New York City to ten miles an hour (a law which, if rigorously enforced, says a writer in *The Car*, would bring the entire vehicular traffic almost to a standstill) the Warner Instrument Company has produced a giant speed-indicator. *The Car* publishes this description of the instrument:

It is 10 feet high, 4 feet in diameter, with figures 12 inches in height, mounted on an automobile *chassis* and driven from the transmission shaft. Running through the streets of New York the speed of the vehicle is visible to all, the intention of the Warner Company being to show the public the rates of speed of various types of vehicles, and to draw attention to the inconsistencies of the present restrictions. The first public display took place recently in New York City, the driver being instructed to swing round a circle on Broadway from Sixty-third Street to Sixtieth Street at the legal rate of ten miles an hour. The result was astounding. The machine was kept accurately and carefully at the regulation speed as shown by the indicators, and at that rate of travel was passed by everything on the road excepting the heaviest teams. Every automobile, all the street-cars, all buggies, all cabs were violators of the law. In fact, the only law-abiding users of that particular portion of Broadway were, in addition to the car carrying the indicator, a five-ton electric truck and two or three heavy teams.

Overproduction and Lower Prices.—Recent rumors that several automobile firms are overstocked with cars prove on investigation to be false. Any one who is convinced that the supply exceeds the demand, says one writer, has only to order a motor-car. Unless he is prepared to buy one of the cars standing in a depot he will have to wait weeks for a new one. A writer, however, in *Autocar*, considers overproduction the greatest danger of the industry. He says:

We have no misgivings whatever as to the future of the industry, but it is quite easy to see that if all the makers continue to extend their factories in the way so many of them are doing, there must come a time—and that very soon—when the supply will exceed the demand. Foreign competition and all other difficulties are nothing compared with the danger of overproduction. The reason overproduction is so dangerous is because it leads to price-cutting. Stacks of cars accumulate which must be sold at a figure little in excess of cost price. Nothing of the sort has occurred up to the present time, nor is it likely to occur unless, as we have said, the supply is so greatly increased that it exceeds the demand. It may be urged that, altho this would be bad for the industry, it would be a good thing for motorists in general, as they would obtain their cars at bargain prices. This, however, is an incorrect view to take. Just at the moment a comparatively few buyers would benefit, as they would undoubtedly seize the opportunity

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity has made it famous."

of securing cars at below their fair retail price, but this would only be a momentary benefit. Directly things were readjusted and the surplus stock had been cleared, there would be no more bargains. It would simply mean that the price, having been reduced, would remain low, and, to protect the maker from loss, cars of inferior quality would be thereafter supplied. It has always proved so in other industries, and the motor-car industry would assuredly be no exception to the rule. That is why we consider that the one thing to be avoided, on the part of all who have the stability of the motor industry at heart, is overproduction, which not only brings ruin to the manufacturer, but lowers the standard of excellence. Circumstances may, however, arise which would render a reduction in price consistent with satisfactory maintenance of quality, but this state of things would also necessitate the sacrifice to a large extent of individuality in matters of taste. Motor-cars in course of time will probably become so standardized as to be, comparatively speaking, much less expensive to produce than they are now, thus bringing them within the range of a greater number of probable users and providing an outlet for increased production.

PERSONAL

Senator Pettus.—When Congress adjourned last spring, Senator Pettus of Alabama went to Hot Springs, N. C., in the hope of regaining his health. Two weeks ago he was stricken with paralysis at breakfast; he died Saturday night, July 27, at the age of 86.

Senator Pettus began his career as a lawyer, but in his early days saw service in the Mexican War and went to California with the '49ers. At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the ranks as a major, and rose to be a brigadier-general. After the war he resumed the practise of law, and was for many years the leader of the bar in his State. In commenting on his career, most papers join his name with that of Senator Morgan, who closed his life only a few weeks before. As the New York *Evening Post* says:

The name of Edmund Winston Pettus, in the political life of Alabama and Washington, was inseparably linked with that of John T. Morgan, his colleague in the Senate; but why this was so even the Senators themselves could never explain, unless on the ground that both had reached a venerable age in the service of their State and country. Against Senator Morgan's deep erudition, his capacity for convincing, extended argument, and remarkable flow of pure English, Mr. Pettus set an acrid, laconic way of speech and manner that made their Senatorial utterances totally different, tho unfailingly interesting.

Both Senators became extremely sensitive about their age, tho Dr. Edward Everett Hale, on hearing them referred to as "old Morgan and Pettus," said once: "Old? Why, they are the only two

A CALIFORNIAN'S

Successful Experiments with Food.

A man in Calif. took up the question of food, to see if he could recover from an old case of dyspepsia from which nux vomica, pepsin, and other remedies gave him no relief.

He started in with Grape-Nuts food and his dyspepsia quickly disappeared. He also left off the use of coffee and took Postum Food Coffee in its place. He writes that he has been put right, perfectly well, and going to remain so by continuing the use of the Grape-Nuts and Postum.

It is worth trial by anyone who desires to be well, to change the diet, and particularly to leave off coffee. Grape-Nuts food contains elements that rebuild the grey matter in the nerve centres and brain and give one a feeling of reserve strength and vigor. This food is perfectly cooked at the factory, and can be served instantly with cream. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

BRUSH $500 RUNABOUT

Designed by Alanson P. Brush, designer of the single cylinder Cadillac.

Seats two—that's all. Goes fast enough—that's all.

Costs actually less to run than a horse; will last longer; is more reliable; takes less care.

Speed range up to 26 miles per hour; goes 25 miles on a gallon of gasoline; turns around in 26 feet; has few parts comparatively and those parts that much more substantial; all working parts in the most accessible possible places—no lying on your back; steering and control mechanism of the utmost convenience; bearings and load-carrying parts a little stronger than need be; all these little things worked out to a finish; it is comfortable, lively, handsome, snappy; is almost noiseless, almost vibrationless, and rides like a baby carriage.

Solid tires for hard roads, or pavements, no matter how rough. For muddy or sandy country use pneumatics ($50.00 extra) and you can go anywhere that wheels will go and climb any hill that has a road on it.

It goes and keeps going. More runabouts of Brush's design have been built and are running than any other designer in the world. He knows how. That is why we are getting orders from every conceivable part of the United States as well as from twelve different foreign countries so far.

Write today for catalogue and name of nearest dealer.

Brush Runabout Co. **23 Baltimore Ave., Detroit**

Coca-Cola

LIGHTENS THE DAYS WORRIES

Fatigue is the price of labor, 5 cents is the price of the drink that dispels it. When worn out by business cares, send to the nearest soda fountain for a glass of delicious

Coca-Cola

COOLING—REFRESHING
THIRST-QUENCHING

Sold everywhere, 5 cents

The New Safety Razor that Looks Like a Fountain Pen

This razor is absolutely new—a revolution in safety razors. The most convenient, the most scientific, the most easily cleaned, and easily the cleanest-shaving safety razor ever made.

Weighs two ounces, looks like an expensive fountain pen and is carried conveniently in the vest pocket.

The Arnold
FOUNTAIN
Safety Razor

Makes shaving a delight—quicker, easier, more convenient and cleaner. Shaves clean in the "corners" of your face, as the ordinary, clumsy, square safety cannot. Shaves with the proper, long, slant-stroke of the easy-cutting, old blade razor; does not pull like the square-scraping, ordinary safety. More quickly opened up and blades more easily renewed than the old-style safety razor. Twelve blades of finest steel, sharpened by a secret process which makes a *perfect* razor edge. Each blade good for twenty to forty shaves—a set lasts nearly a year. Ten extra blades for 50 cents.

Price $5.00 and satisfaction guaranteed

At Hardware Dealers, Druggists, Men's Furnishers, Department Stores, etc. If you can't find it at one of these in your town, we will send it direct to you, postage paid, upon receipt of price and your dealer's name and address.

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The Perfect Perpetual Calendar
Simplest, most reliable: 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER

A Positive Relief For PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING, and SUNBURN, and all afflictions of the skin.
Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). *Sample Free.*
GERHARD MENNEN COMPANY, Newark, N.J.

reasonably mature men in the Senate." Dr. Hale, the chaplain, was himself a year younger than Mr. Pettus.

In the early part of 1906 Senator Pettus had a fainting spell in the Senate chamber, after a fall in the icy streets of Washington. The story was circulated that he had had an attack of vertigo. On being informed of the reports, he sent word to his friends: "I wouldn't have minded it if they had said that I had stolen a sheep or insulted a woman, because nobody would have believed that; but when it is reported that a man 100 years old has an attack of vertigo there are a whole lot of people who would believe it."

Senator Pettus, tho at first he seemed to disregard the fact that he was an old man, had it imprest upon him in a way which showed a lamentable lack of taste on the part of his people at home, tho it was nothing worse. The Democratic party in Alabama nominates its Senators at primaries, and the legislature, at its quadrennial sessions, has nothing to do but confirm the choice of the electors. At the primaries of 1905, when both Senators were renominated, the voters nominated alternates at the same time. It was prudent, but it brought the suspicion too closely to the old men that they were not confidently expected to live out their terms. Senator Morgan called it the "pall-bearer's ticket." . . . . .

When General Pettus, during Mr. Cleveland's administration, aspired to go on the Supreme Court bench, he was opposed by Senator Pugh, then Senator Morgan's colleague, on the ground that Pettus was too old. The aspirant is said to have responded: "I may be too old to go on the Supreme bench, but I am not too old to be Senator," and he immediately started upon the campaign which ended in his succession of Pugh.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* publishes this estimate of the two statesmen:

Constructively they had in most respects little value, but they were of great importance in maintaining a high standard in opposition without which no republic, no popularly governed institution, can long endure. Both fought against the Union and both lived to accept the new order and to serve their country in halls of legislation. They were not apostles of expediency, were often narrow in their views, but they managed to keep some fundamental truths before the country and to act as sheet anchors against radicalism. A few of the "Confederate Brigadiers" are left, but all really belong to the new order of things.

The Springfield *Republican* prints the following account of the last time Pettus spoke in the Senate:

The Senate was tired, and anxious to adjourn for a brief recess, when the old Alabamian, approaching his 80th birthday, rose and asked that a bill of his be taken up out of order. The hour agreed on for adjournment had arrived, but no one objected to the old man's request. It was a bill for the repeal of some dead and forgotten statute passed in the days following the Civil War, and imposing some disability on Confederate soldiers. The old man had discovered it in browsing among the laws, and its mere presence on the statute books rankled in his heart, as an ex-Confederate himself, altho it had long ceased to mean anything. No one opposed the bill, and it might have passed in deference to Pettus without a word, but in asking for it he made a brief speech and thanked the Senators for their courtesy toward him since he had been among them—it might have been his valedictory as events turn. He said that their kindness had been as great as in his own home, "and the Lord knows," simply and reverently added the old man, who had celebrated his sixty-third wedding anniversary the year before, "that that has been abundant."

The successor of Senator Pettus will be Joseph F. Johnston, of Birmingham, who served as Governor of Alabama from 1896 to 1900. He will be elected also for the additional term to which Mr. Pettus was recently elected, and which expires on March 4, 1915.

If you will send a two-cent stamp to pay postage to the Mennen Chemical Co., Newark, N. J., they will send you, FREE, one set of Mennen's Bridge Whist Tallies, enough for six tables.

Count the Paint Kegs

There is only one thing more important than choosing good paint material, and that is making sure that you *get* it.

Not every house-owner who thinks his painting is being done with our White Lead is getting what he has specified. See that the Dutch Boy Painter is on the side of every keg and that there are *enough kegs* on the premises. Frequently, one 100-pound National Lead Company keg (representing about 8 gallons of paint) has to stand sponsor for a job requiring from 25 to 50 gallons of paint. *Count the kegs.*

Write for our booklet, "A Talk on Paint." It will cost you nothing and may prove valuable to you. Address Department R.

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in whichever of the following cities is nearest you:
New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.) Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co.)

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The OXYGEN Tooth Powder
Cleans and whitens the teeth and purifies the mouth
at all druggists 25 cents. Sample and booklet on request
Guaranteed pure under Food and Drug Act
McKESSON & ROBBINS, 91-97 Fulton Street, NEW YORK.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

When Theodore Was G. W.—A good many Polish Jews have settled in Washington and gone into small business. It is their invariable practise to start a store of some kind, save their money, and buy the property as soon as they are able.

They take out their "first papers" as soon as they arrive, and declare their intentions of becoming citizens. It is necessary for them to attain full citizenship before they can hold property in the District of Columbia.

One Rozalsky had prospered and wanted to buy the little building in which he had his store. His lawyer told him to go down and get his final papers. Rozalsky appeared before the proper official and was examined.

"Who is President of the United States?" he was asked.

"The'dor' Rosefelt."

"Who was the first President of the United States?"

"The'dor' Rosefelt."

"What is the Constitution of the United States, and how was it adopted?"

"The'dor' Rosefelt."

"What great President lived at Mount Vernon?"

"The'dor' Rosefelt."

"That will do," said the examining official. "Stand aside."

Rozalsky went in great excitement to his lawyer. "How am I wrong?" he asked. "I been here six, seven year, and speak English good. I hear nothing but this man The'dor' Rosefelt, and I tell his name every time, for they all tell me he's whole thing."

The lawyer explained and told Rozalsky to study history a little. In a few days Rozalsky came back. "I got it now" he exclaimed in triumph. "Wash'nton used to be The'dor' Rosefelt, but now he's dead alretty, an' The'dor' Rosefelt's The'dor' Rosefelt."—*Saturday Evening Post.*

The Best They Could Do.—O. Henry, the author, vouches for the following:

An effeminate young man daintily placed two cents on a drug store counter and asked the clerk for a stamp. The clerk tore one off and slid it over to him. The young man drew an envelop from his pocket.

"Would you mind licking it for me and placing it on here?" he lisped.

"Sure," said the clerk, as he started to stamp the letter.

"Oh, stay!" cautioned the young man in great alarm. "Not that way, I beg of you. Kindly place the stamp with the top toward the outer edge of the envelope."

"Sure," said the obliging clerk. "But what in thunder's that for?"

"Why, you see," confided the youth blushingly, "I'm a student in the Cosmopolitan Correspondence School and that's our college yell."—*Everybody's.*

Took Steps to Revenge.—"That young student up-stairs must have a tremendous correspondence, postman; you always have letters for him."

"Yes; I quarreled with him once, and ever since he sends himself a post-card every day, so I have to mount five flights of stairs to deliver it."—*Tit-Bits.*

They Were Deficient.—A tiny girl had been naughty and put to bed for punishment. It was suggested she might take her dollie with her. "No!" declared the small sinner, "I don't want any dollie, or any God; I want something with skin."—*Boston Herald.*

No Trouble at All.—MRS. BROWN—"It be very kind of you, doctor, comin' so far to see my husband."

DOCTOR—"Not at all. I have a patient on the way, so I can kill two birds with one stone."—*Harper's Weekly.*

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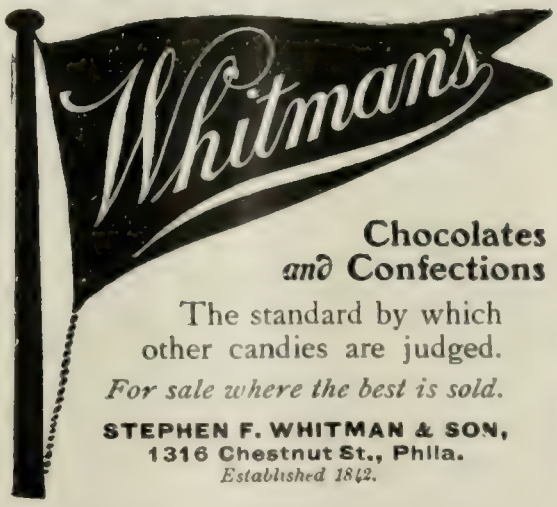

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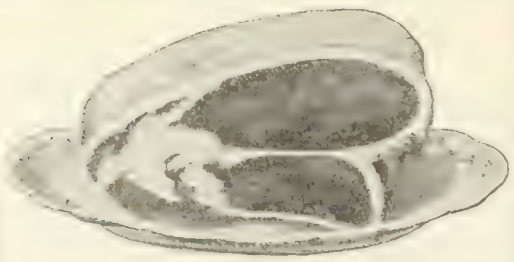

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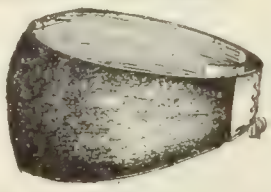

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

July 26.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Foreign Minister, warns China, in an interview at Seoul, that unless she sets her house in order, she will suffer a fate similar to that of Korea.

The *National Zeitung*, of Berlin, publishes the text of an alleged secret treaty between Russia and Japan, agreeing to give 24 hours' notice of preparation for war.

July 27.—The battle-ship *Bellerophon*, the second of the *Dreadnought* class, is launched at Portsmouth, England. Her tonnage is 18,600.

A Hague-Peace-Conference committee vote in favor of the American proposal urging some limitations in the use of force for collection of debts.

The Korean railways are placed under Japanese guards and Seoul is patrolled by troops.

Sir William Ramsay confirms his achievement of the transmutation of metals, declaring that the conversion of copper into lithium has been proved by repeated experiments.

July 28.—An attempt is made to kill King Peter of Servia by changing railway signals so as to cause a collision between the royal train and another at Palanka; no one is seriously hurt.

The Moroccan troops win a victory over the rebels, looting and burning villages near where Kaid MacLean is held prisoner by Raisuli.

July 29.—Russia and Japan practically conclude a treaty guaranteeing each nation's rights and possessions in the Far East; the fishing convention is expected to allow Japan to dominate the fisheries of the Pacific.

July 30.—The foundation-stone of the Palace of Peace, presented by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, is laid at Zoegvliet, near The Hague.

The English South-Polar expedition sails from London in the *Endurance*. The attempt to reach the Pole will be made next summer with the assistance of a motor-car.

The first Filipino general election is held without disorder. The Nationalists win.

July 31.—Moroccan tribesman raid Casablanca, killing the native guards and seven Europeans.

The French Government begins to withdraw troops from the Midi and decides to release the wine-growers' leaders on bail.

August 1.—Count Inouye, Japanese Ambassador in Berlin, is recalled; it is predicted that Count Aoki, Ambassador at Washington, will succeed him.

Spain makes preparations to join France in order to avenge the murder of Europeans in Casablanca; France holds the Pasha responsible for the safety of Casablanca.

Domestic.

July 26.—Agents of the Constitutional League declare in Washington that they will produce sensational evidence to prove that the negro soldiers were innocent of the Brownsville riot.

The Department of the Interior makes public a report showing that a coal famine next winter will not be due to a lack of coal to be mined.

July 27.—The scout cruiser *Salem*, the fastest and latest type of war-ship in the American Navy, is launched at the Fore-River yards.

Bids for the construction of what will be the Government's largest drydock, at Puget Sound, are opened. A Seattle firm is lowest, with a $1,192,284 bid.

United States Senator Edmund Pettus, of Alabama, dies at Hot Springs, N. C., following an apoplectic stroke.

July 28.—William D. Haywood is acquitted at Boisé of complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg.

July 29.—Senator Foraker, in open defiance of the proposed indorsement of William H. Taft for the Presidency, says the Secretary of War is undesirable, and virtually announces his own candidacy for the nomination in 1908.

July 30.—Secretary Taft is given the indorsement of the Ohio Republican Committee for President in 1908.

Mexico is asked by the United States to help in preventing the smuggling of Japanese laborers across her borders.

August 1.—Announcement is made at Oyster Bay that there is no change in the plan to send the battle-ship fleet to the Pacific and that Secretary Metcalf is not asked to resign.

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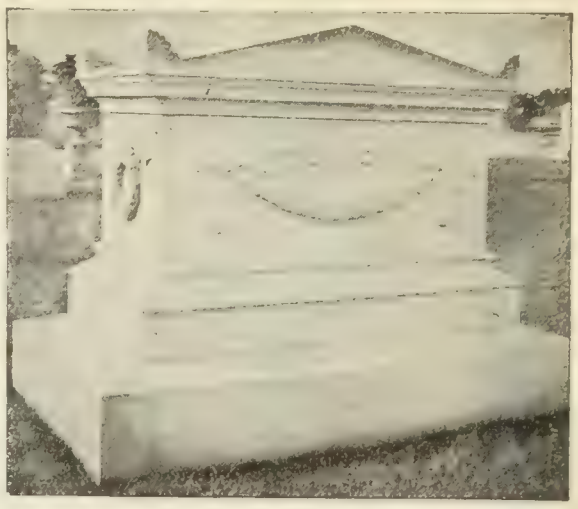

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

WILL THE GREAT FINE BE PAID?

"JUDGE LANDIS will be dead a long while before this fine is paid," says John D. Rockefeller, as quoted in the daily papers. If the payment of the fine is to be timed at all by the judge's decease, this statement may be taken as a delicate way of wishing him a long life—but it is not generally so interpreted. It is taken to mean that every resource known to the shrewdest legal minds that Standard Oil can employ will be exhausted before a dollar of this tremendous fine ever enters the Treasury of the United States. And it is the actual payment that the press are now regarding as the crucial point in the fight. "One can not help feeling that this is the decisive battle," says the Pittsburg *Press;* "if Judge Landis is sustained, good-by to the superb arrogance of entrenched monopoly." If he is not sustained, a number of papers remark, the trust's position will be stronger than it was before.

MR. JUSTICE KENESAW MOUNTAIN LANDIS,
Who imposed the largest fine known outside of war indemnities or royal confiscations.

The officials of the Department of Justice at Washington admit the possibility of a reversal of the conviction in the United States District Court or the Supreme Court, but they do not regard this as probable, and, if the conviction stands, they believe that the fine of $29,240,000 will stand. So we learn from a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*, the leading newspaper defender of Standard Oil in the present controversy. If the decision is sustained, *The Times* thinks the trust will be justified in the claim that the fine assessed upon the Standard Oil Company of Indiana should not fall upon the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. As the Indiana concern is capitalized at $1,000,000 and the New Jersey one at $100,000,000, the chances of getting $29,000,000 out of the former are apparent. The New Jersey company may control the stock of the Indiana company, but *The Times* argues that this does not make the New Jersey company amenable. To support its argument it quotes the following paragraph from Purdy's "Beach on Private Corporations":

"A corporation is an entity regardless of the persons who own all its stock. The fact may be that one individual has become the owner of all the stock—but that does not make him and the corporation one and the same person. There is no identity between them. The owner of all the stock of a corporation does not own all its property."

Judge Landis considered this point in his decision. He said:

"The nominal defendant is the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, a $1,000,000 corporation. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, whose capital is $100,000,000, is the real defendant. This is so for the reason that if a body of men organize a large corporation under the laws of one State for the purpose of carrying on business throughout the United States, and for the accomplishment of that purpose absorb the stock of other corporations, such corporations so absorbed have thenceforward but a nominal existence. They can not initiate or execute any independent business policy, their elimination in this respect being a prime consideration for their absorption. So when, after this process has taken place, a crime is committed in the name of such smaller corporation, the law will consider that the larger corporation is the real offender."

"This is clear common sense," approvingly remarks the Philadelphia *Press*, but it adds that "it was not law until Judge Landis said it, and no one can tell whether it is finally to be the law of the land until the Federal Supreme Court has its say." To say that the parent concern is not responsible seems "ridiculous" to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which observes that, if this principle were upheld, it "would open the door wide to all manner of evasions of the law." It goes on with its argument thus:

"Few deny that the real 'Oil Trust,' the alleged monopoly which

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controls ninety per cent. of the petroleum industry and trade of the country, is the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and yet directly through its own organization it does comparatively little of the actual owning of assets and operating of industries in its vast business. It has some large refineries in New Jersey and some valuable pipe-lines for transporting crude petroleum, but for the most part it carries on this business through subsidiary companies in different States or groups of States, using them as its own instrumentalities. It has caused these companies to be organized under various State laws, it owns their stock, and from their dividends the earnings from which its own dividends are paid are mainly derived. It is not a mere holder of stock in several independent corporations like an ordinary individual, but these corporations are practically a part of itself, the organs and limbs through which it operates. They are the constituent members of its own organization, through which its functions are exercised. They act in response to its central will determined by its board of directors, of which their boards are the mere implements.

"Now, to contend that under these circumstances its responsibility and obligation in regard to these constituent or subsidiary corporations and their violations of law are no different from those of the ordinary individual stockholder in a railroad or other corporation seems a trifle absurd, and it is hard to believe that courts will so hold when the question comes to a test. . . . . .

"We would respectfully dissent from this view of the responsibility of trusts formed by means of the holding-company device and of their relation to the law of the land. We do not believe that it can be maintained under the law as it is, and if it could be it would behoove the lawmaking power to make it otherwise as speedily as possible. It is our idea that trusts and the magnates who direct their conduct and grow rich by their operation should be held responsible for the acts which are done through the instrumentalities they create and control, and should bear the penalties for those acts when they are in violation of law. Otherwise they can defy law and public authority with impunity for an indefinite time, making resistance to the enforcement of law a profitable part of their business. The doctrine of these defenders of monopoly is obnoxious to every principle of justice or equity, and it is depressing to find it preached by influential organs of public opinion."

A reversal of the verdict against the trust is confidently expected by its friends when the higher courts discover the weakness of the evidence against it. This was partly discust in our article of last week. Another phase is brought out in the following editorial from the New York *Globe:*

"Was the offense of the Standard Oil Company, to punish which Judge Landis imposed the great fine, actual or was it merely technical? Did the company knowingly, deliberately, and with felonious intent solicit and receive a lower rate on its oil shipments than other oil shippers? Was it honestly ignorant of the fact that the tariff-sheet of the Chicago & Alton Railway, on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission, showed that 18 cents was the published rate? These questions reach to the very heart of the case. On the answers thereto by the Supreme Court will depend, in all probability, the collection of the fine.

"Disregarding contradicted facts, it appears that for fourteen years the open published rate of the Chicago & Alton on oil shipments from Chicago to St. Louis was six cents. Both Chicago and East St. Louis being in Illinois, the rate was not an interstate one, and thus not filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. But Whiting, Ind., one of the manufacturing suburbs of Chicago, and within the Chicago switching district, where the Standard had its refinery, was in another State. The shipments therefrom being in effect Chicago shipments, the railroad company filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission what is known as an application statement—a statement to the effect that the oil rate from Whiting, Ind., would be the same as from Chicago. The defense contends this was notice to the world that the rate from Whiting would be 6 cents, and that an 18-cent rate set out in the regular classification, where oil was grouped with a number of commodities, was superseded. Technically, as Judge Landis ruled, this may not have been the proper way to set aside the 18-cent rate, but looking at the matter fairly there is no suggestion of secrecy. If the Jersey Central would file notice that its rate from New York to Camden, N. J., would be the same as from Jersey City to Camden, and the latter rate was published, the ordinary New York shipper in fact, if not in strict law, would have notice of the rate. Moreover, it appears that the rate clerk of the Alton specifically informed the traffic manager of the Whiting refinery that the 6-cent rate from Whiting to St. Louis had been duly filed. The evidence suggests that both the rate clerk of the company and the traffic manager of the refinery honestly believed the 6-cent rate had been filed—that the notice that the Chicago rate applied was a legal filing. Neither was as good a lawyer as Judge Landis. . . .

"If the Alton and the Standard Oil Company were the victims of a blundering rate clerk, or of a mistaken theory of the steps necessary to set aside one rate and establish another, it is obvious that the punishment is excessive. It is true that ignorance of the law is no defense, but courts properly take it into consideration when imposing sentence. It is unfortunate for the Government that its first great victory should rest on such technical foundations—on a state of facts which leave grave doubt as to whether there was any rebating at all."

A careful reading of the newspaper comment all over the country on this celebrated case shows a pretty general wish that the Standard-Oil magnates be made to pay a sum that they will remember, while a large percentage of the editors suggest prison stripes as their correct wear. The institution of proceedings against the Alton road, which gave the rebates, is regarded as the beginning of a general campaign against rebate-granting roads, a campaign that Wall Street seems to look at with misgiving, if falling prices indicate its feelings. Attorney-General Bonaparte is quoted by the New York *Times* as avowing it be the policy of his department to put behind the bars "any one who is really responsible for violations of the Antitrust Law." In his own words:

"It is the avowed purpose of the Department of Justice to prosecute criminally any one who is really responsible for violations of the Antitrust Law wherever it can do so with any reasonable probability of success. It does not care to prosecute mere underlings who are known to every one to have acted under the direct authority of their superiors. But if it can get a case against any of the superiors such as justifies a reasonable hope on the part of experienced lawyers that he can be punished personally, the department will undoubtedly take advantage of the opportunity as soon as it is presented.

"Inasmuch, however, as its only duty is to enforce the law, the department does not propose to institute any proceedings in which it does not hope to bring the guilty ones to justice."

Several papers are asking if Mr. Harriman is meant. Thus the New York *Sun* says in its news columns:

"The Chicago & Alton trial may again bring the Harriman case prominently before the public. During the period covering the Standard rebate cases Mr. Harriman and his associates controlled the Chicago & Alton, and the Government will have to decide whether the individuals legally responsible, as well as the corporation itself, shall be prosecuted. Under the Elkins Law any officer or director of any corporation or common carrier guilty of violating it, may be imprisoned in the penitentiary not to exceed two years in addition to being heavily fined in the discretion of the court."

So much acrid criticism of Standard Oil fills the newspapers that a good word for it is really notable. *The Wall Street Journal*, while not excusing the wrongs committed by the trust, adds:

"But the Standard Oil Company has achieved some things which are worthy of the commendation of the nation, and any fair statement would put these things which favor the Standard in the scales as at least some compensation for the evils which its system of business has entailed.

"For instance, the Standard Oil Company's efficiency has enabled the company in competition with powerful concerns abroad to extend the commerce of the United States around the globe. A traveler from Tunis recently said that while in that place he had seen a large caravan crossing the desert, each camel laden heavily with the Standard Oil Company's petroleum product. What other American manufacturer is sending caravans across the desert out of Tunis? In the last fifty years the exports of petroleum from the United States have amounted to over $500,000,000. The great bulk of these exports were made by the Standard Oil Company. This sum is so enormous that it amounts to twice the

sum of the net imports of gold in the last ten years. In other words, owing to the high efficiency of the Standard Oil Company and its methods in marketing its products in foreign lands, this country has exported enough of this single product to account for every dollar of excess imports of gold over exports in the past ten years. Surely this is something to be said on the side of the Standard Oil Company. H. H. Rogers some time ago, in conversation with a friend, declared that the Standard had been responsible for $1,000,000,000 of American exports, and that if any citizens of a foreign country had by their enterprise sold $1,000,000,000 of the products of that country abroad, they would have been loaded with honors, and monuments would have been raised in their praise.

"There is another thing to be said in behalf of the Standard Oil Company. Altho it has disbursed in the last twenty-five years dividends averaging over 24 per cent. a year, yet in this era of vast capitalizations the Standard Oil Company has made no attempt to conceal its great profits. It has indeed made no statements of earnings, but it has at least kept its capitalization so low that the profits of its business were clearly disclosed in the great dividends declared upon the stock. This is something to be said in favor of the Standard, for it is in marked contrast with the policy employed by many of the other great corporations."

STATES' RIGHTS AND RAILROAD WRONGS

HALF a year has brought about a striking revolution in the attitude of the railroads toward the State governments, as revealed in the news and editorial columns of the press. Last December the State governments were being regarded as the refuge of the railroads from a pursuing Federal Government, with Secretary Root sounding a warning to the States to regulate their corporations or surrender their power. The States responded to this trumpet blast, as *The Railway Age* (Chicago) gloomily remarks, "with the greatest alacrity," and "the legislatures have passed and the governors have signed within six months about three hundred laws regulating railways alone." Now we see the same railroads that were championing States' rights six months ago complaining that the States are denying them the right of asylum at Washington. The States "have carried the theory of nullification to a greater extreme than did even John C. Calhoun," exclaims *The Railway Age*, and "maintain that a State may, temporarily at least, nullify the Federal Constitution."

The "nullification" thus bitterly complained of is the law recently put on the statute-books of several Southern States providing that when a railroad transfers a case from a State court to a Federal court, its license to do business in the State shall be revoked. It was a transfer of this kind that brought to an open rupture the contest between Governor Glenn and the Southern Railway over the 2¼-cent passenger-fares in North Carolina. The cancellation of the Southern's license in Alabama was due to "the removal of civil cause from a court of the State to Federal court," to quote the words written across the face of the license by the Alabama Secretary of State; and in Arkansas the threatened revocation of the Rock Island's franchise is for a similar reason. All these cases now seem to be in a fair way of settlement by railroad concessions to State demands.

The deprivation of the right to transfer cases to the Federal courts is what is complained of as a "nullification" of the constitutional rights of the railroads. A considerable number of papers appear to be laboring under the impression that these States forbid the railroads to *appeal* to the Federal courts, under penalty of losing their rights to do business within the State, so that the railroads would have to get justice in the State courts or not at all. Some of the most prominent papers in New York, Philadelphia, and other cities seem to be under this impression, and quite naturally denounce the laws in strong terms. This is a misapprehension. What these State laws condemn is the common railway practise of *transferring* civil cases to the Federal courts at once, without waiting for the decision of any State court; whereas the proper course, under these laws, is to appeal the cases up through the State courts, appealing, if desired, from the State Supreme Court to the United States Supreme Court. This is clearly stated by the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, published in the midst of the region concerned, and by *The Railway World* (Philadelphia), which says:

"While the railroads are fully justified in carrying their cases through the Federal courts if the State courts will not do them justice, it does not follow that resort should be had to the Federal courts in the first instance. In our judgment, it is not only illegal but bad policy for a railroad corporation in the present state of public opinion to adopt any unusual course of procedure in securing a judicial decision upon the constitutionality of measures of regulation. Such a course tends to arouse all the States' rights feeling, which is especially strong in the South, and which is

THE NEW PIPE LINE.
—Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail*.

ALL HANDS TO THE PUMP.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia [illegible]

FINE PREDICTIONS.

latent throughout the country, and thereby to intensify the public animosity against large corporations. . . . . .

"Railroad corporations are subject to the laws of the States, and the jurisdiction of the Federal courts is merely appellate in its nature. Only after a decision upon the issues of such a controversy by the highest courts of the State can the Federal courts be

WHERE IT IS FELT.

THE RAILROADS—"I'll be blest if I can discover any clash between the authorities." Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.

called upon to pass upon the issues involved. This is the law, and it is useless as well as impolitic to attempt its evasion."

The Philadelphia *Record* points out that this question has been before the United States Supreme Court four times, and "the court has twice reversed itself." About thirty-five years ago Wisconsin enacted a law requiring foreign corporations to agree not to remove suits against them to the Federal courts. This the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional, and the State passed another law providing licenses for foreign corporations, with forfeiture for removing civil cases to Federal courts. This was upheld in 1876, in the case of Doyle *vs.* Insurance Company, on the ground that, "as the State has the right to exclude such company, the means by which she causes such exclusion, or the motives of her action, are not the subject of judicial inquiry." In April, 1887, however, the court declared a similar Iowa law unconstitutional because its purpose was to deprive foreign corporations of their constitutional right to go into the Federal courts. In May, 1906, the question again came up, under a law of Kentucky, an insurance company being involved, and the court again reversed itself, declaring the State's revocation of license legal on the ground that "as a State has power to refuse permission to a foreign insurance company to do business at all within its confines, and as it has power to withdraw that permission when once given, without stating any reason for its action, the fact that it may give what some may think a poor reason or none for a valid act is immaterial." *The Record* thinks it unlikely that the court will reverse itself again in the present railway cases, for there has been no change in the personnel of the court since the last decision.

Aside from the abstract "rights" of the States, the New York *Sun* thinks the South very unwise to hamper its railways with hostile legislation. As *The Sun* is thought to be in close touch with Mr. Morgan, who is heavily interested in Southern roads, its words come with peculiar weight and authority. After recalling some of the amazing figures of industrial growth in the South in the last twenty-five years, a growth that has "overwhelmed its railways" and demands vast extensions and improvements, *The Sun* goes on to say:

"The railways of the South need new equipment and more equipment. They need new tracks and trackage. They need facilities for the business already upon them and far greater facilities for the business which should lie immediately ahead of them.

"Blind to their own welfare, careless of their great economic interests, and deluded by politicians who are playing with vast issues for their own political aggrandizement, some of the States of the great new South are cramping their present and strangling their future by legislation and attempts at legislation which tend to ruin their lines of communication with their markets.

"If the policy of the South toward its railways were as liberal as it is illiberal, the resultant benefit to that section would be incalculable. At it is, there is grave danger of wide-spread industrial disaster as a consequence of ill-advised railway legislation. It is the policy of suicide."

MISSISSIPPI'S NEW SENATOR

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, who defeated Governor Vardaman in the Senatorial contest in the Mississippi Democratic primaries, seems to be the more popular of the two rivals in the esteem of both the Southern and the Northern press. The opinions of the Northern press of both parties are well summarized by the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), which remarks:

"Mr. Williams measures fairly up to Southern traditions and standards and has personally the capacity and inclination to rise at all times above the arid spirit of sectionalism. Governor Vardaman, on the contrary, has made what reputation he enjoys chiefly as a reviver of disappearing sectional issues and a reactionary exploiter of those issues for temporary political benefit."

With this verdict the New York *Times* (Dem.) agrees. The defeat of the Governor, it says, "will be rejoiced in by every civilized American because Vardaman himself is so very imperfectly civilized an American." And so, farther south, the Washington *Herald* declares that in rejoicing over the Williams victory it indicates "the attitude of practically everybody in the United States who takes an interest in politics, with the exception of the Vardamanites of Mississippi."

Similarly, the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), declaring that the "campaign throughout was one of practical political sense against demagogy in its rankest form; sound judgment versus rank pretensions," concludes that "there could be but one outcome of such an issue." We read further:

"The people of Mississippi, who sent Hernando De Soto Money to the Senate, were not prepared to put a Vardaman into his shoes. A State possessing the conservatism, the refinement, and the culture of Mississippi was not content to be represented in the highest lawmaking body in the country by a fire-eater and a fanatic. The Senate is not a fit place for vaudeville performances nor for futile and incendiary speeches."

Of the principles upon which Mr. Vardaman conducted his campaign this paper says:

"The modification of the Fourteenth and the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendments are the desire of an overwhelming majority of Southern people and Southern representatives in Congress. Whenever the day comes that measures having this in view may be proposed with any hope of success, able, zealous, and sensible Democratic statesmen will be found to give their heartiest support.

"In the mean time, the talk of repealing these two constitutional amendments is the veriest political buncombe, and yet that is the issue on which Vardaman made his fight, leading his people to believe that he could accomplish what he knew to be impossible."

The term of Senator Money does not end until 1911, so, as is pointed out by the press, Mr. Williams will still be available as a Representative from Mississippi for the next four years.

At least one voice of the Southern press is raised loudly in protest against sending Mr. Williams to the Senate. *Watson's Weekly Jeffersonian* (Atlanta) declares that with his appearance

there the corporations will have "just one more doodle-bug in the United States Senate." "The official record of John Sharp Williams," it says, "proves that he belongs to the Wall-Street element of the Democratic party, just as Judge Parker does, just as Senator Daniel does, just as Tom Ryan and August Belmont do." His attitude on the Railroad-Rate Bill is then attacked. We read:

"When the question of the regulation of railroad rates was up in Congress, who was it that joined hands with the Republicans to make the Rate Bill as feeble and ineffective as possible?

"John Sharp Williams.

"The only bill pending which would really have met the requirements of the case was the Hearst bill; and no Republican fought it more bitterly than did John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader. By a combination with the Republicans, Mr. Williams not only killed the Hearst bill, but emasculated that which finally passed.

"It was proposed to put the Pullman Palace Car Company into the Rate Bill so that the Interstate Commerce Commission could regulate the outrageous charges of that enormously rich corporation. Mr. Williams voted with the Pullman interests and against the traveling public. Can he tell the people why?

"It was proposed to put express companies into the bill, so that these corporations—one of which recently sliced a melon of twenty-four million dollars net profits, or 200 per cent.—could be brought under the supervision and control of the Commission.

"Mr. Williams voted against the people on that proposition, and in favor of the express companies.

"Let him tell the people of Mississippi why. It was a curious sight to see such a man as John Sharp Williams virtually acting as the House lieutenant of New York's infamous Senator Platt."

SOME NEEDED REFORMS IN NAVAL CONSTRUCTION

THE board which investigated the recent turret explosion on the *Georgia* disclosed certain facts which the papers representing the Navy and some of the lay press have made much of as emphasizing the need for a few reforms in our battle-ship construction. The board's principal decision, that the accident must have been caused by a "delayed flareback," is regarded by some of these papers as secondary in importance to its discovery that but for the prompt action of the men in the ammunition handling-room below the turret, the whole ship might have suffered. The "flareback," described by one paper briefly as "a puff of hot gas or flame from the bore of the gun remaining from the preceding discharge," is something that precautions have already been taken to guard against. In this case it appears that the air-blast, which is used to drive out the residue of the discharge, was in some way prevented from acting properly, possibly, it is suggested, because the men handling the gun were in too great a hurry making a speed record to observe the usual care. *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York), discussing the findings of the board of inquiry, says:

"It is stated in the report, but not in the part made public, that the air-blast, which ordinarily is started when the first turn is made to unlock the breech and is stopt by a spur on the loading-tray when the powder is being put in the loading-chamber, was prematurely cut off by the use of a cylindrical loader used instead of the tray. This cylinder closed one of the air-ducts and changed the direction of the blast from the other ducts. This may have caused the so-called flareback."

Doubtless extra precautions will henceforth be used, it continues, to prevent this particular kind of a disaster; but *The Journal* and the other Navy papers unite in declaring that still greater precautions should be taken to remove the danger lurking in the present faulty construction of the ammunition-hoists and handling-rooms. A correspondent to the paper just quoted writes:

"The testimony adduced during the board's investigation brought out the significant fact that twenty-five grains of burning powder fell from the upper eight-inch turret down through the ammunition-hoists into both the eight-inch and twelve-inch handling-rooms; and when it is considered that each of these grains of powder is about an inch long and nearly half an inch in diameter; that twenty-five of these burning grains fell through into the handling-rooms where ammunition is ready to be sent above for the service of the guns, it must be admitted that this seriously menaced the safety of the battle-ship. Had it not been for the prompt action and rare presence of mind of the men in the handling-rooms, a charge of powder on the ammunition-hoist might have been ignited, resulting in the destruction of the ship."

The Navy (Washington), the new service journal, which has been showing up certain defects in our naval construction, now discourses at length on the dangers which this latest accident has made prominent. We read:

"Every one of our battle-ships has its turrets and magazines

THE PLUNGE.
—Brewerton in the Atlanta *Journal*.

THE NEW RECRUIT.
—Gregg in the Atlanta *Constitution*.

GEORGIA TRIES THE "WATER CURE."

constructed on the absurd principle of the elevator shaft. If there is fire in the upper turret, there was, until the last two years, nothing to prevent this fire from falling into the handling-rooms below the magazines, and nothing but the self-sacrificing spirit of our seamen has prevented this fire from destroying several of our ships. This method of construction exists only in the American Navy. In the sailing ships of Nelson's fleet, a hundred years ago, this obvious and inexcusable error did not exist. On the ships of the line of those days there was a powder-hatch in the rear of each row of guns on the upper deck. The powder had to be passed up from magazines well down toward the bottom of the vessel. If the constructors of those days had followed our plan, they would have passed that powder up from deck to deck through hatches directly under each other, thus affording a straight and vertical passage from the upper gun-hatch down to the magazines. As a matter of fact, they were altogether too wise to commit such a blunder. The hatch in the deck below the upper deck was not directly below the uppermost hatch, but was to one side of the upper hatch, and if burning powder or burning anything else fell from the topmost hatch, it was separated from the hatch below by a screen of woolen cloth. This is practically the system adopted by every other navy in the world except the American Navy.

"Every other navy has a complete deck separating the turret from the handling-room and magazines. Our ammunition-hoist runs straight up from the handling-rooms beneath the turrets. The bureaus, after a long series of energetic, not to say bitter protests from line officers, and after something like fifty lives had been sacrificed to their persistence in their initial error, finally devised an automatic shutter. It took some three years of protest and complaint to force the bureaus to do this. And now that they have done it, it is proved a mere inefficient make-shift. All other navies provide for lifting their powder and shell from the handling-rooms into the turrets by means of what is called a two-stage hoist. The ammunition-carrier, which rises from the handling-room into the turret, rises into a closed box on the deck underneath the turret. From this box the charges carried up by the first hoist are pushed into a second hoist, which takes them into the turret. There is no possibility whatever of blazing powder falling from the turret into the handling-room."

Regarding these charges *The Army and Navy Register* (Washington) has this to say:

"The disaster on the *Georgia* came near assuming such dimensions as might have destroyed the ship with all on board. That such a calamity did not occur appears to have been due to the prompt action of those in the handling-rooms. It is understood that the President entertains the opinion that the arrangement of the turrets and the handling-rooms and magazines with the connections should be improved. There is a possibility that the board will favor the European design, which shuts off the turret compartment from the places below more completely than is the case on board the American ships. There are opportunities of improvement, it is appreciated by all naval officers; and there have been numerous and emphatic recommendations to that effect, but for one or another reason no changes of a radical nature have been adopted."

So "emphatic" have these recommendations been that *The Army and Navy Journal* notes the report "that there is a feeling among officers in the Navy amounting almost to insubordination at the way that the repeated admonitions of old and wise officers against building more and more ships with the fatal arrangement of hoists are disregarded." It says further:

"It is said that one of the ships now building has a newly devised intercepting floor in its turret-hoists. But we have gone on year after year putting together $150,000,000 worth of ships and never tried to remedy this superlatively foolish feature of construction. The fact goes far to support the recent criticisms of the all-powerful Board of Construction. Disaster after disaster has now accentuated the danger until it is time that there should be some response to public sentiment and a disposition to remedy the evil manifested. The brave men down in the handling-room who prevented the *Georgia* from being blown up, and the plucky fellow who ran in the *Missouri's* magazine and shut the door when the powder fell down on him, are deserving of the highest praise. But what shall be said of expert officers who go on, in the face of protests of brother officers, perpetuating a danger like the direct hoists in the deep turrets of all our ships?"

A word from the laity is thus spoken by the Philadelphia *Press:*

"Our naval policy has not kept pace with naval progress. Our Navy was slow in adopting speed for its battle-ships and launched vessels with two knots less speed than foreign men-of-war. The ends of our battle-ships were left unarmored after other Powers had extended armor over the entire hull. We were slow on smokeless powder, and we are slow now on turbines and torpedo-boats.

"When *The Navy* charges that the ammunition-hoists in turrets are faultily designed, running straight down to the magazines, without a break, a criticism is made which can not be passed over in silence. The charge must be denied or explained. Speed in firing is gained by straight shafts, but speed is gained at the expense of safety.

"The turret explosions thus far have had nothing to do with ammunition-hoists. Whether it were 'backfire' or an electric short circuit, the explosion showed the peril of the present lifts, but these did not cause the explosion. The danger exists none the less. It should be examined, and, if as represented, remedied."

THE MOROCCO PROBLEM

"MOROCCO is still the interrogation-point of Europe," observes the Boston *Transcript* as a preliminary to its discussion of the internal and international complications which that country has recently been responsible for. The Algeciras Conference of 1906, while it attempted to settle the relations of the various Powers to Morocco, could not, as this paper remarks, "provide for making its decrees respected by a people who have no respect for their own Government." Consequently Arab mobs, "repudiating the authority of the Sultan as that of a ruler who has sold himself to the Christians," have, by their attacks on foreigners in Casablanca and other Moroccan cities, forced the interference of France and Spain to restore order. These two nations, empowered by the Algeciras Convention to maintain order in Morocco, are being watched by the press of the world to see whether any attempt will be made to do more than the mere policing of the country. Thus a dispatch to the New York *Sun* records that the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), while acknowledging the right of France to exact satisfaction for the murder of her citizens in Casablanca, adds: "We can not help realizing the danger that she may seek that revenge by means of new appropriations of territory in Morocco. She must remember that the road to revenge is beset with international perils, and choose her steps warily."

The landing of French troops at Casablanca, and the shelling of the town, are considered justifiable by most of the American press. It is pointed out that this was done only after the local authorities had confest their inability to control the mob of half-civilized tribesmen who were attacking the foreigners in the city. Nevertheless, official Germany and the German press are reported to be watching jealously every step taken subsequently by France; "this in spite of official assurances extended by the German Government that it agrees fully to the measures taken by France and Spain for dealing with the situation at Casablanca." The New York *Evening Post* adds, regarding the attitude of the German press and its justification:

"That the occupation of that port is the beginning of the absorption of the entire Empire is the view held by one organ. Another complains that 'what one hundred sailors succeeded in doing could, in our estimation, have been equally well accomplished by an equal number of policemen.' Even conceding that a force of Moorish police under French officers could have restored order as efficaciously as the guns of two French cruisers, France is in a position to answer that a hundred sailors on the spot are more

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MULEY ABDUL AZIZ, SULTAN OF MOROCCO, AND THREE OF HIS GENERALS.

The present Sultan is the son of Muley Hassan, the late Sultan, whom he succeeded in 1878 at the age of sixteen. He has greatly shocked some of his more conservative subjects by his adoption of Western ideas and his association with Christian advisers. So great has the objection to this freedom become that some people see in the present disturbance the beginning of a "holy war" in which the aim of the Mohammedans will be to drive all Christians and Jews out of the country.

valuable than any troop of police existing as yet solely in the mind of the Sultan. That French influence has delayed the organization of the international police in order to bring about an affair like that of Casablanca, German opinion can scarcely maintain. No objections were forthcoming from the Powers when conditions at Tangiers necessitated the dispatch of French and Spanish cruisers even before the Algeciras Convention had been ratified. The position of the two Powers is therefore all the more secure in the case of Casablanca, where the Act of Algeciras assigned to them the task of preserving order."

Germany, as the Philadelphia *Press* asserts, "has obstructed every step in the organization of an international police," and it is therefore not in good part, it continues, for her to object to the only other way France now has of restoring order in the region entrusted to her care. The New York *World* has this to say about the position of Germany:

"By his sensational speech at Tangier and his diplomatic maneuvers the Kaiser blocked France's policy of 'pacific penetration' in Morocco. He succeeded less well at the Algeciras Conference, for it conceded France's special interests in Morocco, while virtually limiting the special powers of France and Spain to direction of the Moroccan police. The immediate effect of the Kaiser's interference has been to teach the Moors how to play one Power against the other and so continue in anarchy.

"But in the present crisis Germany must either leave France and Spain unembarrassed in quelling disorders or be responsible for lending foreign countenance to Moorish murderers. If French and Spanish troops are landed for military operations they will really be an army of occupation, for no one can foresee when it will be safe to withdraw them.

"Through the Kaiser's activity the independence of Morocco has been preserved, but at the expense of Germans no less than other Europeans who have suffered at the hands of the Moors. With a little encouragement from Germany it may yet cause as much trouble in Europe as Turkey has caused."

On the whole, the press do not seem much alarmed over the chances of serious international complications. The presence of Spain as an associate of France in the policing of Morocco is regarded as a guaranty of a square deal to everybody. Of this the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"On the surface at least, all seems clear for the carrying out by France and Spain of the intent of the Algeciras Conference, but the French press voices the uneasiness of that nation at the possible outcome of the bombardment. Full justification for that uneasiness will be found in some quarters in the utterances of the Cologne newspaper which called upon the German Government to land troops and take immediate measures to 'protect German commercial interests' on the Atlantic coast of Morocco. It will be recalled that during the Morocco upheaval of 1905-06 common rumor credited Germany with a consuming desire to secure a foothold near the Atlantic end of the Mediterranean; and this fact, coupled with the insignificance of German commercial intercourse with Morocco, may well account for French apprehensions.

"On the other hand, the Spanish cooperation in the affair gives it an international aspect that should go a long way toward the disarming of the suspicion that either of the Powers is disposed to violate the spirit or the letter of the Algeciras settlement. At all events, Germany has as yet made no move and no protest, and it is to be hoped that a sufficiently serious situation will not be complicated by another squabble. Morocco presents a problem hard enough to solve, and the interests of modern trade and civilization require that the last of the untamed Barbary states shall be brought into something like order and at the earliest possible moment. Germany's intervention in 1905 most certainly postponed the beginning of that work, and it is to be hoped that this time there will be unity of action and purpose on the part of the nations who feel themselves called to carry it forward."

The difficulty of maintaining order among a people who barely recognize the authority of their own Government leads some of the press to suggest that possibly the occupation of the country by France, or by France and Spain, would be the best thing after all for the cause of civilization. The New York *Times* views it in this way:

"Plainly 'race prejudice' is aflame all along the Moroccan coast, Atlantic and Mediterranean alike. Not only white Christians, but native or long-resident Jews, are the objects of its attack. It seems strange that the southern border of Europe should be infested still by such banditti as have been gradually pushed back and exterminated from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast of this great continent until we no longer have any 'Indian question.' But since that is the fact, the fact will have to be dealt with. Europe must pacify and civilize this western stretch of North Africa, as Lord Cromer pacified and civilized the eastern stretch. France and Spain have been designated for that purpose. If they fulfil it they will have their reward, just as Great Britain has had hers in Egypt. And nobody but the 'inspired' German press, which was supposed to have received its quietus at Algeciras, will grudge them that reward."

A BETTER SAN FRANCISCO

SO much has been done by the people of San Francisco to redeem their city from the disgrace of corrupt politics that the local press are now almost pointing with pride to the conditions which exist there. The conviction of Mayor Schmitz which was followed by a prison sentence of five years laid the way open for a new municipal régime. And while the convicted Mayor asserts that he is entitled to his authority during the pendency of his appeal, the "better element" have not been deterred thereby from appointing a successor to serve for the few remaining months of his term, and from accepting the Board of Supervisors appointed by the new Mayor to take the places of those who shared in the evil practises of Schmitz. In their assertion that while these new officers are in authority the city will make great advances in recovering the prestige it has lost, the papers of San Francisco appear to reflect the optimism of the people. Dr. Edward R. Taylor, who has been appointed temporary Mayor, receives encouraging support. And as for the new supervisors, *The Argonaut* declares that "nothing possible to be said in the way of approval and compliment would be too much." In the group, it continues, "there is not an unknown, an untried, or a questionable man." They are "men of character, individual competence, public and private responsibility." Dr. Taylor's choice of supervisors, adds *The Chronicle*, "will satisfy all honest men who regard public office as a public trust and not as a private snap, but it will not satisfy those who are accustomed either actually to corrupt public servants or to use a secret pull to obtain private and undue advantage." Of the many problems which face these men this paper enumerates the following:

"There is the great water question to be settled. There is immediate protection from fire. There are sewers to be built, the wrecks of public buildings to be cleared away, and whatever reconstruction is possible. There are the streets of almost the entire business section of the city to be made not merely passable, but good. Not all these things can be done at once. No two of us would do them in the same order. It will be the duty of the Mayor and supervisors to settle all these and other matters upon their best judgment of what is best for the city, and it will be the duty of the rest of us to accept that judgment.

"Underlying all these material questions is the financial question. How much money can we possibly raise without overburdening ourselves with taxation? Where can we get that money and at what price? Certainly there must be charter amendments before we can get any money except by direct taxation, and the budget for the year has been passed. And there are other charter amendments needed—the recall, for example.

"Of course, the laws and ordinances must be enforced, and if they are to be enforced, and if stealing right and left on a small scale is to be stopt, there must be changes in the control of the departments. Some of the unconfest and unconvicted must be got rid of. We can trust Mayor Taylor for that, and the supervisors whom he has appointed will stand by him."

The Call, likewise, speaks of the choice of supervisors as "wholly to be commended," and predicts that "the nest of sordid grafters, boodlers, and bribe-takers that for nearly two years has disgraced the town and robbed the taxpayers will shortly be a thing of the past. With the chief boodler in jail and the others on the retiring list things begin to look better." *The California News Letter* (San Francisco) thinks, however, that the people should not be satisfied with what has already been done. The present Mayor and Board of Supervisors serve only for a few months, until the fall elections, and at that time, it warns the public, unless it is on its guard the labor-unions may return to their former authority. We read:

"*The News Letter* has sounded a note of warning before about the importance of the conservative forces in this city getting together and giving their united support to the cause of decency and good government at the next election. The action of the labor-unions in refusing to take any part in the present city government should arouse public sentiment to the danger which confronts this city. It is clear that the only motive for their refusal is their desire to be left free to support a labor-union ticket of their own this fall. Can it be necessary to point out to the people of San Francisco what the election of such a ticket would mean? Is there a business man in the community that does not know that, if it be telegraphed to the country the day after next election in this municipality that it has again been handed over to the McCarthys, Corneliuses, and Caseys, every channel by which the money to rebuild flows into the city will at once be closed? Has not every resident of the town had an ocular demonstration what the continuation of the present boodling, labor-union régime means in the fact that, with the conviction of Schmitz, things at once began to revive, and with the appointment of Taylor they have almost begun to boom? The personality of the two men has in no wise produced these results. It is the causes they represent. One the side of disgrace, dishonesty, and irresponsible unionism; the other, good government, honesty, and conservativeness. That lesson should not be lost on the voters of San Francisco, who have homes and interests here. If the present régime continues after the next election, then work will stop, business will be deprest, labor idle, and the city retarded enormously in its growth. Every thoughtful man, be he laborer, mechanic, merchant, or professional, in the community, knows that we but foretell a certainty if another union-labor ticket is elected."

Outside of California, also, there is much favorable comment on the new order of affairs in San Francisco. Thus, *Collier's Weekly* (New York), declaring that for the city "the moment is critical and the opportunity rare," adds that if she does not at once take advantage of the reform era, "and the opportunity afforded by the demoralized state of her criminal enemies, to put her house in order, she will miss a chance that she has not had since the days of the vigilantes and may not get again in several generations." The Chicago *Tribune*, indorsing the Mayor's choice of supervisors, says of the board that "it has a fine opportunity to show what business men can do in managing public affairs which have usually been left to professional politicians."

Mr. Albert Phenis, who has been sent by *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore) to study the commercial situation in San Francisco, writes to his magazine an enthusiastic account of what the city has accomplished since the earthquake in 1906. To the question, "What's the matter with San Francicso?" he replies: "While 'She's all right' is far from the proper answer, yet with all the desolation and disorder a true picture of the San Francisco of to-day must include the undaunted courage and the capacity for achievement that have marked the city from its very birth." With this desolation and disorder in mind he continues:

"That San Francisco is not paralyzed; is hardly even disconcerted, is the wonder of the situation and possibly the promise that the problem will be solved. It might almost be said that San Francisco is serene. And what greater tribute to the courage of a virile, sentient people could be bestowed? Comes an earthquake with fire, driving 200,000 or 300,000 homeless people into the streets and causing anywhere this side of $1,000,000,000 loss—no one ever has computed the exact cost or ever will—as soon as the first shock is over and before the fire has half burned out, with the family camping in the park and cooking in the street, the San-Franciscan plans for temporary business headquarters and the business activities of the day and knows that his town will be rebuilt.

"Nor striking hordes, nor riotous fiends, nor boodling officials disturb his serenity and his faith. The strikers win—or lose—and the bank clearings increase. The rioters are indicted—or escape arrest—and the savings in the banks are greater than ever known. Insurance money comes in as a flood—$180,000,000 or so of it. There are diamonds for the family, restaurant dinners as of yore, and business and rebuilding get a convenient share. The spring will not run dry. A boodling Mayor goes to jail; a splendid citizen finally takes his place. It is all in the day's work, for it isn't in the stars that San Francisco can lose."

FOREIGN COMMENT

THE JAPANESE SPHYNX

EVEN Lafcadio Hearn has been accused of misunderstanding the strange people of Nippon whom he loved so well and wrote about so fluently. They live without the fevered excitement of those Western nations whom they are now rivaling in the energy of war, commerce, and diplomacy, and they are able to flock round a natural-flower show when their existence as a nation is being staked in a land- or sea-battle in which they are confronted with one of the most formidable of European Powers. They are Orientals, yet they possess all the versatility of the West. Their conduct in the California difficulty is "inscrutable, bewildering, mysterious," says Luigi Barzini, writing in the *Corriere della Sera* (Rome). Is it sheer self-control, or are they making believe? Is it mere stoicism? he asks. To quote his words:

"After living a long time among the Japanese I know and understand them no better now than the first day I landed among them. The spirit of the nation is unique; it combines Oriental virtue and European practicality. The Japanese have absorbed all of our civilization and yet keep it concealed under the flower and poetry of ancient Nippon. From this union of apparently discordant characteristics is born an inscrutable, strange, and mysterious forcefulness. The Japanese are dangerous, because all the qualities which others have, and we do not, are dangerous to us."

The Japanese retained their serene imperturbability before, during, and after the great war. They continued to rival the red Indian, "the stoic of the woods, the man without a tear"—almost without a smile. In the words of this writer:

"I have seen Japan before the war, and during the war. I now see it after the war. Yet in these three such varied periods of its national history its appearance has remained unaltered. The great cities as well as the villages have always maintained an unchangeable aspect of serene tranquillity. I recollect the profound surprize I experienced on passing through Tokyo on the day when the news arrived of the battle of Yalu. The place was as quiet as if a defeat, and not a victory, had taken place. The people knew the truth and kept silent. While the whole world held its breath in anxiety over the result of Tsushima, on the very day that great sea-battle was fought the people of Tokyo were crowding the banks of the river of Sumida, at Mukojima, to admire the irises in full flower, as if nothing on earth could ever disturb their delight in that peaceful and traditional custom."

While he considers the character of the Japanese as quite incomprehensible to Western foreigners, he attributes it largely to their simple love of nature. Of their calm enjoyment of external life in the midst of political and national excitement he says:

"Is it the result of discipline? Is it affectation? Is it constitutional insensibility? Is it stoicism? It is none of these. It is an example of Japanese idiosyncrasy which no terms like these can explain. The Japanese can stop to admire a flower in the most serious crises of their life, to make verses on their death-beds, to keep their minds fixt at the same time upon the most important and the most trifling things of life. It is quite possible that these trifling things are the most important to the Japanese. Their mind seeks for and becomes infatuated with the most fleeting and evanescent features of natural beauty. Their craving for this is imperious. But the more we recognize this side of the Japanese character the darker becomes the mystery of their nature. How a people with such modest tastes, a nation content with a bowl of rice and a bouquet of flowers, could organize and equip itself for conquest in great military and greater commercial wars remains a problem which fascinates the thinker."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MISERY OF THE PROLETARIAT IN EGYPT—While Lord Cromer's work in Egypt has been credited with bringing order out of chaos, lifting the yoke from the opprest, and diffusing peace and prosperity in the rural districts, there is, however, another side of the picture, says George Foucart, writing in the *Nouvelle Revue* (Paris). Industrialism has indeed enriched the country, but it has increased the cost of living without raising the standard of wages. Mr. Foucart has recently been traveling through the Delta and adjacent districts, and thus gives his forecast of the country's possible future when the people realize their social condition and seek to remedy it:

"Many changes have taken place in Alexandria within the past few years. Not only has the material aspect of things undergone an alteration from the prodigious accumulations of wealth and the increase in industrial activities everywhere apparent, but in the lower parts of the city the Egpytian people no longer seem to be

DISARMAMENT IN SIGHT.

"Gentlemen, our conference will not have been held in vain. I have the pleasure of informing you that in order to set an example of disarmament, the Republic of San Marino has decided to return home half of the sixteen men in its army." —*Rire* (Paris).

WHAT THE AMERICAN RESOLUTION BROUGHT OUT.

THE NOBLE PIRATE.—"Good heavens, that fellow has forced me to show my true colors!"

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

AT THE HAGUE.

ATTITUDE TOWARD THE PEOPLE.

ATTITUDE TOWARD THE CZAR.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

THE KIND OF A DOUMA THE CZAR WANTS.

the same. A genuine proletariat has been created by the multiplication of industries and the sudden, almost abrupt, progress which has followed. The cost of living has risen to a scale hitherto unknown in Egypt, while wages have risen but slightly. Poverty and want abound. I am compelled to say that the exploitation of the human beast of burden has been carried on with unnecessary harshness. Things are even worse in the rural districts. Some day suffering will provoke the people to complaints, perhaps to angry outbursts, throughout this apparently prosperous Delta. It is true that the influx of foreigners and of money may put off the hour when the city or country laborer of Egyptian race comes clearly to perceive the wrongs that are done him. He may miss the educational influence of socialism. Yet such an awakening may come sooner than people expect. It is not only among the successful and prosperous Egyptians that intelligence is to be found. Those whose wages are growing gradually smaller and smaller have intelligence of equal keenness, and it has become a real question as to the hour when for the first time in the land of Islam the flame of Mussulman socialism shall burst forth."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT IN INDIA

THE English policy of encouraging the manufactories of Manchester and Paisley by placing a high duty on imported Indian silk and cotton goods has ruined the Indian weavers, so that for many years the inhabitants of India have worn fabrics imported from England. Mr. Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, writing in *The Hindustan Review* (Allahabad), thus states this fact:

"The result of such an unfair arrangement has been that Indian indigenous industries have been killed and the relative position of India and Manchester has been reversed; that is to say, India, which used to undersell Manchester in the English market, is now undersold by it in the Indian market."

The recent nationalist movement in India, which is fostered by so many highly educated Hindus, has resulted in an attempt to change this abnormal and unjust economic condition. English goods are to be boycotted and only Indian fabrics and manufactures consumed by patriotic natives. The project for attaining this end is styled the "Swadeshi movement" and the plan is thus outlined by the writer above quoted:

"Broadly speaking, the Swadeshi movement simply seeks to impart a preference for the goods made or manufactured in India; in other words, it seeks to propagate a love for the indigenous goods. It is a perfectly legitimate and harmless movement. It aims at much nearly the same thing that Mr. Chamberlain aspires to achieve by his well-known preferential-tariff scheme, which seeks to protect the indigenous British and Colonial manufactures by raising tariff walls against all imports from foreign countries. But in India legislative protection of indigenous goods being totally out of the question, we must depend upon self-help and the patriotic spirit to do what we can for furthering the cause and fostering the growth and use of Swadeshi goods. And this is exactly what the Swadeshi movement aims at."

Mr. Kanjilal, while believing in the efficacy of the Swadeshi movement, deplores the fact that native industries need fostering by the investment of native capital in their exploitation. He remarks:

"Economically, the greatest present-day problem in India is to bring capital and labor together and to create more of mutual trust among our men. If banks are founded they are more for lending than for working any art or industry, and the men of light and leading and of long purse find it safer to invest their savings at a small rate of interest in the Presidency banks or government paper than in the improvement of art and industries. Again, till a good portion of money now locked up in jewelry is spent for their promotion, it is idle to expect any lasting good. The absence of machinery, and of men skilled in the art of handling it, is another great drawback, and unless this is remedied systematically no great impetus can be given to our arts and industries. It is only gradual training in large business concerns that can bring this about. The determination of a number of people to use only country-made goods is, indeed, a very good thing. But it is by no means the most difficult thing to attain. The most important factor, as has been already pointed out, is our capacity to supply the articles needed in quantities required, of quality that would elicit approval and at a cost which it is possible for the purchaser to pay not temporarily but permanently, till we are able to drive out the foreign article by the force of a healthy, wholesome, economic rivalry."

The rapid growth of the Swadeshi movement glaringly reveals the fact, he says, that Hindus prefer service to an independent calling, that they are listless, they need patience and the spirit of cooperation, and are greedy in trade. The Japanese, he adds, set them a better example. These are his words:

"The real secret of the Swadeshi movement is not commercial, but national, tho ultimately the law of demand and supply must regulate all produce which must also face the competition of the open market. But bearing in mind its real character, we can not overlook the fact that the movement has a sentimental and intellectual side as well as its practical aspect. The national sentiment can not fail to inspire practical efforts. The one is as indispensable as the other. There is no more striking or recent

example of the growth of national sentiment than in Japan. The European costume and habits, to which the Japanese seem to have no objection, have made no change in their national sentiment and ways. Japanese life is the same as before their glorious victory over Russia. Almost everything required by the people is made in the country. They have taken all that Europe has to teach and give, but they have put their own hall-mark on everything."

GERMANY'S NAVAL MENACE

KING EDWARD'S review of twenty-four miles of war-craft two weeks ago in the Solent, made up of one hundred and eighty war-vessels of all classes, might be thought enough to reassure every timid soul in the United Kingdom, yet we find a writer in *The Quarterly Review* (London) expressing the fear that before long Germany will be supreme in the North Sea. The

A SUSPICIOUS SYMPTOM OF FRIENDSHIP.

Michel discovers, to his horror, that the harmless agreement which his neighbors have arranged with regard to his land amounts to surrounding him with impassable wire fence.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

mighty fleet reviewed by the King was only the "home fleet," and did not include the many British war-ships in other parts of the world available at any time of danger. The British press point out that their navy, with thirty-two battle-ships, is stronger than the fleet of any other two European Powers combined (Germany and France, for instance, mustering only twenty-two); and they print the statement of Sir Charles Dilke, that the second navy in the world is now the American Navy, and the German navy is virtually unimportant. The writer in *The Quarterly*, however, looks not so much at the present state of Germany's fleet as at its program for the future, which includes the building of 18 battle-ships of the *Dreadnought* type, 13 large cruisers, 24 small cruisers, and 24 torpedo-boat divisions. This is a state of things to be regarded with some anxiety by England, we are told. In this author's words:

"The fact that such a scheme of naval aggrandizement is being worked out persistently and methodically opposite the least defended door of the United Kingdom is calculated to cause anxiety among the British people. It would, however, be the height of folly if this anxiety degenerated into irritability of temper and an illogical fever of jealousy. By no policy of pinpricks can the British people retard the progress of the German fleet. Every misrepresentation has been accepted in Berlin and throughout the German states as welcome ammunition with which to work up further enthusiasm in support of the naval movement. It is much better that the British nation should once and for all understand that it is no business of theirs what steps the German people may take for improving and increasing their naval defenses, except so far as precautionary measures are rendered necessary. Germany's fleet, what she chooses to spend on it, and how she organizes it, is not the business of the British people."

He quotes President Roosevelt in support of his contention that England must now "look to her laurels," which she can only retain by diligent naval preparation. This is the lesson of the Russo-Japanese war. To quote further:

"Never was our responsibility more arduous than it is now. Already Great Britain is almost within grip of a crisis threatening her supremacy; in a comparatively few years Germany will have a fleet of thirty-eight battle-ships, including eighteen *Dreadnoughts*, and about fifteen armored cruisers massed off her shores and opposite our Eastern coasts. If the Government would avoid a scare throughout Great Britain—and scares are always undignified and usually lead to gross waste of money on panic schemes—it will have the courage to spend on the development of a naval base on the east coast, the urgent need of to-morrow, at least a portion of the money which has been saved on this year's estimates. Cordite was the final cause of the overthrow of the last Government with which the Prime Minister was associated and this question of a naval base for our war-ships in the North Sea may be the grave of the present Ministry.

"No one can read the accounts of the naval engagements in the Far East, as narrated by Captain Semenoff and the anonymous Japanese officer whose diary has been published, without realizing the horror of war, and the careful, persistent, statesmanlike preparation which is essential to success. President Roosevelt has said:

"'Victory in any contest will go to the nation that has earned it by thorough preparation. . . . When the day of battle comes, the difference of race will be found as nothing when compared with differences in thorough and practical training in advance.'

"The latest naval war has fully confirmed these words."

KOREA AND THE EXTINCTION OF SMALL NATIONS

THE practical absorption of Korea, the "Morning Land," by its stronger neighbor of the "Rising Sun" has suggested the question whether small peoples are not naturally doomed to be amalgamated under larger imperial governments. This has to some considerable extent taken place in Europe, says Erik Givsko in *The Westminster Review* (London), where Poland, Hungary, Hanover, Prussia, Saxony, and other independent provinces, as

AN ARDENT WOOING.

"My country is that of the Rising Sun — yours is the Morning Calm. We are made for each other. Be mine, or I will carry you off by force!"

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

well as Scotland and Ireland, have each and all been annexed by the greater Powers. Mr. Givsko sees two opposite forces working in the most important empires of the world. One is for

centralization, the other for disintegration. Of the causes of centralization he declares:

"Pan-Germanism, Pan-Americanism, and Pan-Slavism, whatever motives may be alleged to embellish these movements, are all the direct outcome of the necessity of providing markets for a perverted industrial production. Pan-Slavism is for the present thoroughly checked, and it is quite within the bounds of probability that Pan-Germanism may suffer the same fate one of these days. But the desire for the land of the neighbor must persist, so long as the social and economic conditions of the civilized world remain as they are.

"Herein lies the danger for the small nations: and so long as production is carried on under the same conditions, economic and social, as at present, there is every reason to fear that the desire for expansion will prevail, and the independence of the small countries will be jeopardized."

On the other hand, disintegration and national individualism, such as separated Norway and Sweden into two kingdoms, are favored by "the highest economic conditions," to use Mr. Givsko's words, that is to say, the conditions that will prevail when protective duties are abolished and the land is thrown open to all the people. Of the results of such a state of things he writes:

"Then the last reason for the desire for expansion entertained to-day by the great Powers will have disappeared, for, by giving the workers access to the land, each country will create among the farmers and small holders an ample market for her industrial population; and the agriculturists will always have a great purchasing power, because they produce just the commodities that the industrial population require in exchange for their commodities. Each country may thus make herself almost entirely independent of the markets of other countries; and the desire for conquests, fostered by the need for markets, will disappear. The greatest peacemaker the world ever knew—social justice—will link together the nations of the world, and there will be no need of further peace congresses. For, by the abolition of protective duties, even the frontiers themselves will disappear, and across the demolished frontiers all the products of human labor, material and intellectual, will flow both inward and outward unobstructed."

He draws a delightful picture of the world's condition when every nation, great or small, can sit under its own vine and fig-tree, and even little Korea resume like Norway its place in the Statesman's Year-Book as an independent kingdom. To quote further:

"When access to the land has made it possible for everybody to obtain a comfortable living, and has readjusted the equilibrium between production and consumption; and when the abolition of protective duties has broken down the artificial frontiers which now so effectually separate the nations from one another, it will soon be seen that the principle of 'the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest' holds good no more between nation and nation than between man and man. Another principle—infinitely higher and nobler—a principle which without blasphemy we may well attribute to an all-wise and loving Creator—the principle of mutual aid, will then rule our civilization. No man will want his neighbor's goods, because he can readily produce enough himself; and no state will want its neighbor's land, because to possess it would confer no advantage which the abolition of protective duties has not already secured. Then will cease the present wild unscrupulous rush after riches, which makes men absolutely callous to the sufferings of their fellow men, trodden under foot in the mad race: and instead each man will understand that it is to his own interest to assist his weaker brother, who stumbles and falls in the work for the common weal. And the policy of nations will no longer aim at acquiring markets by wasting blood and treasure. On the contrary, each government will feel that it represents a member of the great family of nations; and that its duty is to procure the greatest possible happiness—not to the greatest number, but to all. And hand in hand will the governments of the world, hand in hand will the citizens of the world, work for the realization of this great ideal. The causes which engendered strife and hatred will have been removed, and the integrity of nations—great and small—will have been secured."

FRANCE'S EGOTISTIC COLONIAL POLICY—Prince von Buelow has been taking his usual vacation in the little island of Norderney, where he whiles away some time of his leisure by receiving newspaper interviewers and imparting to them in epigrammatic terms his ideas about European politics. Among those who recently visited him was Mr. Jules Huret, the well-known French publicist, who is on the staff of the Paris *Figaro*. In this journal Mr. Huret gives an account of his talk with the German Chancellor, in which were discust many subjects, such as the domestic policy of the German Empire, German Socialism, the relations between France and Germany, and the future of European politics. The Chancellor was, as reported, in his merriest mood. The French papers, such as the Paris *Humanité*, the *Débats*, and the *Temps*, comment at large on this interview in which the German Chancellor, who has so recently triumphed over the Socialists in the Reichstag, laughed at any idea of danger from Socialism. He also poohpoohed the notion of a "yellow peril." As for France and Germany, he said, there was need on Germany's part of "enormous tact, much self-restraint, and of even more patience." He did not, however, let France go without a parting shot. Mr. Huret asked him whether he did not think that "an unselfish and altruistic colonial policy would not be the best way to bring about a state of things in which the nations would welcome mutual cooperation rather than look upon each other as rivals," to which the Chancellor laughingly replied as follows:

"I am not prepared to criticize your colonial policy, but I can not refrain from comparing it with that of England, who opens her gates to every comer and generously practises what you call the altruistic system of colonial policy. In France you seem still to be addicted to the eighteenth-century tradition of colonial administration by hermetically closing your colonies against foreign countries. It is true there is now some talk of a new current of thought. But do you think that there is any chance for this new tendency's gaining some practical influence on your tradition? I have my doubts about it."

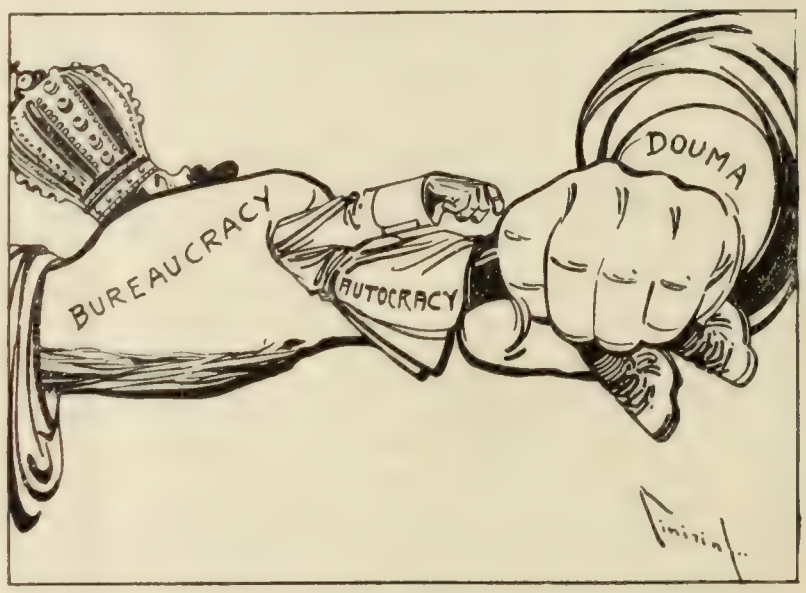
SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

THE Peace Conference reminds the *Floh* (Vienna) of an Irish wake. The delegates drink, eat, dine, and talk, while the grave of Peace is being dug deep for her final resting-place.

It is possible that the Peace Conference will not, after all, prove abortive, but that a resolution will be passed to the effect that no war may be begun without a formal declaration. Any Power embarking on hostilities without this preliminary will be adjudged to have lost, even tho it may win.—*Punch.*

RESOLUTIONS OF THE HAGUE CONFERENCE

1. THERE shall be no more war.
2. If a war breaks out explosive bullets must not be used.
3. If explosive bullets are going to be used notice is to be given beforehand.
4. If no such notice is given all previous declarations exchanged by the two belligerents are to be considered null and void.—*Humoristische Blaetter.*



THE CZAR'S PLIGHT.
(Can he be stretched to the dimensions of a man?
Fischietto (Turin).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

"UNTO THE THIRD AND FOURTH GENERATION"

"ONE can not be, with impunity, the son of a drunkard"—so says Dr. A. Joffroy, a French physician, who writes on "Alcohol and Alcoholism" in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, July 13). Dr. Joffroy's article reads in places like an old-fashioned temperance tract, but it is in reality a pitiless scientific statement of facts. Diseases, the author points out, are of two kinds, those that attack persons in normal health, and those that touch only those who are predisposed to them. To create such morbid predispositions alcohol is eminently suited, and in this way it strikes down not only those who abuse it, but their descendants, often ceasing its ravages only when it has obliterated a whole family. We can quote here only a small part of what Dr. Joffroy says. First comes his division of diseases into the two categories mentioned above. We read:

"In the case of some diseases (scarlet fever, smallpox, plague, etc.) the pathogenic agent produces the specific malady in every one exposed to contagion, whatever may have been his previous condition of health. But, on the other hand, there is a whole class of diseases that attack only such as are predisposed. Of one hundred infants fed in the same way, one or two will become abnormally fat, because, for example, the father had gout or the mother diabetes. . . . . .

"But hereditary predisposition exists also with nervous diseases, and alcoholism is one of the most effective means of creating such predisposition, as well as of developing it where it exists. To have chorea or rheumatism, for instance, one must have obese, nervous, alcoholic parents. A man may be seized with shaking palsy, following some violent emotion, . . . but heredity must be present to facilitate the action, and alcoholism is generally found to be at the bottom of this heredity."

In mental diseases, Dr. Joffroy goes on to say, the rôle of heredity is greater still. We may almost say that predisposition is absolutely necessary for these. The anthor rejects the classification made by some authors who divide mental diseases into those of the normal and abnormal brain. The former, he thinks, do not exist, a diseased brain being always abnormal. Even poisons that act on the brain select those who are predisposed, and this is eminently true of alcohol itself. Predispositions (generally alcoholic) determine the special form of drunkenness and explain why wine makes one man gay, another sad, another quarrelsome. Likewise, hereditary predisposition explains why alcoholism results, with one man, in an ulcer of the stomach, with another in cirrhosis of the liver, with others in paralysis of one or another set of nerves. The writer continues:

"On epilepsy the action of alcohol is quite clearly manifest; sometimes a subject plainly epileptic from infancy takes to drink at about twenty, with the result that his attacks increase in violence at each excess; sometimes a man of thirty to forty years who has had only slight seizures in childhood begins to have the characteristic attacks, which disappear or lessen when he becomes abstinent. . . . . .

"In order that I may be clearly understood I will repeat the definition that I have given elsewhere of incipient degeneracy: 'The totality of organic defects, of hereditary or acquired origin, which, by lessening organic resistance, create new morbid aptitudes and make causes pathogenic when of themselves they would be powerless to injure a normal organism.'

"And I repeat again that, in the creation of these new morbid aptitudes, this hereditary predisposition, which dominates almost all pathology, alcoholism stands preeminent, doing more harm and counting more victims than tuberculosis. Alcoholism, in fact, not only affects the individual, but its effects are continued to his descendants. One can not be, with impunity, the son of an alcoholic. Alcoholism begins with the father and strikes down his children; and generally its action continues, until, in the fourth or fifth generation, it has destroyed the family. But before this final result is reached, the alcoholics and their descendants are, according to circumstances, hurled into disease, madness, or crime, filling our hospitals, asylums, and jails, as I have already said.

"Blind indeed are those who, ignorant of the dangers of alcohol, see in it only a source of revenue!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FUTURE OF THE AUTOMOBILE

HAS the automobile, or, to put it more broadly, mechanical road-traction, come to stay, or must it ultimately meet the fate that seems already to have overtaken the bicycle? G. M. Slocum, who writes in *Motor Talk* (Detroit, Mich.), attempts to show that there are elements of permanency in automobiling that sharply differentiate it from passing fads. He says:

"Stop ten men on Broadway this morning and ask them what they consider the future of the automobile will be. Five men will tell you that the auto is a fad and must follow the fate of the bicycle, three will say that it is just budding into its full service and perfection, and the remaining two will say, 'You've got me.'

"What, then, *is* its future?

"Ten years ago the chug of a horseless carriage on State Street, Chicago, caused windows to fly open, crowds to press the curb, and the general excitement that accompanies a circus procession in a country town.

"To-day a splendid equipage, horse-drawn, will cause the crowd to stop and take notice, while the surging mass of automobiles rush past unnoticed.

"The auto, then, has ceased to be a fashionable 'fad.' Since the automobile made its appearance as a practical vehicle for pleasure or business, wise ones have wagged their heads and predicted the same fate as befel the bicycle.

"This is a wrong conception of the situation. There is just as much difference between an automobile and a bicycle as between a rowboat and a launch. This very morning we watched an elderly gentleman descend the wide marble steps of his home, accompanied by his daughter, carrying a baby. The chauffeur tipped his leather cap, opened the plate-glass door; the three sank into the luxuriously upholstered seats, the driver hopped behind the wheel, and a moment later they were gliding quietly down the avenue. What part could a bicycle have played in that party? Would this gray-haired financier ever have cranked the merciless pace of a bicyclist?

"The bicycle was at its best only a piece of gymnasium paraphernalia, and never did appeal in the sense of luxury or comfortable enjoyment to those who could afford such things. It was, too, within the reach of any one—only an expert could ascertain which was the more costly of two passing bicycles.

"In the automobile, one's means only may dictate the amount of his investment. In other words, the man who formulates a trust or controls a corporation may possess a car costing from six to fourteen thousand dollars, and equipped, if he desires, with lounging-chairs, electric lights, a buffet, and what not. Like the yacht, the limit is fixt only by the fancy and the amount of the ever-present wherewith."

For these reasons, Mr. Slocum assures us, we are justified in believing that the automobile has come to stay. Those who compare it to the bicycle have not, he thinks, given the matter sufficient thought. The motor-car, he tells us, altho changing for the better year by year, has already taken on certain elements of permanency. He writes:

"Certain features—fundamental principles—which have been adopted this year by manufacturers almost without exception, prove that the automobiles will be stable. The side entrance, the shaft-drive, the engine easily accessible under the hood, the wheel steer, the long wheel-base, adequate protection by fenders—these features will stand unchanged doubtless for years to come.

"The foreign car is no longer considered superior to our own

product. Personally we feel that it is far inferior—time alone can decide.

"The auto-races, the endurance trials, the Glidden tours, the hill-climbs, are only one part of the great automobile spirit, they express only one class of auto-enthusiasts. The other—the greater class—is composed of those who love autoing for its real joys, for its novelties, for its weird enchantment or varying excitement.

"Autoing bids to youth with the cry of speed, wild excitement, and captivating romance; to the middle-aged with the beckonings of the tour, of the glories of nature, of the keen enjoyments; and to the aged with the soothing balm of comfort and luxury, of health and good-cheer, of strength and hope.

"Autoing has come to stay. Day by day it weaves itself into the very network of society—already it has ceased to be a luxury. To-day it is the busy man's necessity—the home convenience."

THE MAN AT THE THROTTLE

ON the physical and mental condition of the locomotive-engineer depend the safety of his train and the lives of the passengers. What will happen if he suddenly dies or is taken ill? This question is discust sporadically in the press, and certain types of locomotive in which the fireman and engineer are widely separated, leaving the latter practically alone in his cab, have been condemned on this ground. An editorial writer in *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, July 27) regards it as remarkable that so few accidents have happened from trains running without control, caused by the sudden illness or sudden death of engineers at their posts. He says:

"Occasionally an instance of this kind has occurred, and in times past some one would propose, now and then, that an extra employee be stationed on each locomotive, like the lookout on a ship, with no other duty than that of constantly watching ahead for obstruction. Such a plan would discover anything wrong with the engineer in proper time, but the idea has never found favor from practical considerations. Nevertheless, every recurring instance of the sudden incapacitation of an engineer suggests grave possibilities of an accident. How many of the accidents from unexplainable causes might have happened in this way is at least an interesting thought to reflect upon. The facts of experience are sufficiently numerous to uphold a view of the reasonableness of such thoughts.

"During the early part of this month we reported a collision which occurred on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad caused by the engineer of a passenger train falling unconscious at his post, the train running past a station where a stop should have been made, and the fireman not discovering what was wrong in time to stop the train before collision with a switch-engine occurred. Last week the engineer of a passenger train of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, approaching Cleveland, was overcome by heat and fell unconscious at the throttle. Fortunately the fireman observed the engineer's condition in time to prevent accident to the train. During the same week the engineer of a freight train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway is reported to have become suddenly insane, and ran his train a considerable distance at extraordinary speed, in fear of an imaginary enemy in pursuit, in spite of vigorous efforts of his fireman to prevent him. Eventually the head brakeman returned from a trip to the rear, and he and the fireman overpowered the unfortunate man and assumed control of the train. According to the newspaper reports this engineer had just recovered from a spell of sickness and had gone out on his regular run without displaying any evidence of his mental condition. We have not taken pains to verify this report, and while the account may be exaggerated, it is not nevertheless an unsupposable case; and an insane man at the throttle might, for obvious reasons, be more dangerous at a critical moment than a dead man.

"While known occurrences of the character stated have been but few, comparatively speaking, yet they have been numerous enough, it would seem, to call for careful consideration of means of protection. As visible signals alone would evidently be of no avail in such cases, unless the fireman chanced to notice the non-observance of them, the argument for automatic control of trains fits such emergencies with peculiar adaptability."

DISEASE FROM DIRTY REFRIGERATORS

SOME people seem to have an impression that the presence of ice is in itself somehow antiseptic, and they accordingly do not take the trouble to see that their ice-boxes or refrigerators are kept clean. According to Dr. Joanna White, writing in *Good Housekeeping*, this carelessness constitutes a distinct menace to health in many families. Says Dr. White:

"Several cases of diphtheria developed simultaneously in one family. The source of their infection was obscure, no other cases having been reported to the Board of Health for several weeks. The house was well built, comparatively new, and in a healthful location. The nurse who was retained told me on my next visit that it would be impossible for her to remain, as she would be afraid to eat anything kept or prepared in the house. To prove that she was not unreasonable, she asked me to step to the refrigerator. Upon opening it, considerable foul odor escaped, but the condition of the whole interior was simply appalling. It was covered with a half-inch coating of thick slime.

"It seems incredible that any housewife, barring the most grossly ignorant or careless, could allow such a condition to arise or exist. This is only one case among many where I believe the specific poison of contagious and infectious diseases has been harbored in unsanitary refrigerators. It is easier to overlook neglect and carelessnesss in the very poor; tho even here there is no real excuse for it. Even the upper class is not exempt from the same sort of neglect. A busy society or club woman, leaving the care of home entirely to servants, need not expect the busy maids to take all the intelligent care which is so very essential.

"Generally speaking, it is in the homes of the middle class, where only one or possibly no maid is kept, that the most favorable hygienic conditions exist.

"There are so many so-called germ diseases, where uncleanliness is the direct cause of infection, that the fight for hygienic conditions should never be abated. The refrigerator alone is the source of much evil; therefore even the busy housewife should pay particular attention to its condition at all times and to the food which goes into it."

If the refrigerator is movable, says Dr. White, do not place it in the darkest corner, but in the light and air, preferably out-of-doors, on a piazza. For the ordinary house, where there is no special provision for drainage, perhaps the safest way is to use the old-fashioned pan, emptying and scalding it twice a day. If the refrigerator is 'built in' and a piped drain provided, this pipe should not be connected with the waste or soil pipe or sewer, or discharged upon the ground, but should be connected with an open and water-supplied sink. The connections should be short and disconnected from the refrigerator. All drainage pipes should be flushed twice a week, with either a solution of chlorid of lime, or washing-soda, or strong ammonia. To quote further:

"The ice compartment and storage part should be thoroughly cleansed twice a week. All removable parts should be taken out for greater ease in cleansing. All parts should be washed in good soap and hot water, with a clean cloth or brush, then thoroughly scalded, after which it is well to go over the lining with some chlorid solution, a caustic cleaning solution, or a strong solution of borax and water.

"Watch for the iceman and have ready a good pitcherful of clean water with which to rinse the ice. It will take only a moment, and your care in cleansing will not be defeated.

"All food should be inspected and prepared for storage. Keep the milk supply in closely covered receptacles, preferably glass. Butter should also be covered, as these two foods are very apt to absorb impurities. Most fruits and vegetables can and should be washed and wiped or drained before storing in a refrigerator."

ASBESTOS WOOD—An interesting electrical insulator sold under this name, and made by compressing asbestos waste, is thus described in *Technical Literature* (New York, July):

"Asbestos is a fiber which is of a refractory nature, is an excellent electrical insulator, and is not affected chemically by most of

the active chemical agents likely to attack insulating materials. In quarrying asbestos, the thick veins containing the long fibers are broken out with hammers, and the masses are then shredded, combed, carded, and spun into yarn and cloth. The waste from these operations and the remaining short-fibered rock are used in the manufacture of asbestos wood. This insulator has the appearance of soapstone, but is much harder and lighter. It is about 60 per cent. heavier than oak, and its strength is about three-quarters that of white pine. Asbestos wood is more porous than slate or marble, and it is frequently necessary to impregnate it in order to render it impervious to moisture. When so impregnated, it has about the same insulating qualities as marble, and when dry, but not treated, it compares favorably with slate. It is not nearly so brittle as either of the above-mentioned materials, becomes but slightly distorted by heating, and an arc on its surface confines its action to the point where it strikes and causes no cracking. It can be worked with ordinary tools used on hard wood, and at about the same speed. It takes paint and varnish well, and is less sensitive to atmospheric changes than ordinary wood. It is non-inflammable and should find use in such places as those where fireproofed wood and metal-covered wood are now employed."

WHAT A WOMAN DOCTOR CAN DO

ADVICE to women physicians was given recently by Professor Osler when distributing prizes at the London School of Medicine for Women. He pointed out that four avenues of usefulness were open to women who had studied medicine. We quote a report from *The British Medical Journal* (London, July 13). Says this paper:

"The first, which he commended to those who had a liking for science, was work in connection with the scientific branches of medicine. There were many women specially adapted for working at the highest problems of scientific medicine, and a great deal of the best work in bacteriology, in histology, and in many departments of pathology was being done at the present time by women. The second line of work which women could very well follow was in connection with institutions, especially asylums for the insane. Throughout the United States there were at the present time many women physicians doing excellent work in asylums. The third sphere of activity for women was general practise. Tho it was a hard life, there were many women who were very successful in general practise, and able to meet worry, care, and trouble, and the daily anxieties and annoyances incidental to practise. Women were especially adapted for dealing with the diseases of women and children, but the difficulty in that connection was the mistrust and distrust of women for women; an important duty for the students he addrest was so to conduct their lives that every woman would have trust in them. When a paternal government instituted a proper system of school inspection it was the women who should carry out that work, and the filling of such positions by women would be of incalculable value to the community. The fourth field of work for women was India. Probably there was no place in the world where so much good could be done by women as in India. Those who decided to go there would perhaps live harder lives, but probably they would lead happier lives than those who remained in this country. He urged those who had the desire, to go out to India and help their unfortunate sisters there. Professor Osler concluded by advising the students to accept as their philosophy of life that they were in the world, not to get what they could out of it, but to do what they could for the happiness of others."

UP-TO-DATE ANCIENT GUNS—Some very interesting analogies between ancient and modern artillery are reported by a recent German investigator of the subject, Herr Treptow. Says the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, June 8) in a note regarding his investigations:

"There are found, in ancient cannon, most of the devices that we often regard as very recent inventions, such as rings, sleeves, the reenforcement by winding with wire, closure of the breech by a screw, pointing by wedges, screws, or forks, trunnions, fixt and wheeled carriages, etc. Breech-loading, which was not effectively used until the latter half of the nineteenth century, was known in the time of Francis I. There exists, in the arsenal at Berlin, an iron cannon of very great size, whose breech is crossed by a rectangular mortise, recalling in a striking way that which serves to receive the closing piece of a Krupp gun. A cannon in the Berlin Museum would appear to have been made by the modern process of twisting a rectangular bar of iron into a spiral and then forging it into a tube [spiral-weld]. The metallic tube of a cannon in the same museum, of Swedish origin and dating from the reign of Gustavus Adolphus, is reenforced with bands of leather, alternating with layers of iron wire."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST

THE SCIENCE OF VEGETARIANISM

MANY advocates of an exclusively vegetable diet defend it on other grounds than those of physiology. If a man believes it to be wrong to take the lives of animals, he will of course abstain from eating meat, even if he regards it as wholesome food. The same is true if he contemplates with disgust the eating of slaughtered animals while having no similar feeling toward dead vegetables. Such considerations have little to do with the subject of nutrition. A recent French vegetarian writer, however, sets forth very clearly the purely scientific reasons for his faith in a thesis that is thus reviewed in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, July 13). We read in this paper:

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THE RESULT OF A VEGETABLE DIET.

Dabee Chowdray Palwan, at Benares, India, a vegetarian of fifty-six years, lifting a 960-pound weight.

"Altho known from the remotest antiquity under the names of different philosophical systems, vegetarianism seems to have entered a scientific phase in recent times. Dr. Henri Collière, in a very interesting thesis, has shown that it is not only a therapeutic diet, but that the fact that it answers all the requirements of the physiology of nourishment entitles it to be regarded with reason as the normal diet of man.

"The modern tendencies of physiology—toward the diminution of the total ration, toward the fixation, at a lower point, of the minimum proportion of albumin, toward the attribution of a more

important rôle to the carbohydrates—are in perfect accord with the vegetarian theory.

"The use of animal flesh as food, and especially its abuse, are condemned by the physiology of nutrition; meat is an incomplete food, not containing carbohydrates, overstimulating, inviting to habitual overfeeding, and bringing about, like alcohol, a state of mind in which the consumer believes that he can not possibly do without it. It is a toxic food, containing numerous poisons, such as ptomains, leucomains, purins, etc. If an exclusive flesh diet would be nonsensical, a partial flesh diet is also illogical, as Dr. Collière looks at it; for the fact, he says, that man possesses a triple line of defense against poisons (bowels, liver, and kidneys) is not a sufficient reason for using toxic substances daily, even in dilute form; a weakening of his means of protection might result fatally.

"Anticarnivorous diets, on the contrary, according to Dr. Collière's thesis, are entirely justified by the physiology of nutrition, whether we select one or another of the several varieties following:

"Fruitarianism, or an exclusive diet of fruits, is approved, on condition that we are not content with the sweet, juicy fruits, but employ also the farinaceous and the oily fruits.

"Vegetalism admits, without distinction, either raw or after cooking, all the products of the vegetable kingdom—fruits, juicy legumes, feculents, cereals, and leguminous vegetables.

"Finally, the 'ovo-lacto-vegetarian' diet admits also milk and eggs, which, altho of animal origin, would appear not to contain, at least normally, the poisons of disassimilation that lead to the rejection of what Dr. Collière calls 'necrophagy' [corpse-eating].

"Contrary to the general opinion, the vegetarian régime offers all the guaranties that can be desired of perfect assimilability and does not require an excessive volume of food to repair losses.

"Dr. Collière ends his thesis by developing considerations of social order that we can not sum up here. These lead him to conclude that vegetarianism is likely to contribute in the future to the approach of an era of great prosperity."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE KNACK OF FINDING THINGS OUT

THE number of students who are working at original research is now comparatively large. Where twenty years ago a course in science meant almost invariably a course in a text-book, nowadays even high-school students are set at work experimenting. In an article in the London *Times's* engineering supplement for July 10 Prof. W. E. Ayrton complains that very few research students are properly equipped. To make a first-class discovery in science it is necessary, not so much that one should have taken this or that course or received this or that degree, but that he should have a genuine desire to find out about some particular thing. Says Professor Ayrton:

"I only wish that better machinery were used for discovering men and women with this hunger for inquiry, and what I sincerely deprecate is the wasting of the endowments that exist for this purpose on those whose only hunger is for the funds with which they are supplied.

"The notion that scientific research can only be undertaken after years of preliminary study is disproved by the inventions of Pacinotti, Gramme, and Tesla; yet it is still sustained by the University of London, who require notice that A. B. is going to make a research, for the university have never realized that ideas flash on you at strange moments. That the truth can only be reached through mathematical gymnastics is still believed in, in spite of the splendid results obtained through experiments alone by Faraday, Darwin, and Huxley. Edison congratulated himself that he was not a mathematician, and Marconi disproved by trial the orthodox conventional theory of the transmission of electromagnetic waves, by sending signals between Cornwall and Newfoundland.

"No particular university training is necessary for conducting research, no letters after your name. Faraday had neither one nor the other, altho somebody out of compliment addrest a letter to him as 'Professor Faraday, A to Z.' A genius may be a sport and owe his success, as Ruskin thought he did, to his ancestors 'having never used their brains,' or great power may be inherited, as in the case of the Herschels—William, Caroline, and John.

"One person finds the recumbent position the best for clearing away mental cobwebs, as did Brindley, who went to bed whenever difficulties in the early days of designing canals bothered him. Another person finds the hurry of an express train or the rush of a modern motor-car promotes ideas. Mozart composed as a child; Hamo Thornycroft gave no evidence of his creative power until his ordinary education was quite finished, altho both his father and mother were sculptors and he himself stands as a lad in marble on the Albert Memorial. How wise, then, not to hamper research with red tape; how foolish to give a research scholarship to a particular institution every year. It is like requiring a commonplace poet laureate to produce an epoch-making poem annually, or a particular college to present a student every March worthy of being elected a fellow of the Royal Society."

SCIENCE BREVITIES

"RECENT experiments show that the popular belief that warts are communicable is warranted," says *The National Druggist*. "Inoculation of healthy tissue with blood obtained from a wart will cause the growth of a similar excrescence. It is thought that these growths contain an ultramicroscopic germ to which is due the transmission from one person to another. If an emulsion of wart tissue be filtered through a Berkefield filter and injected into healthy tissue, small excrescences appear in the course of several months, which rapidly develop into typical warts. Repeated trials to obtain a culture of the microorganism, if such really exist, failed. These investigations would favor a soluble toxin instead of a microorganism. This might easily be deposited upon the towel and thence to another person. At all events, persons who have warts should take measures to have them removed at once."

THE Seventh International Zoological Congress, we learn from *The American Journal of Science* (New Haven, July), will meet at Boston on August 19–23. The meetings will be held at the Harvard Medical School. "Saturday, August 24, will be devoted to an excursion to Harvard University, and on succeeding days arrangements have been made for visits to Woods Hole, Columbia University, and the American Museum, to Yale and Princeton universities, with excursion also to Philadelphia, Washington and Mt. Vernon, and other points; these will occupy the time from August 25 to September 6. In addition there will be a trip to Niagara Falls, across Lake Ontario to Toronto, September 7–9. Finally, an excursion to Bermuda is planned, in case fifty members enroll themselves for it. This last extends the meeting of the Congress until September 22. Information may be obtained from Charles H. Townsend, director of the New York Aquarium, Battery Park, New York.

"ACCORDING to recent reports," says *The Electrical Review* (New York), "it appears that the Japanese Government intends to have erected a system of hydraulic plants of great size in the region of Tokyo, and will deliver no less than 100,000 horse-power when fully completed. The plants are to be installed and operated by an Anglo-Japanese company, who have already been granted the necessary concessions for beginning the work. There are several falls lying within 100 miles of Tokyo which the company intends to utilize in order to secure the amount of power which is needed. A number of power-transmission lines will take current to Tokyo, as well as to a number of other cities and large towns lying within the radius. Owing to the high price of coal in Japan the plant will be operated under the best conditions and will no doubt be well patronized. The total expense of the proposed system will be no less than $10,000,000 according to the plans which the company have already drawn up."

A MACHINE, called the tesserograph, for doing away with the necessity for printing in advance the thousands of various kinds of railway tickets, is described in *The American Machinist* (New York). The device, which is the invention of Roberto T. Piscicelli, of Florence, also automatically registers the amounts cashed. Says the paper just named: "Each ticket is printed separately by a machine from a slip of thick paper, all the necessary particulars, such as station names, date, price, class, etc., being inserted; and on a second paper strip within the machine is printed, as a check, a duplicate of the ticket sold. The money values of the tickets issued are totalized according to classes and series. A machine constructed for the Naples-Rome line can print and register 400 different kinds of tickets. The various mechanisms are interlocked together, and no tickets can be issued until the inspector in charge, upon opening the office in the early morning, has freed the machine and brought all the totals back to zero."

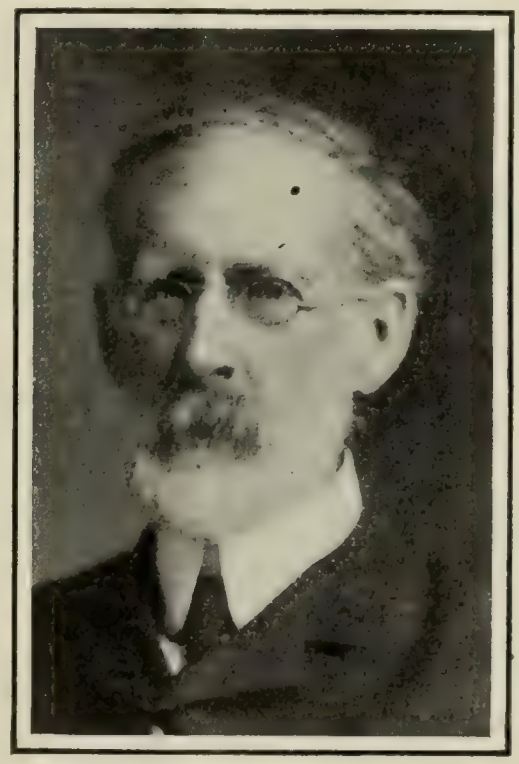
"EUROPEAN medical experts," says *Telephony* (Chicago), "have exploded the theory that the continual use of the telephone is injurious to the sense of hearing. On the contrary, celebrated physicians say, the daily use of the telephone sharpens that faculty and increases its alertness, proving thereby a positive help. The question whether the long use of the telephone was injurious to the ear has been the subject of an exhaustive investigation by Professor de Blegvard in the laryngological clinic in Copenhagen. The examination of 371 'hello' girls led to the belief that continual telephone work did not damage the hearing. On the contrary, some of the subjects declared their hearing was materially improved owing to the practise. Professor Blegvard concludes that the naturally healthy and normal ear will not be harmed by telephone work—accidents of lightning, short circuit, etc., excepted—and advises those contemplating the work to submit themselves to an expert examination. He advises that persons inclined to nervous trouble or congestion of the blood, and suffering from headaches, should not enter the calling."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

SUNDAY LAWS AND "ONE-DAY MORALITY"

THE difficulty which New York is having in securing adequate Sunday laws convinces an outside observer that she is attacking the matter from the wrong end. It is seen, thinks the Rev. E. P. Powell (Unitarian), in the absurdity of her trying "to establish one kind of morality for six days in a week and another kind of morality for the seventh." This view, of course, ignores the question of expediency which, so far, has had to be the guide of lawmakers for a population such as that of Manhattan Island, one-third of whom belong to a people who have never been taught to observe Sunday as the Sabbath, while another large fraction have known only the "Continental Sunday" in their home lands. Mr. Powell characterizes the Sunday laws enacted by the aldermen and legislature as only the "results of old superstitions." Such laws, he says, "are held on to after the superstitions are dead, because the religious public is not ready to face the question of natural morality and live by it." So far as these laws affect the liquor traffic, there is, he avers in *The Jewish Tribune* (Portland, Ore.), "a determination to let saloons drive their unwholesome trade six days, but the seventh is a sop to the Lord." The saloon party he sees as "more consistent." Thus:

"If, they say, you base the crime of selling on the sacredness of the day, a sacred day you shall have. The barber-shops shall be shut. It shall not be possible to hire carriages or to buy a loaf of bread. If it is a quiet day you want, you shall have it, and we will see who will first cry, Enough! The first reaction comes when the poor bootblacks and newsboys are robbed of one-seventh of their income. The apple-woman, with three or four children in a tenement-room, must economize more closely or starve. The rich citizen, with a retinue of servants, will dine as sumptuously as ever. No possible Sunday enforcement, said Dean Stanley, but bears heavier on the poor laborer than on the bishops. So in New York the cheap excursions and even the airings in the parks are under the ban. It simply is impossible to create a one-day morality. What is right on Saturday is right on Sunday. When religious people give up this whole impossibility and insist that a wicked thing shall not be done on any day, and a right thing shall be done every day, they have a basis for law and order that can be enforced. If whisky-peddling is a crime on Sunday, it is on Monday. If bootblacking and shaving are right on Monday, they are on Sunday. A few weeks ago we discust the true idea of the Jewish Sabbath, showing that enforced rest was not originally the heaviest part of the law, but enforced work: Six days shalt thou labor, but the one day thou shalt rest. Now, let the burden of legislation be to see that the whole population work six days: every one contributing his share to production; then the seventh day can take care of itself. As a matter of fact, the evils of our metropolitan Sundays—the dissipation—come from the determination of the religious people to enforce a Sabbath rest, while a large part of the population does not work six days."



REV. E. P. POWELL,
Who thinks the enactment of Sunday laws amounts merely to "putting the handcuffs on for one day and then taking them off for six."

Sunday laws, to the present writer, express but the waste of "moral force trying to keep up the semblance of a sacred twenty-four hours." The whole "Sunday-enforcement business," he declares, "should be given up." Further:

"The aim of law and of religion should be to enlarge the opportunities of national rest. Spend all our moral force on permissiveness and help. Our churches should have playgrounds and gymnasiums as well as sermons. When Agassiz first came to America he complained that the worst feature of society was Sunday restrictiveness. He had been accustomed to hear his preacher discourse in the morning and play ball with him in the afternoon. Even John Calvin sometimes adjourned his evening service and went with all his congregation to the theater. 'Better theaters than ours?' To be sure, and we would have better theaters if we gave up our Puritanic struggle to give the devil the best chances at pleasure and rest. I write as one who rarely goes to a theater, but I claim the green fields on Sunday. I insist on my right to take my rest with games that discharge the blood from my brain. We are an overworked nation. Insomnia and insanity are multiplying. Our time for rest we must have, whether in the middle of the week or at the beginning or the close. The church must learn to give us something besides the harder work of listening to illogical sentiment. The subject opens out very widely, because we are infusing our whole social life and our legal code with the mischief of two kinds of morality. The key to the whole difficulty is: 'Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you' on every day in the week alike. Give up your seventh-day restrictive code. Enlarge your religious privileges to cover all that is helpful. Make your church mean everything that is wholesome and saving. Think of the whole governmental force of New York clapping their hands over 'a dry Sunday,' no matter how wet or whisky-soaked Wednesday or Saturday is. Nor does any one believe a single soul saved from evil desire. They have simply put the handcuffs on for one day and then taken them off for six."

MISSIONARIES AND DEVILS IN KOREA

CURIOUS facts observable in the psychology of missionaries point to the belief that "the formal garment of religion in the East and West must diverge as radically as the psychology of Orient and Occident differ from each other." Facts which seem to support this view are pointed out by David Kelley Lambuth, of Vanderbilt University, in regard to the Korean missionary, who, it is claimed, seems insensibly to adopt, to a certain extent, the native point of view regarding the belief in personal devils. The writer quotes a missionary as saying, "The woman was insane—or, as the Koreans with more accuracy say, 'possest of a devil.'" This speech, Mr. Lambuth thinks, tells "the entire story of the interaction of religious conceptions and modes of thought." Shamanism, the name for the worship of devils, is, according to this writer, the most powerful of the native Korean religions. The insidious effect of this wide-spread belief upon the mind of the missionary is indicated in the following, quoted from *The Independent* (August 1):

"'From the hour of his birth until the spirit leaves his body,' says one missionary, 'the Korean is surrounded and tormented by innumerable evil spirits;' while another declares that the 'only real religion of Korea is the worship of every sort of evil spirit.' 'So full are they of superstition,' comments a third, 'that it takes much time and effort for them to understand the simplest truths.' In such an atmosphere what more natural than that the missionaries, who live in closest intimacy with the people, and isolated from the daily contact with Western forms of thought, should imperceptibly be wrought upon not only by the persistent fear and belief of the unchristian populace, but also by the exaggerated tendency toward demonology inbred through ages into those who are now converts to Christianity, who can not out of hand brush off a lifelong habit of mind? An examination of the facts shows that the missionaries in Korea display a sense of the presence of

evil spirits markedly in excess of that manifested in other countries where demonology has no such popular hold. The spirit-saturated air has with insidious power waked in the missionaries all the dormant demonology with which the Christian religion was at one time furnished forth."

To exhibit in concrete form the facts about which the writer weaves his interesting speculation, he gives some citations from the letters and reports of American missionaries. "Since the conditions of life and work on the Christian frontier in the Far East," comments the editor of *The Independent*, "are similar to those of the early days of Christianity, this article throws some light upon New-Testament narratives. In China the same effect of the environment upon the missionary has been observed." The citations, with Mr. Lambuth's comments, are as follows:

"A peculiar sense of the presence of an evil spirit is evidenced thus:

"'In a country where the evil spirit is so dominant and so tangible, one comes to a vital sensation of his presence.'

"'Certainly I am more conscious of the real presence of the devil in Korea than in America. Many of the missionaries have been acutely conscious of his palpable presence in the very room with them.'

"'The consciousness of a real personal devil is as vivid as the sense of God's presence, tho infinitely removed in kind. In Korea you feel him in the atmosphere.'

"More important testimony is offered in the evidences of belief in possession by devils, a belief that has fastened with a peculiar and tenacious grip upon the people of Korea, so that one writer calls the country 'the haunted house among the nations, afflicted with the delirium tremens of paganism.' 'The Christians, too,' says one missionary, 'hold to the possession by evil spirits.' 'Demoniac possession in that country,' says another, 'becomes a thing too evident to doubt.' 'Thousands of people,' says a third, 'are slaves to evil spirits, in bondage to his Satanic Majesty (*sic*),' while another describes a woman, 'possest of many devils,' and still another tells of 'miracles performed, the crazy made of sound mind, the devil-possest set free.'

"'At the service was a young man demoniacally possest, made dumb by his indwelling spirit for three years. After long prayer and a command to the spirit to depart, it left him and he began to read aloud.'

"Another was 'a man with every symptom of demoniac possession, in whom, upon catching sight of the preacher, the demons began to rave.' Again, prayer brought 'a marked change over the demoniac.' He slept that night, the first for many days, and in a vision saw that God had 'driven the evil spirits out of his heart and home.' . . . . . .

"No more complete avowal of belief in demoniac possession than the following could be required:

"'In our work in Korea we are continually coming in contact with the most extraordinary cases of apparent demoniac possession and cure, containing all the phenomena that characterized demonized minds in the days of Christ.'

"Another writes pertinently:

"'If you had lived in the midst of the native quarter with me and heard at midnight the cries of terror of those appealing to the evil spirits for help or being tortured by them, veritable possessions by devils would then seem no impossible thing to you.'

"There is little reason to doubt that this diagnosis of the case is correct, for under circumstances such as these it would indeed be the unusual man that went his way unmoved."

OVERCHURCHED NEW HAMPSHIRE—The "overchurched" condition of New Hampshire, it is reported, has led to the conviction among its religious population that church union of some sort is necessary. Leading workers of this State have come to the conclusion, says *The Cumberland Presbyterian* (Nashville), that "there is no justification for the continuance of several weak churches in the same community at the sacrifice of the minister and his family and at the sacrifice of the missionary resources of the denomination, when, by businesslike and Christian cooperation and readjustment, it would be possible to maintain in each community a strong, self-supporting, and therefore self-respecting church organization." The existing conditions are described in these words:

"Strange as it may seem, New Hampshire . . . has so many churches that their very number makes it difficult to supply the spiritual needs of the people, for most of these churches are too small and weak to sustain pastors. The missionary societies of several denominations have put considerable money into New Hampshire in their effort to sustain the churches, but it becomes clearer with each passing year that such money is not wisely spent. A recent report of the New-Hampshire Conference of the Methodist Church indicates that many of the ministers who are appointed to charges in this conference can accept their appointments only by making greater financial sacrifices than were necessary a few years ago, in spite of the fact that it costs 20 or 30 per cent. more to live now than it did then. Some figures recently given in *Zion's Herald* show that if one church is allowed for every 500 of population or fraction thereof in towns of 2,000, or less, there would be a surplus of ninety-five churches. The same article shows that of 510 Baptist, Free Baptist, Congregational, and Methodist churches in New Hamphsire, 209 did not raise over $500 for the salary of their ministers, and it declares '41 per cent. of the churches of the four leading denominations of the State do not raise for the preacher's salary an amount equal to the wages of common labor.'"

REVIVAL METHODS CRITICIZED

BISHOP JOHN H. VINCENT, of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, recently uttered before a conference of that communion some criticisms against sensationalism in revivals that have attracted attention. As reported by the daily press, he declared himself as standing "for genuine evangelistic effort under discreet direction, but against all sensational and spasmodic efforts to create an ill-balanced emotionalism, and mere temporary devices for exciting enthusiasm." He also pleaded with the ministers "to stop sensational methods" in revival meetings, and deprecated the practise of having what are generally known as "testimony meetings" in revival services. The New York *Weekly Witness* admits that the Bishop's warning is needed in some quarters, but thinks that "a church which makes a special effort once in a while to arouse its members to a truer sense of their obligation to Christ and to awaken the unconverted to a consciousness of their need of Christ is by the very fact of doing so saved from falling into the terrible error of feeling itself about good enough." The question of what methods are wise and what methods unwise, it thinks, "can not be wisely decided offhand by any man or body of men, because very much depends upon circumstances, upon the character of the people, and upon the spiritual condition and temperament of the leader. We read these words:

"A really humble-minded, spirit-filled evangelist will not make any serious mistakes, and any church that is blest with the services of such a man, whether he be the regular pastor or one called in to assist in a special effort, will do well to let him have his own way. It is impossible to lay down rules for the guidance of the Holy Spirit.

"There will always be some to criticize when really effective work is being done, and there will always be opportunities for criticism, for the man who never made a mistake has not yet been born; even the man who is being led by the Holy Spirit will sometimes mistake his own impulses for the guidance of the Spirit. But the worst mistake of all is to do nothing, and that is usually the policy of those who are most supercilious and dogmatic in their criticism of workers.

"If you saw a man drowning, and two or three men making frantic efforts to save him, while a large crowd stood by and criticized the methods employed by the would-be rescuers, which would you think most sane and most deserving of respect—the men who worked in an excited way or the men who kept cool and did nothing? A man who finds himself face to face with a great crisis or a great danger to himself or others and who is very anxious to act rightly and effectively is very apt to get excited. It would be better if he could keep a cool head without losing any of the intensity of his zeal, but when the heart is on fire the head is very apt to get hot, too.

"The real difficulty in connection with revival work is to get the

right person for leader. There are very few persons who are fitted for such work, and many a man who might have been useful, and who started out as an evangelist with an honest desire to win souls for the Master, has become puffed up with vanity over the apparent success of his efforts and the praise which he has received. It takes a very strong character, indeed, and a great deal of grace as well, to keep a successful evangelist humble. And when an evangelist gives way to vanity he loses the guidance of the Spirit and becomes capable of any folly."

The St. Louis *Christian Advocate* calls attention to another feature of revivals that, it thinks, needs correction. Its words are called forth by an exchange which asks:

"Why should it be the boast of an evangelist that he has been a horse thief, a robber, a professional gambler, a drunkard, and all-around scoundrel? Surely these things might be referred to in modesty and humility. As a secondary proposition, why shouldn't an expert in good conduct and righteous living be better qualified to teach that life than one whose chief boast is that he was a habitual criminal?"

The comment of the above journal upon this question is as follows:

"Every one is glad to welcome the returned or reforming prodigal and to hail every indication of desire on his part to atone for an unworthy past by earnest consecrated endeavor, to live a manly upright life, and even to become a leader in the Kingdom of the Master, if so be it that talent and cultivation enable him to do this worthily. But even where the case is a clear one, the conversion genuine, and the ability undoubted, wisdom and the Word of God unite in suggesting that there should be no undue haste in 'laying hands' on such a one and setting him apart for the work of the ministry. . . .

"We would not be extreme and we are sure that we lack no sympathy in any such case, but such is our appreciation of the dignity of the ministry and the vast possibility of evil results that, if the responsibility were ours, we would in no case put forward a convert with a gruesome 'past' except after careful examination and painstaking delay; no matter how tenderly our sympathies might plead for him or how dear he might be to us because of kindred blood or association. And doing so in any case we would not have him speak of his past except with bowed head and broken voice, and only then as a living example of how Infinite Pity is able and ready to save the lowest and vilest, even 'to the uttermost.'"

A CONSPIRACY THAT WENT WRONG

GERMANY has lately germinated an effort to seek the abolition of the Index Expurgatorius, but the effort "foozled" by premature discovery. So at least the matter is represented by the Roman correspondent of *The Catholic Mirror* (Baltimore). In accounting for the origin of the movement, he lays the original blame at the door of a recently deceased priest of Würzburg, for many years professor in the university. This professor, declares the Roman correspondent, wrote several books that fell under the condemnation of the Index, and, tho he submitted to the decrees of higher powers, "he came to think that the Index was a very objectionable institution." Subsequent steps are thus recounted by the correspondent:

"Some of his friends then conceived the idea of petitioning the Holy Father to abolish the obnoxious congregation, and Professor Schell, very unhappily for his future reputation, not only fell in with their views, but helped them to draw up their petition.

"So far, so good. Foolish petitions have been addrest often enough to the Holy See without doing much harm or causing any excitement. But the organizers of this scheme meant to be thoroughly original, and at once set about devising a most elaborate scheme for giving the petition the widest possible circulation, and, at the same time, keeping it an absolute secret from everybody except those who were likely to be signers. They sent out a circular first, in which they bound the recipient to be secret about it as a matter of honor. . . . . One of their first adherents was no less a personage than the Baron von Hertling, who is not only a learned university professor, president of the Gorres Society, and one of the pillars of the Center party, but has often acted as a kind of diplomatic agent between the German Emperor and the Holy See."

This movement for the abolition of the Index, says the correspondent of *The Mirror*, is connected with the movement known as "neo-Catholicism" or "modernism," to which we have referred at various times recently. He continues:

"It must be remembered then that here in Europe we have been for some time in the throes of a fatuous movement known as 'modernism.' The 'modernists' are a class of entirely superior persons who think that they have a mission to keep the church of Christ up to the scratch with modern progress. For them something new is always something true, and they wring their hands in despair if they find that the ecclesiastical authorities do not at once embrace every strange theory about the Bible, the nature of dogma, sociology, evolution, and so on. These superior persons exist in nearly every country in Europe. They are happily rare in America, but it was evidently one of them who wrote the notorious article in *The North American Review* a few months ago, in which he damned the Holy See through all the moods and tenses. Schell's followers belong more or less to this category, and after they had conceived their project of the secret petition, some of them were struck with the brilliant idea that the secret organization thus got together might be made a permanent secret society 'to promote sound and circumspect progress according to the Christian conception of the universe.' No priests were to be allowed to form part of it, but the lodges might, if necessary, ask the advice of priests of their own way of thinking. The bishops were to be left completely in the dark about it, and the Holy See and the Pope were to have no more to do with it than if the New Testament never contained the words 'Thou art Peter, and upon this rock will I build my church.' How sane men, who have learned their catechism, could at the beginning of this twentieth century ever conceive such a crack-brained scheme will furnish an interesting psychological study for the future ecclesiastical historian. But the fact is as I have described it. The secret circulars, the statutes of the secret league, the sketch of the secret petition, have all been circulated not only throughout Germany, but in England—and, wonderful to relate, even in America, where a certain professor, who shall be nameless, has acted as the agent of the secret movement.

"It was inevitable that the secret should get out, and this week all the papers of Rome and Italy have been full of it. But the publicity has effectually killed the thing already. Would that it could also kill the 'modernist' movement, which Pius X. recently described as 'the essence and the poison of all heresies.'"

A somewhat different view of the Schell "conspiracy" is given by "a Roman-Catholic correspondent" to *The Church Times* (London, Anglican). He says:

"In Germany dissatisfaction at the despotic methods of the Vatican has taken practical shape. A number of prominent Catholics have organized a petition to the Pope, asking for important modifications in discipline, particularly as regards the Index. The petitioners ask that, if the Index can not be suppressed, accused persons should at least have the opportunity of defending themselves before they are condemned. The plans of the organizers of this petition have been prematurely revealed, by the treachery, it is said, of a certain well-known German Catholic writer, and the official organs of the Vatican have circulated ridiculous stories about an international 'secret conspiracy of modernists.' It need hardly be said that the alleged conspiracy is a myth, and that there is no international organization of 'modernists.' There is too much reason to believe that these fictions have been invented by the Vatican to give an excuse for more repressive measures. Naturally the organizers of the petition kept their action strictly private until they should be ready to present their petition to the Pope; had they promoted a public agitation, they would have been charged with attempting to create a schism. It would seem from the violent language of the Vatican organs that it is a crime for laymen even to dare to present a petition to their father in God, who, apparently, demands to be treated like an Oriental potentate. Even so orthodox a Catholic paper as *Germania* protests against the attacks of the Vatican press on men whose Catholicism, it says, is above reproach, and declares that the facts have 'either intentionally or in error been grossly exaggerated.'"

LETTERS AND ART

THE MISSION OF SAINT-GAUDENS

THE heroic era of our history, coincident with the youth of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, furnished for him a calling that has been honorably fulfilled. He is estimated as an essentially American genius: "Our greatest American sculptor—the foremost sculptor of our age, in fact—the one man who ranks with the geniuses of the Italian Renaissance." In these words a discriminating tribute in the Springfield *Republican* (August 4) deals with the man who died on August 3 at his home in Cornish, N. H. It is noted as the peculiarly fortunate circumstance of Saint-Gaudens's career that "he was not for years called upon to express imagination in fabulous or fantastic figures." On the contrary, we read:

"What he was called upon to do was to interpret in permanence the great ideas of a heroic era in which he was launched as a lad—the great Civil War encompassing and compelling him at the plastic age when ideas sink into the heart and soul of a poetic youth—and into the susceptible and poetic soul of Augustus Saint-Gaudens the sorrow, the splendor, the romance, the religion of that period passed and made his life. For he was powerful in precisely these lines—the heroism and the grandeur of self-sacrifice and inspiration."

Opinions may vary as to the particular work which should stand as his masterpiece. The majority opinion inclines to the Sherman Equestrian Statue in New York. The writer in *The Republican*, tho inclining to find the supreme work of this sculptor elsewhere, makes his classification on the basis of what he sets down as the inspiring motive of Saint-Gaudens's work. He writes:

"The greatest works of the sculptor are the Lincoln in Chicago and the Robert G. Shaw monument in Boston. It is necessary to

STATUE OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT,
Which stands on Madison Square, New York. One of the earliest of Saint-Gaudens's masterpieces.

observe for the honor of the craftsman that, while the idea is in all respects great in these and other works, it is the absolute power of the sculpture technically which makes such things as the Lincoln, the Shaw, the Farragut, and the Puritan so great as they are. Saint-Gaudens was a great craftsman, he knew how to wield the chisel, and, altho he employed the help of workmen, he was the brain and soul that made their work vital, and he himself filled every possible requirement of the sculptor.

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AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS,
The one sculptor of modern times, says a writer, who ranks with the geniuses of the Renaissance.

"The Lincoln of Chicago is one of those tremendous legacies which may sometimes be left by a heroic age to those succeeding. It bears a great significance, in the fact that here, more than anywhere else, is embodied the whole soul of the war for the Union; the great, strong, rough-hewn, masterly man, rising from his curule chair at the borders of the great city of the State which gave him as President to the Union—he meant the long life of Liberty, he meant the promise and progress of the world—and no figure of the war would have done it. All this is in the majestic statue of Saint-Gaudens. In lesser way, but still superb, stands his Farragut on the quarter-deck, mastering the ships at the passage of Mobile Bay, as Bownell described him in glowing verse; in such strong grasp of the idea did Saint-Gaudens make his strenuous study of the Puritan, not a literal copy of any Chapin, but a good exemplification of the fertile Puritan lineage which has sent Chapins by the thousands all over the land; in such wise—again returning to the Civil War, which always fascinated Saint-Gaudens—was wrought his wonderful relief on Boston Common, facing the State House, where forever men may see the noble and grave countenance of Shaw; the flower and fore of our New-England lineage and conscience, quiet above the equally serious and set faces of his negro soldiers, going to meet the fate of war. The wonder of these, and of all the work of Saint-Gaudens, is the domination of the idea. He is a great technician—there has never been a finer one in America—but without the idea he could not work.

"Words have been said concerning his great portrait statues and his idealism in their production. One of the noblest of these is the magnificent Sherman, a great equestrian statue at the Fifty-ninth Street Plaza entrance to the New York Central Park. There is the gaunt old general, in triumph, with his horse snorting, and before goes the vivid figure of Victory, hasting, tho not flying. There is nothing more remarkable than this in all memorial art, unless it be the Colleone in Venice."

In other fields of sculpture he was perhaps only a little less supreme, since we see in certain notices of his life that his highest achievement is to be found in that embodiment of the abstract idea called "Grief" or "Nirvana," a memorial statue in the Rock Creek Cemetery at Washington, D. C. "This marvelous presence is not man or woman—it is a great and mournful angel seated,

with the right hand supporting the chin; and in its strong and solemn features is embodied all there is of human grief, when it has passed the stress of passion, and must rest." The obverse of Saint-Gaudens's gift, says the New York *Sun*, "was serene and sunny." His low relief portraits, notable among which is that of Robert Louis Stevenson, are declared "as charming as Donatello." We read further:

"A master in suggestion he was in this extremely difficult department of sculpture, so beloved by the artists of the Renaissance. The Stevenson head, with its delicate contours, the familiar pose, cigarette between two lean artistic fingers, are indicated with a surprizing verisimilitude. Those marvelous and almost microscopic indentations, those tender inflections of the metal, surfaces so airily dwelt upon, reveal the extraordinary and sensitive skill of Saint-Gaudens. A miniaturist and a builder of the mighty architectonics of the Sherman, a sculptor and a psychologist—who has résuméd, as he has in his Deacon Chapin, all New England?—he ranks with the noblest practitioners of his art; there emanates from his marbles a magnetism that proclaims him genius."

The sculptor was born in Dublin in 1848, his father being a Frenchman named Bernard Paul, of Saint-Gaudens, in the south of France, and his mother an Irishwoman. The family came to New York when their child was an infant. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a cameo-cutter, and, in addition, worked in the evening classes at Cooper Union. Within three years he was known as the best cameo-cutter in the city. Going to Paris, he entered the studio of Jouffroy, from which, on the completion of his student years, he migrated to Rome, where he first established an independent studio, and gained his earliest recognition with a statue of "Hiawatha." In 1872 he settled in New York and re-

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GENERAL SHERMAN,
Standing at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, New York. Unveiled in 1904. Estimated by the majority of critical opinion as the sculptor's highest achievement.

ceived the commission for the statue of Farragut. Subsequently, tho absent for periods in Europe, America was his home. The rarity of his personality is thus set forth in the New York *Tribune:*

"Loyal, generous, modest to the point of shyness, and with a peculiar gentleness of demeanor, he was a perfect type of the high-minded man of genius. No one could have been more helpful than he was to young artists of talent. No one could have been more sympathetic than he was in the appraisal of work by other

LINCOLN.
In Chicago.
Regarded as "one of the salient statues of the world, a portrait and a work of art of truly heroic mold."

men. An invincible sense of humor put the last touch to his winning character. To listen to his unassuming but luminous talk on matters of life, art, or literature, was a privilege. To hear him when he was in a droll mood, and to see him sketching some of his inimitable caricatures, was both a privilege and a joy. Most endearing of all was he in the struggle that he made against sickness and pain. In that he revealed splendid courage and cheerfulness, bearing his burden with a sweetness that those who knew and loved him can never forget."

POE PATHOLOGICALLY CONSIDERED

HAD Poe been born a generation later, says a medical writer, he would have been spared a life of anguish, and his good name would have been unsmirched. Modern science understands the peculiar pathological case he presents, and tempers its moral judgments with its alleviating remedies. Scientific investigation, says Charles H. Goudiss, M.D., has "disclosed the existence of a malady underlying drunken phenomena, which it has christened inebriety or narcomania—a mania for narcotism or intoxication, which it recognizes as a specific disease, as is mental unconsciousness, that not so very long ago was believed to be a demoniac possession." In the jurisprudence of some countries, as Belgium, for example, it is pointed out, "dipsomania is regarded as a variety of insanity." The distinction to be made in the case of Poe and other literary abnormalities is given in *The Book News Monthly* (Philadelphia, August), as follows:

"Inebriety, or narcomania, is now accepted as an abnormal, unhealthful, or defective brain condition that gives rise to the overmastering impulse or craze for intoxication which in many cases results in the visible excesses of drunkenness. The drunkenness is never actually the disease, as is often loosely stated, but is the

outcome or manifestation of a diseased state. Many great writers have been victims of narcomania, due to a highly organized nervous condition. Such were De Quincy, Coleridge, Lamb, Burns, Byron, Baudelaire, and De Musset.

"The facts of Poe's life also followed naturally upon the circumstances of his birth and boyhood. Such parentage as Poe had gives to the world many of its geniuses, and also its dipsomaniacs. The poet was descended from two generations of actors, or, rather, poor players. Both his parents followed the uncertain profession of the stage at a period when to get a living meant a ruinous drain on all mental and physical attributes. Great nervous excitement, a brain struggle with poverty, no time to give to the maternal thoughts of the coming child, whose germinal status was unfit, could produce nothing but the psychopath. The pair died young, and their orphan boy, at the age of two, was adopted by a childless, wealthy merchant, whose wife indulged the child in every caprice, and stimulated his vanity by making him exhibit his precocious talents to her admiring friends. As a boy of six he used to stand on Mr. Allan's dessert-table and drink healths to the company and make speeches. A child thus born and nurtured seemed predestined to an irregular and profligate manhood."

That Poe was born with an unstable nervous organization, and was a silent sufferer of intense psychic disturbances, which forced him finally to seek oblivion in the delirium of alcoholic intoxica-

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"GRIEF" OR "NIRVANA."

In Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington.

This statue by Saint-Gaudens, called by both names "Grief" and "Nirvana," embodies, says a writer, "all there is of human grief when it has passed the stress of passion, and must rest."

tion, says Dr. Goudiss, is undoubted. "In his poetic prayers and fantasies the neurologist can see the suffering and recognize the feeling of hopelessness ever present in the victim of dipsomania." "The dipsomaniac attacks," we read, "are symptoms of disorganized brain-cells. Each attack naturally weakens the resisting power, and augments the basic cause. The result is an increase of frequency in the attacks until the somatic end." Poe's infirmity was evidenced as a schoolboy. Thus:

"It is said of him that he was capricious, of a violent temper, and frequently showed uncontrollable impulses, all of which would now be regarded by the neurologist as symptoms of deep physiologic concern. At the University of Virginia, as a young man, his predilection for the nervous excitement of gambling, and his craving for alcohol, showed a psychopathic condition. 'Poe's passion for strong drink,' says one of his fellow students, 'was marked and peculiar. It was not the taste of the beverage that pleased him, for he would seize a full glass and drain it in a gulp. This usually satisfied him.' Unlike the drunkard, he did not indulge in small but frequent quantities, enjoying the flavor with sips and smacks. He was the true psychopath, who poured down just enough to quiet his horrible restlessness. He was possest by furious, maddening storms that drove before them uncontrollable impulses whose license is impassioned; and the helpless poet, mentally alienated, sought rest and oblivion in alcohol. He knew naught of time, friends, or responsibility of self. After the attacks, memory of acts, words, time, was a dismal blank, and fear, introspection, and despair were all that remained. Upon the complete return to sanity the real self was asserted in the refined, gentlemanly, conscientious Poe. In the happy, lucid intervals Poe worked under high mental pressure. . . . . .

"The psychologist easily understands the reason for Poe's intensity, his cosmic terror, and his constant dwelling upon the aspect of physical decay. He lived alternately a life of obsessions and lucidity; and this duality is the cause of his being so shamefully misunderstood, so highly praised, so cruelly blamed. Dark, sometimes dreadfully dark, is the page on which are written the records of genius, but there are few darker than the melancholy history of America's greatest lyric poet. More than half a century has passed since 'the unhappy master, whom unmerciful disaster followed fast and followed faster,' died at the untimely age of forty in the city of Baltimore. But not yet has the world accorded him a recognition worthy of his genius, or condoned the faults that were constitutional rather than vicious."

ROUTING FRENCH TRADITION

THE past two years have brought about wonderful changes in that home of French tradition, the Paris Conservatory. Here was supposed to have been the fostering school of music and the drama, but up to the time just referred to, "for years its glory and its prestige were of the past." The Conservatory, says Mr. H. T. Parker, has "stood still, lived upon its past, and nourished its children upon the very thin, very blue, and very watery milk of 'the tradition.'" The world outside, standing still neither in the art of music nor in the arts of the theater, has each year been "leaving the Conservatory farther behind" and has been "mocking more and more in word and in practise at 'the tradition' and the hollow prestige built upon that ancient foundation. . . . Outside France, foreigners still accounted the Conservatory the most celebrated school of music and acting in the world. In Paris most of those that sincerely cultivated either art knew how hollow in any respects was its prestige." The "reform" of the Conservatory, says Mr. Parker in the Boston *Transcript*, began two years ago when Gabriel Fauré, the composer, became its director." He continues:

"More than once in preceding years official commissions had examined the methods of the Conservatory and advised this, that, and the other progression in them. The actual result in most cases had been small. The *régime* of 'the tradition' was entrenched; momentarily troubled, it returned quickly to its routine way; and inquiries and recommendations were alike forgotten. The director practically controlled the Conservatory, prescribed its methods, and shaped its spirit, and for years, whenever a vacancy had occurred, the party of 'the tradition' had persuaded the Ministry of the moment to name a director after its own heart. Whatever may be said of the political and the economic policies of the Radical ministries that have governed France in recent years, they have labored sincerely and effectively for the bettering of all the artistic institutions that are under the care of the state. To them soon the rest of the world will owe the transfer of the pictures that are now huddled in the Luxembourg to the great building which used to be the priestly seminary of St. Sulpice, and where the present collections of the Luxembourg are to be but the nucleus of a gallery that shall represent largely the arts of

painting and sculpture of our time in other countries as well as in France. Even sooner these Radical governments will have removed the ministerial offices that now keep the museum of the Louvre in perpetual danger of fire and perpetually restricted space. The ministries are to go into the former ecclesiastical buildings back of the Invalides, and the Louvre is to be a museum and nothing else. Mr. Briand, the Minister of the Fine Arts, has undertaken the reform of the Opéra, and he and his predecessors have steadily fostered the liberal and innovating policy of Mr. Carré at the Opéra-Comique. In twenty smaller matters, struggling meanwhile with the limited appropriations of a budget that must balance however the fine-arts fare, they have made changes for the better long desired by painters and sculptors, composers and musicians, and the intelligent public of the theaters and the exhibitions. In the same spirit they began and measurably achieved the reform of the Conservatory, when they appointed and maintained Mr. Fauré as its director and entrusted its concerts to Mr. Georges Marty. Mr. Fauré stood for many things that 'the tradition' had long opposed. He was indeed one of those 'new' composers at whom the Conservatory had sneered. Mr. Marty, in turn, was a conductor who sought other things than the polished finicking that could make mince-meat for virtuosos even out of Beethoven's 'Eroica' symphony."

GABRIEL FAURÉ,

The director of the Paris Conservatory, who has put to rout the old traditions that had brought the institution into a moribund condition before his election.

One by one, Mr. Fauré and Mr. Marty have accomplished their reforms and are accomplishing them. Almost everywhere they have faced opposition and known or suspected covert intrigue. "The party of 'the tradition' within the teaching side of the Conservatory and in the public of its concerts has been strong and disdainful." Mr. Parker presents the situation in these words:

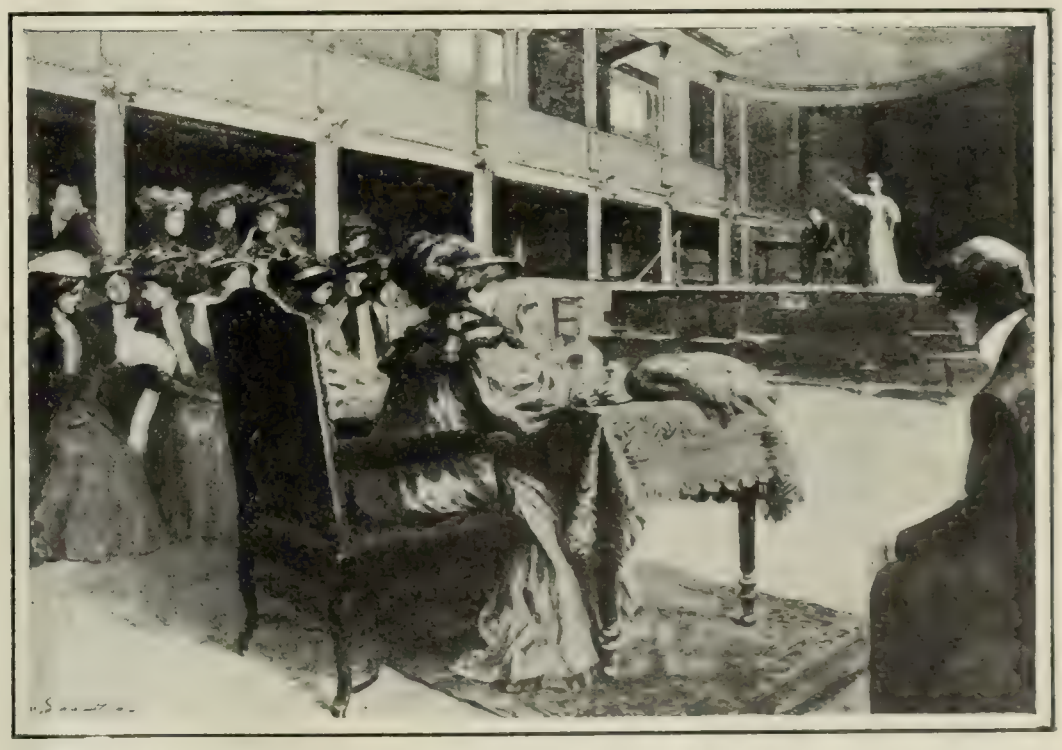
"'Who is this new fellow that has thrust himself in?' was practically its greeting to Mr. Marty. The orchestra chafed under the rigid discipline that he immediately imposed upon it, and upon the obedience to his will he steadily demanded. The 'old subscribers' rebelled at his programs. There was too much modern music, too much emotional music in them. Why D'Indy and Debussy, Dukas and Guy Ropartz? Mr. Marty revived old classics, French and German, Rameau, Bach, and others. Why did he dig among these antiquities? The subscribers asked this piece and the other—sham classics, tedious mediocrities. Mr. Marty refused them. They threatened to give up their subscriptions, but the threat only brought forth ample evidence that many others stood ready to take their places. Accordingly, as perverse human nature goes, they hugged them the closer. They listened to Mr. Marty and his orchestra, now obedient, and they shuddered as they heard. He had flung 'the tradition' to the destroying winds. He was making his men play a symphony of Beethoven as an organic whole and not an assortment of 'elegant extracts.' He was seeking and attaining warmth and life, power of imagination, passion of expression. He flung himself into modern music even as those strange barbaric Germans of the 'concerts on the side' did. He sought, he gained the same results—the barbarian. And there were those who rejoiced in it. What a world!"

Some of the changes observable in the classes of the Conservatory, where music and the art of acting are taught, are described in the following terms:

"The other day, the classes in pure song were put to the test. The competitors used to choose flashy show-pieces or as showy combination of 'sure effects' for the display of their talents and training. Now they have turned to Gluck, Rameau, Beethoven, Schumann, Mozart, and their training in many instances warrants such grave and artistic tests. They are beginning to be taught to learn to appreciate the art of pure and expressive song, to cultivate simplicity and sincerity. Again, in the classes in opera, 'the tradition' of Meyerbeer and the dead-and-buried opéras-comiques of Boieldieu, Adam, and the rest has nearly vanished. Instead, here were pupils who had been trained in the abiding classics of opera, and being trained to style and artistry therein had advanced toward the requirements of modern music-drama. To the art of expressive song, they were adding the beginnings of the art of operatic acting. . . . Watch again the classes in tragedy or in comedy, which, this summer, happen to be by no means remarkable. The old foundations that gave the young actors histrionic intelligence and aptitude—speech that was clear and comprehensible, gesture that had meaning, freedom from consciousness of themselves or of their audience—were firm in their place. Given these, the students had been taught to bring to the acting of modern comedy and of modern 'emotional' plays the persuasive verisimilitude that a modern audience now asks. If the acting, again, were romantic, new warmth had come into it. In tragedy, the teaching had been plainly of large simplicity. In almost every class, the Conservatory was alive again, and responsive to the impulses and the standards of the time. And, comparatively, Mr. Fauré and those who have joined hands with him are at the beginning of the work they have set themselves."

HUCKLEBERRY FINN'S ORIGINAL

THE many friends of *Huckleberry Finn* will be glad to learn that Mark Twain has turned up the leaf in his autobiographical reminiscences that tell who was the original of this taking character. Newspaper paragraphs have, independently of the real authority, been busy in assigning the original to the wrong people; so Mark Twain (in the *The North American Review*, Augus 2) lets out the secret that the original was "Frank F.," whose "father was at one time Town Drunkard, an exceedingly



MME. SARAH BERNHARDT CONDUCTING A CLASS AT THE CONSERVATORY IN PARIS

On this occasion, February 19, Mme. Bernhardt turned what was planned to be an exercise of welcome to her, as professor, into the first exercise of her class.

well-defined and unofficial office of those days." He goes on with more details concerning Frank and his father "Jimmy":

"In 'Huckleberry Finn' I have drawn Frank exactly as he was. He was ignorant, unwashed, insufficiently fed; but he had as good a heart as ever any boy had. His liberties were totally unrestricted. He was the only really independent person—boy or man—in the community, and by consequence he was tranquilly and continuously happy, and was envied by all the rest of us. We liked him: we enjoyed his society. And as his society was forbidden us by our parents, the prohibition trebled and quadrupled its value, and therefore we sought and got more of his society than of any other boy's. I heard, four years ago, that he was justice of the peace in a remote village in the State of ——, and was a good citizen and was greatly respected.

"During Jimmy Finn's term he (Jimmy) was not exclusive; he was not finical; he was not hypercritical; he was largely and handsomely democratic—and slept in the deserted tan-yard with the hogs. My father tried to reform him once, but did not succeed. My father was not a professional reformer. In him the spirit of reform was spasmodic. It only broke out now and then, with considerable intervals between. Once he tried to reform Injun Joe. That also was a failure. It was a failure, and we boys were glad. For Injun Joe, drunk, was interesting and a benefaction to us, but Injun Joe, sober, was a dreary spectacle. We watched my father's experiments upon him with a good deal of anxiety, but it came out all right and we were satisfied. Injun Joe got drunk oftener than before, and became intolerably interesting.

"I think that in 'Tom Sawyer' I starved Injun Joe to death in the cave. But that may have been to meet the exigencies of romantic literature. I can't remember now whether the real Injun Joe died in the cave or out of it, but I do remember that the news of his death reached me at a most unhappy time—that is to say, just at bedtime on a summer night when a prodigious storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by a deluging rain that turned the streets and lanes into rivers, caused me to repent and resolve to lead a better life. I can remember those awful thunder-bursts and the white glare of lightning yet, and the wild lashing of the rain against the window-panes. By my teachings I perfectly well knew what all that wild riot was for—Satan had come to get Injun Joe. I had no shadow of doubt about it. It was the proper thing when a person like Injun Joe was required in the underworld, and I should have thought it strange and unaccountable if Satan had come for him in a less impressive way. With every glare of lightning I shriveled and shrunk together in mortal terror, and in the interval of black darkness that followed I poured out my lamentings over my lost condition, and my supplications for just one more chance, with an energy and feeling and sincerity quite foreign to my nature.

"But in the morning I saw that it was a false alarm and concluded to resume business at the old stand and wait for another reminder."

LESS PANIC IN EUROPE

THE progress of art-collecting in America, "so commonly regarded as a danger to collecting in Europe," leads *The Burlington Magazine* (London) to "take stock of the results that the wealth and enterprise of America have actually attained." These results are of an ever-expanding quantity as is shown by the report that part at least of the famous Kann collection, sold in Paris on August 6 for $5,000,000, will undoubtedly come to America. As this collection was purchased by a firm of art-dealers, the individual pieces thereof are still open to the highest bidder. An additional reason why America may be expected to compete is that the collection is rich in desirable Flemish, Dutch, French, and English masters, and particularly notable for its eleven Rembrandts, "twice as important numerically," says a dispatch to the New York *Times* (August 7), "as the sum of the works in the private collections most reputed for their examples of the Flemish master." In the matter of what America has already achieved in the way of art-collecting, *The Burlington* has this to say:

"In addition to the huge acquis made by the great American art patrons which from time to time feature in the newspapers, there has been a steady outflow from Europe, Asia, and Africa of objects, not always of the first importance in themselves, but possessing a distinct importance in the aggregate. Nowhere, perhaps, are European and Egyptian archeology and the art of China and Japan more enthusiastically studied than in America; certainly nowhere is their study backed by such corporate and private generosity. The handbooks and bulletins which come to us from American museums indicate how very considerable the accumulation of treasures of this kind is becoming, and with how much energy it is being arranged and classified. On the other hand, the monumental work upon the capital pictures in American private collections, to which the principal scholars of Europe have been contributing for the last two or three years, and of which the first instalment is now on the eve of publication, proves that in the case of European painting American private collectors have been no less conspicuously successful than their museums have been in the matter of archeology and Oriental art."

The Burlington consoles its English readers with the reflection that "tho we may envy America the possession of masterpieces which would be an attraction to any great gallery in Europe, we need not regard her progress with too much alarm." It notes the fact that "so far as painting is concerned, the works of the supreme Italians, such as Titian and Michelangelo, are, with very few exceptions, contained in European galleries, from which they are never likely to pass; and the same may be said of the great bulk of the work of the no less rare primitive masters." Coming to the question of later painting, the public and private galleries of Europe are to be congratulated on the possession of "at least a sufficiency of examples of men like Rembrandt or Van Dyck or Reynolds or Gainsborough." *The Burlington* further speaks with the glee of the conqueror in declaring that even in the department of archeology America can never hope, even with the best of fortune, to surpass Europe. For—

"European museums already hold securely the chief relics of ancient art, and recent legislation has placed limits on the exportation of archeological treasure-trove in the future."

The Burlington concludes with observing that "there would therefore seem to be no reason for fearing American competition on public grounds, altho there can be no doubt that it bears hardly upon our private collectors." The contents of English houses are still "so imperfectly known" that masterpieces are bound to come into the market from time to time. In view of this *The Burlington* urges British authorities to organize and husband their resources to meet these great occasions. Meantime it thinks the British public "may be content to see a fair share of our treasures pass into the keeping of the friendly competitor to whose enthusiastic patronage they owe their enhanced money value."

NOTES

MARIE CORELLI's popularity in England is evidenced by the fact that a publisher recently advertised fourteen of her novels with the statement of the number of editions each had reached. Some of the highest are "Temporal Power," 70th thousand; "The Sorrows of Satan," 52d edition, "Barabbas," 42d edition; "Thelma" 36th edition; "A Romance of Two Worlds" 27th edition; "The Mighty Atom," 26th edition; "Vendetta," 25th edition; "Ardath," 17th edition. Of the publisher's list the lowest, "Boy," has reached its 9th edition.

WHILE European managers are discussing ways and means of withstanding what they call the "Conried peril," says *Musical America* (New York), Mr. Conried has his own troubles with the "Concert peril." Thus "Just as he secures European stars of the first magnitude by offering them larger emoluments, so the American concert managers get away with some of his best singers by outbidding him. The praises of these singers are sung so loudly in the newspapers that the whole country is eager to hear them, and managers can get almost any price for them. Hence, however large a sum Mr. Conried may offer a prima donna, she is apt to retort: 'I can make $500 a night more by singing at concerts, and with more appearances.' This explains why some of the most prominent singers have left the opera almost completely. Mme. Schumann-Heinck, for instance sang at eight operatic performances last season, while her concert appearances numbered 124. She opened at Bangor, Me., on October 6, and ended at Atlanta, Ga., on May 29. In visiting eighty-two cities she traveled 48,000 miles. In some cases the receipts nearly reached $6,000, surpassing the records of Patti and Jenny Lind."

CURRENT POETRY

Down in Maldonado Town.

By Helen Hay Whitney.

There's a town called Maldonado
That's the place where I would be,
There's a girl in Maldonado
And she gave her heart to me.

Started with sixty days of sailing,
How we swaggered to the shore,
Hands in pockets, eyes cocked sideways
At the girls in every door.

Sweet they fluttered to our shoulders,
She, my girl, the fairest girl,
And I took her for a plaything,
Face of flower, and heart of pearl.

Round my neck she clung and pleaded,
But I laughed to be free,
Said no sailor could be faithful
And his love was ever lies.

Then she turned and left me silent,
Stepping weary, stepping slow;
Merry was I to have won her,
And I laughed to see her go.

Now it's done, and I have lost her,
Seas between us thunder wide.
"Dear," I said, "I shall forget you,"
And God knows that I have lied.

Many girls have smiled upon me
Up and down the northern coast,
But their kisses only taunt me
With the kiss that I have lost.

Oh, you are killing me by inches,
Velvet lips and eyes of brown,
For it's love I left behind me,
Down in Maldonado town.

—*From The Metropolitan Magazine.*

The Name.

By Don Marquis.

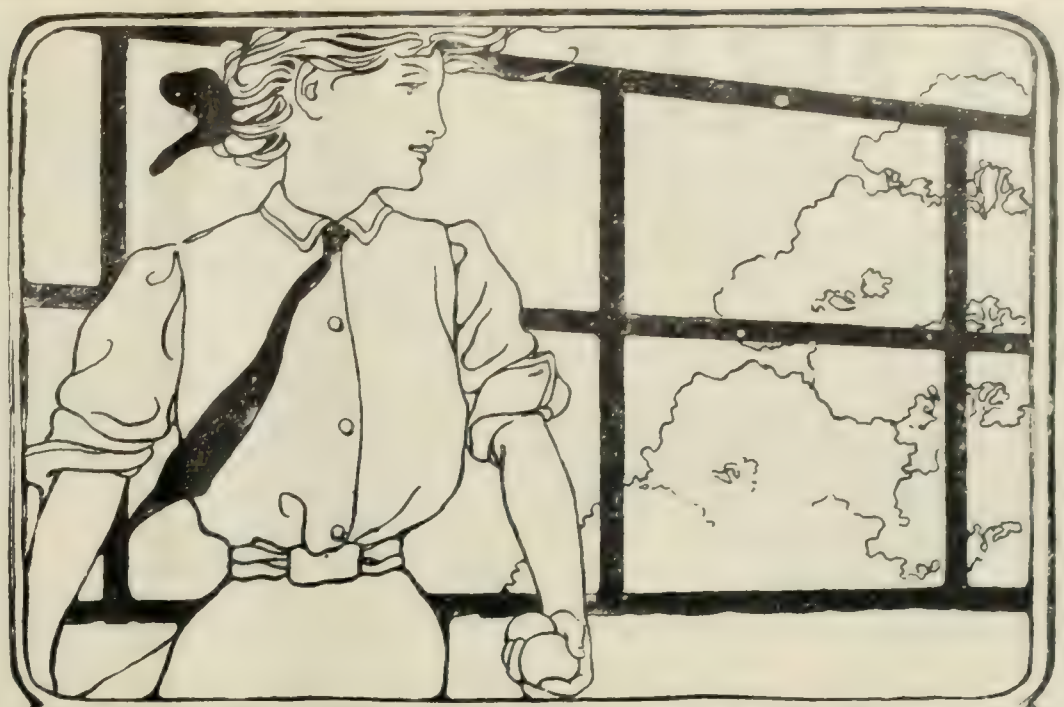
It shifts and shifts from form to form,
It drifts and darkles, glooms and glows,
It is the passion of the storm,
The poignance of the rose;
Through changing shapes, through devious ways,
Through flame and cloud, through cloud and flame,
My heart has followed all my days
This thing I can not name.

In sunlight on some woman's hair,
Or starlight in some woman's eyne
Or in low laughter smothered where
Her red lips wedded mine
My heart has known, and thrilled to know,
This unnamed presence that it sought;
And when my heart has found it so,
Love is the name, I thought.

Sometimes when sudden Afterglows
In futile glory storm the skies,
Within their transient gold and rose
The secret stirs and dies;
And when the trampling Morn walks o'er
The troubled seas with feet of flame
My awed heart whispers: *Ask no more,*
For Beauty is the name!

Or dreaming in old chapels where
The dim aisles pulse with murmurings
That part are music, part are prayer—
Or rush of hidden wings—
I often turn a startled head
Toward some saint's pictured countenance,
Half fancying that the lips have said
All names mean God, perchance.

—*From Uncle Remus's Magazine* (August).



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PERSONAL

A Prince without a Country.—Tjong Oui Yi, the Prince of Korea, who was turned away from the Conference at The Hague because he had no country that the other peace delegates could recognize, has come here to enlist the sympathies of the President and of the American people in behalf of Korea. Prince Yi lived four years in Washington at the time that his father was Korean Minister to the United States; and thus knowing the niceties of diplomatic intercourse, Yi realizes that he has waited too long for some recognition of his presence here. Not even the acting Mayor has called to welcome him. In the New York *Times* we find the following description of the Korean Prince:

Prince Yi (Yi is the family name and is pronounced "E") is 23 years old. He wears a very high collar, is very careful of his garb, and has a Mongolian cast of countenance which suggests all the wisdom of the East and none of its ugliness. He is strikingly lacking in the effusiveness in compliments that marks the Japanese. He does not praise; and while he has wit and a good idea of American humor, he exercises it so as to give the impression that he is doing it merely because it is the right thing. And he does not smile.

"I'm not a Buddhist," he said. "I'm a Russian Catholic. My wife is a Russian and lives in St. Petersburg.

"I have been misquoted," said the Prince languidly. "I am not here to ask money or material help. I have come to arouse the sentiment of justice of the American people for the Korean situation. That is all. I did not come to appeal to the President for my country that has been taken from us. I only desired to pay my personal respects to Mr. Roosevelt. Nothing more than that. There is nothing official in my attitude. There can be nothing official in it, for the Japanese have taken the Government of Korea, and we have no representative here."

In the interview published in the New York *Evening Post* Prince Yi says:

"I will be arrested when I return to Korea, and as I am a friend of the Emperor and loyal to my country the traitors and the Japanese will order my death."

"How will you be put to death?"

"Oh, I don't know. That is a detail that will be determined when the proper time comes. Probably it will be by the torture. In my country the torture was abolished by the reforms of 1896, and hanging was substituted as the legal form of capital punishment. But the Japanese do not use hanging. They have reintroduced the torture in Korea. They may beat me to death with sticks or smash me with stones. Sometimes they use irons that they make white hot first."

"Will you be killed publicly?"

"There is always the crowd present. I may escape if I can get into my country without being caught at landing. Then I shall fight. Japan has disbanded our army, but there are twenty million people in Korea. Most of them are loyal, and will fight till they die, to drive out the Japanese. We may be exterminated, but we will not submit to control by another. Korea is Korea, and Japan, China, Russia can not have it."

Michael Hillegas.—The new ten-dollar Treasury note has a portrait of Michael Hillegas upon it, labeled "First Treasurer of the United States." The *Boston Herald* publishes the following explanation:

This recognition of a man whose personal worth and service to his country have been too long obscured, must be credited to a descendant, the Rev. Michael Lee Minich, a Lutheran pastor, and to Secretaries John Hay and Leslie M. Shaw, who, from the archives of the State and Treasury Departments,

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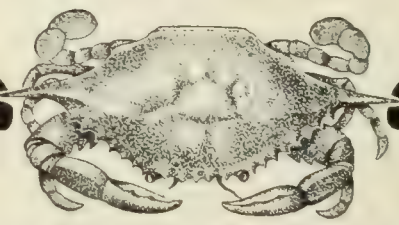

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got proof of Hillegas's prior claims to a post hitherto credited either to Robert Morris or Samuel Meredith.

Hillegas was a pre-Revolutionary Philadelphia sugar-refiner, manufacturer of iron, and merchant, whose credit was at George Washington's command whenever the great military leader needed funds. He fostered historical research, and was a musician of note. It is amazing that, with all the research into the Revolutionary period, historians should have gone on so many generations crediting to Morris and Meredith an honor deserved by Hillegas.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

A Worse Fate.—It is related that a man in a hurry for a train rushed for lunch into the first handy restaurant. It was not a fashionable restaurant It was not even a good restaurant. To his surprize and horror he recognized in the waiter an old school and college friend.

"Good heavens, my dear fellow!" he cried, "how did you come to this?"

"Oh, it's not so bad as you think," said his friend. "I only wait. I don't dine here."—*Punch.*

An Up-to-date View.—"Have you seen the latest thing?" asked his friend, who had come along after he had been standing forty-five minutes on a subway platform.

"Yes," he said; "I'm waiting for it now. I'm married to it."—*Judge.*

What Was Going On.—Little Bobby's Aunt Helen went to spend the night at Bobby's house. She slept in the room next to the nursery.

In the morning she heard Bobby making a great fuss about being drest. She called through the register which is between the two rooms.

"Bobby! Bobby! What's going on in there?"

The answer came back promptly, in a pitiful wail: "My 'tockin's."—*Harper's.*

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"I always had trouble with dyspepsia while I used it. I was told by physicians that I had catarrh of the stomach, and came to believe there was no help for me. Two years ago I quit the use of coffee and began to use Postum Food Coffee. At first I missed the stimulant, although the taste of the food coffee was delicious.

"In a few days I forgot all about my coffee, in the satisfaction I derived from Postum, and soon found that my appetite returned, the bilious condition and dyspepsia disappeared, so that now I am proud to say that at the age of seventy-five years I enjoy my food as well as when young and all my dyspeptic symptoms and stomach trouble have gone.

"These troubles had been with me for most of my life and it is really remarkable that I am now so perfectly well. To say that I am grateful does not express it. Once in a while I find a person who does not like Postum, but I always find it is because it has not been properly prepared. There is but one way to make good Postum, and that is to make it exactly according to directions, allowing it to boil full fifteen minutes, not after it is placed on the stove, but after the real boiling begins. Use a small piece of butter, about the size of a pea, to prevent boiling over." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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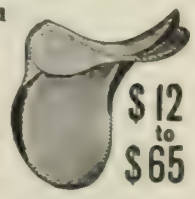

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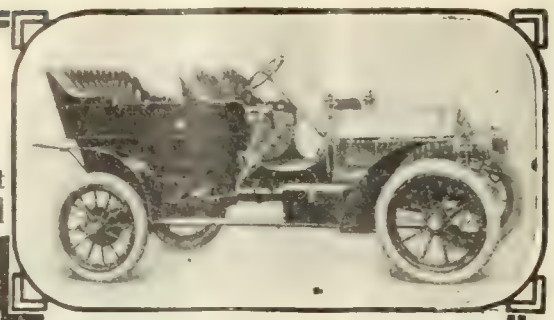

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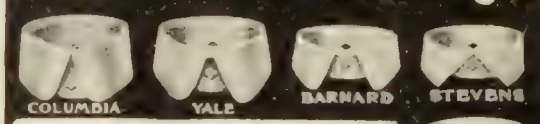

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A Choice.—SUBURBAN HOST (to unexpected supper guest)—"Now, then, Miss Hobson, will you have a little of this rabbit pie or—er—or (looking round and discovering there is no other dish)—or not?"—*The Tatler.*

Wouldn't Tell.—"Can you keep a secret?"

"I am as silent as a tomb."

"I need to borrow some money."

"Don't worry. It is as tho I never heard it."—*Silhouette.*

She Had But Two.—In the absence of his wife and the illness of the servant, Mr. Taylor undertook to help three-year-old Marjory to dress.

He had succeeded in getting her arms in the sleeves and through the armholes of her garments and had buttoned her into them. Then he told her to put on her shoes herself and he would button them.

He soon discovered that she was vainly striving to put a left shoe on her right foot.

"Why, Marjory," he said, impatiently, "don't you know any better than that? You are putting your shoes on the wrong feet."

"Dey's all de foots I dot, papa," replied Marjory, tearfully.—*Youth's Companion.*

Why She Sang the Hymn.—A well-known bishop relates that while on a recent visit to the South he was in a small country town, where, owing to the scarcity of good servants, most of the ladies preferred to do their own work.

He was awakened quite early by the tones of a soprano voice singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee." As the bishop lay in bed he meditated upon the piety which his hostess must possess which enabled her to go about her task early in the morning singing such a noble hymn.

At breakfast he spoke to her about it, and told her how pleased he was.

"Oh, law," she replied, "that's the hymn I boil the eggs by; three verses for soft and five for hard."—*The St. Joseph News Press.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

August 2.—Two battalions of Korean soldiers fight a pitched battle with Japanese in Seoul rather than submit peacefully to disbandment; losses on both sides are heavy.

France and Spain reach an agreement to concentrate their squadrons on the coast of Morocco.

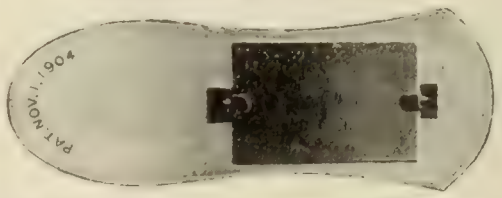
The Emperor of Germany orders a war-ship to Casablanca to protect German subjects in Morocco.

Canadian government experts estimate that $64,000,000 worth of gold remains in the districts of the Yukon.

The French Minister of Public Works approves a plan to connect the valley of the Rhone with Marseilles by a canal.

August 3.—England forms an alliance with Russia to safeguard the Indian frontier.

MOST ALL FOOT TROUBLES CURED OR HELPED BY



A shadow view showing steel arch through leather top

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Many foot troubles come from the Arch of the Foot not being properly supported. This causes Rheumatism of the feet, broken-down instep, lame backs and headaches. For people who are constantly on their feet, they make life worth living. Once used always used. Try a pair and be convinced. Fits any shoe. Price **50c.**, your dealer or by mail. Give size shoe when ordering.

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Emperor William and Czar Nicholas review the German fleet at Swinemunde.

August 4.—The Moroccan Governing Board apologizes for the recent outrages, but this action will have no effect in checking the preparations to restore order; the Spanish contingent of troops will be only 500 men.

Emperor William conducts divine service on board the *Hohenzollern*, Emperor Nicholas being present; there are rowing races among the crews of war-ships in the afternoon, the sovereigns presenting the prizes.

August 5.—Six thousand Turkish troops invade Persia and massacre many Christians; the town of Urumialo is threatened.

August 6.—Following a treacherous attack by Moorish troops on a French landing force at Casablanca, war-ships bombard the city, firing two thousand shells, destroying a battery, and killing many men; additional forces are landed from French and Spanish cruisers; the Moors lose heavily in sharp street-fighting; the casualties among the blue jackets are few.

Venezuela advises Belgium that the disputed claims of Belgian creditors will be paid in accordance with the decision of the Hague Tribunal.

The British proposal at The Hague for a reduction of armaments is modified to meet the objections of Germany, the motion now saying that limitation is "highly desirable."

Russian Social Revolutionists are electing delegates to a congress in London.

Andrew Carnegie gives $500,000 to the King Edward Hospital Fund.

August 7.—The Turkish forces which recently crossed the northwest frontier of Persia are marching on Urumiah, sacking and burning villages on the route; ninety Christians are killed at Mewan.

Domestic.

August 2.—The Secretary of State of Alabama revokes the license of the Southern Railway to do business in the State.

August 3.—Judge Landis, in the United States District Court in Chicago, fines the Standard Oil Company of Indiana $29,240,000 in a decision in which the methods and actions of the Standard are severely censured.

Augustus Saint-Gaudens, the sculptor, dies at his summer home at Cornish, N. H.

August 5.—Judge Landis, in Chicago, orders the dissolution of the Church and School Furniture Trust, recently punished by fines amounting to $13,000.

August 8.—John Sharp Williams is officially declared to be the Democratic nominee for United States Senator from Mississippi. He defeats Governor Vardaman in the primary election by 648 votes.

A PROFESSIONAL WOMAN.

Experiments Made With Food.

A professional woman in New York, connected with one of the large institutions there, has had a curious experience in using a certain kind of food. It seems she had a serious illness and was at the point of death, the brain and body in the last stages of exhaustion. She writes as follows:

"I have no objection to the public knowing of the wonderful transformation my system has undergone by the use of Grape-Nuts. I began using the food when convalescing and while in an exceedingly low condition. I used a small quantity and became so fascinated with the flavour that I gradually discontinued nearly all other food, including tea and coffee.

"I have gained 20 pounds in flesh, and am a marvel to all my friends who know of my former state of health. There are about fifty families who have adopted the use of Grape-Nuts because of my experience."

The makers of Grape-Nuts select certain parts of the grains of the field that contain delicate particles of phosphate of potash and albumen. These elements, when combined in the human body, go directly to rebuild the gray matter in the brain and nerve centres of the body.

This is a demonstrated fact and can be proven by any one who cares to make the test. When one nourishes and builds up the brain and nerve centres, that is practically the keynote to the whole health proposition, for when the nervous system is in perfect poise, all parts of the body respond. "There's a reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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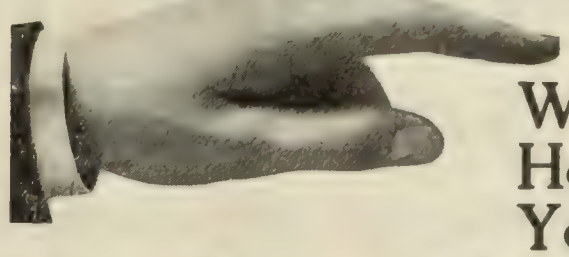

Will Help You

Solve Your Water Supply Problem

If you have a water problem to solve, then you should write for our catalog. It will help you solve that problem to your entire satisfaction, as well as economically and permanently.

No matter whether your requirements are moderate or extensive; whether you have but one building or a hundred buildings, this catalog will help you out of your difficulties.

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If you live in the city and the pressure is not strong enough, or the water is impure, or the water rental is exorbitant, you will get some valuable suggestions from our catalog.

If you want information on the water supply subject as it relates to country and suburban homes, public institutions, hotels, neighborhood water works, small towns and cities, then you should get this catalog.

The Kewanee System combines over ten years' practical experience in the water supply line, together with the technical knowledge of trained experts and hydraulic engineers. It includes pumping and storage facilities to meet the individual needs of each purchaser.

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The Kewanee System is not an experiment. There are over seven thousand of our water supply plants in successful operation. Perhaps there are some in your immediate neighborhood—our catalog tells.

If you are in the market for a water supply system of any description and for any purpose, write to us. Tell us what you want supplied with water and we will send you our complete general catalog by return mail. Ask for Catalog No. 27.

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22 CALIBER
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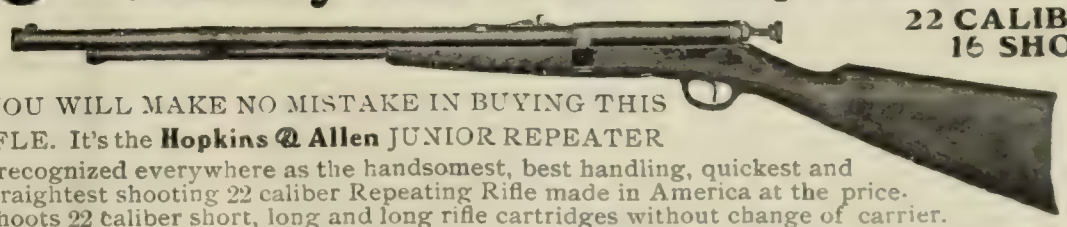

YOU WILL MAKE NO MISTAKE IN BUYING THIS RIFLE. It's the **Hopkins & Allen** JUNIOR REPEATER —recognized everywhere as the handsomest, best handling, quickest and straightest shooting 22 caliber Repeating Rifle made in America at the price. Shoots 22 caliber short, long and long rifle cartridges without change of carrier. Shoots 16-22 caliber short and 12-22 caliber long and long rifle; *the ejector works like lightning. You can make bull's-eyes as fast as you can work the trigger; the appearance of the gun is something you can take pride in.*

THE STOCK is of beautiful selected American Walnut, light, strong and graceful—polished almost like Mahogany. BARREL is of fine high-power rifle steel, rifled with our new patented increase twist which gives best range and trajectory. ACTION is improved Military Bolt Pattern *side ejection*, which is recognized as *the best action made* for a repeating rifle—action is also equipped with *Positive Safety Device*, removing danger of accidental discharge. GUN is 40½ inches long, barrel 22 inches—takes down in two parts and can be packed in a trunk or suit case. *Materials, Manufacture and Assembling are of Highest Grade Throughout—and the Rifle is Warranted to Give the Greatest Satisfaction—a Remarkable Bargain at our Price.*

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Gives more points on guns than any catalog published. Gives best prices and most complete line.

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A Splendid Opportunity for Readers of the Literary Digest

You can make money in New York City real estate, no matter where you live.

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I am making money in New York real estate.

So are my relatives and friends.

So are thousands of my customers in all parts of America.

And so can you if you follow my advice.

This week I offer some specially selected New York City lots at exceptionally low prices.

I make this bargain offer for the purpose of securing new customers.

If you want to be one of the fortunate ones to secure one of these lots read every word of this offer.

Then let me hear from you.

New York City real estate is the safest and fastest money-making investment now open to the public.

Two great things make this a fact.

They are transportation and population.

$260,000,000 are being spent on tunnels, bridges, electrifying railways, etc., and every dollar so spent increases the value of New York real estate.

Trolley Car at Grant Terrace

Population makes real estate value.

And nothing can stop New York's increase in population.

Therefore nothing can stop New York's real estate from growing in value.

When you put your money in New York real estate it is safe.

It can't run away.

It can't be lost.

It can't be stolen.

It can't be destroyed.

Don't put your money in wild-cat mining and oil stocks.

Put it where it will be safe.

Put it in real estate.

Put it in the best real estate in the world.

Put it in New York City real estate.

Put it where it does increase in value from 25% to 100% a year

---

Here are a few facts about the wonderful growth of real estate values in New York.

The ten years' growth of land values in New York City from 1890 to 1900 (deducting the value of new buildings and other improvements) was $1,173,732,306.

The combined output of all the gold and silver mines of the United States for the same period was $1,000,997,140, or $172,735,166 less than the net growth in value of the City's land.

The total income from dividends on all railroad stocks of the United States for the same period was $895,176,104, or $278,556,202 less than the net growth in value of the City's land.

New York real estate is worth $393,500,000 more this year than a year ago. 365,000 people moved to New York City last year.

Any one who will study conditions in New York will soon learn beyond the shadow of a doubt that New York real estate is the safest and most rapid money-maker for the wise investor.

I don't ask you to take my word for it. Investigate for yourself. Ask any one who knows New York real estate conditions.

Let me give you a few recent examples of the great increase in value of New York City real estate, right in Richmond Borough, right where the lots I offer you are located.

In the summer of 1906 two building lots were sold for $500, the buyer paying $100 down, and before he took deed he sold them again for $700. The purchaser thus made $200 on a $100 cash investment.

In April, 1906, a tract was sold for $18,500, and three days later was resold for $25,000, yielding a profit of $6,500. A week later $36,000 was refused.

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Now listen to this. It sounds almost impossible, but it's true:

Eight lots were purchased in 1900 for $5.00 each and sold in 1906 for $1,200—a profit of over 3,000%.

The lots I now offer are located in our beautiful Grant Terrace Development, right in Richmond Borough, New York City.

I have put a special price of $490 each on these lots and they are worth right now from $540 to $590 each, based on what similar lots in the neighborhood are bringing.

So, you see, by taking advantage of this special offer, you save from $50 to $100 a lot.

I make this very liberal offer on these lots in order to interest the readers of this publication in the money-making possibilities of New York real estate.

Do not neglect this opportunity.

$10 a month buys one lot.

$50 dollars a month buys five lots.

No more than five of these lots sold to any one person.

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1. They are in Richmond Borough, New York City—not miles out in the country.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXV., No. 8 NEW YORK, AUGUST 24, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 905

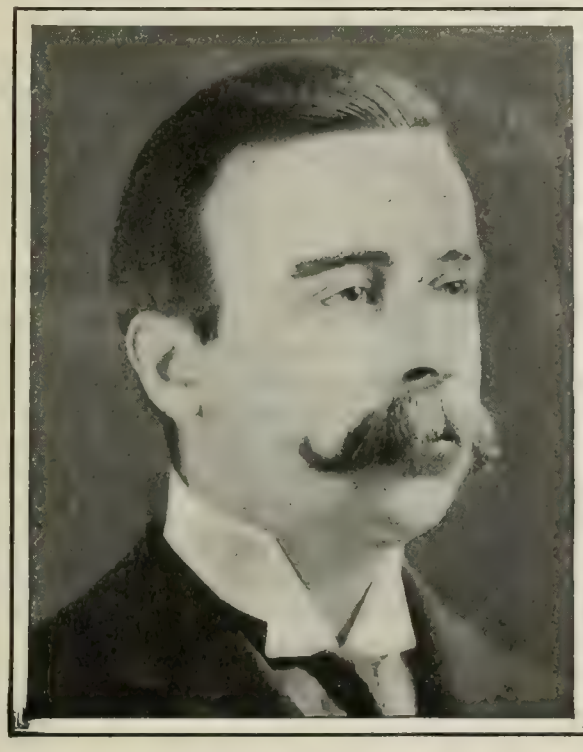
TOPICS OF THE DAY

MERITS OF THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE

PRESIDENT SMALL'S belated indorsement of the telegraph strike, after the operators all over the country had gone out, reminds the Baltimore *News* of the man at the head of a mob in Paris, who, when his crowd bolted, ran after them saying, "I must follow them, for I am their leader." The friends of the strikers consider their haste proof that their cause is just, showing that they were so exasperated by bad treatment that their leaders could not hold them back. Most of their newspaper critics, however, declare that they killed their cause with the public when they abandoned their keys and threw the business of the country into confusion without giving their employers a chance to grant their demands, or, indeed, to learn what their demands were. In the case of the Associated-Press operators, as told in one of the quotations below, the general manager was given one day's notice to grant a wage increase aggregating $200,000, which he had no authority to grant without consulting directors who could not be brought together on such brief notice.

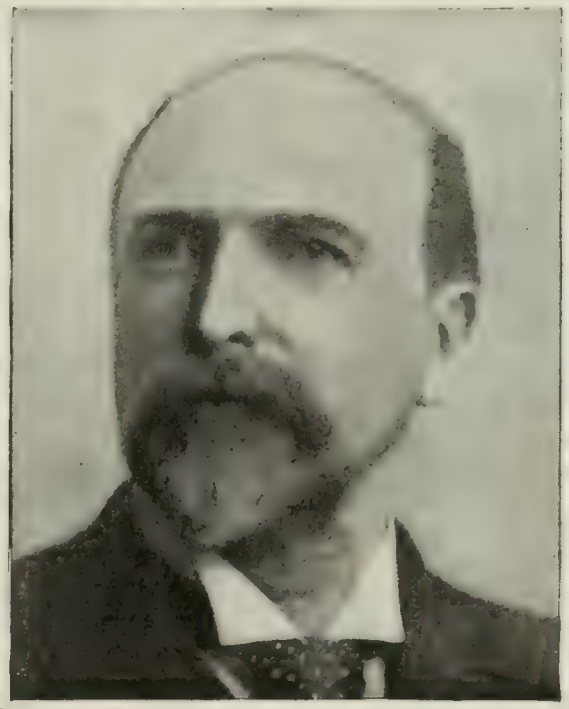
It was not until the commercial operators had gone out in fifty cities, including all the large cities but Boston, that the newspapers were told their demands, and even then General Manager Cook, of the Western Union, said that "the only thing the company has heard of the new demands of the strikers for increased wages is through the newspapers." The cause of the strike seems to be sympathetic in character, the Chicago operators refusing to work with a non-union operator in Los Angeles, and the operators elsewhere going out in sympathy with them. In New York the operators went out in obedience to a whistle signal blown by some unauthorized person whose identity is still in the dark.

The reason for the strike may be most authoritatively told, perhaps, by the president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union —Samuel J. Small. He was asked by Commissioner Neill, of the Department of Labor, to state the cause of the strike, and to state,



CLARENCE H. MACKAY,

President of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company. The strike which originated among the employees of the Western Union was not long in spreading to his company. In New York much the same phenomena were observable in the two companies, the employees of both obeying in a body the summons of the mysterious whistle.



ROBERT C. CLOWRY,

President of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He says: "The strike is over, they are licked to a finish, there's nothing doing. . . . Everything is running along smoothly and the company is sitting tight." At the time he was making these statements, however, the strikers were issuing equally optimistic proclamations.

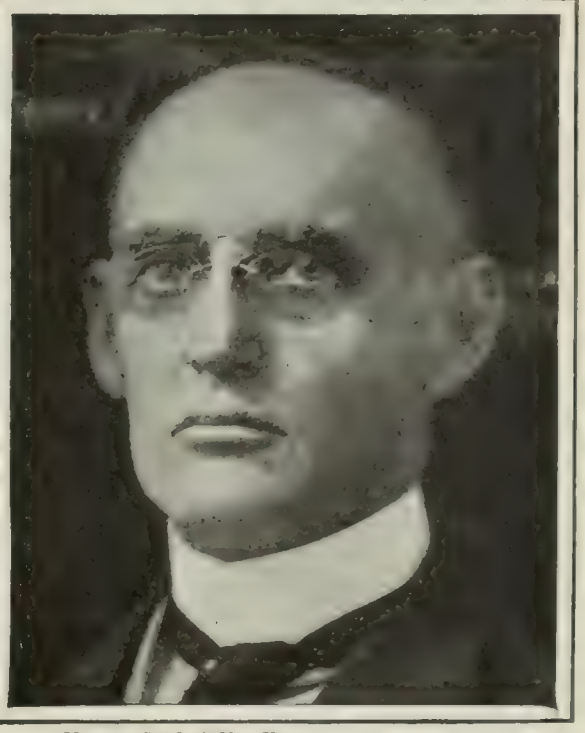


Photo by Gessford, New York.

MELVILLE STONE,

General manager of the Associated Press, who says that "the strike tendency, or the spirit of unrest, which appears to be general throughout the country, and the nervous strain under which the average telegrapher works, are such as to produce a condition of uneasiness which may account for the sudden revolt against existing conditions."

OPPONENTS-IN-CHIEF OF THE TELEGRAPH STRIKERS.

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further, "if locals have no respect for the constitution of the organization, and the national officers can not control them, what guaranty can you give me that any adjustment satisfactory to you will be accepted by men on strike?" President Small replied:

"Cause of present trouble is repudiation of San Francisco agreement which settled [previous local] strike. Local Manager

THE INTERRUPTION OF BUSINESS NOT AN UNMIXT CALAMITY.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

O'Brien, Chief Operator Jeffs, and Superintendent May have repeatedly discriminated against strikers. Women telegraphers after returning to work were humiliated to such an extent that they resigned. Western Union reinstated less than one hundred strikers; many are still out of work, including married men. Notwithstanding agreement provides reinstatement strikers without prejudice, outsiders given preference and employed.

"Present strike illegal but provocation great and resentment against Western-Union officers because of bad faith so universal that general strike be authorized on Tuesday unless we can find way to bring about conciliation. Answering your last question, can guarantee immediate resumption of work if Government will insist upon an investigation or arbitration of propositions embodied in memorial address to board of directors of Western Union last June.

"Local management's petty discrimination and favoritism toward woman Nichols on Los-Angeles circuit caused transfers and dismissals of men long in company's service and finally strike."

The Telegraph Age (New York), which describes itself as the organ of the "better element" of the telegraph operators, deplores the strike as "altogether unworthy of the men who have deliberately precipitated the struggle." The counsel of the leaders to "go slow," it adds, appears to have been overlooked entirely by the strikers "in the mania that has seized upon them." It adds:

"The charge is made that the telegraph companies have acted in bad faith in their treatment of the operators; more specifically that the Western Union Telegraph Company is not living up to the covenant, actual and implied, made with United States Labor Commissioner Charles P. Neill in the settlement of the difficulty in June last. While the Postal was not a party to this agreement, it would probably have acquiesced in it, and its provisions were supposed at the time to be final. This charge of bad faith will hardly be admitted, for the evidence so far accessible points to different conclusions.

"For a long time past appearances have indicated that the men were 'spoiling for a fight,' and it would also appear that subterfuge has been resorted to in order to give this outbreak a semblance of justification. If Colonel Clowry's statement of August 9 is to be accepted, the dismissal of the operators at Los Angeles, an act which was seized upon to inaugurate trouble, was wholly warranted by the company, because the discharged men were engaged in practises equally destructive to the well-being of the company and to the business community. To restore to position such an individual, to reconsider and 'arbitrate' such a flagrant case of untrustworthiness and insubordination, one might just as well consent to have a referee appointed to take outside testimony respecting a person detected tampering with the locks and fastenings of one's home.

"Telegraphers understand, if outsiders do not, in what manner an individual may maliciously meddle with traffic and seriously disturb and cripple its operation. To hold or infer that a telegraph company discovering such interference is not invested with a full right to exercise its prerogative of peremptory discharge without interference by any form of union demands is a monstrous doctrine."

The conduct of the operators is roundly condemned in the following editorial in the Philadelphia *North American*, a paper as friendly to labor as any in the country:

"The commercial telegraphers have not given the American people a square deal. They have been recreant to their leaders and played hari-kari with their own interests. They have acted not like sane men with grievances to redress, but like sulky children. They are causing regret and chagrin to the true friends of organized labor. They will lose their strike. And they deserve to lose it. . . . . .

"Citizens who are informing themselves learn that this strike follows an advance in wages made last spring. They are learning that when disputes about hours and office regulations followed the increased pay, the officers of the union secured the signatures of the employers to an agreement for arbitration which is still pending.

"Searching for the immediate cause of the strike, the innocent Philadelphia victim hears that an operator in Los Angeles was discharged on the ground that he was wilfully delaying messages. His fellow operators, who think him victimized because a union man, made no appeal to their local or national officers or any arbitration board, but left their keys. And thus beginning in haphazard, unauthorized, irresponsible fashion, the strike has spread hysterically until it covers the country.

"In not one of the cities outside of New England has it been reported that the strike came in answer to the call of any union authority. In several it was begun against the protests and in violation of the official pledges of the men entrusted by the operators themselves with the conduct of their affairs.

"Last Sunday afternoon in New York the agreement was made by ballot in open meeting to delay all action until after a meeting of the National Executive Board in Chicago with Labor Commissioner Neill, Samuel Gompers, Ralph M. Easley, and officers of the two telegraph companies. The ink was hardly dry on the minutes of that meeting when on Monday some fool or some mischief-making, contract-breaking agitator blew a whistle in the New York offices and the strike spread from the Middle West to the Atlantic. That was not good unionism nor good sense.

"The operators of the Associated Press sent in demands to the general manager in Chicago. Granting them would have entailed an annual expense of $200,000. He had neither the power nor the money to comply without action by the board of directors. He promised action at the board's next meeting. The operators answered that action must be taken that day. He explained that the directors could not be reached in time, but that he would obtain a vote by telegraph from them the next day. The operators walked out, in utter disregard for the newspapers of the country and for the public which the newspapers serve. Calling such conduct childish folly is over-mild.

"The question may or may not be the closed or the open shop. The wage scale may be right or wrong; the hours equitable or over-long. The American people do not know and consequently do not care. And it is too late now for the strikers to start an informatory campaign.

"The public is in the position of the innocent bystander who does not know that any one is fighting until he is hit by a brick. He does not pull off his coat to help the thrower of the brick. He calls a policeman."

A word for the operators is spoken by the Washington *Post*, however, which reminds us that "the fact that the operators have

left their instruments and surrendered their means of livelihood is proof of their own belief at least that certain conditions exist which are unjust and in need of correction."

The strongest plea we have seen for the strikers appears in the Chicago *Socialist*. It says:

"From the inception of the union the Western Union Telegraph Company has victimized the union men. Twenty men were discharged in the Western Union in Chicago in 1903 for no other reason than that they had joined the union.

"Six weeks ago the operators put certain demands before the telegraph companies. The principal demands were for a 15-per-cent raise in wages, an eight-hour shift for day and seven-hour for night work, and that the men should have the right to belong to the union and present their grievances to the company.

"The striking operators of San Francisco returned to work when the company made certain promises to adjust the difficulties.

"NOT ONE OF THESE AGREEMENTS HAS BEEN LIVED UP TO BY THE WESTERN UNION COMPANY. DELIBERATELY IT SET OUT TO BREAK ITS CONTRACT, AND IT DEPENDS ON THE PRESSURE THAT WILL BE BROUGHT TO BEAR BY BUSINESS INTERESTS TO FORCE THE OPERATORS BACK INTO THEIR PLACES. . . . . .

"THE TELEGRAPHER HAS LEFT THE KEY, BUT ONLY BECAUSE HE WAS FORCED TO DO SO. THE TELEGRAPH COMPANIES HAVE CALLED THIS HALT IN BUSINESS.

"No body of men ever went out on strike without some tremendous provocation. Men do not invite forced idleness and distress for their families without a cause. This is no 'spasmodic' move on the part of the operators, as some of the press would lead the people to believe.

"The conditions that have given rise to this strike have not arisen in a day; they are the result of the long grinding and oppressing that the operators have suffered at the hands of the telegraph companies.

"For years the telegraphers of the country have struggled against the most onerous conditions of long hours and low wages. They have struggled against the duplicity of the Western Union and the bad faith of the Postal Telegraph Company, which has deliberately and persistently violated its agreements made last September with the Chicago operators.

"The telegraphers are organized. In their organization lies their strength. Throughout the country the organized-labor movement will come to the support of these men and women that are fighting for decent conditions of living."

TRUSTS AND COUNTER-TRUST

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HADLEY, of Missouri, by assembling in St. Louis on August 12 the attorney-generals of most of the States in the Mississippi Valley, took the first step in the organization of what to the New York *Commercial* appears to be an "Attorney-Generals Trust." The next step will be taken September 30 and October 1, when, at the invitation of those who have just assembled in St. Louis, the attorney-generals of all the States in the country are expected to convene in that city. The object of this congress is to secure uniform action among the States in the treatment of the trusts and certain other problems which now baffle their prosecuting attorneys. To quote Mr. Hadley:

"The attorney-generals of the different States should, in my opinion, arrange for such concerted action as will result in a more effective prosecution of litigation against railroads and trusts. They should also consider recommending to Congress such amendments to the present statutes as will prevent United States circuit and district judges from enjoining State officers from enforcing State laws."

The New York *Commercial*, as quoted above, considers this demand for "concerted action" equivalent to the demand for a combination or "trust" of attorney-generals. These officials assert, it declares, that "the railroads and all the other great 'trusts' are already organized through joint action on the part of their attorneys," and argue that "the legal representatives of the States are not organized in the same way; but by meeting in convention it is expected that we will be able to make some concerted arrangements for prosecutions." Which reasoning causes this paper to exclaim:

"In short, these attorney-generals propose to do just what they condemn the railroads and other corporations for doing! They would organize and combine and thus construct a 'trust' for the special purpose of 'trust'-busting. Will President Roosevelt regard the Attorney-Generals Trust as a good 'trust' or a bad 'trust'? Will Attorney-General Bonaparte forthwith proceed to put the thing into the hands of a receiver and dissolve it into its original constituent elements, or will the Federal Administration promptly enfold the new creation to its bosom and give it a high place in the glorious company of the governmental attitudinarians that in these days regard wealth differently from their forebears?"

HERBERT S. HADLEY,

The Missouri Attorney-General, who aspires to show the trusts what concerted action on the part of the States' prosecuting attorneys can do toward making them observe the law.

The New York *Times* views it in a different way. Remarking that simultaneously with the announcement from St. Louis of the meeting of the attorney-generals there the dispatches from the same city told of the consolidation of one hundred independent biscuit companies into the General Biscuit Company, with a capital of $30,000,000, it adds:

"This is not much of a trust, but its organization at this conjuncture of events serves to show the necessity of the convention of attorney-generals. They might usefully consider the reason why business men persist in defying their utmost energies, and what would be the result of stopping such defiances of statute law for economic reasons."

Just what plan will be the outcome of the St. Louis convention causes some little speculation. The New York *Press* indorses the suggestion of Mr. Lightfoot, the Texas delegate, whom it quotes thus:

"Every State should enact laws making it a felony to violate the antitrust laws. I shall propose a statute to be introduced by the legislatures of all the States prohibiting the granting of a charter or permit to any corporation any stockholders of which ever held stock in any other corporation convicted of violating the laws; each stockholder being required to file affidavit to that effect

before a charter or permit is granted. This will prohibit convicted corporations from reorganizing after conviction."

In support of this suggestion *The Press* adds:

"It is greatly to be hoped that State effort at destruction of industrial monopoly will be more of a success than the Federal plan. Several years of so-called 'prosecution' by the Department of Justice has resulted in nothing. The old monopolies have grown stronger, and every department of manufacture and distribution has been seized upon which was neglected before by the conspirators in restraint of trade. Several States have gone much further in the regulation of railroads than Congress and the Administration. There is no reason why they should not make as much progress in the attempt to punish the monopolists and put the unlawful monopolies out of business."

By declaring one of the objects of the next convention to be the "recommending to Congress such amendments to the present statutes as will prevent United States circuit and district judges from enjoining State officers from enforcing State laws," Mr. Hadley is begging the question, thinks the New York *Globe*. To quote:

"He reminds one of the commandant of Vladivostok, who recently notified the director of the local prison that 'The Chinese subject, U-shan-ling, is to be tried by field court martial to-morrow at noon, and the execution must take place to-morrow evening on the conclusion of the trial.'"

STANDARD OIL'S VARIETY OF PRICES

THE news that a consumer of oil in Germany pays the Standard Oil Company a profit of 1½ cents, one in St. Louis pays .6 of a cent, one in East Texas 1.8 cents, in South Texas 3.3 cents, Central Texas 3.5 cents, and North Texas 4.4 cents, not including freight charges, with similar variations for other parts of the Union, furnishes the newspapers with a text for renewed reflections on the business acumen and ethics of the great Oil Trust. The story of "how he has been bled and how these extortionate profits have been used in fighting foreign competitors of the company, to the marked temporary advantage of the foreign consumer," says the Boston *Herald*, "will not lessen the temperature of the American consumer around his collar." And the Chicago *News* declares that "the people now must either acknowledge that they are unfit for freedom or they must cast off the humiliating bonds thus placed upon them." Other papers, however, observe that all this has been well known for years. As the New York *Evening Post* puts it, "Commissioner Smith's eagerness in announcing this is very like the anxiety of the small boy to run and tell his mother the great news, when he heard that a baby sister had arrived. The American people had suspected as much."

FRISKY LITTLE JOHN
At a mischievous game.
Sherman in the Boston *Journal*.

The strongest paragraphs in this report on Standard Oil prices, which is made by Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, may be quoted as follows:

"The Standard has repeatedly asserted that combination, as illustrated by its own history, is a great benefit to the public. It may readily be that in some industries combination has had beneficial results. It is probable that the Standard, by reason of its undoubtedly great efficiency, could, had it been content with reasonable profits, have made prices to consumers lower than would have been possible for smaller concerns, and thus have maintained its great proportion of the business by wholly fair and legitimate means.

"The Standard is, however, a most conspicuous example of precisely the opposite—of a combination which maintains a substantial monopoly not by superiority of service and by charging reasonable prices, but by unfair methods of destroying competition; a combination which then uses the power thus unfairly gained to oppress the public through wholly extortionate prices. It has raised prices instead of lowering them. It has pocketed all the advantages of its economies instead of sharing them with the public, and has added still further monopoly profits by charging more than smaller and less economical concerns could sell for if the Standard allowed them the chance."

After showing that the profits on oil sold in Europe are about 1.65 cents a gallon, while the profits on oil sold here are about 4.75, the Commissioner goes on to show the disparity in prices in different parts of the United States. He says:

"The most accurate and complete data were obtained by the bureau on this subject directly from the records of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, a Standard concern. The territory of that company includes Arkansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas, and part of Missouri and Louisiana. In 1900 the profits varied from 0.9 cent in the St. Louis division of this company to 4 cents per gallon in the North Texas division. The first six months of 1904, the profits were as follows: St. Louis division, 0.6 cent per gallon; East Texas and Louisiana, 1.8 cents; Missouri, 1.8 cents; Arkansas, 2.8 cents; South Texas, 3.3 cents; Central Texas, 3.5 cents; North Texas, 4.4 cents, showing an extreme range of profit and of course a correspondingly extreme range of net prices. Similar inequalities in local prices appear in the gasoline business of this company.

"There is some difficulty in comparing average State prices, even after deducting freight rates, arising from the uncertainty as to the relative cost of manufacturing the oil sold in different States. This difficulty, however, may be avoided by comparing only those States which are supplied from a single refinery or from a group of refineries using the same crude oil and having a substantial similarity of conditions. In December, 1904, the average price in Delaware less freight was 7.7 cents per gallon. In Pennsylvania it was 8.7 cents, in New York State 10 cents, in North Carolina and New Hampshire 10.3 cents, part of South Carolina 11.4 cents, in Florida 12.8 cents, and in a part of Georgia supplied from the same source 13 cents, all with freight deducted. The figure for Georgia is 5.3 cents higher than that for Delaware.

"One of the most striking instances is in California, where the Standard carries oil from its great refinery near San Francisco several hundred miles by water and rail and sells it in Southern California for several cents less than is charged for the same oil in San Francisco."

The friends of Standard Oil think Commissioner Smith has made himself ridiculous by objecting because export prices are lower than domestic. Thus the New York *Globe* says:

"Is the report of Mr. Smith to be construed as notice that every concern that makes price concessions in the foreign market when it must is to be attacked? If so, there may be alarm among our manufacturers, now fortunately busy and indifferent to Wall-street outcries, comparable to that now manifested among investors.

The common sense of America should turn a suppressing stream on those recklessly playing with fire."

And the New York *Times* goes more into detail along the same line in the following editorial:

"It is shocking that the Standard Oil Company should demand 2 cents a gallon more for oil in the United States than in Germany or Great Britain. But what has the Administration to say to manufacturers of saws, who sell to foreigners at a reduction of 43 per cent. from the domestic price; to the manufacturers of agricultural implements, who favor the foreigner by something like 20-per-cent. discount; to the manufacturers of carpenters' implements, who give a discount of 37 to 50 per cent. to foreigners; to the manufacturers of percussion-caps, who demand from domestic dealers an advance of 88 per cent. over the foreign price? The United States Steel Corporation sells steel rails in this country for $28 a ton, to Mexicans and Canadians it sells for $21 a ton.

Photograph by Clinedinst, Washington.

HERBERT KNOX SMITH,

The United States Commissioner of Corporations, whose investigations into the practises of the Standard Oil Company have convinced him that its price policy "has apparently been to sacrifice the interests of the American consumers for the purpose of securing the Standard's foreign business."

"These facts are no less notorious than the depredations of the Standard Oil Company, but the Commissioner of Corporations is as silent as the grave about them, and the Attorney-General says not a word. Is there some high and patriotic motive behind the extortions of the tariff-protected trusts that is altogether lacking in the case of the Oil Trust? Or have the counsels of prudence and a desire at any cost to avoid opening up a tariff controversy prompted the selection of the Standard Oil Company as the Administration's scapegoat, while bounty-fed combinations not less guilty go unmolested? . . . . . .

"The Standard is able to pluck its victims because through its wonderful organization and its tremendous efficiency it has been able to establish a monopoly without tariff aid. It has been aided, also, by natural conditions. It can not be reached by any revision of schedules. A removal of customs duties upon machinery, hardware, and iron and steel products would result in instant relief to the American consumer.

"But that would invite the menace of the tariff issue. The Administration does not play its game in that way. The tariff is not to be touched until another Republican President has been elected."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks the chief indictment against the Standard lies in its domestic, rather than its foreign, policy. To quote:

"In foreign markets the competitive price is in itself legitimate. It is the price necessary to get the trade, and the trade is worth getting. It pays at the price better than the smaller trade that might be secured in some places with higher prices. In domestic trade the competitive prices are cut-throat prices, not the legitimate offspring of competition, but a means of strangling competition at its birth.

"These competitive prices are not directly profitable to the company. Not only does this investigation prove, but there is an overwhelming volume of outside evidence, that it has been a common practise of the Standard Oil Company, when an independent company invaded its field anywhere or was building up a profitable field of its own, to cut prices within the competitive territory until the upstart rival was bled to death, or so near it that it would give up and either die or be absorbed by the cormorant corporation, which would immediately put prices up and recoup the cost of the deadly operation. This has been done so many times and in so many places that it is a matter of notoriety.

"It is by such means, supplementing transportation advantages and a business efficiency that nobody denies, that the Standard Oil monopoly has been built up and maintained, and domestic prices have been made to offset export prices and cut-prices at home, meet all costs and yield those huge dividends that have enriched a few men 'beyond the dreams of avarice.' This is why this great corporation is so detested, not because it is great or efficient, not even because it is rich and powerful, but because of the methods by which it has grown great and the manner in which it has used its power. It is a credit to the moral sense of the country that it is detested, and that it is regarded as a criminal when crimes are exposed and proved against it. The reputation it has won will stick in history because it has been won and not thrust upon it."

An idea of the number of legal attacks on Standard Oil now in progress may be obtained by a glance at the table from the Philadelphia *Press* printed at the end of this article.

So many hands are raised against the great trust that Mr. John D. Rockefeller has felt impelled to speak a word of warning to those who are so recklessly attacking the great business interests of the country. He says in part, as quoted by the Cleveland *Plain Dealer:*

"It is worse than thoughtless to say offhand that the wealth and the industries of the country are in the hands of a few rich men, who alone will suffer. There is a direct loss to thousands of frugal people who have invested small savings in the enterprises, and the indirect effect reaches still other thousands who depend, in one way or another, upon the success of every industry. The business of the country is interwoven until it is something like the circulation of the blood in the body. An injury or an operation at one point shocks and weakens the whole. . . . . .

Photograph by Harrington, Logansport, Ind.

A NEW PORTRAIT OF JUDGE LANDIS,
Who imposed the $29,000,000 fine on the Standard Oil Company.

"My eggs are not all in one basket by any means. A good deal of nonsense is printed every now and then about my having captured all the railroads of the country or having monopolized this

or that. The truth is that I figure as an investor and stockholder rather than as a proprietor. But any depression is likely to mean a loss of values to me. . . . . .

"I am harnessed to a cart in which the people ride. Whether I like it or not I must work for the rest. I can not evade this reponsibility if I would. But I do not complain of this. I am willing to draw my share of the load as long as I am able. The first step I took meant obligating myself to workingmen who henceforward looked to me for employment, and investors who put in their money and looked to me for results. At every step forward the load was heavier. The workingmen numbered a few score first, then a few hundreds, then thousands. There was a similar increase in the number of investors who could hold me to account. While I worked for myself I had to work for them, whether or not. To-day, retired from active business, retired, that is, from business for myself, the capital I have invested makes work for thousands and opens opportunities for other thousands to place their savings profitably. No man with money can escape this responsibility or loosen this yoke from his neck."

FEDERAL AND STATE SUITS AGAINST STANDARD OIL COMPANY—SUITS BROUGHT BY UNITED STATES.

Against.	Charge.	Counts in indict.	Where brought.
Standard Oil Company	discrimination	123	Buffalo
Vacuum Oil Company	discrimination	23	Buffalo
Standard Oil Company	rebates	23	Buffalo
Waters-Pierce Oil Company	rebates	32	Louisiana
Waters-Pierce Oil Company	rebates	76	Missouri
Standard Oil Company	rebates	1,524	Tennessee
Standard Oil Company of Indiana	rebates	6,399	Illinois
Standard Oil Company	to dissolve company	....	St. Louis

SUITS BROUGHT BY STATES.

Texas—To oust the Waters-Pierce Oil Company and collect fines of $5,000,000.

Minnesota—To oust the Standard Oil Company from that State.

Missouri—Conspiracy charged against Waters-Pierce Company and the Republic Oil Company.

Tennessee—To oust the Standard Oil Company from that State.

Ohio—To enjoin Standard Oil Company from doing business in that State.

Mississippi—So oust Standard Oil Company and collect penalties of $1,450,000.

SUITS ENDED.

By United States Government—For rebating on 1,462 counts: fines inflicted in United States Court at Chicago, $29,240,000.

THE LIQUOR PRESS ON PROHIBITION IN GEORGIA

"MIGHT as well try to keep out the Hudson River with a whisk-broom" as to stay the present temperance campaign in the South by the means the liquor interests have been employing. This lugubrious comment of Mr. J. E. Nolan, editor of *Beverages* (New York), the official organ of the National Liquor League of America, is received with contrasting joy in the prohibition ranks. The Associated Prohibition Press hails it as "the most notable utterance of the week," and declares that it "will be read with interest by every home-lover and saloon-fighter in America." The passage of the Georgia prohibition bill was the inspiration of Mr. Nolan's remarks. In addition to that quoted above he says:

"The result in Georgia presents no pleasant outlook for any section of the business. That State in its judgment has treated all alike, and no false notion that beer is a temperance beverage and should be allowed to hold on has been entertained or brought forward. We dislike to acknowledge it, but we really believe the entire business all over has overstayed its opportunity to protect itself against the onward march of prohibition, which in some sections of the country is advancing like a prairie fire with not a hand raised to stop its progress. For years we have sounded the warning of the impending storm. For years we have argued for organization, and for years we have, in season and out of season, pleaded for unity, harmony, and cooperation among all branches of the business, but all effort on our part and on the part of others has resulted in no good.

"Five years ago a united industry might have kept back the situation that now confronts it, but to-day it is too late."

Less mournful, from the standpoint of the liquor interests, is the verdict of *Mida's Criterion*, a liquor-trade paper published in Chicago. Prohibition in Georgia, it says, to become successful, should have been enacted by popular vote. The people, it thinks, are not behind the movement so generally as the prohibitionists assert. Therefore, it adds:

"So far as the liquor interest is concerned, it need not weep over this state of affairs, as prohibition in Georgia will start with this handicap that will lead in time to its merited downfall. It requires no prophet to predict that if after fifty years' test in Puritan New England prohibition is reduced to but one State of the six, and even that is in a shaky condition, in Georgia, where individualism is so rampant, its sway will be of brief duration.

"Those accustomed to stimulants will still secure them, but by the circuitous route of interstate commerce, and the only persons that will suffer inconvenience will be the dealers and the people of Georgia who have been their patrons, and in Georgia and elsewhere the aphorism will receive its exemplification that prohibition does not prohibit."

Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular (New York) expresses similar beliefs. "It will be interesting to watch the effect of the law in Georgia," it says. "In every other State where it has been tried it has proved a failure, and we predict that Georgia will not prove itself the exception."

DISCLOSING THE PENNSYLVANIA GRAFT

THE report of the commission which has been investigating the charges of fraud in the building of Pennsylvania's State Capitol bears out in the main the expectations of the papers which have followed the public inquiries. The recommendation to the Attorney-General that civil and criminal proceedings be started "against all persons who may be directly or indirectly involved in the fraudulent transactions" receives enthusiastic approval in the papers of Philadelphia. Almost the entire editorial comment, in fact, of *The Inquirer*, *The Ledger*, and *The Press* on the day following the Governor's receipt of the report, was devoted to urging the prosecuting officers of the State to supplement fittingly the careful work of the investigators by doing all possible to bring the guilty persons to account. Altho only a small portion of the 247-page report rendered to Governor Stuart has been given out for publication, enough has been presented to call forth for the commission many compliments from the papers of the State upon the thoroughness of its work. "It has hewn straight to the mark," says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, "and has not been diverted from its purpose to shed the light into every nook and corner, into every turn of the labyrinthine passages in the devious dealings of the Capitol builders." The general findings of the committee, as given out by them in the summary for the press, are thus condensed by the Philadelphia *North American*:

"That false certificates and fraudulent invoices were made intentionally and fraudulently by Joseph M. Huston, John H. Sanderson, James M. Shumaker, H. Burd Cassel, and Charles G. Wetter, with the intention to cheat and defraud the State. That the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings spent $3,015,968.52 upon construction work in defiance of the law. That contracts awarded to Cassel's Pennsylvania Construction Company, John H. Sanderson, and George F. Payne & Co. by that board were illegal. That the Capitol Commission is blameworthy for permitting the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings to interfere and to add to the construction work. That Auditor-General Snyder, a member of both boards, could have safeguarded the State's interests, but instead actively favored the scheme which led to fraud. That letters of Huston, Sanderson, and Shumaker to Attorney-General Carson were false. That Governor Pennypacker, Auditor-General Snyder, and State Treasurer Mathues were consenting parties to the change in the system of accounting and paying, thereby rendering the fraud easy. It is recommended that the report be sent to the Attorney-General, with instructions to start civil and criminal proceedings 'against all persons who may be directly or indirectly involved in the fraudulent transactions.'"

The first and chief recommendation of the committee is that

PENNSYLVANIA'S CAPITOL INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

Their work in uncovering the immense frauds incident to the construction of the new State Capitol meets with the approval of all. The papers of the State are now urging the Attorney-General to act upon their report, and, if possible, put some of the guilty contractors in jail.

already referred to, the urging of the Attorney-General to complete their work. The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, popularly regarded as the organ of the Republican machine, in a brief editorial indorses this recommendation. "The commissioners have done their duty," it agrees, "and the next step must be taken by Attorney-General Todd. That he will not hesitate to take it, and that it will be a vigorous step, can not be doubted."

HYSTERIA IN WALL STREET

AN analogy is being found by some papers between the "crime wave" which recently swept New York and the wave of depression in stocks which more recently has alarmed some of the Wall-street operators. Both "waves" are attributed largely to hysteria which had its origin in certain concrete facts, but facts of by no means the alarming proportions which the victims of the hysteria thought them to be. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, one of the papers drawing this analogy, admits that "no doubt the stock-market has been in a bad way," but, it adds, many people have exaggerated the trouble, and "these excited people have done much to put it in its present condition. By their own talk and behavior they have largely created the scare at which they are themselves becoming frightened, and which they are spreading with their outcries about the Administration doing it all." It is futile, it continues, for them to become excited. "Neither the National Government nor State governments are bent upon upsetting things, and if they were they would not be allowed to do it. If there is anything like a crisis at hand it comes from other causes, and the way to meet it is not to lose your head and scream, but face it in a businesslike way like sober men. Wall Street is a bad place for an exhibition of hysterics." Similarly, the Providence *Journal*, surveying the financial condition of the whole country, sees symptoms of hysteria in the manner in which the problems are being met. Defining the complaint as "a disease characterized by great excitability of the nervous system, . . . and manifested by disordered states of the emotional nature, with loss of the power of controlling the thoughts and feelings, by spasmodic symptoms, and occasionally by perversion or suspension of the intellectual faculties," it continues:

"This is what we see in certain sections of the business world to-day. Depression in the stock-market, retrenchment in the operating departments of the railways lessened crops of wheat and corn, government inquiries and investigations, the enormous fine imposed upon the Standard Oil Company, the exprest opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States that a few jail penalties judiciously distributed would have a wholesome effect upon the corporations—these and similar agitating phenomena have so wrought upon the nerves of some people that, if we were to take them as our guides, we should be compelled to conclude that the country is going to the dogs and that Uncle Sam will soon be on his pitiful way 'over the hills to the poorhouse.'

"Nobody will deny the seriousness of the various industrial and commercial menaces of the moment. To the list already given may be added at will another list as large, including the troubles in the telegraph industry and the tightness of the money market. But what is the use of losing one's head and predicting dire calamity? The country has been doing business at its old stand from a time beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant. It has had its ups and downs, but the ups have been more frequent and of longer duration than the downs. There have been good years and bad years, but every decade has witnessed a substantial expansion in our products, resources, and population. We have recently been experiencing too much prosperity, and the present phase of affairs is merely an interesting development in our national adjustment to a lessened output and income. And while there is little question that a year from now our income will be decreased, it is by no means certain that the decrease will be in net as well as gross."

"It is shrewdly suspected," it concludes, "that some of the worst cases of hysteria now under observation are those of easily excitable individuals who, a few months ago, were as sure as sure could be that we were fated to enjoy as a nation an indefinite career of glorious, high-pressure prosperity."

This drop in the stock-market, the third since the first of the year, has carried many stocks to the lowest point they have reached in years. But even at that, the remarkable advances which the

prosperity of the last decade has caused these stocks to make are not now greatly diminished. The Boston *Transcript* singles out some which have dropt most in the present decline and shows that with their recent losses they are still a very long way ahead of their low point in 1896. "It has been figured," it says, "that the average advance in leading New York stocks from the August low-point in 1896 to the highest prices of 1902–5 was over 300 per cent., of which the decline to date means about 40 per cent." Reviewing the upward and downward course of the market in this decade *The Transcript* continues:

"In the beginning of the prosperity epoch consequent on American currency reform to partial extent, and the great increase in gold supply of the world, much of which was gained by our country, money was cheap, and promotion of new enterprises went on under favoring circumstances. The people were increasingly prosperous, investment was attractive, great needs in equipment and improvements were financed easily, and Europe was a liberal purchaser of American securities also. With increased supply of available capital, business went on increasing, corporations went on borrowing, all over the world. In the last few years money,

STOCK FLUCTUATIONS SINCE JANUARY.

The heavy lines represent railroad stocks; the dotted lines, industrials. The prices of some sixty principal railroad stocks and ten industrials, averaged, show the above fluctuations for the first part of the year 1907. It will be noticed how closely the general course of the industrials which have been averaged approximates the movements of the railroad stocks.

—From the New York *Times*.

or credit, or supply of available capital has been unable to stand the strain. Hence liquidation."

That the decline in Wall Street can be taken as proof of declining prosperity in the country at large is vigorously denied from many quarters. The New York *Evening Post*, quoting the remark that "Money is being forced out of Wall Street to be put at the disposal of business men," calls that "an encouraging aspect of the situation." In the New York *Tribune*, John Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, is quoted as declaring that "Chicago isn't a bit worried over the situation. . . . All lines of commerce are prospering. Business is profitable." And the Denver *Republican*, balancing general conditions against Wall-street hysteria, decides that "the rising tide of business prosperity throughout the country will prove more potent than the efforts of market manipulators."

A FINANCIAL PANIC.
—Berryman in the Washington *Star*.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

UNCLE SAM evidently has no prejudice against tainted money.—*Baltimore American.*

SINCE Rockefeller did not keep the law it is going to be hard sledding for him to keep the profits.—*Detroit Free Press.*

IN lauding buttermilk, it looks like Fairbanks has deftly appropriated the "a jay beverage" boom.—*Atlanta Journal.*

MAYOR BECKER, of Milwaukee, put two highwaymen to flight by flashing his gold star on them. Perhaps they thought that he was about to make a speech.—*Chicago News.*

WITH 49,874,300 long, dark-green watermelons with thin rind, red meat, and black seeds remaining, Grand Old Texas is viewing the situation with the utmost composure.—*Houston Post.*

PHYSICIANS are still discussing the remarkable case of a boy who died of lockjaw as the result of a bee's sting. It is perhaps the more remarkable because the sting of the Presidential bee seems to have just the opposite effect.—*Washington Post.*

THE Filipino students at the Cornell Summer School write us that they have been misrepresented in the newspaper dispatches. Instead of declaring that the Filipinos would welcome a Japanese invasion of their islands, they declared exactly the opposite. The mistake in the newspaper crept into our "Current Events" column, where it was promptly detected.

EXCITEMENT IN WALL STREET.
—Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail*.

FOREIGN COMMENT

BRITISH VIEWS OF THE IDAHO VERDICT

THE English press have been very reserved in their expression of opinion on the acquittal of Haywood as an accomplice before the act in the assassination of Governor Steunenberg. The respect for the American judiciary and for American common sense which has characterized every public comment on the trial has, however, in some cases been qualified by a feeling that American juries may be intimidated. As a representative of intelligent public opinion we may quote the London *Saturday Review*, in its attempt to contrast the different points of view taken on such questions in England and in the United States. Thus we read:

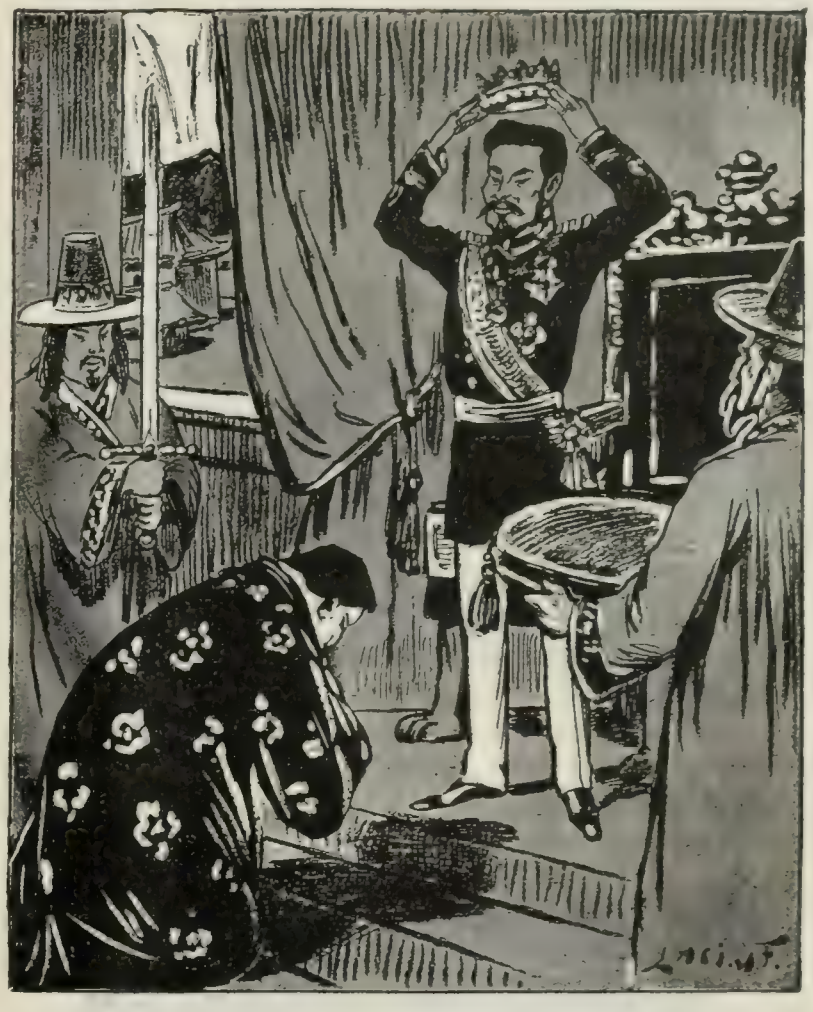
"As an indication of the political, social, and industrial conditions of the United States the Steunenberg murder trial is of very great importance. It is one among many lights that have been thrown on the welter of American conditions by recent trials in the law courts. The Thaw trial was one; the prosecution of the Mayor of San Francisco and the labor leaders was another; the proceedings now going on against the trusts is a third. They all reveal scandals and corruptions of which the very kindest that can be said is that they are signs of a thoroughly unhealthy body politic. In the Steunenberg trial it has been possible to obtain the acquittal of the officials of a trade-union, the Western Miners' Federation, on charges of murder, by showing the probability that the murders were instigated by the men's employers in order to discredit the union. This was the defense of Haywood, the secretary and treasurer of the union, in reply to the accusations made by Orchard, who had been the instrument of one or the other of them. In the fiercest struggles of capital and labor in England such a turning of the tables would never have been possible. That this has happened in America shows either that a jury thinks the temper of the employers is as murderous, in the heat of the contest, as the men's, or that the jury has been intimidated through fear of the revenge which the trade-unionists will take if their officials are convicted."

In the eyes of the London *Spectator* there has been a miscarriage of justice, and a hint is thrown out that the civilization of the Union is imperiled by corruption of a judiciary which is only represented in perfect integrity and fearlessness by the members of the Supreme Court. To quote from this journal:

"So many influences of corruption, of terrorism, and of class prejudice are allowed to deflect what ought to be the immutable and serene justice of the courts that their pacifying effect, and the confidence of the people in their action, are alike destroyed. It is distrust in the courts which makes the hatred of the millionaires for the workmen so bitter and the fear of them among employees so extravagant, distrust in the courts which induces the toilers to combine for purposes of menace, distrust in the courts which renders verdicts worthless as instruments for preserving or creating peace. Something of that distrust may be unjust, for there must be scores of honest judges within the Union and thousands of men who once sworn as jurymen would no more suppress or betray their own consciences than the best of British judges would. But allowing for that injustice, it is clear that in a great portion of the United States the judicial system fails, while it is not clear that the people, tho they acknowledge the failure, will consent to any radical reform. They will not raise their judges above pecuniary temptation, they will not confine the jury-box to the classes least likely to be corrupted, and they will not accelerate the system of trial till opportunities either of corruption or of terror are reduced to a minimum. Nor, apparently, will they make crime by a combination much more penal than crime by an individual. These, however, are but suggestions, and the Americans, who are a sagacious people, could if they chose devise much more effective plans. They do not devise them, and in that failure is a cause of hopelessness, even among those who, like ourselves, reckon themselves as devoted to the Western as to the Eastern branch of our race. It is as possible to get courts beyond suspicion of postponing justice to personal considerations as to get regiments beyond suspicion of cowardice; and in neglecting to get them universally the people of the States neglect to secure the first necessity of and the best guaranty for a successful civilization. They have secured them in the Supreme Court, but they should secure them in the remotest district of their wildest State."

JUSTIFYING THE JAPANESE IN KOREA

THE Japanese Government is justified in the action it has taken with regard to Korea, by the editor of *Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales* (Paris), a very accurate and statesmanlike journal which styles itself "a review of foreign politics." He declares that Korea was as much an anachronism as was Cuba before



A HITCH IN THE CORONATION.

MIKADO (to the Korean Crown Prince)—"Wait, let me try it on and see if the crown fits me; that is the most important point."
—*Humoristische Blaetter* (Vienna).

American intervention. Of the condition of Korea up to the present year this paper speaks in the following terms:

"Up to the present time 'the Hermit Kingdom' has lived on without any more than ordinary perturbations in its anarchical lethargy. The great mistake of the Emperor of Korea was that he failed to comprehend the fact that Korea could not continue to survive in a state of somnolence, without any real or active governmental administration, while the world around it was waking up and organizing itself for genuine activity. The only evidences of his wish to modernize his state was his creation of an army military only in appearance, his purchase from the Japanese of an old steamboat, which he considered to constitute an efficient national navy, and his engaging the services of foreign advisers, who were forced one after the other, by the irregularity and incertitude of their master's plans, to resign, often without receiving their salaries. But the ignorance of the outside world in which the Emperor lived was shared by that of his people, who looked upon his dynasty with a loyalty almost religious in character."

The writer adds that the Japanese acted with great consideration toward the Koreans and at the same time with great address. They took advantage of a mere riot to precipitate a revolution

which sooner or later was inevitable. The Japanese, we are told, will certainly give the Koreans whatever treatment that placid but valorous nation is worthy of. To quote further:

"The Japanese will doubtless have the good sense not to treat the Koreans too cavalierly and not to exploit the commercial advantages of that country with abrupt and excessive eagerness. The ferment which still exists at Seoul indicates the existence of a genuine loyalty, and they must not consider it a mere phrase of heroic braggadocio when the nobles of Korea declared that they would aid the Japanese so long as the Marquis Ito treated their country with justice, but if the contrary were the case, they would die to defend the prince who has so lately succeeded to the throne."

The citizens of "the Hermit Kingdom" are not without a certain type of heroism, and it is quite possible that they may yet cause the Japanese some trouble. They are certainly undisciplined and incompetent and destitute of the arms and equipments of modern warfare, but "they have often given evidence of a cold-blooded heroism which springs from a sense of honor such as is to be found especially among members of the Chinese secret societies." The writer gives the following instance of Korean hardihood:

"Very recently the Korean students who had been sent to be educated in the schools of Japan found themselves without resources and forwarded to the Government at Seoul a request for assistance. In order to prove the seriousness of their plight and the genuineness of their petition each signatory had cut off one of his fingers which he enclosed in the same package with the address to the Emperor."

The writer in the *Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales* attaches considerable importance to this fact as indicating the intensity and enthusiasm of the Korean character. A people whose youth would mutilate themselves with such alacrity actually reveal the heroic spirit of that Roman Scævola who thrust his hand into the flame to prove the inflexibility of himself and his fellow conspirators. Speaking of the self-mutilation of the Koreans this writer remarks that "it may have been a singular way of emphasizing a petition addrest to the Royal Administration, but it was certainly indicative of a national character which could not be pushed to extremes without great risk to the safety of an aggressor"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FIRST SOCIALIST M.P.

SOCIALISM has not been as popular a platform with public men in England as in France or Germany, where the movement is amply represented in the Chamber and the Reichstag. People were a little startled when Mr. John Redmond, a Labor leader, was admitted to the Cabinet, but things have moved further still and Mr. Victor Grayson, a Socialist teacher and preacher, has been elected Member of Parliament for Colne Valley by a decided majority. *The British Weekly* (London) expresses sympathy with Mr. Grayson's success. Altho he is "a revolutionary," yet "in a sense we are all Socialists." Of Mr. Grayson personally we read as follows:

"A successful Socialist, Mr. Grayson has been preaching and lecturing for two years. He is only twenty-five, but he has a wide experience of life, and he has been of some practical use in the way of bettering the wages of his constituents. He is a whole-hearted Socialist, who has made no compromise. He has not even bowed the knee to the Independent-Labor party. He claims to be absolutely free, and he relies upon the good-will of those who send him to Parliament. He has succeeded in gaining the seat by 3,648 votes. The Independent-Labor poll in 1895 was 1,245 votes. The Liberal candidate, Mr. Philip Bright, received 3,495 votes, and the Conservative, Mr. Wheler, came in a bad third with 3,227. The Conservative candidate at the last contested election in 1900 received 4,176 votes. These are figures which call for examination; they have a meaning."

While deeming Socialism an "insidious" force "which will not so much kill" the body politic "as enervate it, and in the end ruin it," *The Spectator* (London) deprecates any undue "exaggeration" of "the menace of Socialism" and judicially observes:

"A great deal of exaggerated language has been used in regard to the triumph of Socialism in the Colne-Valley election. It is reported, indeed, that one gloomy Liberal of an anxious temperament remarked on hearing the news, 'This means the guillotine in Trafalgar Square.' Of course it means nothing of the sort. Tho none can be more convinced than we are of the dangers of Socialism, and of the weakening of the national fiber which must come when the State undertakes to be a universal providence, we have not the least fear of Socialism being carried out in this country by

WHO'S AFRAID?

ARTHUR B.—"Im not a b-b-bit frightened."
HENRY C. B.—"Oh, yes, you are!"
ARTHUR B.—"Well, I'm not so f-f-frightened as you are, anyhow!!"
—*Punch* (London).

A GENTLE REMINDER.

A VOICE FROM THE PARTY BEHIND THE WALL—"It's all right, he's a friend of mine!" —*Judy* (London).

A NEW FIGURE IN ENGLAND.

violence or through a bloody revolution. The menace of Socialism is not a menace to property or to life, like that of the French Revolution. . . . The exaggeration in regard to the Colne-Valley election demands a protest. The figures, instead of showing that Socialism is sweeping the country, show just the reverse. In a purely working-class constituency, with all the conditions most favorable, a particularly attractive candidate has only been able to poll a third of the electorate. That does not seem to show that the British people, in spite of very ably conducted missionary work, have very strong proclivities toward Socialism. Remember also that since Socialism has not yet been put into operation as a system, its strength is at its maximum. There are many men who from temperament delight in abstractions, and who will therefore vote for Socialism while it remains in the abstract. Yet these same men would immediately desert it were it put into practical operation, or came within measurable distance of being put into practical operation."

MAKING A PRUSSIAN IRELAND

THE contrast between the Prussian and Austrian treatment of the Poles is sharply drawn by a French writer who believes that Posen is becoming the Ireland of Prussia. The attempts to Germanize Prussian Poland by thrusting in German colonists he severely condemns. Austria, he argues, has shown more wisdom. Austria gives her subjects home rule, and does not exclude their language from the schools and law courts. Such is the opinion of General Bourelly, writing in the *Correspondant* (Paris). Apropos of the Pangermanism of force inaugurated by William II., this writer quotes Baron von Wangenheim, president of the German League of Agriculture, as declaring that "no people in the world are so deeply detested as the Germans." While we may make allowances for the bitterness with which a French writer criticizes German policy and German institutions, we must permit him to state his own side of the case. Of the impossibility of compelling by force two races to amalgamate, General Bourelly writes as follows:

"History has many examples which teach how abortive must be all attempts to effect by force the fusion of peoples whose nationalities are distinct. Altho such examples are decisive, they do not seem to have inspired the Prussians with a government policy at once humane and equitable. One of the numerous writers who continue to encourage the rulers of Prussia to persevere in their present course thus expresses the sentiment and object of his country: 'Just as Cæsar, having once crossed the Rubicon, could not retrace his steps, so Prussia in the policy which she has adopted toward the Poles of her eastern frontier can not make a retrograde movement nor even call a halt. . . . Her only possible course is to go forward.' The Poles know only too well what is meant by this forward movement of Germany."

In contrast to Germany's treatment of the Poles, General Bourelly cites the example of Austria, and adds that Germany will find it impossible to pulverize the nationality of Poland, just as England has failed in her treatment of Ireland. To quote his words:

"Austria has been more alive to her true interests. She would long ago have been wiped off the map of Europe as a great Power had she maintained toward the Poles and other races a policy of antagonism. Instead of trying to amalgamate diverse nationalities, she has granted a parliament to every nationality which forms part of her great Empire. The recent step taken by Great Britain in instituting representative government in the Transvaal, with General Botha, her ancient adversary, as prime minister, is a striking lesson in clear-sighted liberality which might well be taken to heart by the Prussian Government. It is an act of adroitness well worthy of imitation. But if Germany would win the cooperation of her Polish subjects she must lay aside her fear of being thought weak, in yielding to those demands of theirs which it would be merely an act of generous confidence to accede to. Will she decide to do so?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN AUTOCRAT IN ECLIPSE

IS there such a thing as a genuine Russian autocracy? The Czar rules over one-seventh of the land surface of the globe, yet his treasury is empty. He has 143,000,000 subjects, yet he can not carry on war with a smaller nation to a successful issue. He is styled autocrat, yet he has no power to enforce the laws of the land and put a stop to flagrant abuses. We read in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Lausanne) that an autocracy does not really exist in Russia. The anonymous writer of the article cited states his views as follows:

THE HANDSOMEST CROWN PRINCE IN EUROPE,

And the one whose chance of ever reaching the throne is considered most hazardous. Latest photograph of the Grand Duke Alexis, heir apparent to the crown of all the Russias.

"It is the commonest mistake in the European world to think that the Czar is an autocrat. He may be so by right theoretically, but as a matter of fact his monarchy is exceedingly limited. He can send whom he will to Siberia, he can confiscate the goods, liberty, or life of a subject, he has the right to cut off the heads of all who displease him, but it is evident that he does not use these barbarous prerogatives. In reality he is simply a concocter of laws, sometimes merely their promulgator, but he has by no means the power to see that they are executed. If a law promulgated by the Czar serves the interests of the bureaucracy, the ministers, or the camarilla of camp-following politicians, you may be sure that it will be carried into effect and scrupulously observed. If it does not confer some advantage upon them, or if it contradict their interests, it will never be put in force in any form whatever, in spite of the Czar's wishes. Of the three privileged classes, the bureaucracy, the ministers, and the camarilla, the most potent is the bureaucracy, that moral plague-spot of Russia. It is hypocritically submissive to the Czar, but with the assistance of the camarilla actually holds him as a puppet in its hands, and the two together do with him just as they choose. The Czar reigns and the bureaucratic rabble govern. It is money only that the bureaucracy and the camarilla bow down before. This is the god whom they obey without murmuring."

This writer cites an example of the way in which the Czar is thwarted by these dominating cliques. He says that when that sovereign saw the futility of the Doumas he immediately ordered that the needs of the peasants be attended to, and 10,000,000

dessiatines of good land distributed among them. He also called for an official report, which was duly published, of the government lands of European Russia. When the contents of this work had been partly made known through the reviews the Government suppresst it, "for the camarilla, having discovered that the statistics given were unfavorable to their interests, in that it revealed the fact that 70 per cent. of the soil belonged to the Government, easily obtained an interdiction on the report, which it is now impossible to get sight of in Russia." Meanwhile the peasant has not yet obtained his allotment.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LAUNCH OF THE "BELLEROPHON"

THE new British war-ship *Bellerophon*, which has been built with remarkable secrecy at Plymouth, has just been launched. She almost reduces the much vaunted *Dreadnought* to a back number, and is thus described in *Lloyd's Weekly* (London):

"Great secrecy is being observed as to the ship's design, and the improvements that have been made in her case upon the *Dreadnought*. The war-ship is to be 460 feet long and 82 feet wide. Her displacement is 18,600 tons, 4,700 more than the *Dreadnought*.

"Turbine engines of 23,000 horse-power will give her a speed of twenty-one knots. She will carry ten twelve-inch guns in pairs, in five barbettes, and one improvement on the *Dreadnought* will be the raising of the center barbettes of the middle line to give over the stern barbette, thus allowing a stern fire from eight guns.

"For defense against destroyers and other mosquito craft, twelve-pounders, as in the *Dreadnought*, have been abandoned, and four-inch guns substituted. This comes of experience gathered by the naval constructors in the war between Russia and Japan.

"Sir Philip Watts, Director of Naval Construction, designed the *Bellerophon*."

The Daily Mail (London) thus exultantly comments on this important naval event:

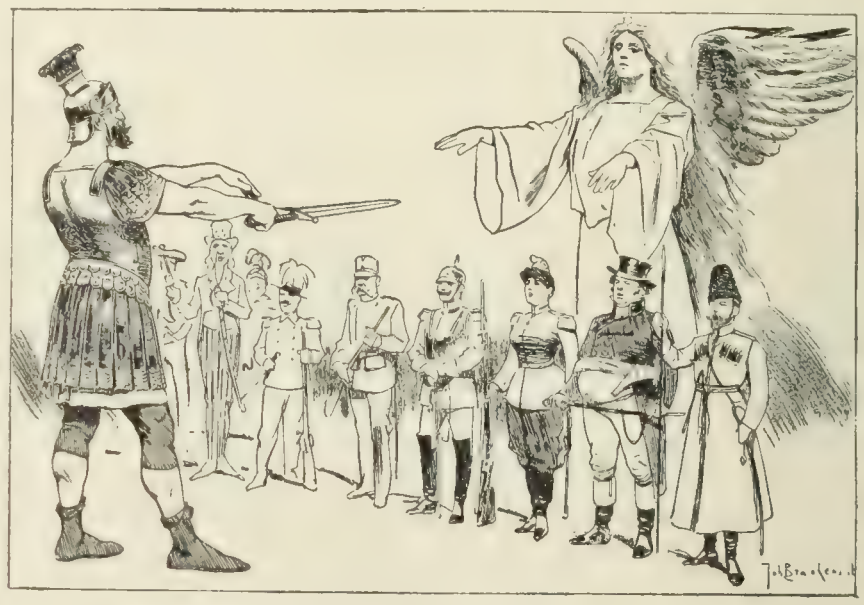
"The launch of a great battle-ship is always a grandiose and

THE "BELLEROPHON" JUST BEFORE LAUNCHING.

imposing spectacle. But the launch of the *Bellerophon* was something more. She has been built with a speed which has only once been surpassed in the whole record of the great navies, and that in the case of the *Dreadnought*. In less than eight months from the date at which her keel was laid she has taken the water. Five years ago it was common for British war-ships of large size to linger eighteen months or two years on the stocks, while foreign war-ships were seldom launched in less than two years. For the improvement effected the present Admiralty deserve and will receive the fullest credit from the nation, which will not at the same time forget the splendid skill displayed by Sir Philip Watts and his department in giving the Navy vessels of such power—vessels which have inaugurated a new era in construction and which in a sense have rendered all their predecessors obsolete."

GLORIFYING WAR

THE perpetuation of the war spirit by the glorification of battle and bloodshed is blamed by many peace advocates for the light-heartedness with which people who have never experienced war seem ready to plunge their nations into its horrors.



PEACE ANGEL—"My beloved children."
MARS—"Swear loyalty to your mother—by my sword."
PEACE DELEGATES—"Amen, amen, Father Mars."
—*Amsterdammer.*

Just as some irresponsible newspapers and bar-room orators in this country are enthusiastic over the idea of a war with Japan, so in England there are jingoes who are ready to rush the Government into a war with Germany. Of this class Mr. A. H. Weller writes as follows in *The Westminster Review* (London):

"Sad to say, the evils of militarism are perpetuated by a false notion of the romance and glory of war and a love of the gilt and trappings of military men; and during the time of war common sense and humanity are all too often cast to the winds under the impulse of what is falsely called 'patriotism.' Under this same influence we beheld, during the late Boer War, ministers of religion glorifying warfare, and denouncing as their country's enemies those who pleaded for peace. Canon Knox Little even defended the notorious Concentration Camps, where 15,000 innocent children perished miserably, to England's everlasting shame. He wrote to *The Times* in October, 1901: 'Among the unexampled efforts of kindness and leniency made through this war for the benefit of the enemy, none have surpassed the formation of the Concentration Camps.'"

The sentiment of both English and German civilians makes war between these nations an impossible thing, unless there existed standing armies. "A standing army is a standing danger," declares Mr. Weller, and he adds:

"We hear much about the danger of a German invasion, but there is no more danger of Germans invading England than there is of Englishmen invading Germany. I think it will be found that the men who work this invasion bogy are chiefly fighting men; and if we are wise we shall not be guided by them in such a matter, because we must always remember it is to the interest of such men to magnify, if not actually to invent, scares of that kind. If we desire peace let us not take counsel with military men. As well might a lamb ask the advice of a wolf as to how to escape premature death."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

TRAINING THE SENSES

THE training of the organs of sense by special exercises has been greatly neglected; and according to A. Pérès, who writes on the subject in *Cosmos* (Paris, July 13), it scarcely exists at all. Our senses receive a considerable amount of training in the course of our general education and in daily life, but this is unsystematic and uneven. Certain senses, like taste and smell, which are capable of rendering great service, receive no training. Mr. Pérès writes:

"'Have we naught but arms and legs? Have we not also eyes and ears? And are not these latter organs necessary to the use of the former? Exercise then not the muscles only, but the senses that control them.' Thus was a celebrated philosopher wont to express himself. Nevertheless when we measure acuteness of vision we find that it is becoming weaker; hardness of hearing is on the increase; we suffer daily from lack of skill in workmen, in domestics, in ourselves; as to taste and smell, they are used up—thus do the inevitable laws of atavism act.

"The trouble is that, despite Rousseau's objurgations, we have always paid too little attention to the hygiene and education of the senses, giving all our care to the development of physical strength and vigor; so that the general term 'physical education' finally has assumed the restricted meaning of 'muscular education.'

"The senses, which put us in contact with exterior objects, have nevertheless a primordial importance. . . . So great is their value that it is the interest and even the duty of man to preserve them as a treasure, and not to do anything that might derange their wonderful mechanism."

It is not enough, the writer goes on to say, to preserve the sense-organs from injury; it is at least useful to exercise them, as Rousseau suggests, so that they may be quick and skilful, capable of exact sensations, and consequently able to inform the mind properly. We read further:

"The length and exactness of the sight, the skill and sureness of the hand, the delicacy of the hearing, said Mme. Pape-Carpentier, are of value to artist and artizan alike by the perfection and rapidity of work that they insure. Nothing embarrasses a man so trained; he is, so to speak, ready for anything. His cultivated senses have become for him tools of universal use. The more perfect his sensations, the more justness and clearness do his ideas acquire. The education of the senses is the primary form of intellectual education.

"The influence of training on the senses is easily seen. The adroit marksman never misses his aim; the savage perceives and recognizes the slightest rustling; certain blind persons know colors by touch; the precision of jugglers is surprizing; the gourmet recognizes the quality of a wine among a thousand others; odor is with chemists one of the most sensitive reactions.

"The senses operate in two ways, either passively, when the organ, solely from the fact that it is situated on the surface of the body, and independently of the will, is acted upon by exterior bodies; or actively, when the organ, directed and excited by the will, goes, so to speak, in advance of the body to receive the impression. Passively, we see, hear, touch, smell; actively we observe, listen, feel, sniff. By the effect of the attention and by arranging our organs in certain ways, our impressions become more intense. After numerous trials, well-graded and often repeated, the organ accommodates itself to the function, the property of reenforcement of excitation by the nerves is developed, facility and skill are approached and finally attained. Rapid and precise execution of coordinated acts is obtained by assiduous repetition of the simple component movements.

"The impressions made by exterior objects on the sense-organs, the nerves and the brain, are followed by certain mental operations. These two things are often confounded. We are in the habit of saying that our senses often deceive us; it would be more just to recognize that we do not always interpret correctly the data that they furnish us. The art of interpretation may be learned.

"The senses must be cultivated in early life, because it is in this period that the organs adapt themselves and lend themselves best to the functions for which they are made, and because in children the senses have a considerable preponderance in their activities. The child is curious, touches everything, observes, listens, and handles with ardor and eagerness, so that exercises for educating the senses are to him as easy and pleasant as amusements. And we should devote ourselves to the simultaneous development of all the senses, even taste and smell, which are generally considered inferior, . . . for the development and regularity of any one sense play their parts in the harmony of the nervous system.

"The intuitive, concrete form given nowadays to education contributes to the training of the senses by developing attention, the habit of observation; but this does not suffice. To perfect the senses and make each of them, in its own perceptions, acquire all possible force and precision, they must be subjected to special exercises, appropriate and graded. A new gymnastic must thus be created in all its details."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PECULIARITIES OF THE GULF STREAM

THAT the edges of the Gulf Stream are so sharply defined that they are visible has been reported on more than one occasion. The author of an article on "Gulf Stream Vagaries" in *Shipping Illustrated* (New York) states that this phenomenon was recently witnessed by Capt. James Horne, of the British ship *Loch Garry*, on a recent trip from Australia to Boston. We read:

"The *Loch Garry*, a few days before arrival at Boston, lay becalmed, when a ripple on the sea surface aroused anticipation of a breeze. This proved to be an indication, not of wind, as was supposed, but of the close proximity of the mighty river in the ocean known as the Gulf Stream. Spars, lumber, a life-buoy, and other flotsam were borne past the ship to the eastward at the rate of about a couple of miles an hour; yet the vessel herself remained in the unaffected portion of the ocean which served, as it were, as a bank for the comparatively warm waters of the river in mid-ocean. One hazy night during the Civil War a blockade-runner under Captain Roberts left Wilmington, N. C., intent on gaining the open sea. Next morning, much to the captain's mortification, a Federal paddle-wheel war-ship hove in sight not far distant, and at once bore down on what appeared at the moment to be a sure source of prize-money. The blockade-runner was within an ace of capture, when suddenly her captain noticed and fully recognized the Gulf-Stream ripple. He edged her away to cross the providential ripple without awakening suspicion in the minds of the pursuers, got into the favorable current while the paddle-wheeler was striving against the adverse current on the other side of the ripple, and got clear away. A Nantucket whaler, Captain Folger, first pointed out to Franklin that the Gulf Stream was a decided factor in the passage-making problem of those sailing-ship days. Rhode-Island merchants had complained that the packets were longer making the transatlantic passage than the ordinary cargo-carriers, despite the fact that the latter followed a more circuitous route. Captain Folger showed that while the Gulf Stream retarded the packets along the northern track it helped the less well found cargo-carriers keeping well south. . . . . .

"During the past two or three years reports have been received from the masters of quite a number of steamships, including the *Missouri* and the *Admiral Schley*, with respect to alleged vagaries of the Gulf Stream, and Captain Johns, of the barkentine *Rosina*, quite recently reported it was very far north on his way from Brazil to St. Johns, N. F. On Green Bank the sea-surface temperature was as high as any part of the Stream, and a most marked vapor hung over the mingling of the cool water of the Labrador Current with the warmer water of the Gulf Stream. Consequent on these reports from shipmasters, apparently, there appeared a sub-chart on one of the monthly series of North Atlantic Pilot Charts, issued by the British Meteorological Office, giving a sailing-ship route from New York to ports south of Hatteras, arranged by Commander Hepworth, C.B., R.N.R., so as to avoid the Gulf Stream at the commencement of the passage and to utilize it at the close. What can not be done, according to the seafarer, by pushing

and striving, can often be done by a little contriving, and this passage to the south of Hatteras from New York is undoubtedly a case in point. The deep blue color of the relatively saltier water of the warm Gulf Stream, and the green tint of the comparatively fresher water of the cold Labrador Current, which acts as the inshore bank of the Gulf Stream from Maine to Florida, aided by a ripple like that observed by Captain Horne in fine weather, clearly indicate the mingling margins of the two ocean currents."

BLUE SPOTS AND MONGOL BLOOD

NEWBORN Japanese and Chinese children bear on certain parts of their bodies curious bluish spots varying in size from that of a small coin to that of the human hand. These spots, which disappear entirely after a few years, have been regarded by some writers as suggesting an infusion of negro blood, and most authorities have considered their presence as a proof of Mongolian connection. Recent investigation, however, indicates that they constitute a human rather than a racial peculiarity, the special cells causing the spots being also present in white races, but so far beneath the surface that they do not show. Says an editorial writer in *The Medical Record* (New York, July 20):

"The occurrence of this phenomenon is but little known among our medical men, and still less is known of its meaning and distribution. The spots . . . are not raised above the surrounding skin nor are they influenced by pressure. In nearly all cases this pigmentation is present at birth, tho it may not appear until a few weeks after birth; it then gradually fades, leaving no trace after a few years. Similar areas are found in ninety-seven per cent. of pure Chinese and in other Mongolian peoples. Microscopical examinations of these spots in the Japanese and Chinese have revealed large spindle- and stellate-shaped pigment cells deep in the corium.

"In 1903 Adachi instituted a search for these cells in the skin of white children. He found deep corium cells (similar to those found in Japanese and Chinese with blue spots), only in limited areas, usually in the sacral region, in ten out of twenty-four white children up to two and a quarter years of age, tho blue spots could not be seen in any of them. Other observers, however, have reported well-authenticated cases of blue spots in pure white children. Definite reports of similar spots have also been obtained from various other races and peoples (Malayans, Hawaiians, etc.)."

J. Brennemann, writing in the *Archives of Pediatrics* (June, 1907), reports that of forty American negro children under one year of age, thirty-six showed well-marked spots varying in size from that of a dime to that of a dollar, the color ranging from bluish-gray to deep violet. The intensity of the spots may or may not have corresponded to the amount of white blood; the writer could not secure definite information. In the skin of a still-born negro child, in which no blue spots were seen, no pigment could be found in the chest, while in the sacrum the deep layers were thickly strewn with large pigment cells closely resembling those described in Japanese, Chinese, and Caucasian children. The writer of the editorial above quoted comments on this as follows:

"It seems certain, therefore, that these spots, which were formerly considered a distinct Mongolian racial characteristic, are a human characteristic found in different degrees in all races. The view held by Adachi that we have here to deal with a rudimentary formation can alone explain them satisfactorily.

"In the white man these deeper-lying pigment cells of the corium exist as a localized transitory condition. In darker races, where there is more pigment in general, the cells are often present in sufficient number or degree of concentration to show through the overlying layers, and thus appear to the eye as blue pigment spots; in the race of least pigment, the Caucasian, the same pigment cells are present, but only exceptionally occur in sufficient numbers to be visible as the blue spot. They must not, therefore, be considered as an exclusive race characteristic, but are to be accorded the same value as other racial traits—color, hair, etc. Their presence or absence in given cases leads to highly probable, but not positive, determination as to race or to degree of admixture."

NEW RAILROADS IN THE SOUTH

DURING the first six months of the present year *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore) received reports of either the formation or incorporation of 106 new railway enterprises—that is, companies not connected with existing trunk lines—in the different Southern States—an average of a little more than four each week. Some of these companies represent projects of several hundred miles in extent. It is the opinion of the paper just named (July 18) that this fact shows the growth of "confidence in the South, its resources and its progress." We read:

"Texas has the greatest number of these new railway projects, her total for the six months being 22. Next comes Oklahoma with 16, then North Carolina and West Virginia with 11 each, followed by Georgia and Missouri with 10 each. The other States next in order and their number of new railway companies, respectively, are as follows: Virginia, 9; Arkansas, 7; Tennessee, 7; Alabama, 6; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 4; Florida, 3; Maryland, 3; South Carolina, 3; Indian Territory, 1.

"There are many of these proposed railroads for the purpose of developing timber or mining regions, but a large number of others are designed to afford passenger and freight facilities over long distances, this being particularly the case with transportation plans in Texas, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma, where railroads of considerable length are the rule, and not the exception.

"To observe and note these many indications of confidence in the future of the South and its contiguous territory is highly gratifying, especially at this time when so much has lately been done to discourage the investment of capital for development. But the promoters of these different enterprises doubtless feel assured in a belief that when the legislative, the legal, and the financial skies shall have cleared there will be an abundance of money to carry out the plans upon which they have devoted their intelligence and energies."

The same paper, in an editorial, expresses the belief that there are even more hopeful signs of Southern prosperity than those detailed above. This it illustrates by an anecdote, which, together with the accompanying comment, we quote as follows:

"Some years ago a number of Southern men visiting New England were taken in hand by the late Edward Atkinson. He devoted one day to carrying them to some of the great manufacturing enterprises of New England until, almost bewildered by the vastness of what they had seen during the day, one of the company as they returned to their hotel at night said: 'Now we realize wherein is to be found the greatness of New England's prosperity.' 'No,' said Mr. Atkinson, 'you have not seen the foundation of New England's wealth. I will show you that to-morrow.' On the morrow he took them through the smaller streets of Boston and into many of the out-of-the-way places and showed them the small factories where a few men were working in single rooms and lofts, where many fine goods were being produced in comparatively small but well-equipped shops, and where a wide variety of work was being done, and as he ended the day's tramp Mr. Atkinson said to them: 'New England's wealth is based not on the great factories which you saw yesterday so much as on the endless variety of small industries, a few of which I have shown you to-day. It is the small thing, and not the great thing, which is making New England rich.'

"The point made by Mr. Atkinson might very well to-day be made as to the evidences of increasing wealth in the South. It is not the millions that are being expended in railroad work, it is not the millions that are being put into the development of hydro-electric power, it is not in the great factories which dot the railroad lines or the furnaces which are making of Birmingham a second Pittsburg, but it is in these smaller things—the growth of the building association, the development of the savings-bank idea, the construction of better homes for the mill operative as well as for the mill president, the beautifying of the grounds of both, municipal advancement in sanitation and street work, and the vigor with which the making of the city beautiful has been taken hold of by the people of the whole South—it is in these things that is to be found the greatest evidence of that returning wealth and vim and energy which marked the life of the Old South prior to 1860."

DO TARRED ROADS POISON STREAMS?

THE new tar compounds for laying dust on roads have met with almost universal approval. It is noted, however, in *The Municipal Journal and Engineer* (New York) that in England a point with reference to their use has been considered which apparently has received no discussion in this country. Says this paper:

"Certain fishermen have claimed that the washings from roads which have been treated with tar preparations are as injurious to fish as are the waste waters from gas-plants, the discharging of which into streams is forbidden by law. It was stated that in one instance bushels of dead fish were taken out of a stream, even the catfish having been killed, the alleged cause having been washings from tarred roads. The matter was considered to be of such importance that the Joint Conference of Road Engineers and Road-Users is to examine into the subject, altho it is admitted that the allegations have not so far been very definite or wide-spread.

"Mr. R. Aglio Dibdin has recently made some experiments in an endeavor to obtain definite information on the subject, which experiments he has described in a letter to *The Surveyor*. Six days after treatment of the road with a tar preparation, which gave it a good surface and greatly reduced the amount of dust, he collected a sample of washing from the road by swabbing it with cotton-wool to mix the water and dust in an attempt to reproduce the conditions which would exist during a fine steady shower when considerable traffic was passing. The mud thus obtained was mixt with road-washings from a gully, making a sample as strong as the strongest of road-washings. A portion of this polluted water was diluted to 25 per cent., and some sticklebacks, tadpoles, goldfish, and screech-beetles were placed therein. After 24 hours all were alive and healthy except two sticklebacks, which were dead. The strength of the water was increased to a 50-per-cent. mixture, and more sticklebacks and some newts were introduced. The sticklebacks all died in 24 hours, but after 48 hours all the others were perfectly uninjured. In undiluted road-washings the fish all died in one hour. The same fate met those which were placed in road-washing from which the mud had been strained out. Goldfish, stickle-backs, tadpoles, and newts lived for 24 hours in a mixture of one part of the pure preventive to 5,000 parts of water; but the goldfish died when the strength was doubled. In all cases air was blown through the water at intervals, and portions were removed and poured back through a few feet of air, to provide aeration. By introducing some ordinary water bacteria in the various dilutions of the preventive, Mr. Dibdin found that a 25-per-cent. solution was not germicidal. He calculates that if one inch of rainfall flowing off should remove one-five-hundredth of the preventive as it is ordinarily placed upon the road, the solution would have a strength of about one in two thousand. He concludes that while his experiments do not condemn the use of tarry substances on the roads, they indicate the necessity for investigation."

A FOREST OF STONE COLUMNS—An interesting group of natural columns in Bulgaria was described by Professor De Launay at a recent meeting of the Geographical Society in Paris. This "Forest of Columns," which is located at Dikilitatch in the region of Varna, resembles in formation the Giant's Causeway in the north of Ireland. The following note is from the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris):

"On the edge of a plateau in the open country rises this forest of natural columns, which gives the impression of an antique ruin; these columns, which are 5 to 6 meters [about 15 to 20 feet] high, are absolutely cylindrical, and they are often as much as a meter [about 3 feet] thick. Their formation is due to a phenomenon of erosion; the stratification of the rock resembles joints, and vertical erosion due to rain has formed Doric flutings. The rock is a gray nummulite. This assemblage of columns extends over a space of 500 meters [about one-third of a mile] by 30 to 50 meters [100 to 160 feet]. Professor De Launay, who has studied these curious formations on the spot, during a visit to the Balkans, attributes them to whirls in the bed of a torrent, which brought about the isolation of the columns and their peculiar shape."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF COAL DEPOSITS

IT is not an infrequent occurrence to hear of a coal-mine on fire, and such fires may begin spontaneously. In past times they have occurred in unworked seams so frequently as to alter the character of the adjacent rock in many localities. In a paper read before the Colorado Scientific Society and printed in *Ores and Metals* (Denver) Arthur Lakes treats of the effects of this spontaneous combustion of coal-seams and its influence on the surrounding strata, as observed in the Western coal-fields. He says:

"Those who are conversant with the geology of the coal-fields in this Western region must have observed in various localities lines of reddened and altered sandstone and shale above the coal-seams, marking out continuously or at intervals for miles the position of the principal coal-bearing zone. . . . . .

"This reddening and alteration of the strata adjacent to the seams are due to the effect produced by the spontaneous combustion of the coal. In some cases . . . this combustion is still active and demonstrates its presence by emanations of steam, smoke, and gases issuing from cracks in the rocks. The escape of gas is said to be influenced by a rise or fall in the barometer, and people in the vicinity read the weather by it.

"In many cases combustion appears long since to have ceased, and its past effects are only noticeable in the coal or in the alteration of the overlying rocks. The effects are most pronounced when the coal-seams are large, or there are many seams along a particular zone; also, according to Mr. R. C. Hills, in the lignitic or lignitic-bituminous coal areas rather than in the coking ones, and in coal-seams that show a broken rather than a compact face. We have not heard that bituminous and anthracite coal-fields of the Eastern States are affected similarly to the Western fields.

"The immediate effect on the coal itself is to destroy, at least near the surface, some of its valuable commercial qualities by reducing it to ashes, or by locally changing it to a worthless coke or equally worthless anthracite. In some instances the injury may be superficial, but in others it may be deep-seated.

"The effect on the adjacent strata is to harden the shale to the consistence of roofing-tile, often a yellowish or reddish color, upon which the remains of fossil vegetation may be traced; clinkers of the shale, too, occur like those around a limekiln. The overlying sandstones may be hardened and reddened for fifty feet or more according to the size of the seam or amount of coal that suffered combustion.

"Burning out of the coal below has in some instances caused a collapse of the overlying strata and opened fissures, through which, if combustion is still active, steam, smoke, and gases ascend. While locally the overlying sandstones may be reddened and altered, a large coal-seam at some distance below them may show no signs of combustion, the alteration effects having been produced by higher, smaller seams not plainly showing on the surface.

"That this combustion, as well as the effects produced, is comparatively recent is shown in many ways, most strikingly when it is seen in active progress. The older effects seem to have taken place since the present cañons and ravines were excavated, and not when the coal-measures were lying beneath great thicknesses of rock in an undisturbed or uneroded condition. Strata may be altered and reddened on one side of a shallow ravine and appear unchanged on the opposite side, implying that the ravine had checked the progress of combustion and that its excavation took place before the ignition."

What started such combustions? Forest, brush, or grass fires lighted by the Indians or others many years ago have been suggested. The localities where the alterations are most noticeable are not now remarkable for forest growth, the writer tells us, but the contrary. Lightning seems improbable or inadequate. Oxidation of pyrite in the coal has been mentioned, but seems also inadequate. Mr. Lakes believes that in most instances there was spontaneous combustion in the coal itself, and he quotes the following from an article by Vivian B. Lewes, in *The Iron and Coal Trades Review*, to show how this may take place:

"Many coals containing a high percentage of pyrite are perfectly

safe, and have never been known to heat seriously or ignite, while other classes of coal, particularly free from pyrite, invariably suffer from spontaneous ignition under conditions favorable for its production. A careful study of the phenomenon occurring during the heating of a mass of coal leads to the conviction that the pyrite present can only play a subsidiary part, and that it is in reality the absorption of oxygen by the freshly won coal, and the activity of the condensed gas in contact with the hydrocarbons of the coal, that are active factors in causing the ignition. In the seam the pores of the coal (for a trace of the original structure still remains in it) are filled with methane, or a mixture of methane and carbon dioxid, gases produced during the actions that led to the formation of the coal. When this coal is mined and brought to the surface, the coal exudes these gases from its surface, and in turn absorbs oxygen from the air. The action, however, can not go on to any great depth in the coal, and while the pieces are fairly large no heat shows itself, but as the coal gets more and more broken by jolting during carriage and chuting into the ship's hold, the surface becomes enormously increased, and the mass of fine coal formed under the tip below the hatchways in the ship is generally the spot at which heating and eventually ignition develop.

"The mere absorption of the oxygen, however, is insufficient to bring about serious consequences unless there be an initial rise in temperature to start the action, and in coal-cargo ships it is found in the enhanced air temperature in the tropics, in ship's bunkers by contact with the casings near the boilers, and in stores on shore by proximity to a steam-pipe or flue. In every case it was found that the spontaneous ignition of the coal started at the point where the cause of the initial rise of temperature was to be found."

Mr. Lakes proceeds to comment on this as follows:

"Applying these ideas to the phenomenon observed in our Western coal-fields, we may assume that the oxidation of pyrite contained in some of our coals is inadequate to produce the effects observed, but that the cause of spontaneous ignition lies in the absorption of oxygen of the atmosphere, especially by the weathered coal outcrops, or by detritus from them or by coal-faces of a broken character, and its occlusion and compression in the microspores of the coal. If according to Mr. Lewes this is insufficient to bring about ignition without an initial rise of temperature to start the action, then we may look to the heat of the midday summer sun, or possibly in some cases to forest brush or grass fires.

"This theory requiring the action of atmospheric oxygen explains why coal when deeply buried under overlying rocks has not apparently suffered combustion, but, when edges of the coal-seams were exposed by the excavation of cañons, atmospheric oxygen was admitted to the seam, and, sufficient heat being developed, spontaneous ignition followed.

"It would seem likely that with increasing depth from the surface the supply of oxygen would diminish, and ignition gradually die out, and the coal resume its normal condition. At what depth this change might take place can only be proven by exploration."

HALLUCINATIONS FROM STARVATION—Disturbances of the mind caused by deprivation of food are described by a French physiologist, Dr. Lassiguardie. Says *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago):

"His conclusions were to the effect that fasting promoted the development of the intellectual faculties, especially the imagination. In actual starvation the character changed and became irritable and cruel, with loss of memory and will power, and development of hallucinations, agreeable or distressing. He has recently been studying the miners who were buried for so many days in the mine at Courrières. One miner was not released until after an interval of twenty-five days. He frequently imagined himself at home and talked with his wife and imagined that he found scraps of bread, which he ate with relish. Like most of the others, he frequently imagined that he saw bright lights before him. All the miners said that they became very irritable and frequently quarreled. They all had hallucinations, generally agreeable, but nearly all retained their reason, only a few being actual dupes of their imagination."

MAKING THE TROPICS FIT TO LIVE IN

THE opinion of some authorities that white races will never succeed in obtaining a permanent foothold in tropical countries does not seem to be shared by a writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*. As quoted in *Science* (New York), he says:

"The recently exprest opinion of Col. W. T. Gorgas, that within the next two or three centuries the tropical countries, which offer a much greater return for man's labor than do the temperate zones, will be settled by the white races, and that the centers of population and civilization be transferred to the equatorial regions, may not prove a strictly correct prophecy, but its possibility can not be denied, *a priori*, as once it would have been. The discovery of the malaria germ and of the transmission of it and of that of yellow fever by mosquitoes has abolished the principal drawbacks to the habitability of these regions by the white races to a very great extent, and opened for the use of civilized man large portions of the earth's surface that were formerly practically forbidden to him. The question, of course, still remains to be settled whether the white man can retain his physical stamina and energy through residence in the tropics for many generations, and whether the mere conquest of pathologic germs is all that is required. The productiveness of tropical regions is of itself a drawback. The average man works only from necessity, and what renders mere existence the easier does not necessarily tend to the higher development of the race."

Sir Charles Dilke, the writer reminds us, once called the banana the curse of the tropics, and held that where it abounded human progress and ambition disappeared. There is enough truth in this to make it unlikely that the tropics will be the leading centers of civilization in the future. The temperate zones, where the struggle for existence brings out the higher abilities of man, will always dominate, the writer thinks, and it is not improbable that the tropics will be the recourse of the yellow races rather than of the white. To quote the conclusion:

"There is every prospect that with our almost certain conquest of the pathologic conditions that exist in those regions their utility to mankind will be vastly increased and that higher civilizations than now occupy those lands will be developed. We may not be able to look on the tropics as a permanent home for the best of the ruling white races, even two or three centuries hence, but there is hardly any question but that they will be much more habitable and useful than they have been in the past."

SCIENCE BREVITIES

"IT is well known," says the *Revue Scientifique*, "that in Belgium, policemen on their nightly rounds are accompanied by dogs of considerable size, whose activity and speed are utilized in the capture of law-breakers. The same is true in several cities of Germany, Switzerland, and Austria. In France, dogs have also been used for some time by the police of Pont-à-Mousson, Nancy, Verdun, and Epinal. *L'Eleveur* (March 17) devotes an interesting article to this subject. At Neuilly, the Commissary of Police has made use of our canine friends in the difficult surveillance of an extended district often infested by highwaymen. At Paris, Mr. Lépine has organized, as an experiment, bands of police-dogs. In an interesting recent pamphlet on 'Police-dogs and Watch-dogs,' by Pierre St. Laurent, the best dogs for the purpose are said to be shepherd-dogs, St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, and Pyrenean dogs. The French dogs of La Beauce are easy to train. For the last sixteen years, in Germany, dogs have been utilized in military maneuvers, for war service, or in the ambulance corps."

"OXYGENATED water (hydrogen peroxid) was used, fifteen years since, only for bleaching hair, whitening ivory, and restoring paintings that had been blackened by sulfureted hydrogen," says Joseph Girard in *Cosmos* (Paris, June 29). "This is no longer the case; it is freely used in medicine, surgery, and current hygiene, and all its uses can scarcely be enumerated, from antisepsis of the mouth down to tuberculosis of the peritoneum. We may and should ask, however, whether it may not be a poison, to use the popular term, and, if so, where the dangerous quantity begins? Experiments were made recently by Dr. Étienne Olivier . . . to clear up this question. . . . His results prove the perfect effectiveness and the almost absolute harmlessness of oxygenated water. . . . His opinion has been confirmed by Dr. Jacqueau, who has published in *Le Lyon Médical* an account of the use of dilute hydrogen peroxid as an eye-wash. . . . Thus we may consider it as proved . . . that oxygenated water, either pure or very slightly acidulated, is almost entirely inoffensive, in whatever dose employed."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

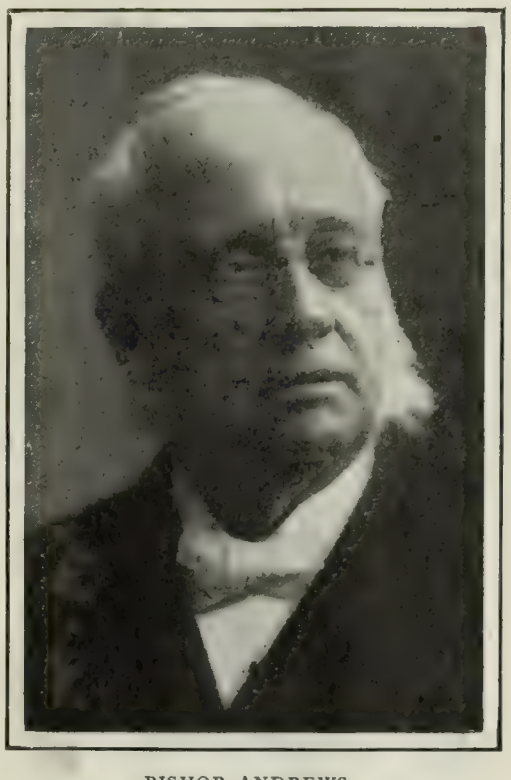
THE RELIGIOUS OPPORTUNITY OF LABOR DAY

"LABOR-DAY Sunday," which was successfully inaugurated last year, ought, it is urged, to become a permanent feature of our "Christian year." "Just as Memorial Day and the several birthdays show our appreciation of those who rendered patriotic service," says the Rev. Charles Stelzle, "and just as the church's 'holy days' do honor to those who have served mankind spiritually, so 'Labor-day Sunday' should be observed by the churches in honor of the millions of toilers who daily serve mankind in the humbler places in life." Last year, as a result of an appeal by the Presbyterian Department of Church and Labor, to the Presbyterian ministers of the United States, "more 'labor' sermons were preached on the Sabbath before last Labor Day than on any other single day in the history of the Christian church," and "more union workingmen attended church on that Sabbath than on any other day since the advent of the modern trade-union movement." Some further details as to the character of the observance are given by Mr. Stelzle in *The Herald and Presbyter* (Cincinnati):

"On the following morning, which was Labor Day, the daily press in practically every city gave columns of space to the sermons, which were eagerly read by workingmen, who would naturally be interested in knowing what ministers had to say with regard to their problems. The favorable comments of the labor press of the country indicate that the impression made was good. In several cities the labor editors secured entire sermons from our pastors, printing them in full. It is of interest to note that in every sermon thus printed the minister said some plain things to the men who were present at the services.

"Over one thousand requests for special literature to be distributed after the sermons came to our office, so that literally millions of pages were sent out among workingmen on that day.

"Central labor-unions passed resolutions to attend church in a body. In many cases they met in their halls and marched in procession to the church. Preachers were invited to repeat the addresses to local unions. Invitations were received to come to the shops for noon-hour meetings. The fraternal delegate plan met with hearty indorsement by the labor men who, for the first time, heard about it. Special workingmen ushers and special workingmen choirs assisted in the service. For the first time some Christian workingmen came out in their shops as church-members as they invited their fellows to the 'labor-meeting' in their churches. Some ministers discovered the great opportunity they had been missing, in mingling with the men in the shops, the mines, and the mills. Many were invited to address Labor-day assemblies, when they spoke to thousands of workingmen and their families. Everywhere workingmen hailed with delight the statement that the Presbyterian Church had established a department of church and labor."



BISHOP ANDREWS.

"In vain, in the long run," he says, "will any church attempt to rule its members in matters on which the New Testament is silent."

Both sides discovered that each had been misunderstanding the other, the writer observes. "Many a preacher, in his study, preparatory to the service, got a new vision of what the labor movement stands for, and many a workingman listening to his Labor-day address caught a glimpse of the purpose of the church which he had never dreamed of." Further:

"Many an employer who had not studied very deeply into the history or the object of the labor-union has now a broader conception of what it all means, because of what was told him on Labor-day Sunday by the preacher. Many an employee, whose whole thought has been that the labor question was purely a question of wages and hours, saw that there were moral issues involved which affected him as well as they affected his employer. These things will help bring about a better understanding between men. Surely that is the first essential to the full doing of one's duty toward his fellows. And that will help settle the labor question.

"The interest did not stop with the service on Labor-day Sunday. In many instances the men are attending the regular services of the church—to the surprize and gratification of some of the pastors. A new enthusiasm has come to the membership of the church because of the memories of the ranks of toilers filing into the church building. It is of interest to note that churches of all grades—the so-called rich church, as well as the church situated in a poorer neighborhood—attracted workingmen. Such are some of the results as they are reported to us by the pastors."

This year a greater success is looked for from the day, because in many places many have learned "how not to do it." Principally, says Mr. Stelzle, "the thing was accomplished through personal work, both by the pastor and the Christian workingmen who are interested in their fellows. Labor-unions were visited, as well as shops. In the home, the store, the street, wherever men were met, there the meetings were talked up."

A METHODIST BISHOP ON AMUSEMENTS

THE amusement question, which has long been an agitating topic to the Methodist denomination, is treated by one of her bishops in a manner (says *The Michigan Christian Advocate*, Detroit) "sure to set the tongues a-wagging." No general conference of this church in the last twenty years but has been vexed by the problem as to whether the church has a right to legislate for the individual judgment of its members on this point. Success seemed to trend with the progressive party in one of her recent assemblies, but their efforts were thwarted by a flippant member of their own party who satirically proposed to include in the list of the "index" simple games of childhood, rising to a climax in "one old cat," "two old cat." This roused the ire and the strength of the conservatives, and the day was won by them. But apparently the question does not down; and now Bishop Andrews has stated in lucid form the church's lack of scriptural authority for its disciplinary injunctions. His paper in *The Methodist Review* (New York, July–August) treats of the New-Testament method of law, which, he avers, is directly contrary to the Mosaic code in not being "a particular directory of life, . . . not a book of rules, but of principles." Beyond the absence from the New Testament of directions for the religious life, "the secular life is even more lacking in explicit directions." Concerning the New Testament as a resource for the church's difficulty the Bishop writes:

"The subject of amusements is scarcely touched in the New Testament. Paul did not need even to name the horrible cruelties of the arena or the shameless immoralities of the Roman stage. They stood self-denounced. But does the spirit of Christianity enjoin total abstinence from amusements? If not, how far may one use time or money on innocent sports? When does indulgence become excessive? Are the theater, the opera, the card-table, the race-course allowable? Is the dance, in any form and in any

place, to be indulged? What limit should be placed on social entertainments, on humorous speech, on reading of fiction?"

In the presence of ethical questions the Christian must accustom himself to the silences of the New Testament. We read:

"There are a thousand duties which it does not expressly enjoin, a thousand sins which it does not expressly forbid. The silence is not conclusive—it is neither here nor there. The Christian . . . must find duty by the rule of general consequences, by the fitness of particular actions or courses of action, to advance righteousness in the individual and in society."

The moral quality of certain classes of actions, the bishop sees, "is not easily determined," hence the relation of the church toward such actions is inevitably a matter for discussion and difference. We read:

"The question is often one of degrees—of either total prohibition or moderate use. One church, for instance, forbids without limitation the wearing of gold or costly apparel, the laying up treasure on earth, the use of intoxicating beverages, the dance, games of chance, attendance on the theater or the circus. Are such prohibitions within the rightful authority of the church? It is obvious that a body of Christians in a divine fellowship for the promotion of righteousness may and should consider the probable influence of all questionable acts and customs on the spiritual life of men, and should unreservedly declare its judgment thereon. It is also obvious that the pastor should faithfully discuss before his people not only the New-Testament principles which underlie all right moral conclusions, but also their just application to all important individual and social questions. He must speak without fear and without favor. But may the church go beyond this, and prohibit, under penalty of expulsion from its bosom, all the class of actions now under consideration? We doubt both the right and the expediency of such prohibition.

"It is an assumption by the church of an authority over the individual judgment which the New Testament nowhere confers upon it. A part of the invaluable liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free is that in the vast domain of morals a multitude of questions are delivered to the determination of individual Christians. Neither Christ nor his apostles determined them, nor did they convey to any hierarchy or other sacred body the right to determine them. At one time, for instance, Christians differed sharply as to the use of meats, clean or unclean, or which had been offered to idols, and as to sacred days. Saint Paul had knowledge on those questions, and declared it. But he asserted no authority in the case. On the contrary he said, 'Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind. . . Every one of us shall give account of himself to God. Let us not therefore judge one another any more.' This freedom still abides. It may be abused. If it lapses into indifference or self-will it will issue in ruin. But it is the indispensable condition of Christian manhood. The church may use freely, and even vehemently, argument, warning, and appeal; but it may not by authority invade the sacred region of personal conviction and self-determination.

"If it attempt such invasion, it is likely to overpass reasonable bounds, to show itself provincial, and to provoke reaction. Witness the Methodist law of 1784, which, under the head of superfluity in dress, proscribed ruffles, rings, and high bonnets, and under which, within the memory of men now living, women who wore a bow of ribbon or an artificial flower were excluded from the love-feast, and many men held it unchristian to wear buttons on the back of the coat. We are bravely past such pettiness—but what enormous claims does such legislation imply! If the church will regulate our reading, why not at once establish an 'index expurgatorius' after the fashion of Rome? If it will regulate our songs, why not justify the church which expelled George H. Stuart, the noble president of the Christian Commission during the Civil War, because he sang with fellow Christians the hymns of Wesley, Watts, and Doddridge? If it denounces with penalties the dance in every kind and circumstance, why not take legal cognizance of all social entertainments, festivals, and fairs? Many believe that a high-license system is better than the unrestrained sale of liquor. But if the church here asserts its authority, may it not with equal right control the vote of its members as to temperance legislation? We must conclude that the limitations of church authority pertain alike to doctrine, organization, and life. A few comprehensive facts, principles, and laws are given us in the New Testament; but, within these, freedom is the birthright of each Christian. To recognize this liberty is highly expedient. In vain, in the long run, will any church attempt to rule its members in matters on which the New Testament is silent."

REV. WILLIAM WILKINSON,

Of Minneapolis, who led several of the open-air meetings in New York.

SERMONIC STRATEGY

MINISTERS who are vague on the subject of sermon architectonics have commended to them an "awful example." It has been extracted by several religious journals from a late number of *The Atlantic Monthly*, and conveyed to their clientèle. In that magazine a supposed "occupant of the chair of military science describes in the terminology of his own profession a sermon which he heard on the preceding Sunday." It runs this way:

"I went to church yesterday and witnessed a series of operations that filled me with dismay. The minister began by seizing a text as a base of operations. I observed that the base was not secure, but this made less difference, as he was evidently prepared to change his base if the exigencies of the engagement demanded it. His first mistake was one of overcaution. In order to defend himself from an attack from the higher critics, he had strengthened his front by barbed-wire entanglements in the way of exegesis. This was an error of judgment, as the higher critics were not on the field, at least in sufficient force to take the offensive. The entanglements, intended to keep a hypothetical foe from getting at him, prevented him from getting at once at the real enemy. He thus lost the psychological moment for attack.

"While he was endeavoring to extricate himself from his own defenses I trembled for the issue of the affair. Having finally emerged into the open, he was apparently prepared for vigorous operations. I watched intently for the development of his plan. I was bewildered by the rapidity of his evolutions. With a sudden access of courage he would make a wild charge against an ancient line of breastworks which had long been evacuated. Then he would sweep across the whole field of thought, under cover of his artillery, which was evidently not furnished with accurate range-finders. The next minute he would be engaged in a frontal attack on the entrenched position of modern science. Just as his forces approached the critical point, he halted and retreated to his textual base. Reforming his shattered forces, he would sally forth in a new direction.

"At first I attributed to him a masterly strategy in so long concealing his true objective. He was, I thought, only reconnoitering in force, before calling up his reserves and delivering a decisive blow at an unexpected point.

"At last the suspicion came that he had no objective, and that he didn't even know that he should have one. He had never pondered the text about the futility of fighting as 'one that beateth the air.' As we came away a parishioner remarked, 'That

was a fine effort this morning.' 'An effort at what?' I inquired."

The Cumberland Presbyterian (Nashville) comes to the rescue of those who, bewildered by the satirical presentation of some of their own efforts, may wonder what the essentials of a sermon are, and gives this trenchant recipe:

"First, that it shall aim to convince the hearers of something which God would have them be or do; secondly, that it shall hit what it aims at."

NEW YORK'S OUTDOOR MEETINGS

THE reception accorded to the tent-meetings in New York has changed from "open hostility" to "sympathetic attention." The people to whom this movement was addrest now "eagerly beg that the meetings go on from summer to summer." If this movement, now a success in New York, be "adopted throughout the country," says the Rev. C. L. Goodell, D.D., in *The Circle* (New York), "it will greatly help and uplift the unchurched to cut the nerve of anarchy and thrill the heart of the church." Prominent clergymen from various sections of the country have taken part in the meetings. Rev. William Wilkinson, D.D., colaborer with Bishop Whipple, of Minneapolis, Rev. H. P. Lyman Wheaton, D.D., Rev. R. J. Morris, and others have conducted noonday services in the downtown district. "The days of Whitefield and Wesley are coming back," the writer thinks, in such guise as the following:

STARTING AN OPEN-AIR MEETING IN WALL STREET.

"The preaching is in the public squares, vacant lots, and on the steps of the City Hall in our metropolis, and clerks, mechanics, merchants, bankers, and longshoremen jostle one another in the crowd.

"For the last two years these meetings have been sufficiently sanctioned by the city authorities to allow the steps of the City Hall to be used for the opening services, and thousands of men have faced a hundred ministers, and bared their heads reverently as the voice of prayer mingles with the rumble of cars and wagons floating up from Broadway. Back of the preachers were many representatives of the city government, and some at least were open in their expression of sympathy with the movement. When the preacher said, 'The wages of sin is death,' he did not have far to look for illustration. There in full sight stood the county courthouse, which was the undoing of William M. Tweed. It was a good sight to see the representative clergymen of New York, the pastors of the churches where the millionaires go, if they go to church at all, and the preachers in the missions all eager to present Christ to the waiting thousands. More than one of them said, 'If we have been careful of our ease and careless of your needs, forgive us,' and as the people saw them day after day bareheaded in the hot sun they said, 'These are true men; let us hear them.' At high noon in Wall Street, on the steps of the Custom House, and in front of the Stock Exchange, with automobiles for pulpits, the simple gospel has been preached to thousands of men, and we have yet to see the first attempt to disturb the service or make light of it. When reports were circulated of conversions in Wall Street, it is true that a reporter said he had gone into offices and asked if anybody there had been converted, and one man looking up wearily from his stock-book said that the only conversion he had heard of was 'from steel common to steel preferred.' It is still true that many heard the call of a forgotten voice and came back to a Christian life through the influence of these noon meetings."

The most pronounced effect which has attended these meetings, it is asserted, comes from the places where the tents are located. We read:

"There are about ten preaching-places, one in the Italian quarter, one on San Juan Hill (Hell's Kitchen), others at Abingdon Square, Fort George, Morris Park Race-track, Canal Street, Sixty-seventh Street, and in the upper part of the city. The testimony of two policemen in the congested quarters where the tents are is that there is a marked change in the character of the community since the tent-meetings began. In some cases the arrests for disorderly conduct are less than half as many as formerly.

"Much attention has been given to children's meetings, where mothers and children have enjoyed cheery services, with hearty singing and fine instrumental music. It is wonderful to see the change that has come into many homes through the aid of the workers who have encouraged mothers to cleanliness and thrift. The work has been more extensive than most people have supposed. Over 150 permits were given to preachers for meetings in public places; 1,500 meetings were held the last year, with an attendance of over 462,000. Many additions to churches are reported. One church received as many as fifty members. The young people in many of the churches have proved themselves most efficient as helpers, and in time have been stimulated to be of much greater use in their own churches. A beautiful feature has been the distribution of flowers. At Abingdon Square more than eight thousand bouquets were given out. When the meetings close in September, on account of cold weather, a few paid workers look after those who have profest interest, and continue their solicitude through the autumn, bringing those whom they seek to benefit into touch with the churches. . . . . .

"The cost of the summer campaign is about $30,000, which is contributed by the churches. No collections are taken in any of the meetings."

SIXTY-FIVE HERESIES CONDEMNED

THE full text of the papal Syllabus, promulgated last month, has reached America and been published in all the Catholic and some of the secular journals. It inveighs against sixty-five errors of doctrine, mainly those which the Roman Church finds menacing her in the "Modernist" movement. As this is a movement within the Roman-Catholic Church itself, confined principally to European countries, the Syllabus has not created a great deal of comment in this country. Even in Europe it is noted that this pronouncement of the Pope has not aroused the outcry that met the Syllabus of Pius IX. issued in 1864. One reason, says *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland), "is that indifference is more general and Protestantism is a decadent force." Eslewhere the reason of this neglect is found in the fact that the Syllabus does not deal with political subjects. Acquiescence in the Pope's decrees is general among the American Catholic journals, their position in relation to it being probably best exprest by the Rev. Dr. Herman J. Heuser, of Overbrook Seminary, who is quoted by *The Catholic News* (New York) as saying:

"The present Syllabus is a statement of the position of the church in her attitude toward modern errors mainly, tho not exclusively, propagated within the fold. It is not an infallible

definition of faith, but a disciplinary measure for the guidance of those who profess loyal allegiance to the church's doctrines and discipline. It obliges a Catholic in the same way as army regulations or civil-service rules oblige the members of the Army and executive Government—even tho they are not rules of action, but expressions of the Government's attitude."

It would be interesting, if space allowed, to print the entire text of the Syllabus as showing the ideas that the church finds it necessary to combat within its fold to-day. The decree is launched, to quote its own words, against "a certain number of Catholic writers, transgressing the limits established by the fathers and the church herself," who "have devoted themselves to the alleged development of dogmas, while in reality, under the pretext of higher research, and in the name of history, they explain away the dogmas themselves." Some of the errors condemned in the document seem aimed at the very life of the Roman-Catholic organization, while others would be condemned as heartily by Protestant leaders as by the Roman cardinals. Few leaders in any Christian church, probably, would hesitate to condemn the ideas that the Bible should be treated just like "other documents of purely human origin"; that the Evangelists "thought less of searchings after the truth than of telling things which, tho false, they believed would benefit their readers"; that the Gospels "contain a very slight and vague trace of the teachings of Christ"; that John's "theological meditations on the mystery of salvation are wholly devoid of historical truth"; that "the divinity of Christ can not be proved by the Gospels," and that "the resurrection of the Savior is not a historical fact," but "the Christian consciousness gradually evolved it from other facts." Some of the errors aimed more particularly at the mother church are formulated thus:

"II. The church's interpretation of the Sacred Books, which should not be contemned, should nevertheless be subordinated to the more accurate judgment and correction of exegetists."

"V. As only revealed truths are contained in the deposit of faith, it does not belong to the church under any circumstances to pass judgment on natural sciences."

"XIX. Heterodox exegetists have mastered the sense of Holy Scripture much better than Catholic exegetists."

"XXIII. Between the facts narrated in Holy Scripture and the dogmas of the church based on these facts there can exist, and in fact does exist, a contradiction. Consequently, every critic has a right to reject, as false, facts which the church holds as most certain."

"LV. Simon Peter never suspected that the primacy in the church had been conferred upon him by Christ.

"LVI. The Roman Church became the head of all churches, not by divine ordinance, but by purely political circumstances.

"LVII. The church has shown herself to be an enemy of natural and theological sciences."

"LXIII. The church has shown herself incapable of effectively defending ethical gospel, because she obstinately is attached to immutable doctrines which are incompatible with modern progress."

"LXV. Catholicism, as it now exists, can not adapt itself to true science unless it transforms itself into a form of non-dogmatic Christianity; in other words, into a Protestantism that is broad and liberal."

The position of the liberal wing of the European Catholics assailed in this Syllabus may probably be derived from one, apparently of their number, who writes from Paris to *The Church Times* (Anglican, London) under the signature "A Roman-Catholic Correspondent." Catholics in Europe, he declares, do not view the Syllabus with indifference. Further:

"The Ultramontane organs hail the Syllabus as one more victory for their cause, and of course they are right; but even prudent Ultramontanes shake their heads over its possible consequences, and the feeling of the intellectual minority of Catholics is one of dismay. Up to the present only one French bishop has written to congratulate the Pope, namely, Mgr. Turinaz, Bishop of Nancy, who offers to his Holiness 'a hymn of gratitude and admiration' for his 'great act as universal and infallible doctor.' No doubt the other bishops will give their adhesion to the Syllabus, but meanwhile the solitary congratulations of the Bishop of Nancy are, as one paper remarked, almost an insult. The reception of the Syllabus in Germany and Italy seems to have been far from cordial, even among Catholics. . . . . .

"In France the publication of the Syllabus has already had one deplorable result. The conductors of *Demain*, the Catholic weekly review published at Lyons, have decided to suspend publication. . . . . .

"To put the matter quite plainly, *Demain* is unable to defend the Syllabus and will not take the responsibility of attacking it. Its conductors believe that the task of those who seek to reconcile the truths of religion with the truths of science and with the results of historical and critical research has been made impossible. There are only two alternatives; either to resist or to retire from the field. *Demain* has chosen the latter; *Il Rinnovamento* the former. While the decision of *Demain* is deeply to be regretted, it is quite intelligible. But I fear that, if the review is ever resuscitated, which is very doubtful, its resuscitation will be delayed much longer than a few months. Thus ends one more promising movement for the revival of French Catholicism, killed, not by the enemies of the church, but, like all its predecessors, by her supreme ruler. It must not be thought that *Demain* was a dangerously liberal organ; on the contrary, it was moderate and prudent almost to a fault."

The present Syllabus, says this writer, differs from that of 1864 in not being "a catalog of propositions that have been already condemned, but a list of propositions which are now condemned for the first time." It is "simply a decree of the Inquisition with the same authority as the condemnation of Galileo," and tho approved and confirmed by the Pope is not regarded by all theologians as "infallible," since it emanated from the Wednesday meeting of the Inquisition (*feria quarta*), over which the Pope does not preside. Only decrees issuing from the *feria quinta* (Thursday), when the Pope does preside, we read, are regarded as infallible. This view is said to be taken by a writer in the *Figaro* (Paris). We read further:

"But the question whether the new Syllabus is infallible or not is purely theoretical; in practise it will have the same effect as if it were infallible, at least as regards those on whom it is possible to enforce it. Since the Vatican definition there has never been a papal utterance which all theologians are agreed in regarding as infallible, and I do not suppose that there ever will be. Theoretically we ought, since 1870, to be in a position to know precisely what is infallible truth and what is not; practically, we are no better off in that respect than we were before. Perhaps the net result is that nothing is infallible in theory, and everything is infallible in practise; and that will be the case in the present instance. It will, in future, be unlawful publicly to advocate any of the condemned propositions; Catholic professors of scriptural exegesis and ecclesiastical history will be expected to disregard evidence, and teach in accordance with the Syllabus, just as Catholic professors of astronomy were expected, for two centuries, to disregard the evidence for the Copernican system."

It is not merely the "advanced liberals," as they are called, who are hit by the Syllabus, says the writer in *The Church Times*. "Some of the condemned propositions could easily be extracted from the works of such writers as Père Lagrange, Mgr. Battifol, Mr. Wilfrid Ward, Mr. W. S. Lilly, and Dr. William Barry." These men have so far not been mentioned as among the "Modernists." But most interesting of all, we read that "nobody is harder hit than Newman." "The idea that there has been any development in Christian doctrine is condemned by the Syllabus absolutely, and its logical sequence would be the placing of the 'Essay on Development' on the Index." "Looking at the Pope's imposing array," says the New York *Evening Post*, one is inevitably reminded of Browning's

> "Twenty-nine distinct damnations,
> One sure if another fails."

But *The Catholic Citizen* (Milwaukee), supplying a variant of these lines, remarks that some of the condemned propositions are monstrous enough to deserve "twenty-nine distinct damnations" all to themselves.

LETTERS AND ART

THE ART OF THE PICTURE POST-CARD

THE picture-post-card industry has grown to such enormous proportions that the character of its product ought not longer to be neglected by the judicious. Such a reflection, which must have been germinating in many minds, is brought to the point of expression by an exhibition of these objects in London. *The Academy* (London) in commenting upon this exhibition, enforces the point that the comparative insignificance of picture post-cards ought not to make us neglectful of their artistic qualities. "In art," it declares, "it is not the 'what' but the 'how' that matters"; and it sees "no valid reason why a Christmas-card, the lid of a chocolate-box, or a picture post-card should not be a thing of beauty." Arguing the case further, *The Academy* presents this view:

"If they are used for the purpose of scornful comparison it is not because they are precluded of their nature from being made media for artistic expression, but by reason of the fact that they have hitherto been a means of livelihood for the hacks of painting, clumsy draftsmen, crude colorists, weak designers, and the destitute of all artistic feeling. So far as post-cards are concerned, it is only lack of judgment on the part of the manufacturers that renders them an affront to the cultivated eye. Their possibilities have been demonstrated not only by the reproduction in miniature on their backs of masterpieces of painting, but still better by the reproduction of certain of Rembrandt's etchings and Holbein's drawings. These last, the prize of many a needy student on the Continent, are highly desirable possessions for those who can not afford the originals or more expensive and more perfect reproductions. Nor, faulty and imperfect as the various processes of reproduction in colors are at present, is it wholly impossible to obtain from them results of some artistic value. Mr. Greiffenhagen's decorative views of Naples proved that the 'color-book' need not be necessarily base, and the writer has seen colored post-cards from Holland and Japan eminently pleasant in their delicate tinting. Still color can not at present be reproduced with absolute fidelity and exactness, and the greater the colorist of the original, the more treacherous is the reproduction. With line, far greater fidelity and exactness is possible, and therefore a reproduction of an etching or a drawing has infinitely more value to the student. These things being so, we might expect a truly intelligent and artistic manufacturer to lose no time in flooding the market with post-cards reproducing the treasures in the British Museum Print-Room. How many students and art-lovers would be glad to refresh their memory with even a post-card reproduction of a Watteau drawing, an etching by Méryon or Whistler! Nor need the living be altogether neglected. . . . We can not have too many reproductions of what is good in art; we can not have too few of what is bad."

Tho the comments of *The Academy* are applied to the exhibition of the products of a single English firm, they are not inapplicable to what may be observed in general in this country. "From an educating standpoint," it says, these cards will scarcely "help the public to understand the nobility of great draftsmanship, the dignity of fine design, or the refined beauty of gracious color-harmony." Such qualities, after eliminating the large majority of cards that are wilfully grotesque and ugly, are what some firms believe the public is being offered. To these *The Academy* recommends:

"Before you attend to the art-education of the public you must cultivate your own perception of the virtues of painting, otherwise your endeavor to elevate public taste may lead to its debasement."

One unfortunate fact in connection with this, as with all efforts at popularizing art, must be considered. It is a point, says *The Academy*, "of some importance to a business firm." Thus:

"It is one thing to educate the public; it is another to give it what it wants. For tho in a sense the public sadly wants education, it does not receive art instruction with any display of eagerness. Messrs. Tuck with their immense business have the possibility of 'art-educating' the public; they could flood the market with cards of the highest artistic merit; but would their productions then be 'the most salable post-cards in the world'? We fear not. The greater number of our citizens would neither understand nor appreciate the Rembrandt etching nor the Watteau drawing. In time they would learn to value them, but the demand would be small at first, and the colored photograph, the crude humorous drawing, and the 'stage-beauty' would prove far more salable. That is the real horror of the current exhibition at the Royal Institute. It is impossible to deny that it contains what the crowd really does like. It is a feast for philistines with its literal landscapes, sugary maidens, and low-comedy humor. To an artist of refinement the vulgarity of it all is appalling; but he should not hesitate to go. Nowhere else, not even at the Academy, is more sternly and inevitably brought home to him the utter insensibility of the British populace to art."

"IMMORAL" FICTION IN BRITAIN AND AMERICA

THE old question of immorality in fiction has assumed an international phase. It is observed that contemporary British fiction has a smaller circulation than formerly in America, and the reason alleged by one New York publisher is that British fiction "is not innocuous enough for the American public." "The mass of English novels to-day are frank treatments of sexual matters," it was recently asserted by the head of the house of Appleton's, Mr. J. H. Sears, in an interview in the New York *Times*. The charge has naturally brought out protests from the other side, tho the English papers furnish us with examples of home-made criticism of their own fiction along this line, and over there the gravest lapses from the purity standard in novels are charged against women; and certain women "who write for their bread" retort that their accusers are jealous of their success. Mr. Alfred Nutt, the London publisher, turning his attention to the international phase of the question, is reported to admit that British novelists fail in an increasing degree to write works adapted for the American market. But those who succeed, he says, "are precisely those who write about the 'Smart Set' and its misdoings." A further statement of his views, given by the Springfield *Republican*, is as follows:

"America, he holds, will tolerate 'problems of sex' when worked out in high life with plenty of titles, and the English, he owns, hold precisely the same attitude toward French novels. It is quite likely that more toleration is extended even in fiction to lords and ladies than to common humanity, but the explanation may be simply that the tales full of titled people appeal to a special audience which is not so exigent. Conditions have not changed in the least since Pendennis found it expedient to sprinkle dukes thickly over his pages; fiction can still count on the support of snobbery—snobbery on even a larger and more international scale than in Thackeray's day."

Another American publisher agrees that "Americans are far more squeamish in the matter of literary morality than are the English," to which proposition *The Republican* assents, with the comment that "there is no special reason for surprize at the statement." In elaborating its view, this New-England journal shows us that "delicacy" rather than "morality" would be the better term to apply. It goes on to say:

"It should be evident to any one who runs over the literary history of the two countries. America, in fact, is the only country the world has known that can lay claim to a puritan literature. The exceptions, more frequent of late, but always sporadic, simply indicate the rule. Purity is the one quality in which America excels, her one claim to literary distinction. Some have found fault with it, made it responsible for the 'thinness' of which our literature has been accused. But as to the fact there can be no

question. Longfellow, not Walt Whitman, is our characteristic poet, Hawthorne and Howells are our characteristic novelists. Our literature has been written for women and children quite as much as for men; for children, that is to say for immature persons, perhaps most of all. The novel has been censored not merely on the basis of absolute morality, but to make it safe for the young and inoffensive to the fastidious. And more than all this, it has reflected the taste of an exceptionally fastidious and delicate-minded people. There has never been so much freedom of utterance, in a 'mixt' company, at least, in America as in most countries; reticence and a very strict rule of propriety have prevailed. The great majority of Americans have been as nice about such matters as the minority in England, chiefly of the middle class, who hold most nearly the same traditions.

"It is of course true that the British novel also during several generations has been under the same check. It has been the stereotyped reproach of Continental critics that English literature was prudish, hypocritical, inartistic because insincere. After Sir Walter Scott had won all classes to the reading of romances, fiction was kept to a pitch of refinement that would make it suitable for all. But it may be reasonably held that this delicacy forced upon English fiction even while Byron was writing 'Don Juan,' and Swinburne was yet to come, made it less representative of British taste as a whole. No doubt there was in the early nineteenth century a great amelioration of manners. The whole Victorian reign was a period of higher refinement than England had ever known. Yet it would be a mistake to suppose that the triumph of what may be called delicacy rather than morality was complete. The upper class has at no time adopted the middle-class code, and has been less truthfully depicted in fiction than the other classes. Its propriety under Queen Victoria was partly artificial and partly fictitious; its later development under King Edward can surprize no one who looks back a little further than the Victorian era."

The case is, continues the writer in *The Republican*, "that while the American public really is, as the New York publisher said, 'squeamish,' only a part of the British public is squeamish. And whereas American literature in all branches is refined almost to the point of prudery, English literature, except during a brief period which may prove to have been but a parenthesis, has been coarse almost to the point of brutality." English fiction, it is maintained, only reflects English life. *The Republican* quotes a writer as saying: "'The relationship of sexes is entirely different in England from what it is here, altho it is not supposed to be.' There is less respect for women; present-day English fiction is not for the family. It appeals to the cultivated, to the 'smart set,' to the 'advanced,' but it has grown away from the solid middle class, which has retained the old-time British purity." But there is a still further point to observe in regard to British literature. Thus:

"It will not do to look only at the Victorian novelists—one must think also of the splendid excesses of the Elizabethans, of the indecencies of the Restoration drama, of the grossness of Fielding, Sterne, and Smollett. Manners change, and we are not likely to see another 'Country Wife' or another 'Tom Jones,' but there is not the least reason for surprize if British fiction is now developing in the direction of greater freedom. It is not, as seems oddly to be taken for granted, a new departure; it is on the contrary a return to the older English tradition, a tradition departed from only during the golden age of the novel as an entertainment for all classes and all ages. Such a universal acceptance as fell to Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Trollope, Charles Reade, and Wilkie Collins was possible only with a standard of morals acceptable to the most prudish. And when the golden age passed, and this universal acceptance was not to be looked for, it was only natural that fiction should divide into sharply defined groups, some of them flatly refusing allegiance to Mrs. Grundy. It is not to be taken as proving the decay of English society or of English literature; it probably means simply that for the present fiction has lost the commanding place it held in the Victorian period, and reflects in a smaller way class interests. The type of novel with which fault is found—and the worst example is by a daughter of Charles Kingsley—represents but one of many small movements, and proves little as to the state of morality in England taken as a whole."

THE TRUTH ABOUT OUIDA

THERE is, or was, "a perfect witches' Sabbath of sentimental sensationalism going on in the Italian and . . . in the English press about Ouida." So writes that distinguished literary artist "Vernon Lee," from her vantage-ground of an Italian residence. Her inquiry was undertaken with the belief that the lurid facts of the story of Ouida's present plight would doubtless partake of the exaggeration contained in the representation of the novelist's earlier years—"Ouida's carriage and pair of her Florentine bays turned into *forty* horses!" To ascertain the real facts, "Vernon Lee" (Miss Violet Paget) "telegraphed to an old friend, an English trained nurse, who luckily happens to be staying at the Baths of Lucca, and . . . begged her to take the train to Massarosa and see for herself and do whatever can be done." The nurse did as she was bidden, and the letter written by her to Vernon Lee "gives precisely what we should wish and have a right to know," says that lady, adding, "and it has the novel advantage of telling the truth." This letter, printed entire in Vernon Lee's article in *The Westminster Gazette* (London), is in part as follows:

" . . . I had read the account of Ouida's dying and starvation, and *wanted* to go and nurse her, so I quite understood your telegram and was *glad* to be told to go and see if anything could be done. Happily, however, the newspaper gentlemen have made a picture which is mainly imaginary, so greatly have they exaggerated.

"I drove to the little village, and every one knew when I asked for the 'Signora inglese che è stata ammalata' [English lady who is ill]. I found the padrona di casa [housewife], wife of the Viareggio lattaio [milkman], knitting in a kitchen. She has got quite accustomed to being visited, but seemed an unusually nice, straightforward countrywoman. She had known Ouida through her husband—and when the hotel turned her out they offered her the rooms *which they let*, and which she, the padrona di casa, is proud of, saying: 'Of course, they were not worthy of la Signora, but yet they were good rooms, and a salotto dove *poteva* ricevere—ma non ha voglia di veder nessuno' [a salon where she *could* receive visitors—only she wishes to see no one].

"I had asked at once if the Signora was ill, saying I came from a friend who was anxious about her. The woman assured me the lady was no worse than usual; that she had not stayed in bed, but had been out in their little orto [garden] each day with her dogs. Only to-day she had been so indispettita [irritated] in reading (tho they had tried not to let her see the papers) what had been written about her that she had not left her rooms; but she expected to-morrow she would come down (her rooms are first floor) and go out again. She can't be *very* ill, therefore, can she? tho the woman said she suffered from her heart, the cameriera [servant] told her. I asked point-blank if her rent had been paid, and the cameriera and the woman said, 'Always by *waiting*,' adding, they were waiting again now, but were not afraid. I asked if the maid had been long with her, and heard she had not, but her mother or a sister-in-law had been with her for years. The maid went into Viareggio to get her mistress fish, etc. (consommé, she mentioned, like the papers) and to fetch her letters. She received *many*, and wrote *for hours* daily. Even if there be the usual Italian embroidery in what she said (which her manner did not imply, she was a quiet sort of woman), there *can* be no truth in the 'waiting-for-death-and-starvation' relations, can there?"

The conclusion of this visitor is that "Ouida is still a person of importance in her humble surroundings." She was assured that the novelist receives money every quarter, and was told as the probable reason of Ouida's "humble surroundings" that "the hotels would not keep her because of her dogs," and "in *any* town she was treated badly because she would not muzzle nor lead the dogs on a chain."

Such statements, says Vernon Lee, "should surely put an end to all this campaign of untruthful indiscretion." We read, in addition, this injunction:

"And since the old age and the solitude of an eminent writer have been thus wantonly disturbed and embittered, let us at least

have benefited by this odious business, and have had occasion to recognize all that the world owes, and will long owe, to Ouida."

The debt to which Vernon Lee refers was incurred, she explains, "twenty-five or thirty years ago," when Ouida "gave us critical elderly people, who forget or despise her, some of the most fruitful pleasure of our youth. Bred in the reign of Bulwer Lytton and Disraeli, with Byronian and Sandesque romanticism still in the air, before Flaubert was heard of or Mr. George Moore, and when the earliest style of Mr. Henry James was still in the lap of his nurse; moreover, when Italy, barely freed of Austrian garrisons and Calabrian brigands, was not yet the playground of Toynbee excursions and motor-cars that, quarter of a century and more ago, Ouida gave her readers—her readers of every nationality, please remember—one of the many successive constantly renewed revelations of the Land of Lands." Italy, the land here meant, was revealed, so the writer contends, with a powerful effect not only on the mind of the reader of that day, but is also brought in subtle ways to the minds of contemporary readers. Thus:

"That this has been the case with Ouida, that she gave us in our plastic days something which we have handed on, not in book merely, but in letters, in conversation, in intellectual attitude and gesture, is my reason for calling her *illustrious*. And those too young to recognize the influence of Ouida's Italian novels in their thoughts can find an objective proof of my assertion by comparing her books with those of her juniors whenever they have dealt well with things Italian. There is Ouida in the finest recent historical romance on an Italian subject, Mrs. Wharton's 'Valley of Decision'; there is Ouida, come through heaven knows what unnoticed channels, in the admirable pages about Italy by Mr. Barrès and Madame de Noailles; I venture to say there is Ouida even in the medieval fantasies of Anatole France. And there is —I am ready to put my hand, nay, my books, in the fire to prove it—there is Ouida at every step in D'Annunzio's prose. He is probably unaware of the act; and the name of Ouida does not rise familiar to the lips of his Piazza Colonna Supermen in company with those of Percy Shelley, Frederico Nietzsche, Leonardo da Vinci; but there, nevertheless, no matter through what indirect or unconscious influence, there is Ouida. There is Ouida in the forsaken villa gardens (which she was the first to reveal in 'Signa'), in the sunset among the pines and the carriages of the Pincian; in the ruined churches by the river-bed, in the pilgrimages and fairs, in the bewitched peasants and the reapers of flowering bloom, even

OUIDA'S PRESENT HOME AT MASSAROSA, ITALY.

as there is Ouida (perhaps handed on by D'Annunzio himself) in the enchanting Sardinian romances of Grazia Deledda (the landscape, the love-story, the vagabond mother, the little boy in 'Cenere' are simply Ouida all over!).

"Nay, there is in D'Annunzio the permeating, emotional, and imaginative atmosphere, the golden dust-cloud of past greatness, which makes a halo round every one of Ouida's Italian personages.

"All this—this power of seeing and feeling and creating in a particular way—is what Ouida has given us."

A NEW AGE OF THOUGHT

IN the apparently conflicting and irreconcilable currents of contemporary thought and spiritual endeavor Mr. Tancrède de Visan has discerned "a new intellectual state" which rules "our science, our philosophy, and our art, and which affirms itself as a marked tendency toward a deeper, fuller, and more homogeneous life." To this new state Mr. De Visan, writing in the *Mercure*

OUIDA IN HER GARDEN.

This picture has considerable currency in the English papers as the latest portrait of the unfortunate novelist.

de France (Paris, July 16), applies the term "symbolic ideal"—a term which he derives from that French school of poetry, termed the Symbolists, who, instead of describing the concrete object, conveyed in their verse the emotional effect of a contemplation of that object. But to Mr. De Visan symbolism denotes something wider than a poetic attitude. He thus expands his idea:

"Just as there is a classic ideal, a certain manner of dressing as of thinking, a style of posing moral problems peculiar to the seventeenth century, a kind of family resemblance between a tragedy of Racine, a sermon of Bourdaloue, a portrait of Rigault; just as there exists a romantic ideal, a narrow correlation between the sociology, politics, history, and esthetics of 1830; so, I say, one may recognize at this hour a manifest kinship between the manner in which some people regard apologetics, or in which a Bergson looks on philosophy, a Poincaré on science, a Houssaye on natural history, and the manner in which the symbolists interpret reality. On both sides are the same processes, the same methods, the same tendencies. The total of these kindred aspirations which have come to light at the end of the nineteenth century I call the *symbolic ideal*."

To be sure, it is pointed out, the term *symbolic* is as vague and indefinite as that other term now so well established, "*romantic*," but, like the latter, it may be conveniently employed to designate a characteristic mental attitude. The symbolists possess certain marked traits which distinguish them from the earlier Parnassians:

"The Parnassian sticks to the surface of things or moves about them; the symbolist incorporates and identifies himself with them. The one describes, the other sings his intuition; the one analyzes, the other realizes his vision as a function of the state of his soul.

The former is more didactic, the latter more lyric; the former does not separate poetry from philosophy, oratory, or history, the latter thinks directly as a poet, creates pure poesy, does not amplify, but unrolls the very rhythm of his soul. The same difference exists between the Parnassian and symbolic poets as between the music of Meyerbeer or Italian opera and the rhythmic *laisses* of D'Indy and De Bussy. One fixes the thought in accords and arrests the inspiration by means of 'perfect cadences,' while here, on the contrary, the artist's intuition flows freely and is developed in all its complexity according to the process of *continuous melody*. . . . Let us take the word symbolism in the general sense of a lyric attitude conforming to contemporary idealism."

The writer proceeds to illustrate the manner in which modern science, the new positivism, has upset all the older scientific standards and has sought to express the new spirit. He sums up:

"The supreme test of science should no longer be sought in discursive reason, but in the inner life; not in abstract knowledge, but in the springs of action; not in an inflexible principle which governs dialectic structures, but in that inexpressible intuition which awakens in the spirit at the immediate contact of the data.

"Do not such assertions, which I piece together endwise, seem to denote a very pronounced lyric state hitherto unknown? The life of the spirit, psychic dynamism, primacy of action, intellectual intuition, are things which carry us far from materialism and which draw close the boundaries between scientist and poet."

So also philosophy has experienced a reaction against the rationalistic theory which reduces man to a machine of abstractions, to a walking theorem. It is now perceived that knowledge is not purely intellectual, but is ever fused with a strain of emotion, faith, will:

"And here is where lyricism . . . makes its dazzling entrance. If the philosopher's tool is neither definition nor scientific analysis; if the more general an idea is, the more abstract and empty it is, contemporary philosophy would seem rather to approach artistic inspiration, popular knowledge, or the religious sense. Philosophy arrives at this result, which is a life perpetually renewed out of its concepts, by means, not of the discursive intellect, but of intuition. . . . Intuition 'does not demonstrate because its subject is simple and because the principles are felt and the propositions evolve themselves'; it does not determine a conviction of the same nature as scientific certainty, which is relative and rests on undemonstrable 'conventions,' but it depends on the evidence of 'feeling,' evidence 'of a different order from that which reasoning or calculation produces, but even more irresistible.' And, indeed, what is it that we directly know, if not the *self?* . . . . . .

"Symbolism, then, like classicism, like romanticism, like Parnassism, represents more than a literary faction. It encompasses all the domains of mental activity. It is the sign of a change in moral, religious, and scientific ideas. While science was becoming humbler and exalting the gods whom it had formerly blasphemed: liberty, the contingency of laws, the autonomy of the spirit; while philosophy, transforming its psychological method, was returning to introspection, preaching the primacy of action, the doctrine of immanence of the inner life; while apologetics was abandoning the traditional tests in order to insist on the preparation of the subject, on the development of the religious emotion within the soul, symbolic poets were enthroning a poetry trembling with mystery, warm with subjective idealism and the inexpressible life. The aim was no longer to abandon oneself to the overflowings of a romantic imagination or to describe objects and photograph external phenomena in the manner of the Parnassians, but rather to discover landscapes of the soul, to seize the profound self in a lyric intuition, to combine the play of rhythms, to accumulate images drawn from the inner consciousness in order to determine in the reader the kind of vibratory waves which should prolong the intensive quality of the impression and communicate to him the entire emotion of the poet.

"Far from finding itself in contradiction with the requirements of modern thought, as has long been believed, poetic symbolism is only the realization, on the esthetic plane, of that common ideal which we have tried briefly to characterize. It is not impossible that one day people will speak of the *symbolic ideal*, as they have already spoken of the *classic ideal*, the *romantic ideal*."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ON PLAYING MANY PARTS

UNDER the old system of stock companies there was no chance for a David Warfield to become enslaved to a "Music Master" or a William Penley to go mad because of a too-long association with a "Charlie's Aunt." Conditions which at best condemn a man to playing one part for at least a year are making automatons of our actors, we see it often asserted. And as a consequence there is a frequent call for a return to the old system of the stock company, where a constant round of parts was taken by each actor through the frequent change of the play. In some places the system still exists, tho its virtues, according to Mr. William Archer, who has recently been observing and writing about American theatrical conditions, are overestimated. In the London *Tribune* Mr. Archer points out that most or all of the members of such companies are engaged in each play produced, owing to the limited membership of such organizations; that they have to act not four or five times, but twelve times in the week; and that "while they are acting every afternoon and evening they have to be rehearsing every morning the next week's play." His comment upon this program is as follows:

"It seems almost incredible that flesh and blood can stand such an appalling strain. On going through the playbills of 1901–2 I find that the leading man of that season played in thirty-five weeks no fewer than twenty-eight heavy parts; while the leading lady in the same space of time went one better, and played twenty-nine parts. And all of these, observe, had to be studied and rehearsed while the actor and actress were giving two performances a day. One wonders that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals does not interfere. At any rate, no artistic results of any value are to be expected from such merciless slave-driving, and . . . I can not learn that the stock-company theaters have proved good nurseries or recruiting-grounds for the stage at large."

The Dramatic Mirror (New York) denies that all stock companies play twice daily. "In most of them one or two days, aside from Sundays, are free from the prodigious labors which Mr. Archer describes." Yet it admits that from the viewpoint of work alone, the members of stock companies are very busy persons, "for the brief intervals of inaction that come to some of them must be employed in a measure in thought about or preparation for plays and rôles yet to be attacked." Furthermore, Mr. Archer's words, which seem to declare that "artistic results are impossible under the circumstances," are, *The Mirror* thinks, contradicted by the facts. It says:

"Now and then, according to good judges, plays thus hurriedly put on are well acted, while almost steadily individual work in them in many cases is amazingly artistic and effective."

We read further:

"Of course these organizations, formed usually with small membership, are not to be compared with the few greater metropolitan companies of the past that had many players to select from for casts which turned out to be almost ideal, while permitting equally talented actors to await their turns. . . . . .

"In spite of Mr. Archer's notion that no artistic results can be expected from stock-company work, and that these organizations have little or no value as training-schools, the contrary is the case as to both ideas. The stock company affords a valuable training, hurried as its work may be. It is plain that an actor required to undertake a variety of rôles in quick succession must acquire a facility in study and a versatility in demonstration that no other work under present theatrical systems could make possible. And an actor in such circumstances, aside from his own efforts, has an advantage in observing the work of his associates, from which, also, inevitably, he must absorb suggestions of great value. As compared with the actor who follows the more common rule that consigns a player for a whole season, and possibly longer, to the iteration and reiteration of a single character in a monotonous dramatic environment, the stock actor's lot is a happy one, and artistically, at least in promise, one valuable to his future, no matter how hard the work he is called upon to do may be."

COMTESSE DE BOIGNE. WILLIAM DE MORGAN. JUSTUS MILES FORMAN. HENRY C. M'COOK. JAMES H. WILSON. AUGUSTA EVANS WILSON.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

De Boigne, The Comtesse, Memoirs of. 1781 1814. Edited from the original manuscript by Charles Nicoullaud. With Portrait. 8vo, pp. xxxvii 459. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

In recent years no volumes of French memoirs have been more interesting than is the present one from the Comtesse de Boigne. It has real importance historically as well as vital interest personally, since it deals freshly with one of the most moving epochs in modern history. The author wrote the book long after the events to which it refers. Altho a personal witness of many stirring episodes, she writes seldom of these things, confining herself rather to the social and personal side of life as it went on in the midst of them. When she mentions a great event, it is more by way of illustrating what she is saying than as a matter of record or description. For example, she cites as an illustration of Napoleon's absolutism the fact that the battle of Trafalgar "was never officially reported in France, so that no newspaper mentioned it, and we only learned of it by secret intelligence."

The author belonged to the Osmond family, one of the oldest in France: its arms appear in the Hall of the Crusaders at Versailles, but she left no children. The family in fact is now extinct; the estate has been sold piecemeal, the archives have been dispersed, and the castle has passed to alien hands. She wrote these memoirs somewhere about 1835 to 1840. From that time until the sale of the family archives in 1884 they appear to have reposed in the castle, which the author describes as "the cradle of my ancestors, and my own tomb." After her death it was realized by her executors that an immediate publication of the memoirs would be impossible, because of references to persons either still living or closely related to others of whom mention is made in them. Indeed, the editors, as the volume now stands, found it necessary to eliminate a few passages and in other instances to suppress names. The manuscript, however, was seen by Taine, and he was permitted to make quotations from it when writing the third volume of his "Régime Moderne."

The Comtesse de Boigne had opportunities for closely observing many great events. She was born at Versailles before the Revolution and "brought up, so to speak, at the knees of the royal family"; her mother being one of the ladies in waiting of Madame Adelaide, the daughter of Louis XV. Nursed by her mother at Versailles, "I speedily became," she says, "the plaything of the princess and of the court, the more so as I was a good baby, and as a child at that period was an object as rare in a drawing-room as it is customary and tyrannical at the present day." Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette "especially overwhelmed me with kindness," and at theatrical performances the King would call her into his box and ask her to tell him the story of the play. She often met him in the garden at Versailles, "and would run from whatever distance I saw him." He was an "excellent prince," but incurably timid and unpolished. "With the best intention of being courteous," she says, "he would walk toward a man until he had pushed him back to the wall, and if no remark occurred to him, as often happened, he would burst into a loud laugh, turn on his heels, and walk off."

With much detail is described the ceremony of putting the king to bed, which took place every evening at half past nine, many courtiers being present, and anybody who had been presented at court having the privilege of going. When all had assembled at the bedside, the king would come in and without paying attention to anybody, would walk inside the balustrade surrounding the bed, where, after a short prayer, "the king's coat, waistcoat, and shirt were taken off, until he stood there naked to the waist, scratching and rubbing himself, as if he had been alone, in the presence of the whole court and often of many strangers of distinction." The first valet then handed his night-shirt to one of the princes of the blood, and, if this prince happened to be one with whom the king was on familiar terms, "he would often play tricks while putting it on, stepping on one side to make the holder run after him, and accompanying these charming tricks with loud guffaws, which greatly vexed those who were sincerely attached to him."

Of Marie Antoinette's character the author writes somewhat defensively. She gambled with the Comte d'Artois and because of the high stakes which they affected they were "obliged to admit to their society every damaged reputation in Europe to be able to make up a game." But the Queen did not gamble because she loved money. It was because she was "absorbed by one passion—that of fashion." She gambled just as she drest, ran into debt, became a freethinker, and flirted—in order to be fashionable. The summit of her ambition was "to be a pretty woman, entirely in the fashion," which was "the sole origin of the improprieties, which have been greatly exaggerated." She cared more for compliments addrest to her as a woman than for those offered to her as a sovereign. The result was that men of distinction received less favor in her presence than empty-headed youths who came with fine words in their mouths. The worst thing about it all was that she allowed careless young men to speak lightly of the king, and often to make fun of his boorish manners—an amusement in which she not unfrequently joined.

The author declares that many stories told of her love affairs "were so many calumnies"; the author's parents, who had every opportunity of observing her private life, always declared that these rumors were baseless. One exception, however, is made by the author—her friendship for the Comte de Fersen, the handsome Swede. But this indiscretion, while real, "never became the subject of scandal." In her domestic circle she loved and was loved, composing by her personal efforts many little differences in the family life. The king was "entirely captivated by her charms" and "would have adored her, had fashion suffered her to permit his adoration." The author prints in detail an account of the attempt of the king and queen to escape, as "gathered from the lips of the queen herself."

Of society in general, many curious statements are made. For instance, of life at the home of an archbishop who had an income of forty thousand dollars a year from ecclesiastical property, she says the house was always full of visitors, hunting went on three times a week, plays were acted, horse-races were held, "and every kind of distraction was pursued." The social tone of the place was so free that the author's mother told her "she was often embarrassed to the point of tears." But while the language of society was free "its actions were extremely restrained." A man never offered his arms or his hands to take a lady in to dinner, nor would he sit down on a sofa with one: he would have been considered "excessively rude" if he had placed his hand on the arm of a chair occupied by a woman; but "language was free to the point of licentiousness."

The author went to England with a party of émigrés. She recalls certain actions "highly praiseworthy and even moving" on the part of persons who otherwise for "carelessness, foolishness, and villainy

were revolting." She knew women of the highest rank who "worked for ten hours a day to get bread for their children," while in the evening they sang and danced for half the night, and in conversation "slandered one another and were jealous of one another's success in business, after the manner of ordinary workwomen."

The author was a royalist. This was due not alone to environment, but to tradition and conviction as well. She declares, however, that she was "rather an anti-Bonapartist than a partizan of the Bourbons." In time she came to detest the tyranny of the emperor, altho she never had any great opinion of such Bourbon princes as she had seen face to face.

She tells a curious story of Napoleon's youth as obtained from her father, who in her childhood, when going to Corsica in a ship which he had chartered, obliged a Corsican gentleman, who had his son with him, by permitting him to go along as his guest, no other ship being available. During the voyage her father one day invited all the passengers to dine with him, and sent one of his officers to ask the Corsican's son to join them. After a search the son was found alone at the end of the ship, drest in the uniform of a military school and reading. The boy looking up from his book bluntly refused to go to the dinner, which irritated the officer, who on returning begged of the author's father permission to "throw the unsociable little fellow into the sea." "I am not of your opinion," was the reply to this request; "his face shows character and I am sure he will some day be heard from." This boy was the future Emperor Napoleon. On reaching Corsica the author's father met Madame Bonaparte, Napoleon's mother, who was "still a very beautiful woman," but he "found her in the kitchen, without her stockings, in a cotton skirt, making sweets."

The author confesses to her prejudices, but, in spite of them, "was never able to suppress a very sincere admiration for Napoleon, both as conqueror and as a legislator." Had she lived in another atmosphere she believes she must have been enthusiastic about him. She saw him in full state dress at a court-ball under the Empire, but, while the costume was well designed, it was "utterly unsuited to him, on account of his small size, his corpulence, and clumsiness of movement." He "seemed to me frightful and looked like a mock-king." But she was "strangely imprest by his imperial manners"; at the same time she had never seen a monarch who "treated the public in so cavalier a fashion." At another time she saw him at a ball, drest in a simple uniform, when he really appeared a striking figure, and was even "anxious to be courteous and kind."

Of his last years in power she remarks that absolute authority "intoxicated and blinded him," but she adds apologetically that "it is not perhaps given to a man to be able to bear the weight of that." She believes that posterity will forget the aberrations and weaknesses of "that sublime genius." "When a figure like Bonaparte appears amid the ages, we ought not to remember the few shadows which might darken some of its splendor."

She saw something of Joséphine, but was struck by what she calls "the futility and fickleness" of her character. Marie Louise she liked better, describing her as "a fine woman, fresh in appearance, if somewhat too red." But she seemed "very vulgar" and was "entirely without distinction," notwithstanding her dress and precious stones. Pauline Bonaparte seemed "the most ravishing beauty that I have ever looked upon: to all perfections was added the air of candid maidenhood as complete as any young girl could have, tho, if history is to be believed, no one ever had less right to it." Lady Hamilton, whom she saw in Naples, was "entirely vulgar and common; on the whole, a bad woman having a low mind within a magnificent form." In ordinary dress she "lost all distinction," her conversation showed no interest and lacked intelligence; while at the time of Nelson's infatuation she had become "prodigiously fat, and had lost her beauty." Madame Récamier evokes the author's best encomiums:

"She had all the charm, the virtue, the inconsistency, and the weakness of the perfect woman. If she had been a mother, her destiny would have been complete; the world would have heard less of her, and she would have been happier. As she had missed this natural vocation, she was obliged to find compensation in society. Mme. Récamier was the incarnation of coquetry; her talent in this respect amounted to genius, and she was the admirable leader of a detestable school. Every woman who attempted to imitate her has become an object of scandal or disgrace, whereas she always emerged unscathed from the furnace into which it was her delight to plunge. The fact is not to be explained by any coldness of heart, for her flirtations were actuated by kindness and not by vanity. She was much more anxious to be loved than to be admired, and this sentiment was so natural to her that she always had some affection and much sympathy to give her numerous adorers in exchange for the admiration which she strove to attract; hence her coquetry avoided the usual accompanying selfishness, and was not absolutely barren, if I may use the term. She thus preserved the affection of almost all the men who fell in love with her. Nor have I known any one who could more dexterously combine an attitude of exclusiveness with a bearing of general friendliness toward a numerous circle. Every one has praised her incomparable beauty, her energetic benevolence, and her gentle courtesy; many people have praised her lively wit. But very few were able to discover beneath the easy manners of her social intercourse, the loftiness of her mind and the independence of her character, the impartiality of her judgment and the accuracy of her intuition. I have sometimes seen her dominated; I never knew her to be influenced."

The author, through family interests, was unjustly married when sixteen years of age to General de Boigne, who, thirty-two years her senior, had an income of one hundred thousand dollars a year, acquired as governor of provinces conquered in India. She soon found herself "surrounded with luxury, without experiencing the smallest happiness." Her husband had never acquired any social polish; indeed, the habits of polite society remained entirely unknown to him; he was addicted to the use of opium; was as anxious to arouse dislike as most people are to evoke admiration; was stingy in spite of his luxurious tastes; furiously and ridiculously jealous, and critical "in the language of the guard-room"; while, as to his wife, she interested him "as a beautiful and well-articulated machine that he had acquired."

These citations will make it clear that this volume is one of exceptional readableness. French women have always been greatly gifted as memoir-writers. The Comtesse de Boigne must now be added to a long and delightful list.

De Morgan, William. Alice-for-Short. A Dickensian. 12mo, 363 pp. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.75 net.

Mr. De Morgan's second novel has confirmed the favorable impression he made with "Joseph Vance." He has here chosen a girl for his leading personage—a puny slim creature of six years, daughter of an alcoholic London tailor and a gin-sodden wife. Early in the story the tailor cracks his wife's skull with a hammer; and, to avoid arrest, drinks cyanide of potassium. Alice is taken in hand by a young artist, who has a studio in the house of which her parents have been caretakers. The artist has a prosperous home and a charming sister, who promptly opens her heart to the waif. So Alice's career is turned into sunnier ways. The story is just broached, however; and only now does the author begin to reveal the charm of personality which has won him admirers, who are also defenders. He needs defenders. He writes a novel according to the Victorian tradition, hardly as a master, but as the cleverest of disciples.

When Mr. De Morgan is obliged to sit down and tell his story and be done with it, he inclines to be prolix. Let him tell about the story, rather than tell it, let him make you acquainted intimately with all his characters and see them as he sees them, from behind the scenes, let him ramble in and out, and jump suddenly to one side, all the time plying his full observation, his humor, his maturity of mind, his sanity of vision, and you must fall under the sway of "Joseph Vance," "Alice-for-Short," and any book he may write as he has written these. Nowadays, when the writing of novels is done almost wholly by athletes just out of college, it is a relief and a tonic to find a book which shows that the author has a perspective on life. This ripeness of vision constitutes Mr. De Morgan's charm. He has lived to see, to see tolerantly, tho not without feeling. Such scenes of the human comedy as have come within his range he notices accurately, sometimes too accurately, but always out of a generous heart and with an eye that twinkles humor.

Add to this, that he tells a good story, in his own circuitous way. In this book, for instance, we have the whole life of a good half-dozen of persons; and the hero, a fine study and shrewd, of the artistic temperament, marries the wrong girl first, but afterward—well, all things happen to delight the confirmed novel-reader, if only he have patience. The author is ingenious enough even to introduce the ghost idea, and make the reader look at it through modern eyes, tho the story happened fifty years ago.

Stricture should be made on his tendency to talk to the reader in simulated confidences, especially when these confidences touch on the continuation of the story's interest. Often Mr. De Morgan apologizes, or, has the air of apologizing, for being long-winded. If he is not careful, some readers may think he is. Yet the imperfections of "Alice-for-Short" are minor and easily overlooked once one is under the sway. The fact that the story lives, that its people live and have being, is essential, and mark the book as one to be kept and made one's own.

Forman, Justus Miles. A Stumbling Block. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.

McCook, Henry C. Nature's Craftsmen. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2 net.

Wilson, Augusta Evans. Devota. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 122. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Wilson, James H. The Life of Charles A. Dana. Illustrated. 8 vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $3 net.

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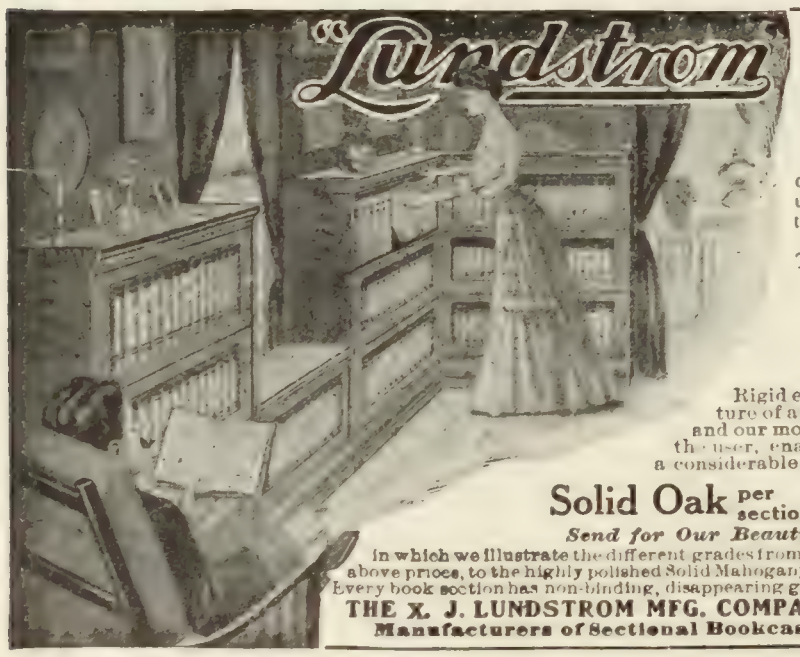

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CURRENT POETRY

Animula Vaga.

By John B. Tabb.

A spirit from the grave
  Again I come,
E'en as I vanished, save
  Disrobed and dumb.

No shadow as I pass—
  However clear,
The wave on mirroring glass—
  Betrays me near;

Nor unto them that live
  Forlorn of me,
A signal can I give
  Of sympathy.

Ah, better 'twere to hide
  Where none appear,
Than thus in death abide
  To life so near!

—*From the Atlantic Monthly* (August).

"We Shall Not Pass This Way Again."

By Emery Pottle.

We shall not pass this way again.
If there be aught of secret pain
  'Tween you and me,
  In the great sea
Of all men's pain let it be cast
This night, that only love may last.

We shall not pass this way again.
My heart, in pain shall we refrain
  From tenderness,
  And cease to bless
Each added hour that love may give
Us in this piteous space we live?

We shall not pass this way again.
Haply to-morrow comes in vain,
  If we shall part
  With heavy heart
This night. Ah, then could love forget
The little griefs we cherish yet?
Let us be done with pain—
We shall not pass this way again.

—*From The Delineator* (September).

PERSONAL

The New Shah of Persia.—Mohammed Ali Mirza has ascended the throne of Persia as a constitutional monarch; he is, therefore, the first ruler of that country who has not been a despot. To many, the notion of a constitutional government in Persia seems absurd. Many think of Persia as a remote, half-savage country inhabited by either "fierce marauders or enervated sensualists." As a matter of fact, we are informed, Teheran, the capital city, has gas and electric lights, tramways, banks, telegraphs, newspapers, and a well-developed postal system.

Of the old and new Shahs a contributor to *Munsey's Magazine* writes as follows:

His grandfather, the old Shah, Nazr-ed-Din, who reigned for nearly fifty years, was an Oriental despot pure and simple. His cruelty and his magnificence were equal. When he traveled about his realms he was followed by a caravan which extended for miles behind him. Eighteen hundred horses and mules were taken with him, and four thousand soldiers escorted him. There were volleys of artillery, illuminations, triumphal arches, and forests of flags

Superior to Lemonade is HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water, with sugar, makes a delicious summer drink.

to greet the *Shah-in-Shah*, the King of Kings. With him also were carried instruments of torture; for he loved to administer what he called justice and to see it executed before his eyes.

It was he who visited Queen Victoria and left the magnificent house which was placed at his disposal in a state of indescribable filth; for the drawing-rooms had been used as pens in which to slaughter sheep and fowls. It is recorded that during his stay in London he attended a reception at Stafford House, where he was the guest of the Duke of Sutherland. The beauty of the mansion so imprest the Shah that he called the Prince of Wales aside and questioned him.

"Who is the owner of this place?" asked his Persian majesty.

"This," said the prince, "is the home of one of our great noblemen."

"Oh!" said the Shah gravely. "If you will profit by my experience, you will let me tell you that such powerful subjects are dangerous. Have his head struck off to-morrow!"

This bloody, sensual old tyrant was assassinated in due time, and was succeeded by his son, the late Shah Muzaffar-ed-Din. The new sovereign was utterly unlike his father, being humane and sympathetic, living an abstemious life, and taking great interest in European education. He caused the most famous foreign books to be translated into Persian, studied modern science, and became a practical photographer. He was also greatly diverted by the mysteries of the telegraph, and had a short line of wire constructed, over which he delighted to send messages.

Toward the close of his reign, Muzaffar-ed-Din became convinced that Persia needed an entire change in its form of government. He established a sort of civil service, reduced the taxes, and finally proclaimed a constitution which gave the control of the finances and of foreign affairs to a senate and an assembly, partly elective and partly appointive. He did not live to see his new systems in full working order. While visiting Europe he was sunstruck in Paris, and lived only a short time after his return home.

The new Shah, therefore, is to carry out the experiment which his predecessor had but just begun. It is likely that he will do so in good faith. He is a man of thirty-five, short and stout, educated by European instructors, and speaking French and English with some fluency. His manner of life is by

WHAT'S THE USE?

To Pour in Coffee When it Acts as a Vicious Enemy.

Fasters have gone without food for many days at a time but no one can go without sleep. "For a long time I have not been sleeping well, often lying awake for two or three hours during the night, but now I sleep sound every night and wake up refreshed and vigorous," says a Calif. woman.

"Do you know why? It's because I used to drink coffee but I finally cut it out and began using Postum. Twice since then I have drank coffee and both times I passed a sleepless night, and so I am doubly convinced coffee caused the trouble and Postum removed it.

"My brother was in the habit of drinking coffee three times a day. He was troubled with sour stomach and I would often notice him getting soda from the can to relieve the distress in his stomach; lately hardly a day passed without a dose of soda for relief.

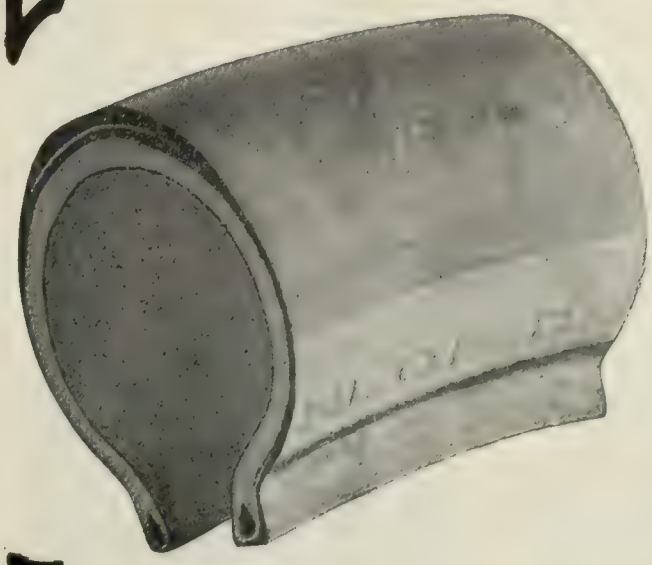
"Finally he tried a cup of Postum and liked it so well he gave up coffee and since then has been drinking Postum in its place and says he has not once been troubled with sour stomach."

Even after this lady's experience with coffee her brother did not suspect for a time that coffee was causing his sour stomach, but easily proved it.

Coffee is not suspected in thousands of cases just like this but it's easily proved. A ten days' trial works wonders. "There's a Reason."

Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Seven Thousand Five Hundred Miles



Another Proof of Hartford Tire Quality

This cut is made from an actual photograph of a section of a

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28x3 run by Dr. P. J. Ryan of Hartford, Conn., 7,509 miles by Odometer on his Cadillac Car.
Note carefully that this tire is in practically perfect condition.
It pays to buy the best in tires.
You'll remember the quality a long time after you have forgotten the price.
Most manufacturers equip their cars with good tires; some are not so particular.
Protect yourself by specifying and insisting on

Hartford Dunlop or Clincher Tires

There's no secret about the widespread popularity of Hartford Tires. They're absolutely right, made of the best material by men of long experience with a determination to excel.

FREE A book that shows by pictures how to put on a Clincher or Dunlop Tire. Every Owner, every Driver, every Dealer should have it.

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Desk B

NEW YORK, 88 Chambers St. and 1769 Broadway; CHICAGO, 83 Michigan Ave., BOSTON, 494 Atlantic Ave. and 1020 Boylston St.; CLEVELAND, 1831 Euclid Ave.; DETROIT, 256 Jefferson Ave.; DENVER, 1564 Broadway; PHILADELPHIA, 138 N. 10th St.; BUFFALO, 725 Main St.; ATLANTA, GA., 55 Auburn Ave.; LOS ANGELES, 1505 S. Main St.; SAN FRANCISCO, 423-433 Golden Gate Ave.

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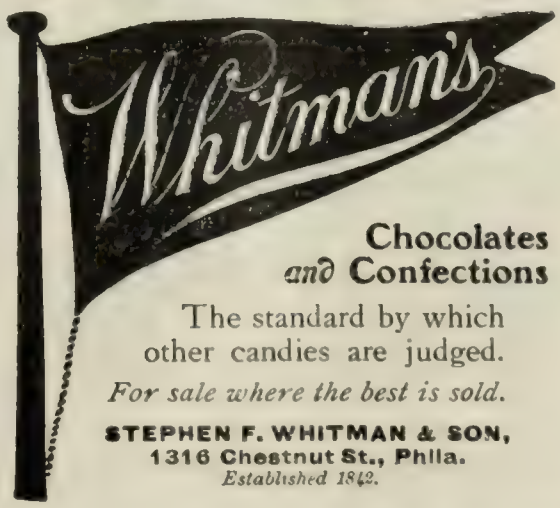

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is *finally adjusted in its own case* at the factory by men who have spent their lives in studying watch adjustment, and who put their whole thought and skill into the absolute perfection of each and every HOWARD Watch.

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We want you to have a FREE copy of "Watch Wisdom"—a mighty interesting book which tells more about time than you ever knew before. It's written by Elbert Hubbard. WRITE TO-DAY.

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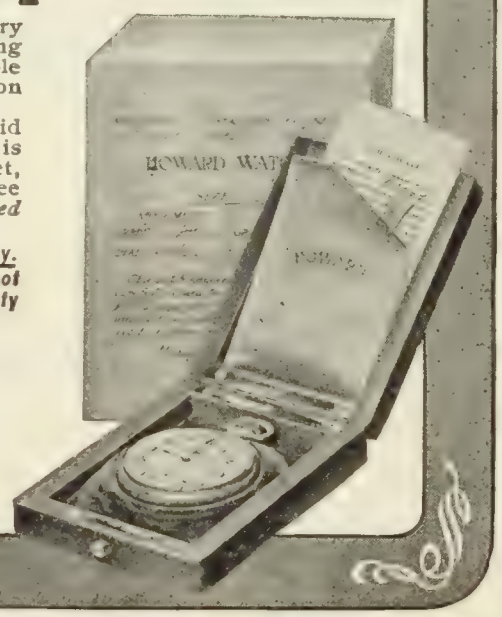

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The OXYGEN Tooth Powder
Cleanses the teeth, keeps them white, prevents decay, relieves sensitiveness, prevents formation of tartar and keeps the mouth in a healthful condition.
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"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on". Don't take ordinary soaps for house cleaning.

THE PROPER THING

is SAPOLIO
=Try a cake of it, and be convinced.=

no means that of an Oriental. He has no harem, but treats his wife as an equal, providing her with a Parisian dressmaker and a suite of foreign ladies.

As for himself, he has many foreign officers in his household, and shows an especial liking for whatever is French. He is described as a man of few words, a keen sportsman, and a just and upright ruler. Except over the affairs of his court, he has little power under the new constitution, except that he can appoint his sons to be governors of the various provinces of Persia.

The Mendacity of Rameses II.—Professor Naville, one of the official explorers of antiquities in Egypt, has exposed Rameses as a fraud. Rameses has been given credit for erecting the great temple known as the Rameseum, where he had made a great statue of himself seated, which is over sixty feet high; the Rameseum is now alleged to have been the work of earlier kings. He was not great, but his vanity was colossal.

It was during his reign that the city of Thebes rose to great magnificence. In 1280 B.C. Rameses died. He was survived by several widows, fifty-nine daughters, and one hundred and eleven sons.

With reference to the self-advertisements of Rameses which have for centuries been flaunted before unsuspecting tourists, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* remarks as follows:

According to the archeological exposer, Rameses went around, chisel in hand, obliterating the names of sculptor and architect and builder, and cooly substituting his own. Nor had he any regard for historical accuracy. A temple might be one thousand years old, but if Rameses liked it he never hesitated over etching his name on the corner-stone or any other handy space. The Egyptologist ascribes this Ramesan craze for personal advertising to mere vulgar vanity—certainly a trait unworthy of any sovereign who desired the respect of his subjects and the admiration of posterity.

In retrospective survey the Philadelphia *Inquirer* philosophically concludes:

It is certainly hard to think that Rameses II. was such a vain plagiarist and forger, and that history must be once more revised. However, in these days of iconoclasm we are revising estimates of nearly every one who figures large on the written page. It seems that Cæsar wasn't much of a general and was a bad man all round, tho Nero has been much maligned. Lucretia Borgia and Mary Stuart were estimable ladies, who never thought of murder, much less connived at it. Richard III. was one of the most upright and sagacious of English kings, while as to Homer, Moses, and Omar Khayyam, they never existed at all, but were the early form of syndicate writing, upon which modernity, we regret to say, has made no improvement.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Two Compliments on One Day.—On June 12 Richard Watson Gilder was presented for the degree of Doctor of Letters by Prof. Brander Mathews at Columbia University, and next to Governor Hughes, who was also honored with a degree, the editor of *The Century Magazine* received the warmest welcome from the twelve hundred people present—a pleasant little ovation that came after Prof. Brander Mathew's graceful introduction. He said of Mr. Gilder:

He is a poet of varied accomplishment, in whose lyrics there are melody, beauty, and grace. He has been for many years the editor of one of our foremost magazines, which is ever earnest in fostering the literature and the art of our country, and which he has made the advocate of every lofty cause. Feeling

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity has made it famous."

keenly the noble responsibilities of citizenship, he has been a leader in social uplift; and to him we owe the solid foundation of tenement-house reform. In honoring the poet and the editor, you are honoring also one of the most useful citizens of this metropolis of the Western World.

On the same day there reached Mr. Gilder's office the following letter (the italics are ours):

M——— MUSIC COMPANY
NEW YORK CITY.

June 11, 1907.

MR. RICHARD W. GILDER,
New York City.

Dear Sir—I have been informed that you have achieved some success in a literary line, and, as I am in search of poems that can be set to music, I take the liberty of addressing you. I wish you would kindly cooperate with me at once, for, by so doing, I feel confident that both of us will be materially benefited.

In the first place, I would like to have the opportunity of examining some of your work. *If I find that it comes up to my standard*, I shall be more than pleased to make you an offer upon it immediately; but in case I can not use it I shall return it to you at once, if postage is enclosed for that purpose. I do not require that your work be typewritten, or put in any special form, and I make no charge whatsoever for examination or criticism.

As you are no doubt familiar, there is a great deal of money in song-writing; yet many excellent songs have been written that have never been published simply because the author lacks confidence in his own work. It is my business to discover these true poems, *no matter from whom they come*, and to turn the author's talent into money for both the poet and myself. Do not feel that because *you have some simple little ditty* at home you need be ashamed to present it to me—*its very simplicity may be its charm.*

Therefore, I ask that you send in your manuscript without further delay, for right now is the time of the year that the big music publishers of this city are looking for next season's successes.

Respectfully yours.

Dict. M-1. E———M———.

Such is fame!—*Life.*

He, She, and It.—DIPLOMATIC BACHELOR (who has forgotten whether the baby is a boy or girl.)—"Well, well, but he's a fine little fellow, isn't she? How old is it now? Do her teeth bother him much? I hope he gets through its second summer without getting sick. She looks like you, doesn't he? Every one says it does."—*Puck.*

Church Supremacy.—FIRST VERGER.—Do you 'ave matins at your church? SECOND VERGER.—No; we 'as linoleums.—*The Sketch.*

PASTY FOOD

Too Commonly Used.

The use of pasty cereals is not advisable. A physician says: "Pasty cereals are very indigestible and a bad thing for the stomach, causing a depressed feeling and quite a train of disorders, particularly of the intestines and nerves.

"Cereals, such as wheat and oats, *can* be cooked long enough and well enough to fit them for human use but the ordinary way of cooking leaves them in a pasty condition."

An Indiana man says: "My physician prohibited the use of oats and wheat for I was in a bad condition physically, with pronounced dyspepsia. He said the heavy paste was indigestible but that Grape-Nuts, being a thoroughly cooked food and cooked in such a manner as to change the starch into a form of sugar, is very easily digested.

"I have become very fond, indeed, of Grape-Nuts and all the uncomfortable feelings have disappeared. I have gained nearly twelve pounds in weight and have none of the distressed feeling after my meals which I had formerly. Grape-Nuts food has done the work." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Paint this Fall!

The cold, wet Spring was a great disappointment as a painting season. Many were afraid to risk having the work done in the wet, and postponed it.

Fall is in many respects an ideal time for painting. No frost or moisture below the painted surface to seep out and ruin the paint film.

We strongly recommend painting in the Fall; but read our book first.

It is easy to know the vital points about paint—what the best wearing materials are and how to test them; what colors harmonize and what ones are the most durable; why ochre is very bad for priming, and why both white lead and linseed oil must be free from adulteration.

These points and many others clearly and interestingly explained in the booklet, "A Talk on Paint." It will cost you nothing and may prove valuable to you. We have many letters from house-owners thanking us very heartily for it. Address Department R.

Meantime remember that the Dutch Boy Painter on the side of a keg is a guaranty that Pure White Lead will be found within.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.

in whichever of the following cities is nearest you:

New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.) Pittsburgh (Nat'l Lead & Oil Co.)

Money-saving and health-protecting plumbing is also of vital interest to property owners. Send for booklet, "Good Plumbing."

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TOLSTOY AND HIS PROBLEMS. A scholarly essay on Tolstoy and his beliefs, by AYLMER MAUDE, 12mo, cloth, 226 pages. $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

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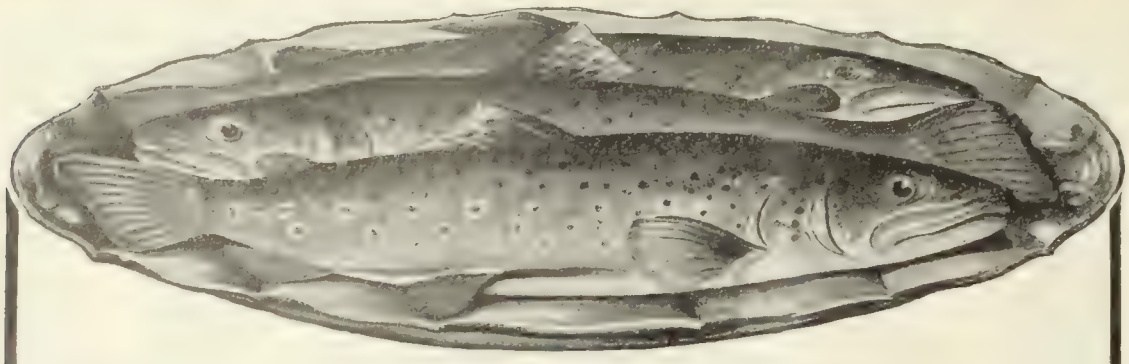
Hartford, Conn. 15a Pall Mall, London, S. W



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THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It is a delightful seasoning for Scalloped Oysters, Broiled Lobster, Cod Fish Balls and Steaks, Deviled Clams, Fish Salads, etc.

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Funds which are idle or drawing a low rate of interest can be safely and profitably deposited with this established bank at 6 per cent interest. Please write for our booklet "D."
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CAPITAL $100,000.00 BILLINGS, MONT.

SEVEN PER CENT. Two thousand shares of stock at par, $10.00 per share, will be sold to further develop graphite mine and enlarge paint plant. Seven per cent. and more can be realized on investment. Safe and sure. Address GRAPHITE PAINT MFG. CO., 1638 H Street, San Diego, California.

"Riding Comfort" for horse and man—a genuine

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

August 9.—An attack of Arab tribesmen on General Drude's forces outside Casablanca is repulsed by the French troops, assisted by fire from the war-ships.

A Dutch infantry detachment of forty-five men is wiped out by rebels in the Mori district of Celebes.

Mr. Sojeda, president of a pool of Japanese banks, is in Berlin seeking a loan of $50,000,000, the rumored object of which is the purchase of the Philippines, if Congress will sell.

August 10.—Prince Scipione Borghese, of Italy, reaches Paris as winner of the automobile race from Peking. He left the Chinese capital on June 10.

The Sultan of Morocco declares his readiness to accord to France any satisfaction demanded for the massacre of Europeans at Casablanca.

Mutinies of Korean garrisons are suppresst at Seoul and Hon-Ju, but a serious situation exists at Won-Ju; Japanese troops are marching against the town.

August 11.—British and Russian ambassadors in Constantinople succeed in inducing the Porte to issue orders stopping the advance of Turkish troops into Persia.

Sentence of death is passed on Prince Yi by the new Korean Emperor, as leader of the deputation to The Hague.

The anticlerical campaign in Italy grows in intensity. The Government frames a bill for the inspection of all lay and clerical institutions for children. The Vatican intends to fight the measure.

August 12.—Caid Sir Harry MacLean is handed over by Raisuli to the Elkmes tribe, which set him at liberty.

The Japanese troops capture the island of Kang-wha.

August 13.—Five countries, including Mexico, present to the Hague Conference a counter-proposal regarding a permanent court of arbitration.

August 14.—The Eighth International Zionist Congress opens at The Hague.

A committee of the Peace Conference votes to forbid the throwing of explosives from air-ships.

August 15.—Josef Joachim, the world-famous violinist, dies in Berlin.

The United States cruiser squadron in the Pacific starts on a visit to Japan.

Domestic.

August 9.—Judge Grossays, in Chicago, grants a writ of error to the Standard Oil Company.

The strike of the telegraph operators spreads to Kansas City, New Orleans, Denver, Salt Lake City, Helena, Mont.; Dallas, Tex.; and Colorado Springs. Both the Western Union and Postal companies are affected.

August 10.—An explosion of 1,000 pounds of dynamite in a fire, thought to be incendiary, in a Colorado & Southern Railway station injures over one hundred persons; the explosion of half a car of nitroglycerin at Essex, Ont., kills two people, injures many, and partly wrecks the town; five Pennsylvania Railroad trainmen are hurt at Ridgeway, Pa., by an explosive thrown by a tramp they had ejected from a train.

August 12.—The President issues an order making Labor Day a holiday for all per-diem Government employees.

August 14.—Judge Landis postpones the Chicago & Alton Railroad inquiry, pending the decision by Attorney-General Bonaparte as to whether the road is really entitled to immunity from prosecution.

August 15.—The tablet at Gloucester to commemorate the early English settlement in New England is unveiled with a historical address by Senator Lodge.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

IS THE PRESIDENT UNSETTLING BUSINESS?

THE President's warning, "once for all," to the "ruthless and determined men whose wealth makes them particularly formidable," and who "hide behind the breastworks of corporate organization," that "there will be no change in the policy we have steadily pursued, no let-up in the effort to secure the honest observance of the law," brings out a roar of defiance and denunciation from the papers that oppose his policies. The New York *Times*, which has come out as the champion of Standard Oil and other threatened corporations, brands the President's words as "unrestrained and unregulated rant," and declares that his election for another term would be regarded by a majority of "the chief business men" of the country "as a national calamity." He is abusing the successful business men, "apparently because they have been successful," avers *The Chronicle*, the great organ of railroad finance, and it goes on to say that he is trying to bring the moneybags of the wealthy into subjection, but can not do it. "This reckless clawing of the vital function out of the successful classes who have made this nation what it is" must cease, it warns him. His language "is more befitting a Lawson than a well-poised statesman," thinks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.); and the New York *Herald* considers his speech "a full-grown specimen of the things that are better left unsaid." As for the New York *Sun*, popularly regarded as the organ of the Morgan interests, a paper the President once said he reads for amusement, it prints as its leading editorial a letter from one of its readers who says that "no red shirt behind a Paris barricade ever yelled an exhortation to lawlessness one-millionth part so dangerous as this unparalleled speech by the head of a nation." The New York *Financier* comes forward with the suggestion that, if the trusts are illegal, the way to remedy it is to repeal the law that makes them so. "No matter if these corporations do exist in violation of the Sherman Law," it argues, "the remedy for such a situation is, in our judgment, not to destroy the industrial combinations into which so large a part of the manufacturing industry of the country has entered, but to repeal or modify this obnoxious law, which has done so much to hamper our industrial development within the past twelve years." The New York *World* has no sympathy for illegal corporations, but it thinks legitimate interests are being imperiled in the present mêlée, and declares "it is time to call a halt" and "to give legitimate business a breathing spell and permit the restoration of confidence and credit."

All this condemnation is elicited by several paragraphs inserted at the eleventh hour into President Roosevelt's speech on Tuesday of last week at Provincetown, Mass., where he laid the cornerstone of a monument to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims. After speaking of the "world-wide financial disturbance" which is shared by foreign countries as well as our own, the President went on to say, in part:

"On the New York Stock Exchange the disturbance has been particularly severe, most of it I believe to be due to matters not particularly confined to the United States and to matters wholly unconnected with any governmental action; but it may well be that the determination of the Government, in which, gentlemen, it will not waver, to punish certain malefactors of great wealth has been responsible for something of the troubles, at least to the extent of having caused these men to combine to bring about as much financial stress as they possibly can in order to discredit the policy of the Government, and thereby to secure a reversal of that policy so that they may enjoy the fruits of their own evil-doing.

"That they have misled many good people into believing that there should be such reversal of policy is possible. If so, I am sorry, but it will not alter my attitude. Once for all, let me say that as far as I am concerned, and for the eighteen months of my Administration that remain, there will be no change in the policy we have steadily pursued, no let-up in the effort to secure the honest observance of the law, for I regard this contest as one to determine who shall rule this Government—the people through their governmental agents, or a few ruthless and determined men whose wealth makes them particularly formidable, because they hide behind the breastworks of corporate organization."

The President promised that there should be "no action of a vindictive type" and said it will be his purpose "to heartily favor the corporations that do well."

The denunciatory comment quoted above, it will be noticed, comes entirely from the press of New York City. Outside of New York a few papers, like the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) and the Boston *Traveler* (Rep.) criticize the President adversely, but the rank and file of the press rally to his support. Nor is the President without defenders in the very region where his critics are encamped. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, which is undoubtedly read by many of the men the President assails, advises them to "turn their attention from denunciation and complaint to a sober consideration of the real cause of their distress and a resuscitation of that confidence which they have been mainly instrumental, first in undermining and then in shaking on its precarious foundations." This is sane advice, says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), which adds that the President's policy is "not destructive," but "aims at greater security for the investor and greater good to the public." *The United States Investor* (Boston) declares there is nothing in his policy to arouse alarm, "certainly not on the part of law-abiding concerns." The speech is just what the people expected and "just what, to all appearances, a large

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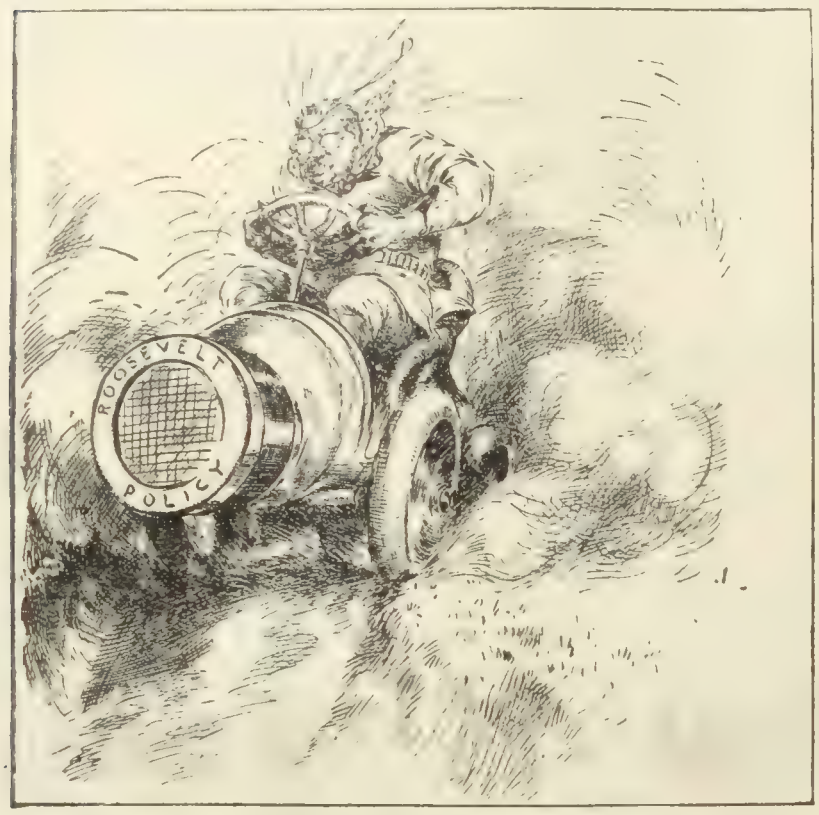
majority of the American people approve," remarks the Boston *Herald* (Ind.); and the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) maintains that "it is no argument against the disciplinary process to say that some injury will be wrought," for "that is the penalty business



EXCEEDING THE SPEED LIMIT.
—Macauley in the New York *Herald*.

must pay for having sanctioned evil methods." "Wall Street can not hope to inspire public confidence in the values of securities by striving to make it appear that they depend upon the freedom of wealthy manipulators to do as they please," the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) warns them, "and the sooner it cuts loose from that attitude the sooner the market will mend."

No one will quarrel with the President's position "who does not find the halter drawing," observes the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

SHOWING HOW HIS VIEWS CHANGE.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

(Rep.) incisively; and the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) assures the President that even "if any immediate and current depression in certain shares on Wall Street is associated with prosecutions of rebate offenders, President Roosevelt will have behind him the mighty majority of the American people in his declaration that nevertheless the laws shall be enforced."

It is not the real business interests of the country that are challenging the President, avers the Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.); it is "Rockefellerism" and "Harrimanism," and "the answer of Roosevelt voices the sentiment of American patriotism."

The enforcement of these laws "tends to help business rather than hurt it," and "injures no trade but that of cheating and robbery," says the Pittsburg *Press* (Ind.); and the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) tells the President that in this work "he will have the hearty support of the great mass of the American people."

The Washington *Post* (Ind.) thinks there should be no apprehension "except in the breasts of the few lawbreakers who have fouled the currents of interstate commerce," and the Baltimore *American* (Rep.) believes the legitimate business men should "feel that the attitude of the Administration is comforting rather than disquieting." "The country as a whole cares little about what is done or thought in the Street," says the Indianapolis

A SAD CASE.

HEAD KEEPER—"This is one of our most interesting cases. He thinks he is the United States. Whenever he has a pain in the pocket he thinks we ought to put a poultice on the Middle West. He never wants to take the medicine we think he needs, but wants to prescribe for himself."
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

News (Ind.); and the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) informs Wall Street that "the people of the United States are in harmony with the course of the Administration, and while there is no disposition to injure the innocent investor, the public is determined that big or little business shall be conducted along honest lines."

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, a financier whose interests extend to every quarter of the civilized world, says in a New York *Herald* interview that "to blame the Federal Administration for the difficulties in which we find ourselves is both thoughtless and unjust." They are due rather to the financial excesses during our great prosperity, to the tremendous capital requirements for railroad, industrial, and commercial development beyond our ability to supply, to the cost of the Russo-Japanese War, the loss in the San-Francisco earthquake, and the new financial demands of an awakening China and Japan. He thinks the President is right in prosecuting the guilty, but urges that justice be tempered with moderation, and says the best cure for monopolies and the accumulation of vast fortunes would be "a sound and sensible revision of the tariff."

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KERMIT. ARCHIE. THE PRESIDENT. ETHEL. MRS. ROOSEVELT. QUENTIN. THEODORE, JR.

THE PRESIDENT AT HOME.

"The man is but a poor father," said the President at Provincetown, "who teaches his sons that ease and pleasure should be their chief objects in life. So he is but a poor leader of the people, but a poor national adviser, who seeks to make the nation in any way subordinate effort to ease, who would teach the people not to prize as the greatest blessing the chance to do any work, no matter how hard, if it becomes their duty to do it."

DEFINITE RESULTS AT THE HAGUE

TWO recent happenings at The Hague—the declaration in plenary session in favor of resuming the "serious study of the limitation of military expenditure," and the presentation of the proposal to establish a permanent court of arbitration—have caused some of the papers which were predicting a fiasco at the Conference to modify their prophecies. The disarmament declaration, while "academic to the last degree," as the New York *Tribune* describes it, is considered by many papers as at least a slight concession to the spirit of peace. The support given to the proposal for a permanent court of arbitration by America, Germany, and England is deemed a much greater advance.

Many papers are inclined to scoff at the phrasing of the resolution which stands for the total accomplished so far on the much-discust question of disarmament or limitation of armament. "Has the mountain labored for months only to bring forth a mouse—and a tame mouse at that?" asks the New York *American*. And the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* laughs at the "puerility" of the suggestion that the various countries merely "consider the growing armaments of the nations." "As tho they had not been doing that whenever a military-appropriation bill was under consideration!" But numerous other papers see real progress in the resolution, and declare that the Conference should be congratulated. Thus in the New York *World* we read:

"By this act it has not merely marked time or taken a step backward. The resolution, in addition to the unanimous support of the delegates, gains further weight by the authorized declaration that the Government of Great Britain is ready to exchange programs of naval and military construction and expenditure with other Powers, as likely to facilitate 'an understanding as to the amount of expenditure states would be justified in providing for in their budgets.'

"This is making progress. Berlin newspapers may allege that 'the Powers will continue to arm to the hilt' while 'the conception of brotherly love between nations yearly becomes more beautiful.' Yet the outlook is brighter. It is because the ideal has been made to take on a semblance of eventual reality that the labors of the Conference are inspiring confidence. . . . . .

"The point is the influence already exerted on opinion whereby the project of international peace is no longer regarded as wholly illusory. Berlin may deride and other capitals doubt, but the cause for congratulation is there. Meanwhile international public opinion keeps far ahead of the formal avowals of diplomatists."

As soon as it was announced that the English and German delegates acquiesced in the proposal for a permanent court of arbitration, which Mr. Choate, of the United States, had fathered, and that the chances for the adoption of the measure seemed good, the papers of this country began even then to praise our delegates for bringing about the one great result so far wrought in the Conference. Says the New York *Evening Sun*: "We ought to get considerable satisfaction out of the fact that if the Conference is not

to prove abortive it will be owing to the persistence, good temper, and skill of our representatives at The Hague." Describing the proposed court, the morning *Sun* says that "Mr. Choate's purpose is to make the new international tribunal a permanent court of appeal from the findings of commissions of inquiry or of special arbitration, and the precaution is taken to debar a member of

UNCLE SAM HAS FILLED THE PIPE WITH PEACE TOBACCO. BUT WILL THE WORLD SMOKE IT?
—Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*.

the Appellate Court from taking part in such preliminary commissions or from sitting in a case wherein his own country is concerned."

JAPAN'S FINANCIAL TROUBLES

THE fact that Japan, after passing through a vigorous boom period since the Russian war, is now encountering difficulty in borrowing money abroad, draws the attention of financial writers to the money conditions in that country. The Manchester *Guardian* notes that "for the first time the Japanese have received a check in their victorious career as borrowers on the London money-market." The loan they were trying to float for the Manchurian Railway was very coolly welcomed by the British financiers. The reasons for this, as found by the paper just quoted, are that "the British public feels it has lent enough at present to the Japanese, who must have borrowed in England for war and other less destructive purposes at least 200 millions sterling," and that there is some nervousness in England "at the difficulty which the Japanese Government finds in balancing its accounts." It continues:

"The expenditure on Army, Navy, and debt is out of all proportion to the revenue, and, we may add, to the taxable capacity of the country. Thus, the official statement of the expenditure for the financial year 1906–7 puts the normal expenditure unconnected with the war at £24,692,000, while the total ordinary receipts from taxation amounted to £25,433,000. Where, then, is the surplus of which we heard so much for the reduction of debt? The war debt charge, which should surely be included in the permanent ordinary expenditure, is £11,270,000, and there is an awkward item of £8,094,000 under the head of 'increased expenses in connection with the forces stationed in Manchuria and Korea, and expenditure required for the repair of the damages and losses suffered during the war with respect to arms and war-ships, and for the disposal of outstanding business connected with the war.' Besides this, there is a trifle of 46 millions sterling for the cost of withdrawing the Army, or most of it, and for rewarding distinguished services."

"We yield to none," it concludes, "in admiration for the skill of the Japanese financiers, but study of their 'Financial and Commercial Annual' confirms us in thinking that unless rapid and sweeping retrenchments are speedily effected by the Government its credit will be seriously curtailed." The Tokyo correspondent of *Dun's Review* (New York) reports that "with regard to the economic outlook of Japan, even the usually most optimistic of the native newspapers write in rather a gloomy strain." These facts he cites in explanation:

"That Japan expected a considerable indemnity after the late war with Russia is generally believed; that she did not get it is fact, and the burden imposed by the war's cost was enormous. The close of the year 1906 showed a national debt of yens 2,100,000,000, of which yens 1,100,000,000, or, roughly, $550,000,000, was foreign. The debt in 1903 exceeded $250,000,000, the war being responsible for the increase of over $750,000,000, acquired in less than two years' time.

"To meet the interest alone of this enormous debt, while at the same time to exploit the countries which have become, if not in name at least in effect, Japan's; to take up the many ambitious projects of national importance, started or contemplated before the war, and to develop the natural resources and industries of the Empire, is a problem which has been and is taxing the brightest minds in the Government. It is to Japan's credit that she desires to meet principal and interest on her foreign loans punctually, yet it is only natural that they should decline somewhat on the market, and the success of the new issue of $79,500,000 shortly to be arranged, if possible in Japan, should be problematical."

Other papers call attention to the industrial boom which Japan has been experiencing since the Russian war, and note the collapse which now appears to be impending. Thus *Moody's Magazine* (New York), declaring that "a severe financial crisis has begun, following the wave of wild speculation that has been in progress," quotes a Japanese correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* to this effect:

"From July, 1905, to the end of 1906 there were organized in Japan 3,336 new companies, with an aggregate capital of $302,000,000, while 580 old companies added $123,000,000 to their capital. In the first five months of 1907, 1,169 more new companies, with $112,000,000 capital, were registered, while 249 old companies absorbed $63,000,000 capital. During this period all classes of the people became speculators and bought and sold stocks on margin. Since the prices of securities began to collapse, thirteen banks have been forced to suspend payments, either temporarily or permanently. So severe has been the depression that 175 of the new companies went into liquidation in April and May."

This crisis, comments *Moody's Magazine*, "is almost certain to be followed by severe depression in business."

Details of the new Japanese budget which have just reached this country show "the ability of the Japanese in national financiering," but also prove, adds the New York *Evening Post*, "that the problems caused by the war with Russia are in many cases still unsolved." In its news columns this paper analayzes the budget in this manner:

"Retrenchment was carried out as far as possible in making up the estimates, but the burdens of the war remain heavy, tho the Treasury authorities declare that they can be met without increasing taxation, and that the only loan necessary will be for the construction of railways, extension of the telephone system, and the establishment of a great steel foundry which will make Japanese shipbuilders and other metal-workers independent of foreign sources of supply.

"Altho the rate of taxation per capita has almost trebled in recent years, the Japanese have responded, says the budget, in a fashion which assures the world of their financial reliability, and that the future prospects of the country are bright, but for the present the Japanese must be taxed to the utmost to keep pace with the standard of development Japan has set for herself."

WHAT TAFT WOULD DO IF PRESIDENT

NO stampede for Taft seems to have been aroused by his speeches telling what he thinks on the great questions of the hour, to judge from the press comment, but at the same time the weight of the newspaper opinion in the ranks of his own party is distinctly favorable. Leading Republican organs, like the New York *Tribune*, the Philadelphia *Press*, and the Chicago *Tribune*, speak well of the Secretary's program, without committing themselves on his candidacy; but the Cleveland *Leader*, the chief Republican paper in his home State, comes out in a two-column editorial hailing him as our next President. Mr. Taft was introduced to the audience at Columbus on the 19th by the Governor of Ohio as "the next President of the United States," and had to bow blushingly to a tremendous outburst of cheers that greeted the Governor's prediction. His speech is called by the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind.) "his Presidential prospectus," and the papers all over the country take it as a declaration of what he would do if President.

In this speech Secretary Taft avows his adherence to President Roosevelt's program, but in a way that makes some editorial observers believe him more "safe and sane" than the present Executive. As *The Plain Dealer* puts it, "in his carefully weighed statement and between the lines there is the constant suggestion of the careful hand, the well-poised judgment, the spirit of fairness and justice, the work of a man who would straighten without breaking, and remold without destroying." This spirit appears in the qualifications which he adds to his declarations of various advanced and progressive policies. He favors giving the Government considerably more control over the railroads than at present, but he adds that—

"The importance of fixing rates, complained of as too great in and of themselves, is much exaggerated; for the overwhelming evidence is that, on the whole, rates in this country, especially as compared with those of all European railroads, many of which are owned and operated by the Government, are low. The chief evil consists in unjust discrimination in rates between individuals and localities."

He believes in vigorous action against unlawful trusts, but does not favor the program of Mr. Bryan, who says he "would extirpate trusts, root and branch." Says Mr. Taft:

"If Mr. Bryan's language is more than mere rhetoric and he means to seize the property, to divide it up and sell it in pieces, and disassemble the parts, then I am not in favor of his method of dealing with trusts, because I believe that such large combinations legitimately conducted greatly add to the prosperity of the country. The attitude of the Government toward combinations of capital for the reduction in the cost of production should be exactly the same as toward the combinations of labor for the purpose of bettering the conditions of the wage-worker and of increasing his share of the joint profit of capital and labor. They are both to be encouraged in every way as long as they conduct themselves within the law.

"They both wield enormous power, and, if wielded for good, can be of inestimable benefit. Their power for evil, when in the control of unscrupulous men, is such that if it is to be restrained, it needs the use of all the means which the Executive and the courts can lawfully command."

The New York *Globe* (Ind. Rep.), after reading Secretary Taft's indorsement of President Roosevelt's policies, declares that while they may agree in policy, "in temper and in breadth of view the two men are as far apart as the poles." The Washington *Post* (Ind.), similarly, remarks that the speech gives one the impression that if Taft was President the Roosevelt policies "would take on the aspect of greater conservatism." So, too, thinks the Chicago *Evening Post*, which adds that "general business interests should be greatly steadied" by the popular favor Mr. Taft's conservative declaration has elicited. And the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.), after noting the "great and growing dissatisfaction" with the Roosevelt policies, has this to say of their adoption by Mr. Taft:

"His general attitude of mind is so sane and conservative, there is such wide confidence in the common sense of the man, that worse things might happen to the country than the placing of

FIRST STEPS.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

William H. Taft at the helm of state in succession to Mr. Roosevelt. Whatever his 'policies,' the country would have at least the assurance of safety from the operation of unregulated impulses."

Other papers, however, think the Taft speech is nothing stronger than an echo of Roosevelt. "There is not an original note in the address," declares the New York *Sun*, which adds that Mr. Taft seems to be playing the part of Aaron to "a somewhat difficult Moses." "Secretary Taft's speech was to have been a trumpet; it turns out to be a second violin," observes the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.); and the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) remarks that "he who sounds the keynote on another man's bugle, who sounds, in fact, the other man's note and in the other man's manner, does but an indifferent service to his own cause, if he have one." The speech "argues loyalty to the Roosevelt policies, but gives no evidence of ability to grasp new situations, or to lead beyond the mark pointed out," says the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.); and the New York *Press* (Rep.), which is booming Governor Hughes for the Presidential nomination, declared one day that the Taft speech was "the thinnest pap," and two days later, on reading it over again, came out in a two-column editorial branding him as the champion of the trusts. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) argues that if the voters are looking for a man to carry out the Roosevelt policies, they would prefer Roosevelt himself. It says:

"The practical question is, Where does this speech, which may be accepted as typical of those which are to follow, leave Mr. Taft? It is a Roosevelt speech by a candidate of another name, and the pure logic of it from beginning to end is not the nomination of Mr. Taft, but a third term for the statesman around whose illustrious orb Mr. Taft is so happy to revolve. . . . . .

"Granting all that Mr. Taft's admirers claim concerning his real manhood, great abilities, and resolution of character, still there is in the speech no strong, clear, convincing note of personal independence—such as the American people like. The speech embodies too much the candidacy of an echo. It seems perhaps a fatal mistake for Mr. Taft, as an avowed Presidential candidate, not to make people understand that he is capable of

the supreme elevation of a leadership emanating wholly from himself during the period that he might hold office. . . . . .

"It would not be in the least surprizing if the ultimate effect of such a candidacy were to intensify the demand in irresponsible quarters that Mr. Roosevelt himself be nominated rather than his self-confest satellite. If there is to be any popular enthusiasm, it must be for the master, not the disciple."

A "straw vote" taken by the Chicago *Tribune* shows a strong feeling for Taft in the Middle West and Northwest. The results are given in *The Tribune* in tabular form, but may be more understandingly grasped, perhaps, in the following editorial interpretation in the New York *Globe*, which says of the inquiry of the Chicago paper:

"It addrest questions to 1,700 Congressmen, State officers, editors, and chairmen of State and county committees in eleven States of the Central West—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, and Kansas. Secretary Taft easily leads, altho he lacks an absolute majority, with 544 favorable declarations. Cannon—doubtless because of the number of citizens of Illinois included in the canvass—is second with 191. Governor Hughes is third with 184. Fairbanks—and among the responders is Hoosierdom—is fourth with 159. On the theory that President Roosevelt doesn't mean to stick by his declaration, 158 are for a renomination. Knox brings up the rear with 19.

"Adding the Roosevelt 158 to the Taft column (the man for Roosevelt this year is almost certain to be for Taft next), and Secretary Taft may be credited with 702 favorable responses, to 553 for his opponents. If Speaker Cannon is not a candidate—and it is not certain he will be—most of his friends would probably turn to Taft. Whatever way the figures are analyzed the canvass indicates an overwhelming preponderance for Secretary Taft in the strongly Republican States of the Central West. The present outlook is that he will have practically as easy a time as did McKinley in the same territory before the nomination of 1896.

"To those who have kept fairly in touch with the political conditions this showing is no surprize. Barring accidents and a radical change in Republican attitude, Secretary Taft in the next national convention will probably have practically the unanimous support of the region which since 1860 has had the most potent voice in the naming of Republican Presidential candidates."

SETTLING THE DISPUTE WITH NEWFOUNDLAND

THE fisheries dispute with this country which has aroused the ire of Newfoundland so much that the New York *Evening Sun* felt impelled recently to ask, "Does Premier Bond, of Newfoundland, propose to fight the mother country or to fight the United States?" now appears to our press to be well on its way to amicable adjustment. The latest development in the matter, the announced intention of this country and Great Britain to submit the dispute to arbitration at The Hague, meets with approval here. "It promises the end of an exasperating and long-drawn-out, tho it be a minor, controversy," remarks the New York *Globe*. And particularly in Great Britain, it adds, will the settlement of the dispute be welcomed, because of the bitterness which has rankled in colonial hearts over the alleged neglect by the mother country of her Newfoundland subjects. "Indeed," it continues, "so much has this aspect of the controversy been emphasized that at times it has been forgotten almost that the United States is a party to it at all—it has seemed primarily a struggle between Great Britain and Newfoundland."

This fisheries dispute, which has been for a number of years a sore spot for British and American diplomats, arises out of the inability of the two Governments to come to a permanent agreement on the rights of Yankee fishermen in Newfoundland waters. The passage of restrictive laws by the local authorities has further complicated the case. Just what questions can be submitted to The Hague are [illegible] public. The Washington correspondent of the New [illegible] to that paper:

"The understanding is that it will be two or three matters arising out of recent local legislation on the island. In their efforts to circumscribe the activities of American fishermen the Newfoundlanders passed a law forbidding the use of purse-nets such as the Gloucester men employ. They also made it illegal for their citizens to ship on American vessels, and they forbade Sunday fishing. The Americans contended that the first two measures are in violation of the existing treaty. The treaty does not mention the subject of Sunday fishing, and it is the American contention that it does not forbid it."

Of the progress of the controversy he writes:

"The Newfoundland fisheries have long been the subject of discussion between Great Britain and America, and when the United States Senate rejected the Chamberlain-Bayard treaty in 1887 a temporary arrangement was made by which Americans paid nominal license fees to fish along the shores of Newfoundland.

"In 1902, after several attempted adjustments had failed, Newfoundland tried, by enacting laws, to drive the American fishermen from its waters. This attempt failed, however, and after further unfavorable legislation, in 1906 the United States made protest to England.

"Arrangements more favorable for the Americans were then made, so that, by the payment of light dues and observance of the fishery laws, they were able to work unmolested. Under this *modus vivendi* the matter has been handled since then."

"Nominally a case of Newfoundland against the United States, it is actually a case of Newfoundland against Massachusetts," remarks the Boston *Transcript*, adding that "all the fishing-vessels which resort to the Newfoundland shore in the herring season are Massachusetts vessels, most of them hailing from the one famous port of Gloucester." Reviewing the causes of the long-standing dispute, this paper finds the chief underlying reason for Newfoundland's antipathy to the New-England fishers the fact that by them many of the natives are attracted to migrate to this country. To quote:

"For many years Newfoundland has been losing many of the hardiest and most enterprising of her sons to the United States, and especially to Massachusetts. They are welcome here; they are true, strong men, of our own elementary race stock; they are essentially Americans of the Americans. It is to turn back this tide that the Newfoundland Government has gone to the extraordinary length of attempting to nullify an ancient treaty between Great Britain and the United States. The case is one which the United States can submit with the utmost confidence to an impartial tribunal of arbitration. And as to the Newfoundland effort to arrest the drift of her young men to a land of larger opportunities, it is about as hopeless as it would be to attempt to broom back from Newfoundland's cliffs the flooding surges of the Atlantic."

The reference of the matter to The Hague for arbitration is approved of here both because of the chances for settlement and because The Hague will thus have an opportunity to demonstrate its capacity as a referee. The New York *Evening Post* has this to say:

"An authoritative juristic decision upon the essential point involved—whether a government may indirectly supersede the provisions of a treaty dealing with the rights of aliens, by enacting legislation inconsistent with the observance of the treaty, but justified on the grounds that it applies to citizens and aliens, alike—would be of great use in future cases of the kind. In the specific instance, it is very probable that the Newfoundlanders will reconcile themselves more readily to a verdict by so high a tribunal as the Hague Court, than to any disposal made of their interests by the British Government. It is notorious that Mr. Bond's islanders regard the British Foreign Office with distrust because of its presumed readiness to sacrifice colonial interests to imperial considerations. It is not very likely, for instance, that any judgment of the Hague Tribunal could lead to such bitterness of feeling as followed the outcome of the Alaskan boundary arbitration arrangement with Canada. Finally, it is gratifying, at a moment when cruel things are being said of the Peace Conference at The Hague, to see an actual step taken toward the realization of what in its poor loquacious way the Conference is striving for."

PROPOSED POSTAL REFORMS

As a foreign ambassador Mr. George von L. Meyer, now Postmaster-General, was able to study the postal systems of the large European nations, and to such good purpose did he do it, thinks the New York *Globe*, that his recent suggestions for reform in the United States Post-Office Department may be the result of his observations abroad. "If every embassy produced a spirit of emulation equal to that of Mr. Meyer," this paper adds, "we might begin to prescribe the foreign service as a preliminary training for all Cabinent ministers." The proposals of the Postmaster-General, which he announces will be embodied in his next annual report, include: the recommendation of a parcels-post, some kind of postal savings-bank, the sorting of incoming mails on transoceanic steamers, and the reduction of the rate on first-class mail from the United States to certain foreign countries. Of these various suggestions those of the parcels-post and the postal savings-bank are foremost in the press comment. The parcels-post, in particular, stirs up discussion. "By all reason and logic," says the Philadelphia *Press* (whose editor was himself for four years Postmaster-General), "the United States needs a parcels-post quite as much as other civilized countries." "Those who oppose it are weak in their arguments," we are told, "but they are strong in votes. Certain private interests are opposed to the public interest in this matter, and thus far the private interests have prevailed." Pleading for the adoption of Mr. Meyer's forthcoming recommendation, this authoritative paper continues:

"Any extension of the weight limits on parcels would be a public convenience, but the benefit would not be great enough to be worth struggling for without a reduction in the rate. Sixty-four cents postage on a four-pound package is prohibitory, except on very valuable packages, or those destined for distant points, to which the carriage is necessarily costly. Great Britain will carry parcels within the limits of the United Kingdom at rates varying from 1½ cents for one pound to 25 cents for eleven pounds. It will carry a package to its posssessions on the other side of the world for 12 cents a pound, while at our present rate it takes 16 cents to send a pound of merchandise by mail from Philadelphia to Camden.

"In all the countries of Europe small parcels may be sent and delivered quickly and cheaply by mail. Here we leave that business to the express companies, who carry parcels as they do all their business, with the view to their own profit. It was deemed wise long ago to take the business of carrying letters out of private hands and entrust it to the Government. No one challenges the propriety and expediency of the Government doing this work for the people of the country. It is but a step from carrying letters to carrying papers in large quantities and at a low rate; and it is but another step, and a reasonable and a moderate one, to the business of carrying parcels of ten pounds or so at a low rate to any part of the country.

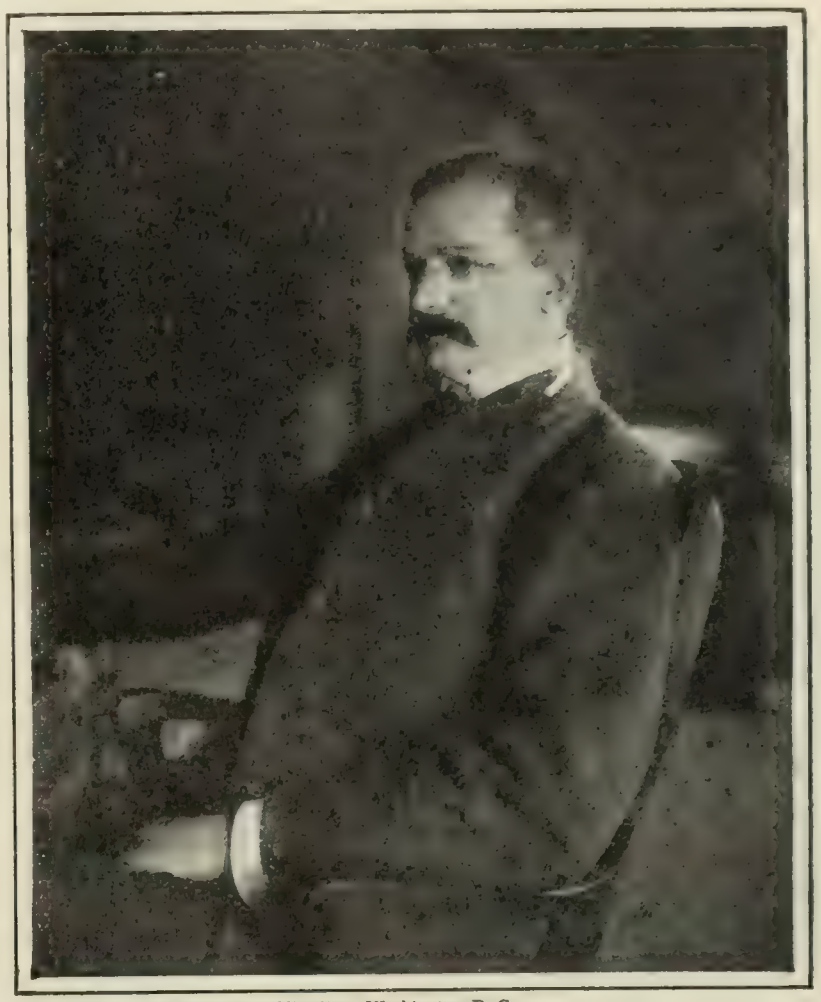
"The people own the postal service. It carries their letters and papers for them. Only the opposition of the express companies keeps the United States postal service from extending its usefulness and carrying small parcels at a reasonable rate."

Many papers agree with these declarations, but the Chicago *Journal*, presenting the chief argument of the opposition, has this to say:

"A parcels-post will drive out of business into bankruptcy the innumerable merchants who now prosper in the country and in small communities. It will operate for the benefit of great mail-order establishments which are already, with the aid of freight rates and the express companies, altogether too active for the peace of country dealers. Having the advantage of large capital and the ability to make extensive purchases, they can buy cheaper than small merchants, and when they have the use of the government postal service they will be able to undersell local merchants everywhere.

"When the proposal comes before Congress, a cry of protest will arise from every small city, village, and cross-roads in the country, and these merchants will undoubtedly have great influence with their representatives. It is not likely, therefore, that Congress will consent to Postmaster-General Meyer's plan. A parcels-post would be a great step toward concentrating all the mercantile business of the country in a few large cities. Nothing would be left for the man in the country to do but till the ground, and this would still further increase the rush to the cities, already too great for the national welfare; would still further depopulate the country. In a few years cities would contain the larger part of the population, and society would have to be reorganized, for it could not continue as it is under such conditions."

As for the call for postal savings-banks, a view commonly expressed is that in this country the wide-spread development of the



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POSTMASTER-GENERAL GEORGE VON L. MEYER.

He proposes to introduce into this country some of the up-to-date ideas which he has seen in successful operation abroad.

regular savings-banks has made the need for postal accommodation of that kind less than it is abroad. Thus in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* we read:

"The need of putting the Government into the savings-bank business is not very apparent. The number of our banks has been increased to such an extent that the facilities for putting away savings are pretty good, except in some remote rural districts, where there is perhaps not a great deal of demand for such institutions. The post-offices in such communities are not very well equipped to care for savings. It does not appear that the call for postal savings comes from the circumference, but rather from the center. It is true the English post-offices have done a good deal of that sort of work, but they began it in 1861, before private savings-banks had made so much progress as they have now done in this country. In England the postal savings-banks pay only 2½ per cent. interest, while in the United States the private savings institutions pay 3 to 4 per cent. To compete with the private banks our post-offices would probably be obliged to pay 4 per cent."

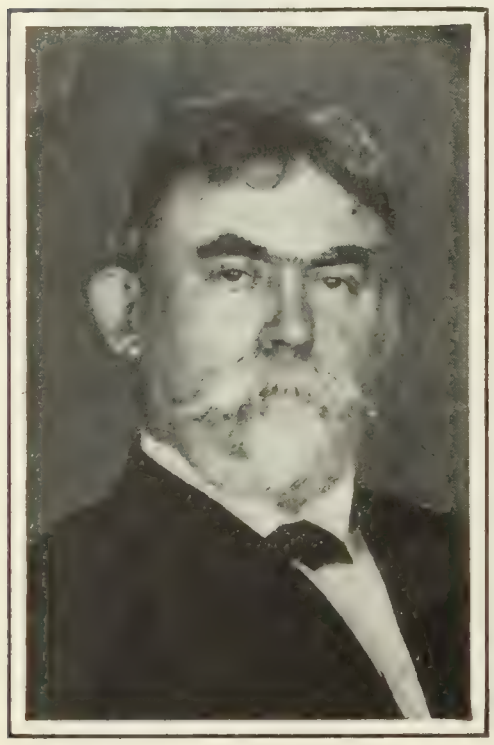
And what would the country do with the money? asks this paper. "How should we invest it so as to pay as much interest as private institutions pay? That is a problem full of difficulty." To this query the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, recognizing it as "one of the problems connected with postal savings," replies:

"As matters stand, the Government has a surplus of cash. It can borrow at 2 per cent. To 'pay off' the public debt by a method that would continue it in another form at the same interest, would not be advisable, for several reasons. In other

countries the money is invested in government securities. During his term Postmaster-General Wanamaker suggested that the deposits be loaned by the Secretary of the Treasury to the national banks at a rate of interest to be fixt by him, and to be a preferred claim against the assets of the banks. Postmaster-General Cresswell proposed to apply the money to the purchase of the telegraph lines. Other postal officials consider State and municipal bonds a good security and investment for the National Government. Postmaster-General Meyer's views in this important respect will be awaited with interest."

A SUIT TO DESTROY THE BOYCOTT

THE suit brought in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by James W. Van Cleave to secure an injunction against the use of the "boycott" and the "unfair" list and the "we-don't-patronize" list by the American Federation of Labor draws forth *tu quoque* retorts from the press supporters of the defendant. Even those papers which most strongly denounce the boycott and the other similar weapons used by the Federation admit that the National Association of Manufacturers, by its "black list," which is described as virtually a boycott on labor, has forfeited some of the sympathy which would otherwise come to it in this fight against the unions. Thus the New York *Journal*, while characterizing the "unjust boycott" as "worse than illegal" and "cowardly," adds that "a manufacturers' association which prepares black lists, WHICH CONSPIRES TO KEEP CERTAIN MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT, is more criminal and more cowardly than an organization of workingmen uniting to boycott a firm." It adds:



MR. JAMES W. VAN CLEAVE,

President of the National Association of Manufacturers. He is also president of the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, in whose name he is bringing suit against the American Federation of Labor to enjoin it from boycotting.

"A workingman who conspires to keep his money and that of his friends away from a certain firm is only depriving the firm of PART OF ITS PROFITS. Whereas when a body of manufacturers get together to blacklist a workingman THEY CONSPIRE TO DEPRIVE HIM OF A LIVING AND TO MAKE HIM A CRIMINAL. The manufacturer who helps to get up a black list of workingmen talks like a fool when he asks for an injunction to prevent workingmen getting up a black list of manufacturers. And the manufacturer who unites in an association to blacklist and boycott ALL LABOR-UNIONS talks very much like a fool and a cry-baby to boot when he tries to prevent workingmen from boycotting him."

That the use of the boycott by labor-unions is similar in operation to the methods used by the trusts to drive out small competitors is another proposition submitted by the press to the consideration of the complaining manufacturers. The New York *Evening Post* early predicted that this would be made use of by the labor side as an argument. They will say, it asserts, "that the methods complained of are those regularly employed by the corporations against their competitors." "So they are, no better and no worse," it adds.

While it is thus admitted that both employer and employee have been at fault, still, the determination of the present suit is welcomed, since it is expected to define more clearly the relations of the two parties. "If organized labor is exceeding its legal functions," says the Toledo *Blade*, "labor-leaders should know it, that they may revise their plan, whereas if it is moving wholly within its right, and a court so decrees, criticisms of the methods employed will be less insistent."

The complaint in the suit covers fifty-two pages of print, cites the grievances of the company, and finally asks for nine different kinds of relief. After alleging a conspiracy unlawfully to injure their business of manufacturing and selling stoves, the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, which is the complainant, asks that the defendants be enjoined on these points, as the New York *Tribune* summarizes them:

"From, in any manner, carrying on a conspiracy to restrain and destroy the business of the plaintiff; from agreeing or combining to interfere in any manner with the business of the plaintiff or any other person, firm, or corporation; from boycotting or attempting to boycott or threatening to boycott the plaintiff or the plaintiff's business or attempting to interfere with the regular operation or the shipment, sale, or trade in its goods or from aiding or abetting such boycott; from printing, publishing, or distributing through the mails any copy of *The American Federationist*, which is the organ of the American Federation of Labor, which contains the name of the plaintiff corporation under its 'we-don't-patronize' or 'unfair' list, or which contains any statement that the plaintiff is or has been unfair; from publishing or circulating in any way, in pursuance of the alleged conspiracy, in writing or orally, any statement to the injury of the product of the plaintiff's factory; from representing or stating to customers of the plaintiff or dealers or the public that the plaintiff's factory has been boycotted and that its goods should not be dealt in, or for the purpose of coercing any dealer or person not to purchase the plaintiff's product; from threatening or intimidating the customers of the plaintiff or from doing any acts in aid of the conspiracy or combination alleged; from giving any orders or directions to committees, associations, officers, agents, or others for the performance of any acts or threats which would impede, obstruct, or interfere with the conduct of the plaintiff's business; from carrying on the alleged conspiracy to restrain and prevent the plaintiff from conducting his proper business in any other States or Territories of the Union, and from doing any of the acts or using any of the means in the complaint for that purpose."

Typical of the large amount of press comment supporting the complainants is this editorial extract from the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"About the character of all boycotting of the kind there can be no two opinions among a civilized people. Its purpose and intent is to ruin the business of an employer who does not submit to the authority of the labor-union in its employment of men and the terms of such employment, tho it has no difficulty in securing such labor as it wants on terms mutually agreed upon and mutually satisfactory to employer and employed. It is to be punished for exercising its freedom and permitting those who work for it to exercise their freedom under that equality of rights which our laws are supposed to guarantee and to protect. In the attempt to injure the business of one concern as a means of coercion and of intimidation for other employers, there is incidental injury done to many others. Few persons buy directly from a large manufacturing establishment, and the boycott has to be directed against dealers in the goods, and their business is thereby interfered with to their injury. Their liberty of purchasing where they can do so to the best advantage is restricted, and the rights of consumers to a free and untrammeled market are impaired. The wrong done is in fact varied and wide-spread."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

BEFORE the incident is closed Morocco may be well tanned.—*Chicago Daily News.*

FREEDOM in Korea means that the Koreans are free to do anything that the Japs will permit them to do.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

A HANFORD (Cal.) man named Leggitt has just purchased an automobile, and he will find out what's in a name every time the machine breaks down.—*Washington Post.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

WHO IS TO BLAME FOR THE MASSACRES IN MOROCCO?

SOME of the French papers think it rather suspicious that no Germans were killed at Tangier, where the murder of eight Europeans brought down the fearful retaliations that have been staining the coasts of Morocco with the blood of the natives. We do not read that there were any Germans present when the Moors killed the eight men of France, Italy, and Spain, but that seems to be considered immaterial. No Germans were killed, therefore the bloody Moors were instigated by Germany. Thus Mr. Hervé, in his *Soleil* (Paris), pointedly asks, "Why do the Moors show this discrimination in their treatment of Europeans? Does it not show that they believe themselves supported by Germany and assured by her of impunity for any crimes?" The German papers consider this logic ridiculous. As the *Frankfurter Zeitung* calmly

THE REAL RESULTS OF THE ALGECIRAS CONFERENCE.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

remarks, "it is quite unnecessary that Germany should assure the Sultan that the Emperor William would decline to help Morocco in an attack upon France."

Not all the French papers, however, blame Germany for not having one or more of her subjects massacred. The Paris *Temps* thinks the Moors killed the unfortunate Europeans because they were foreigners, without stopping to ask what particular country they hailed from. In its own words:

"The massacre was a premeditated act of xenophobia, *i.e.*, hatred and dread of foreigners. The European victims of this outrage had not committed a single act, a single imprudence which might have accounted for this explosion of fanaticism. They were massacred simply because they were Europeans. The Moroccan authorities were certainly able to prevent these massacres, yet they have taken no measures to prevent them."

Another French paper, the *Gironde*, of Bordeaux, bluntly declares that the French themselves "are really responsible," for "it is our slackness in Morocco that has caused all this trouble." The *Hamburger Nachrichten* and other German papers agree with this opinion and remind France that since she was so anxious to assume the work of policing Morocco she must also assume responsibility for disorders there. The bombardment of seacoast towns and the landing of troops will result in the shedding of much innocent blood without any true pacification. "A French punitive expedition can only excite to a dangerous pitch the rebellious spirit of the Arab tribes," remarks the *Koelnische Zeitung*; and the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* says:

"The Sultan might be willing enough to give satisfaction, but he is powerless to do so. That he is so is entirely the fault of the French and the English. It is their work, and no man can foresee the terrible consequences that may result from the landing of more foreign troops in Morocco."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SPECIAL RAILWAY RATES IN EUROPE

THE advocates in this country of government control of railroads and government regulation of freight rates find themselves and their theories seriously questioned by the experience of Europe. The German railroads, which are under the control of the Government, are not nearly so active nor so prosperous as those of England, which are run on purely commercial principles as private enterprises. While many in both the Democratic and Republican parties here think commerce could be improved and the prices of necessary commodities lowered by government interference in a control of railway management, the contrary is shown to be the case, says *The Individualist* (London), by the testimony of railroad management in Europe. Thus of the German and English railroads we read:

"As a result of this political interference, the railways in Germany show nothing like the progressiveness nor the efficiency that one would expect of a nation whose thoroughness and science are the admiration of the commercial world—a result which is sufficiently proved by the following figures:

"(1) The locomotive equipment—surely a test of the adequacy of a railway as a moving-machine—shows the following remarkable comparison: In Great Britain in 1895 there were 100 locos per 100 miles of railway. In Germany only 59. The German equipment rose to 60 only in 1900, while the British rose to 109 engines for the hundred miles.

"(2) An examination of the movement of the capital expenditure on the railways in the two countries confirms the same conclusion.

"(3) Since 1875 the traffic per mile in Germany has increased from 410,000 tons to 740,000 only on the railways, while the corresponding increase on the waterways has been from 290,000 tons per mile to 1,150,000.

"Can any one doubt that if this is the result in autocratic Germany, to introduce railway affairs into the domain of politics in England would be not only to cripple the railways, but also to compel Members of Parliament to become more and more the bargaining tools of their constituents and so (as Burke foretold) 'infallibly to degrade the national representation into a confused scuffling of local agency'?"

The same writer shows that the special-rate system, now forbidden in this country by severe laws, has been the most vital principle in the success of the English railroads, and has enabled them to make easy transport a source of cheapness and comfort to the public such as would be unattainable under any other conditions. He deprecates government interference with freight rates in the following terms:

"Anything that should clip the wings of the railways would inevitably injure trade at large. The condition of the country before it had good internal communication shows, what indeed has long been known, that there does not exist any force so potent for good or evil in commercial economy as transport. In this country the bulk of the trade is carried on under special rates arrived at by special bargaining between the trader and the company. The Midland general manager recently stated he had upward of thirty million of such rates. As we have seen, special rates are most difficult to obtain with national railways. What would their deprival mean to the course of trade here? Simply that the free

energies of the railway man cooperating with the trader in hundreds of millions of transactions every year would cease to operate. What is the aim of the railway men in exerting themselves in this way? It is to promote movement—to find out a price at which business can be done, to fix terms, as to credit, and so on, which can wisely be made, and so to generate traffic and to make commerce flow. How could state officials undertake such duties? They involve sagacity, initiative, zeal, commercial motive, spirit of adventure, traits notoriously absent from the official mind, and yet of vital importance to the promotion and maintenance of business. Commercial railways mean the continual removal of natural obstacles, until all districts of the country are brought into competition with each other as nearly as possible on equal terms, thus continually cheapening commodities and improving production. National railways mean the perpetuation of such obstacles in order to preserve what are called the geographical advantages of each district—in fact, commercial railways mean progress, national railways stagnation—who can measure the difference?"

OUR DUTY TO SAVE CHINA FROM JAPAN—As America opened the doors of Japan to Western civilization, it is our duty, in a way, to look after the consequences. So thinks Mr. Maurice Low, who writes in *The National Review* (London). Japan has whipt Russia, swallowed Korea, and now, we hear, intends to benevolently assimilate China. It is time for America to call a halt on this program, Mr. Low believes. "It is quite certain," he says, "that the influence of the United States in the Pacific and on the politics of Far East will increase rather than diminish from this time forth," and it is equally certain that—

"China is at the parting of the ways, and that the next few years will determine whether she comes under the control of Japan or retains her independence, and if her independence is preserved it will be due more to the efforts of the United States than any other Power. . . . More and more during the last few years China has been led to look to the United States for counsel and assistance, and she has come to believe that, as the United States cherishes no territorial ambitions, her advice is that of a disinterested friend who cares only for China's welfare. The complications which brought about the boycott of American goods for a time weakened the position of the United States, but the action of the President in announcing that he will recommend to Congress the return to China of the surplus of the Boxer indemnity has effaced all recollections of the boycott and immeasurably strengthened the position of the United States in China. It does not detract from the moral motives of the United States to say that in reducing the indemnity to the amount actually expended to cover the cost of the expedition, the American Government has executed a diplomatic stroke that may prove to be a much more valuable asset than the millions that China would have been compelled to pay."

THE SWORD OF DAMOCLES.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE HAGUE "DÉBÂCLE"

THE Peace Conference has gone to smash, altho Mr. Nelidoff, its president, has been decorate d by the Czar a Knight of St. Andrew, the highest of all Russian orders. This is the opinion of Mr. Stead, who recently told a representative of the London *Daily News* that England is altogether accountable for this catastrophe and has proved the Judas of the peace dove, with the result that the poor bird has been plucked *secundem artem* and left shivering in the cold. Mr. Stead declares, in words that have a genuine journalistic ring:

"The net effect of the British delegation has been to discourage every attempt to carry out what was supposed to be the British program. Whatever the cause may be, it is a veritable *débâcle* so far as the peace policy of the Cabinet is concerned. A *débâcle* for the country, but for the friends of peace it is a betrayal the like of which I have never witnessed in my time."

He contrasts English apathy and bloodthirstiness with German moderation and love of peace as follows:

"Baron Marschall [a German delegate] declared in the name of Germany for obligatory arbitration, and the creation of a permanent court of arbitration—momentous declarations in marked contrast to the attitude of Germany at the first Conference. Before that speech we were almost in despair. Since that speech hope has revived. It may be a peace conference after all—under the lead of Germany and America."

The reporter asked why he did not include England in this olive-bearing band of peace-makers, to which he fiercely replied that the English had played their cards at The Hague in such a tricky and insincere manner as in whist is called a *finesse*. In his own language:

"When, under the pressure of angry protests, the British

ROOSEVELT'S WAR SCARE.
Tokyo Puck

AS FOREIGN CARTOONISTS SEE US.

THE MILITARIST'S.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S.

THE GERMAN'S.

THE CZAR'S.

THE YANKEE'S.

THE CUTE PEOPLE'S.

THE CAPITALIST'S.

AND WHAT IT REALLY IS—A BUBBLE.

VARIOUS IDEAS OF THE ANGEL OF PEACE.

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

Government instructed its delegates to make a belated declaration of adhesion to the American and Portuguese program of obligatory arbitration, the British delegates have done nothing for peace, nothing for arbitration as a means of preventing war; nothing, in short, for anything that the British people believed they were sent to The Hague to do. The action, and still more the inaction, of the British delegates at the Conference have been the amazement and despair of all friends of peace."

The British Government, he declares, has been a traitor in the camp from the outset and has sent as delegates men either utterly unqualified or actually indifferent to the main questions. Even the great Liberal Premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, comes under the lash of Mr. Stead's indignation. He is the man who chose representatives destitute of "any statesmanlike grasp of the opportunities of the situation" and utterly oblivious to "the splendid tradition of Lord Pauncefote's leadership in 1899." For whom did the British Government send? Mr. Stead seems to shake his head with Pecksniffian emotion as he mournfully remarks:

"We all believed that Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman desired to form a league of peace-loving nations to secure for the world a reduction of the ruinous expenditure on armaments. Sir Edward Grey was also believed to be in earnest about having a serious debate on the question for the educating of public opinion. They had a great opportunity. . . . . .

"But they sent Sir Edward Fry, an able judge, a jurist who is neither a diplomatist nor a statesman; Sir E. Satow, a specialist in Far-Eastern politics, utterly out of touch with the political aspirations of our democracy; and Lord Reay, who made a very good speech on contraband of war, but who appears to regard any discussion privately or publicly of the question of armaments as the most dangerous contraband of peace with which a British delegation could be freighted. The inevitable result has followed."

A NEW SORT OF PATRIOTIC REVENGE

ONE of Captain Marryat's fictional midshipmen astonished his messmates by the stolid stoicism with which he bore the abuse and cruelties of a superior officer. He explained his attitude by saying that he was saving up his revenge until he could wreak it upon some one over whom he would some day hold a post of authority. This seems to be the method taken by Hungary in settling the difficulty with the Emperor Francis Joseph. The Austrian Emperor insisted on the use of the German language in the Hungarian Army for all orders and words of command. The result was a political crisis in which the Emperor eventually triumphed. Now the Hungarians are making similar demands in dealing with one of the nationalities which go to make up her population. Croatia was given home rule by Hungary in 1868, and so excellent did Mr. Gladstone consider the compact on which it was based that in 1893 he made the Croatian Constitution the model of the home-rule bill which he drew up for Ireland. But now Hungary and Croatia are at odds over the language question, for Mr. Kossuth has had passed a railway law which compels all Croats who are employed on the Hungarian State Railway to accept Magyar as the official language. The Croatians think that his measure is only the beginning of a campaign against their national independence. According to the London *Times's*

correspondent in Vienna, the bill is considered positively reactionary by Austrian statesmen, and the *Pester Lloyd* points out that Hungary in the twentieth century possesses a house of magnates whose legislative opportunities are abused so as to be retrogressive instead of being inspired by the spirit of progress. Indeed, the new law is quite at variance with the Compact of 1868. On this point the London *Spectator* remarks:

"There can be no question that by this compact Croatians were entitled to insist on their language being made the official language of all great Hungaro-Croatian state institutions, and they argue that once the Hungarian State Railway passes through Crotia it comes within this provision of the compact. Hungarians reply that it is not a Hungaro-Croatian state institution, and that its servants, who are in the employment of what was a private commercial enterprise which is now managed by the state, can not be regarded as state officials. Underneath these two arguments there are, however, questions of principle. The Croatians, of course, talk of the thin end of the wedge. They have seen how successful Hungary has been in Magyarizing her German and Jewish populations and how active she is, tho not so successful, promoting the Magyarization of Rumanians, Servians, Slovaks, and Ruthenians. She therefore fears that if Magyar is made the language of the state railway, it will in time become the language of all state institutions in defiance of the Compact of 1868. On the other hand, Hungary wants access to Fiume, her only seaport, by which alone she can secure direct connection with foreign markets, and has some reason to fear for this connection if her state railway is not a purely Magyar institution."

The Spectator thinks that the present strained relations between Croatia and the Hungarian Government should point a moral to English Home-Rulers, and remarks:

"The situation is intensely acute and must develop within the next few weeks. In the mean while English and Irish Unionists can study with interest the collapse of another of those many examples of home rule which Mr. Gladstone was so fond of offering to the admiration of the civilized world."

THE FEAR OF ASSASSINATION

WHILE actual assassinations are happily infrequent, the continual state of apprehension that rulers have to endure has in itself no slight effect on political affairs. Men in power have reason to fear the weapon of the murderer not only for their own sakes, but also for the sake of the order of things they represent. Of the natural terror in which those in high places at present live the London *Spectator* makes a remarkable statement in these words:

"The rulers of Europe more especially—tho those of North and South America are almost equally affected—are greatly influenced by the fear of murder. They know that they are always in danger, and believe that the murderers are generally persons of extremely democratic opinions, or men hostile to the present constitution of society. This causes a distrust between rulers and people which arrests many ameliorations that would be adopted if confidence between classes could be restored, increases the desire for military protection, and diminishes the hope of the masses in the concessions they seek from those above them. We say it is 'the rulers' who are shocked out of their self-control because the permanent danger is not felt only by the kings or presidents, or even by the leading ministers who so often require special police protection. Kings and statesmen can more or less guard themselves; but their danger affects large groups, and sometimes very important and extensive interests."

The effect of any cutting off of sovereigns at present reigning in Europe is speculated upon as follows:

"The murder . . . of the Czar would affect every member of the bureaucracy, and be regarded as a frightful blow by the whole body of reactionaries in Russia. The murder of the German Emperor or of the Emperor of Austria would shake all Europe, disturb all political calculations, and perhaps produce sudden and unexpected wars. Huge parties and great interests would find the world as they had known it crumbling around them. The murder even of President Fallières, with his limited prerogatives, would open the road to new ambitions, and perhaps provide France with a new master whose international policy would be totally different from that of the present Government. The general effect, in fact, would be equal to that of the Revolutionary Terror, which in the judgment of many of the most thoughtful observers directly arrested the European progress which it seems to other observers to have secured. The rulers of Europe were slowly beginning to understand their peoples when that frightful explosion with its attendant massacres drove the whole of the conservative classes into an attitude of ferocious self-defense. Every great person has a multitude of dependents, or of people who look to him for guidance, and every assassination in such a case disturbs opinion among millions, shakes confidence, and postpones hope. It is felt to be impossible to reason reasonably because of the possibility, the imminent possibility, of bolts from the blue. How are you to calculate when an earthquake may at any moment destroy the data of calculation? Europe would not be the same place, the same people would not be important, the whole drift of international politics would be different, if the Emperor of Austria, for example, died suddenly, and more especially, because more scenically, if he died through external violence."

The "danger of assassination" at the present moment is "really acute" and is one of the causes which create distrust between rulers and the ruled and lead to extreme measures of repression. "If assassination were impossible, Mr. Stolypine would not have sanctioned drumhead court-martial." How is the condition of things to be remedied? Freedom of speech and freedom of the press are two safety-valves by means of which much ill-feeling will evaporate. Another means of allaying popular distrust and hatred is by making every one feel himself a sharer in the constitutional power and authority of the realm. To quote *The Spectator*:

"The two remedies in which at present any hope can be found are publicity, through which no doubt much hatred is exhaled, and that dispersal of power and responsibility which is involved in every constitutional system. There has been, as far as we know, but one attempt in history to assassinate a Parliament, and that failed, and has never been repeated, even in days when the discovery of new and prodigious explosives seems to render it fairly possible. Of course, the ultimate cure must be that softening of national temperament which results from good government protracted through long years. But that will be slow, for it is economic sufferings which now create bitterness among the masses; and to be rid of economic sufferings the world requires much more wisdom, and it never was so true as now that 'Knowledge comes, but Wisdom lingers.'"

THEY SPOIL HER BEAUTY.

"I should love to come to terms with you, my dear Marianne. But as long as you wear those black specs, it is impossible."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

EYES AND WHAT THEY SEE

THOSE who have given no particular attention to the subject are apt to assume that all living beings that have organs called "eyes" see precisely as we do, and are able, as we are, to form images of objects in their field of vision. This is not the case. The eyes of some creatures resemble the eyes of a person in almost total blindness, in that they form no images, but merely distinguish between light and darkness. Others can tell the direction of a source of light but nothing else; and others still, the so-called compound or "mosaic" eyes, appear to be capable of forming a large number of separate small images whose uses are still doubtful. The functions of organs for the perception of light in various creatures have generally been studied by observation of the optical properties of these organs. A new and interesting method has been devised and used by Leon J. Cole, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard, who has tried to make the insects and reptiles answer questions about their own visual abilities, by means of their behavior in the face of certain conditions. Mr. Cole describes and discusses his researches in the *Proceedings* of the American Academy (January, 1907). We quote from a review in *Nature* (London, July 18) by John G. McKendrick. Says this writer:

"Mr. Cole devised an arrangement by which two sources of illumination were so placed as to cause one or other to illuminate the eyes. . . . Suppose an animal positive in its reactions to directive light is so placed as to be midway between two luminous areas of the same shape, size, and intensity, the one acting on the right eye and the other on the left. . . . Thus simultaneously stimulated on each side, the animal might go straight ahead without turning, or it might turn at random toward one light more than the other, and as the animal is positively phototropic it would continue to crawl toward this light. But as the chance of random movements in one direction is as great as in the other, in a large number of trials we should find the number of times that the animal would go toward each light would be practically equal."

If the total amount of light should remain the same on each side, but one luminous area should be enlarged to one hundred times its original size, the animal would still be indifferent if it had cells sensory to light distributed all over its skin. There being no apparatus for concentrating the light, the amount received at any point of the skin on either side would be equal to that received by any other. In an animal having eyes that form a good image the case is different. Says the writer:

"The small light . . . would form on the retina an image having a very small area, but the light would have considerable intensity. On the retina of the other eye there would be an image covering a larger area, but each area would receive a [very small] light intensity. In all probability . . . we should expect an animal to react more strongly to that stimulus which fell upon the larger number of visual elements—that an animal normally positive [attracted by light], for example, would be more strongly positive to the large light than to the small; and similarly that a negative animal would tend more often to move away from the larger than from the luminous area.

"A large number of experiments were made on several animals, and the results, when discust by methods now in use in biometrical work, on the whole bear out the line of reasoning just given."

With the earthworm the *intensity* of the light is the controlling factor in its movements, since it has no eyes, but only a skin sensitive to light. The largest of the land planarians has small *direction* eyes. It turned away from the larger luminous area more often than from the smaller. The larva of the meal-worm has two or three ocelli on each side of the head, but no lenses. It treats alike lights of different areas, the responses showing that ability to form distinctive images is lacking. The sow-bug has a group of about thirty ocelli on the side of the head, but its responses were even less definite than those of the meal-worm, tho its eyes form images better. The cockroach has well-developed compound eyes, and is keenly sensitive to differences of light and shade, but Mr. Cole does not think that the eyes form better images than those already mentioned. The mourning-cloak butterfly creeps and flies toward a source of light, and can discriminate between lights of different area but equal intensity. The cricket frog distinguishes between luminous areas of different sizes but equal intensity. When the optic nerve is cut, it still moves toward the light, tho without making this distinction, so that light must be perceived by the skin as well as by the eyes. To quote further:

"Mr. Cole concludes his paper with an interesting general discussion, showing that there is a correlation between the habits of the animals and the conditions under which they live. For example: 'those are creeping forms whose movements toward the light take them in the direction of their food, or else that other conditions prevent their phototropism from taking them into unfavorable surroundings.' The following is very interesting: 'A query which Romanes found among Darwin's manuscript notes shows careful observation and puts the question [of light-attraction of insects] very clearly. It is as follows: "Query. Why do moths and certain gnats fly into candles, and why are they not all on their way to the moon—at least when the moon is on the horizon? I formerly observed that they fly very much less at candles on a moonlight night. Let a cloud pass over, and they are again attracted to the candle." Romanes thinks the answer is that "the moon is a familiar object, the insects regard it as a matter of course, and so have no desire to examine it."' Parker and Cole give a more reasonable explanation. The moths and gnats react to larger areas of light than to a point of more intense light. They therefore remain near the ground, on account of the bright patches of moonlight, instead of flying toward the moon; but if they come near a candle, the great intensity of the light at a short distance 'overcomes the reactions of the moonlit areas,' and the insects fly into the flame. Obscure the moonlight by a cloud so as to take away the patches of moonlit earth, and the insects fly more readily into the flame."

At the end of his essay, Cole divides all the creatures on which he experimented into the following types, according to visual acuteness: Type A, Without eyes but responding to light with reference to intensity only; Type B, having visual organs that respond to the direction of light, also with reference only to the intensity; Type C, having eyes that respond to the size of the luminous field; Type D, having eyes that respond to definite objects in the visual field, with phenomena classed as psychical.

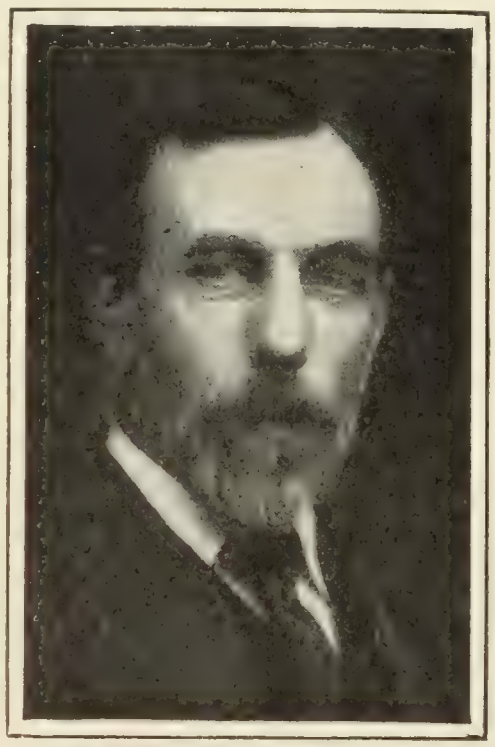
AROUND THE WORLD IN FORTY DAYS—Jules Verne's imaginary record for encircling the globe has been halved by the actual performance of a British army officer. The United States was not traversed in this trip, the officer selecting the Canadian Pacific route. Says *The Scientific American* (New York, July 20):

"The prophetic and lively imagination of the late Jules Verne recorded one of its most daring flights when he wrote that entertaining work 'Around the World in Eighty Days'; and it is probable that none of us who read its chapters supposed that he would live to see the day when the Frenchman's estimate of eighty days would be cut in half by an enterprising officer of the British Army, who set out to test the speed of modern around-the-earth travel for himself. In a recent letter to the London *Times* Lieut.-Col. Burnley Campbell wrote that he landed at Dover on June 13 at the completion of a trip around the world which occupied forty days and nineteen and one-half hours. He left Liverpool on May 3 at 7:20 P.M., reached Quebec at 3 P.M. May 10, and was at Vancouver on the Pacific coast at 5 A.M. on May 16. Leaving there about noon of the same day, he reached Yokohama on May 26, Tsuruga on May 28, and leaving there by steamer at 6 P.M. he reached Vladivostok May 30. Here, after a wait of about four hours, he

took a Trans-Siberian train, reaching Harbin on May 31, Irkutsk on June 4, Moscow on June 10, and Berlin on June 12. On the following day he was at Ostend, which he reached at 7:30 A.M., and at 2:50 P.M. of the same day he landed in England at Dover. Throughout the whole trip Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell was remarkably fortunate in making connections; otherwise his time would have been several days longer."

THE "DEGRADATION" OF COPPER

SENSATIONAL newspaper reports were published last spring to the effect that Sir William Ramsay, the well-known English chemist, had asserted his success in producing metallic copper by transmutation or combination of some kind. One report had it that the elements used were sodium, lithium, and potassium. This report was afterward denied by Sir William, but only to make another assertion almost as sensational, namely, that he has produced lithium by subjecting metallic copper to certain operations in the course of which portions of it have become "degraded" or transformed into a substance of lower atomic weight in the same chemical group. This claim, made at first through the daily papers, has now been definitely placed before the British Association by Sir William himself. Discussion of it by scientific men, in the Association and elsewhere, apparently serves to bring out still more clearly their division into conservative and radical schools, first shown by the different interpretations of the phenomena of radium. The conservative chemist keeps in mind the old idea of an "element," and experiments showing that a substance hitherto considered elementary has been broken up prove to him only that it was wrongly so called, and is really compound. The radical chemist or physicist, on the other hand, is very apt to interpret phenomena of this kind as indicating the possibility of disintegrating all the so-called elements, and thereby altering our conceptions of matter. The scientific journals have spoken sparingly on this subject, but an excellent account of its present status, and of scientific opinion on it, appears in an editorial in *The Evening Post* (New York, August 13). Says the writer:



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SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY,

The British scientist who discovered the way to produce lithium by the "degradation" of copper.

"About forty years ago Janssen, and later Lockyer, recognized characteristic new lines in the light from the sun's chromosphere. This was attributed to an unknown element, helium, definitely found in certain mundane minerals by Ramsay thirty years later. Preceding the latter discovery, the Scotch chemist, in collaboration with Lord Rayleigh, found that the air contained a hitherto unrecognized constituent to the extent of one per cent. It was called argon. Three other accepted elements of the same general character as helium and argon have been found in the air, but in very small amounts, a few parts to the hundred million. Scientific men have so far failed in causing any of these five elements to form any compounds

"During the same year that the last three of these elements were discovered, an intrepid Polish woman and her husband, Professor Curie, in Paris, traced out the elusive but remarkable radium—a substance so marvelous that we have not as yet secured a satisfactory description. It is an element in that it possesses a definite atomic weight and distinguishing spectrum, but it is unique in many ways. It maintains itself at a temperature constantly above its surroundings; it charges bodies electrically, and discharges bodies already charged; and it constantly gives out a gas called 'emanation' by its discoverer, Rutherford. This emanation, left alone, gradually changes, step by step, into helium. If this be a genuine change, and experimental observation indicates that it is, then we have the transformation of one element into another, or transmutation.

"Conservative scientific men, among them Lord Kelvin in England and Professor Baskerville in this country, maintained that, if there were a change, then by definition we have no right to regard radium as an element. As this point of view was gaining adherents, the results of Professor Ramsay's experiments were announced, and a different facet of the gem of the physico-chemical conception of matter was presented to view. The value assigned to radium in the atomic-weight tables is third from the highest. By many workers and thinkers it is regarded as a decomposition product of uranium, the element of the greatest atomic weight. The helium produced has a weight next to the lowest. During these changes immense amounts of energy are given out—immeasurably greater than that produced during the most violent chemical activity with which man is familiar. Radium compounds give off under the ordinary conditions the emanation which changes to helium. According to Ramsay, the emanation in the presence of water produces neon, a member of the helium group; in the presence of copper compounds, like copper sulfate or nitrate, argon, also a part of that family. One of these is five and the other ten times as heavy as helium. Why the change does not continue is not explained. Nor why these substances obtained from other sources do not change into helium is not made clear. Doubtless, these points will receive most careful scrutiny by many scientific men, who will at once reject or accept some of the new paths opened up for the pioneer.

"The most remarkable observation, however, had to do, not with these inert gases, but with the liquid left behind. When the copper was removed from the solution, lithium was detected in the residue. This was not the case when a similar solution was taken before treatment with the emanation. One of the chemical families, so classified on account of certain resemblances, contains among others copper, silver, gold, and lithium. The last named is the lightest member. The natural conclusion is that copper, nine times as heavy as lithium, has been 'degraded' into the light element through the agency of this surcharged instrument, the emanation."

Is this conclusion of Ramsay's legitimate? Those in this country who have been at work on the problem think it unlikely; but, as *The Evening Post* writer says, "Ramsay's successes have been largely due to the investigation of the unlikely."

INDIAN CORN AS A FOOD—Some time ago we published a translation of some pessimistic predictions by a French writer, suggested by the reported adulteration of wheat-flour in European countries with American corn-flour. While it is undoubtedly true that those who desire wheat-bread are entitled to get what they want, arguments against adulteration based on the supposed unhealthfulness of Indian corn would seem to be singularly at variance with American experience, and it is interesting to find a writer in *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* (New York, August) lauding Indian corn as a food. He says:

"In general it may be said that the corn-food products are more digestible than is commonly supposed. Not only their digestibility, but their cheapness and the readiness with which they are converted into palatable foods suggest a more extended use and entitle them to a much higher place in the estimation of the public as foods. The use of large amounts of butter, pork, or other fatty foods in connection with corn as food is questionable, since the difficulties in the way of establishing a proper balance between the protein and other nutrients is thus increased. Sugar and sirups are open to the same objection and for the same reason, says Merrill of the Maine Experiment Station, but the writer calls

to mind the health of the negroes of the South, who live almost exclusively on corn-food stuffs and pork. In antebellum days, when the slaves were fed mostly on corn-bread and pork, there was less sickness, less rickets and intestinal troubles than now, when the negro indulges in sweets and wheat-bread. The teeth of these people were white and sound; they were muscular and had great endurance; were large-boned, seldom sick, and mostly long-lived. We have always believed that the health and strength of the Southern negro were largely due to the simple food and outdoor work which were their lot before the Civil War.

"Corn-foods require much more prolonged cooking than wheat-foods in order to break down the starch grains and to rupture the walls of the cells and thus expose their contents to the action of the digestive juices, and herein, probably, lies the trouble experienced by some in the easy and perfect digestibility of corn-foods.

"Corn-meal is one of the cheapest of our foods, and we believe it should become more generally used."

CUTTING STEEL WITH A BLOWPIPE

THE "cutting" of iron or steel plates by the local application of intense heat is not a new method. It has been accomplished by the friction of a rapidly turning disk, by the electric arc, and by the use of blowpipes of various kinds, the metal being partly melted and partly burned away along the line of separation. Recently a device using the new oxy-acetylene blowpipe for this purpose has been greatly perfected and simplified in France. What it can do is described in an article contributed by Dr. Georges Vitoux to *La Nature* (Paris, July 27). Says this writer:

"This instrument differs from the ordinary oxy-acetylene blowpipes by the addition of a third tube, controlled by a stop-cock, whose purpose is to direct on the object heated by the blowpipe a central jet of oxygen that effects the combustion of the metal.

"The apparatus is easily handled. The blowpipe being connected by flexible tubing with flasks of comprest oxygen and of acetylene dissolved in acetone under pressure, the acetylene is first lighted, and by then opening the oxygen stop-cock gradually there is obtained an extremely hot flame with which the sheet to be cut is raised to a bright red. When the temperature is high enough, the third stop-cock is opened and a violent but very slender jet of oxygen is directed upon the heated metal. Under its action the metal burns brilliantly, throwing off showers of sparks

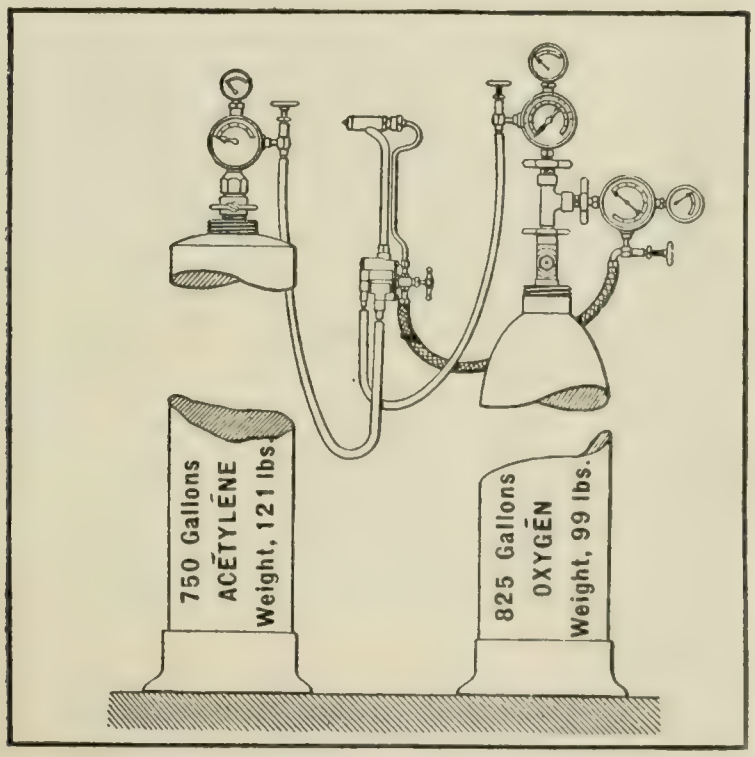
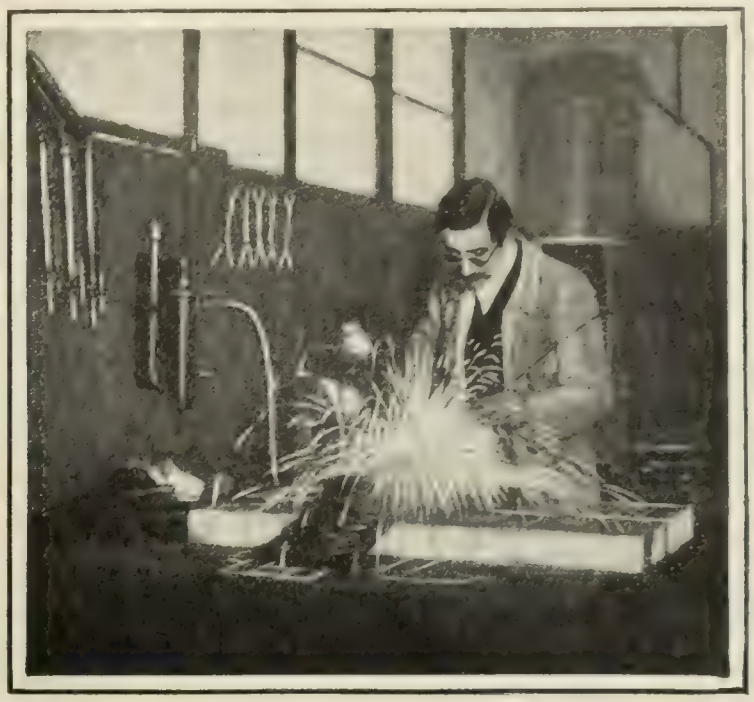


DIAGRAM OF BLOWPIPE FOR CUTTING STEEL.

formed of magnetic oxid; and if the jet be moved gradually the combustion continues, but only in the track of the oxygen jet. Thus is obtained a perfectly clean cut, so narrow that a knife-blade can scarcely be inserted in it."

Two sizes of apparatus for this operation have, we are told, been recently placed on the market in France; one will cut plates an inch or less in thickness, while the larger can deal with material as thick as twelve inches. The smaller consumes about ninety



THE BLOWPIPE IN USE.

gallons of acetylene per hour; the larger, over twice as much. Says Dr. Vitoux:

"The use of the small blowpipe necessitates no special precautions . . . ; with the large model it is indispensable, in order to avoid burns from the sparks, to wear special clothing of asbestos cloth, and, further, it is well to protect the eyes, with colored glasses, against the brilliancy of the burning metal.

"The use of the oxy-acetylene blowpipe presents still another appreciable point of interest—that of rapidity. With it plates half an inch thick are cut at the rate of a yard in four minutes; those of an inch in six minutes; those of four inches in nine to ten minutes. This extreme speed and its convenience now assure to the blowpipe-cutter more and more numerous uses. Thus within the last few months it has been employed successively at Marseilles to repair the steamship *Gaulois;* at Toulon, in the demolition of the *Jena;* at the Crédit Lyonnais, in Paris, for the demolition of a steel water-tank . . . ; and at Paris more recently to cut 200 iron girders in the building of the Société Générale, next door to the Opéra. In less than five minutes each of these girders, about seven inches thick, was severed, whereas by ordinary methods it would have taken half a day's work to saw them apart.

"It may be seen from these examples, which might easily be multiplied, in what current use the cutting-blowpipe is, not only in works of demolition, but in various kinds of constructive iron or steel work, such as the cutting of manholes in boilers, etc. . . .

"An experiment made . . . on a specially protected safe shows that the device might be dangerous in the hands of a burglar. In twenty minutes, with an oxy-acetylene blowpipe, this safe, whose walls were made of three layers of steel, each of one-half inch thickness, separated by plates of copper one-sixth inch thick, was opened. . . . . .

"Fortunately, altho portable, the installation is not sufficiently so for burglarious use. It would be well, however, for safe-builders to devise some new means of protection, for in the present state of science they can not rely wholly on the passive resistance of steel walls."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ALPINE ICE-QUARRIES—An odd new industry that has grown up in Switzerland, since the introduction of electric railways, is described in *The Industrial Magazine* (August). This industry is the quarrying of glacier ice for distribution in the large cities. Says the magazine named above:

"Certain of the Swiss communes or districts have been able to grant concessions of their glaciers for this purpose, and considerable sums have been expended in constructing ice-slides or troughs, in which the blocks of ice, many of them being of large

size, blasted out of the glacier, are transported to the vicinity of the stations for conveyance, in carefully refrigerated vans or cars, to Lyons and other large cities remote from the Alps. The method of blasting with black powder so as to avoid the discoloration and soiling of the ice, and the ability displayed by the engineers in erecting slides and in providing sufficient friction by means of curves to avoid excessive speed in the downward journey of the ice blocks, show considerable ingenuity and skill. Glacier ice, which is perfectly pure and transparent, and which has many qualities which are greatly appreciated by the consumers, commands a higher price than that of the usual kind obtained from the lakes and ponds. A singular feature in connection with the preparation of the ice for the market is that it has been found necessary to store it for some days in special warehouses, built like our own ice-houses, those with double walls with sawdust between them, in order to remove a coating of frosted or non-transparent ice that tends to form on the surface of the block as it leaves the glacier."

A DISASTROUS BLAST

THE great mass of the material blown out in a single large blast is strikingly illustrated by its effects when it does not fly in the expected direction, as in the case of a blast set off in an earth-cut on the Southern Railway near Lookout Mountain, on May 16 last. The flying material, we are told in *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, August 3), wrecked a span of a bridge 600 feet distant, struck a pile-driver 900 feet distant, killing two men, and finally wrecked an engine and 11 freight-cars in a train approaching the bridge. Altogether, seven lives were lost. We read:

Courtesy, "The Railway and Engineering Review," Chicago.

WHERE A LUMP OF WET CLAY PASSED THROUGH A BOARDING-CAR.

"The material in this cut is earth and wet clay, and has been removed by steam-shovels after being shaken up by blasting. In the vicinity of this work are a number of residences, and from fear that complaint would be made by shooting the material with numerous small blasts the contractors decided to loosen the material with a few large shots. The blast was fired about 3 P.M. on the date stated, and eye-witnesses declare that the air was so full of flying material that daylight was almost shut out for the time being. The material, which was damp clay, . . . struck the west span of the steel railway-bridge just before the freight-train referred to entered upon it, and is supposed to have weakened one of the top chords. The span gave way just after the engine had passed over it, dropping eleven cars and leaving the locomotive at a balance across the pier

Courtesy of "The Railway and Engineering Review," Chicago.

VIEW OF WRECKED BRIDGE SPAN AND TRAIN.

at the farther end. On the pile-driver, 300 feet beyond, the engineer and fireman were killed and the foreman was seriously injured. Another mass of clay struck a boarding-car standing in the new yard, passing entirely through it. . . . The destruction of the bridge span prevented through movement of trains for two days, necessitating the transferring of passengers around the wreck."

LABOR-REGULATING MACHINERY

MACHINERY is generally characterized as "labor-saving," with a tacit assumption that the accomplishment of some result at less cost and in less time than hand-work would require is the main object of its use. A writer in *Cassier's Magazine*

Courtesy of "The Railway and Engineering Review," Chicago.

VIEW OF THE WRECK FROM THE OPPOSITE SIDE.

(New York, August) notes that, altho this is generally the principal object in view, much machinery is chiefly valuable for a different reason, namely, its ability to manage and regulate labor. This, he asserts, is the case to an extent which is little realized by either employers or employees. The writer goes on to illustrate this idea as follows:

"When everything has to be handled by manual labor, there is little opportunity for an accumulation of material on storage, and the manufacturer under such conditions is compelled almost to live 'from hand to mouth,' so to speak. If labor troubles arise, from whatever cause, the work is paralyzed, since, in most cases, it is practically impossible to put a new and competent force at work. Modern machinery, however, does not strike; it is not subject to the control of outsiders; and since it can generally be operated by a few skilled men, there is far less trouble in keeping it at work during labor difficulties than with cruder appliances.

"A notable example of the manner in which machinery of the right kind may strengthen the hands of a works manager is seen in the use of modern coal-handling appliances. A works with ample coal-storage capacity, including coal-pockets, towers, hoists, shovels, and all the power resources involved, is in a position to proceed with its works under far less uncertainty than if it was dependent upon large gangs of men, liable at any time to abandon their work and having no reserve stock upon which to draw to tide over the emergency. The mere presence of effective machinery and an ample storage capacity may act to prevent labor troubles, just as any reserve of strength may decide a conflict almost before it is begun."

Apart from such considerations, however, the writer reminds us, a modern handling-plant is almost a necessity in any work where interruption must not occur—a condition that obtains increasingly in all parts of the country. No power plant can now run under any condition which may permit a stoppage. Its fuel supply must be absolutely independent of delay and interruption. To quote again:

"The trains must run, the trolleys be kept in motion, the electric lights must shine, and the motors receive their current, and all these mean that steam must be kept up and the furnaces supplied.

"There is but one method to insure this safety from interruption, and that is found in the provision of an ample storage capacity and a full equipment of handling machinery, so that delays in deliveries may be tided over, and the sudden arrival of large supplies may not cause the force to be swamped. It is such emergencies in view, as well as a consideration of daily requirements, which render the judgment of a skilled specialist necessary in

planning a coal-storage equipment; and when a power plant is so equipped, it may be assured that the unexpected, which is sure to happen, will not tie it up.

"Incidentally there is another important element in the provision of ample storage capacity, an element which is likely to become increasingly important. With the present shortage of cars, it is beginning to be realized that railroad-cars are about the poorest and most expensive place to store coal which can well be imagined. With proper coal-pockets and efficient handling machinery, the time required for cars to stand upon sidings may be reduced to a minimum, demurrage charges reduced or avoided, and an important element in the congestion of railroads and transportation facilities removed."

THE PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF HIGH SPEED

THE recent record motor-drive of twenty-four hours on the new English track at Brooklands, by S. F. Edge, is particularly interesting because of the observations made upon Mr. Edge by his physician, Dr. L. P. Gibson, of Cowes, just before the race and immediately after it. The results are given in *The British Medical Journal* as follows:

"Before the race, Mr. Edge for some time took all opportunities of long motor-drives about the country, and then one week's absolute rest from business and from any lengthy drives just before the race, to avoid staleness. He took no kind of special training diet, only living very simply, taking plenty of fruit, cocoa, fish, vegetables, a moderate amount of meat, and no tea. During the race he had fruit (oranges, grapes, strawberries, and bananas), with occasional drinks of cocoa and beef-tea (very little), some chocolate, and beef lozenges; he also took 1-grain extract coca, made up with chewing-gum, every hour. He ate no so-called solid food at all.

"During the short stops in the race the chief cause of discomfort and exhaustion was bruising and backache from a light, not very comfortable seat fitted to a chassis from which a heavy touring body had been removed, the springs being too curved for comfort at high speed over a track worn in some places.

"After the race a few peas and bread and a drink of water were taken, and he was in bed and asleep within three hours of the finish, slept well all night, and was eating a good breakfast at nine o'clock next morning. The pulse, temperature, and respiration were normal, and he was none the worse for the extraordinary and exhausting strain he had been through.

"His temperature before starting was 98.4°, pulse 74, of which Fig. 1 is a sphygmographic tracing. At the end of the race, his temperature was 100°, and his pulse, of which Fig. 2 is a sphygmographic tracing, 70. I take it that the slowing was due to exhaustion, that the blood pressure was low, due to vagus control, and that the residual blood in the left ventricle was increased in amount. This condition of weak pulse may be accentuated by the fact of the blood being 'soaked up, as it were, by the lungs,' owing to the long-continued rapid movement through the air. . . . .

"Before the ride a specimen of blood was taken and examined for the tuberculo-opsonic index [index of resistive power to tubercular infection], which was found to be 0.85. Another specimen taken directly after the race gave 1.17. That the power of resistance to the tubercle bacillus should be raised after the long journey is very noteworthy, and helps to strengthen the opinion held by many of us, that motoring is an effective treatment in some cases of tuberculosis, and that the gloomy prophecies of some anent the bad effects of great speed on the system were incorrect."

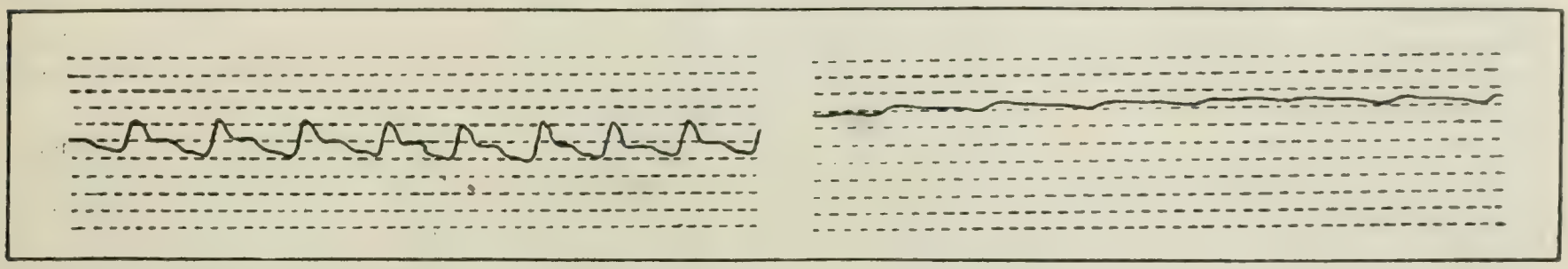


FIG. 1. SPHYGMOGRAPHIC TRACING OF THE PULSE BEFORE STARTING. FIG. 2.—AFTER TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' STRAIN.

HOW MOTOR-RACING AFFECTS THE PULSE.

COLOR VISION AT NIGHT

THAT the eye is less sensitive to colors in the darkness than by daylight is asserted in *The Century* by Professor Stratton, of Johns Hopkins University, who uses this alleged fact as an argument against colored signals on railways. He says:

"The limitations of the normal eye are . . . not yet fully told. Even when it looks with fair accuracy at them, it is always at a disadvantage with regard to colors at night. The eye, grown accustomed to darkness, becomes exceedingly sensitive to faint light, but it no longer detects their proper colors: 'in the dusk all cats are gray.' At nightfall a strange kind of second-sight comes in to supplement the vision of common day, now baffled; but this owl-sight of the human eye is able to catch bare light and shade and form, and is blind to the hue of things."

Against this idea that darkness decreases the eye's sensitiveness to color, Prof. J. W. Baird, of the University of Illinois, protests in a letter to *Science* (New York, July 19), in which he gives Professor Stratton's article among others as a "horrid example" of so-called "popular science," and this paragraph in particular as an instance of rash and unscientific statement. Says Professor Baird:

"If the human retina really were color-blind at night, as Professor Stratton believes, he would undoubtedly have an argument against the present system of night signals; but he would be confronted by the difficulty of explaining how a night express ever reaches its destination in safety—since its safety would depend upon the engineer's ability to distinguish between indistinguishable signals. As a matter of fact, the reverse of Professor Stratton's statement is true. Instead of being totally or even partially color-blind, 'the normal eye, grown accustomed to darkness,' is much more sensitive to color than is the retina in daylight vision. Indeed, the increased color-sensitivity of the dark-adapted retina is so striking and so well known that it has in several instances been made the object of special investigation. And the investigators who have made quantitative determinations of this hyperesthesia to color agree that it amounts to, at least, *two hundredfold*."

SCIENCE BREVITIES

A SYSTEM of eliminating the creases from rolled silk has been invented by a man in York, Pa., we are told by *Fibre and Fabric* (Boston, June 15). The inventor, says this paper, has just been granted the final patent for a merchandise-holder that is the last device of a series needed to make a commercial success of the system, and he will start a plant for its manufacture at York. Says the journal just named: "The application of these devices to the silk industry, it is claimed, will mean a saving of $100,000,000 a year in the world's silk trade. It is stated that every sixty-yard roll of silk contains forty-eight crease damages. . . It is asserted that the silk business will be revolutionized and silk can be used without the ever-present crease in dress-goods. Steps are now being taken to organize the American Creaseless Silk Company."

TRAINED NURSES FOR THE NAVY—"Our navy is at present without a single trained nurse," says *The Medical Times* (New York, July); "whenever one of our blue-jackets becomes sick he has to rely upon a hospital steward and an apprentice. Ordinarily the ship's surgeons are often taxed to care properly for the normal number of sick and injured. But when there is an epidemic of fever or measles (which is oftentimes serious among male adults), the like of which recently occurred on the *Connecticut*, it has been found impossible to give the invalids the necessary scientific nursing. Surgeon-General Rixey will, therefore, make a strong appeal to Congress to correct this lamentable deficiency; and he has already worked out the details of a plan for the organization of a corps of trained nurses, such as the army has. Afloat, these nurses will, of course, be men; but in the navy hospitals, ashore where the more difficult, lingering and dangerous cases are treated, they will be women

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

THE EDDY SUIT AND RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

THE withdrawal of the famous suit brought by the "next friends" of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy to secure an accounting of her property is hailed by more than one secular paper as a triumph for religious freedom. The motion for the dismissal of the suit was filed by the counsel for the "next friends," under the leadership of ex-Senator William E. Chandler. Mr. Chandler is quoted, however, in the New York *World*—a paper which is said to have been largely instrumental in instituting the proceedings—to the effect that "there may be speedy developments in which the public will feel considerable interest." General Streeter, counsel for Mrs. Eddy, after protesting in vain against the dismissal of the suit, said in part to the court: "Not one word of testimony has been introduced to show that one dollar of her money has ever been misappropriated. The charge of her incompetency has completely collapsed." The Cleveland *Leader* asserts that Mr. Chandler was guilty of what amounts to an attack upon religious freedom when he sought to find in what Mrs. Eddy has taught and written and said about religion proof of her incompetency to manage her own affairs. There must be two standards of judgment, it asserts, in gaging the saneness and competence of the mind—one applying to matters susceptible of physical demonstration, the other dealing with the "free and far-ranging beliefs which the average man or woman craves" in the realm of religion. This paper goes on to say:

"For faith must always overstep the bounds of knowledge which is confined to material things. Religion can not be fettered by the rules of evidence which obtain in courts of law. It must ask belief outside of and beyond the proofs which would be accepted by material science. 'Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief,' is the world's cry wherever religion has power over the hearts and lives of men.

"Nor is it possible to maintain that such faith in the dark—the cry of a child trusting what it can not understand or entirely comprehend, and sorry that it is not comforted by more absolute surety of belief—is evidence of any form or degree of mental weakness. The great names of history are ample proof to the contrary. The coldest materialism is too well aware of the position of man—a dwelier in the half-light of one little spot in the immeasurable universe, surrounded by tremendous forces which he can not control, gage, or understand—ringed about by the night of unfathomed ignorance of his environment and of the pettiness of his own powers, in the presence of the cosmic riddle which has mocked his search for light—all but his faith.

"Since science and reason stop helpless, dumb, palsied in the face of the unknown—the unknowable, to the physical senses—they can not impeach the right of faith to range far beyond the barriers which limit the material man. If faith flouts the rules and laws of natural science in searching, like Noah's dove, for a resting-place, materialism can not fairly venture any other criticism than 'It is not proved'; or 'I do not know.'"

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, the noted alienist, after examining a large number of documents and letters and personally interviewing Mrs. Eddy, issues a statement in which he declares that he found no evidence of any mental disease, nor any lack of vigor in will and intellect. To quote in part from this interesting report:

"The inspection and examination of autographic letters written by her show inherent evidences of mental vigor. Her mode of expression is logical and connected. Her construction is admirable, and these as well as the type-written communications emanating from her are the products of an unusually intelligent mind. . . . . .

"Throughout the entire conversation she showed no evidence whatever of any mental disease. . . . In person she was neat and clean, and I am informed is most careful about the condition of her house, quickly noting any changes that may be made in the arrangement of the furniture, books, or decoration; that she gives her own orders, manages her own servants, and suggests the selection of food."

The New York *Times*, the leading anti-Christian-Science paper, also contends that to prove Mrs. Eddy guilty of the wildest absurdities and inconsistencies in her religio-medical system called Christian Science would not serve to demonstrate her mental weakness, but merely her ignorance of certain fields of human knowledge. To quote:

"Not infrequently mental weakness or insanity can be demonstrated by a man's beliefs, but the mere fact that a man believes things which are demonstrably false doesn't even begin to prove him either a maniac or an imbecile. It all depends on the circumstances. . . . . .

"It is, for example, one thing for an illiterate mountaineer to believe that the world was made in six days about six thousand years ago, but if a man who has really studied geology does it, he and his family will both be safer after he has been snugly packed away in a good asylum. In like manner, nobody of ordinary intelligence who also happens to have informed himself even a little as to the history of religions and philosophies, can possibly be misled into acceptance of Mrs. Eddy's theories as either new or tenable, while others, of even better mental gifts, may easily credit her theories with both those qualities if they chance to be densely ignorant of the subjects with which she deals."

The same paper has this to say of an aspect of Christian Science brought into prominence by the evidence adduced in the abandoned suit:

"Many years of Mrs. Eddy's own life have been made miserable by her conviction that all who oppose her, and especially sometime 'scientists' who have abandoned their allegiance, can and do work from a distance malignant spells from which she suffers in mind and body. Again and again she has made frenzied accusations against those whom she suspected of such crimes, and she has vainly tried to invoke the protection of the law against them. And it is self-evident that anybody who believes in 'Christian Science' must also believe in 'malicious animal magnetism,' for the two go together, exactly as did white and black magic, of which they are the legitimate successors.

"Moreover, all who admit—and all must who know anything of the subject—that 'there is something in "Christian Science,"' must also admit that 'there is something in "malicious animal magnetism."' It is indubitable, in other words, that those who can be favorably affected by the power of suggestion can also be unfavorably affected by it—not to the same degree, of course, since in the one case the 'subject' assists the influence exerted and in the other case resists it. A study of 'voodooism,' as it exists in our Southern States and the West Indies, will supply anybody with no end of convincing evidence that disease and even death can be effectively 'suggested' to those who through ignorance or mental weakness are the natural victims of this form of necromancy."

The World, which like *The Times* has manifested marked hostility toward the cult, has this to say:

"Eccentricity and unusualness do not in the law disqualify a person from administering his property. Mrs. Eddy's belief in 'malicious animal magnetism' goes to preposterous lengths, but her plan of investing in public bonds after looking up the population of the bonded communities is New-England common sense. Her advocacy of the platonic and childless marriage is against public policy and, in its inevitable effect, if followed, immoral. But it has no bearing upon her business ability. Exceeding old age and physical feebleness are no disqualification for the management of property.

"So far as public interest in this strange woman goes, the suit, intensely dramatic as it has been, has hardly touched the mystery."

The New York *American*, however, is convinced that the dismissal of the suit "will be gratifying to all fair-minded people, without regard to religious belief." It adds:

"While the public is left in the dark as to the reasons for

dropping the suit, it is quite as much in the dark as to why it was ever brought in the first place. If its object was an attack on Mrs. Eddy as the founder of Christian Science, it will be rightfully regarded as an attempt at persecution. In a land one of the corner-stones of whose government is religious liberty such a course is short-sighted in that its effect, if it have any effect, must be to help rather than to harm the cause attacked. This would be true, whatever the cult assailed."

In this connection it is interesting to note the change that has taken place in the prevailing attitude of the press toward Christian Science. A little while ago the papers seemed to regard the subject chiefly as a target for their ridicule, whereas now the comment, even where hostile, is usually respectful.

NEW ENGLAND AS THE BIRTHPLACE OF STRANGE CULTS

NEWS that Mrs. Katherine Tingley intends to duplicate in Newburyport, Mass., her theosophical colony at Point Loma, Cal., leads the New York *Christian Advocate* to comment on the "striking fact that New England has been one of the most prolific fields for the cultivation of metaphysical, social, and sexual fads." The same publication asserts that "papers in Boston have more advertisements of mysterious powers than in any other city of similar size in the country." After reminding us that witchcraft flourished there in the early days "as nowhere else in the United States except among the Indians and negroes," the writer goes on to say:

"Millerism ran through New England like a fire in 1843 and later in 1854. Spiritualism, Shakerism, and Quakerism in an almost crazy form had a long run. The 'free-love' aspect of Spiritualism took root there in many places; and 'Mother' Eddy found a genial soil in and about Boston. Mormonism also caught a large number of people in its drag-net."

He calls it "a suggestive fact" that these strange systems reaped their harvests among descendants of the early settlers of New England, and not among "the foreign hordes that have descended upon it within the last fifty years." By way of explanation he offers the following suggestion:

From "The American Magazine."

MRS. KATHERINE TINGLEY.

Autocrat of a theosophical brotherhood at Point Loma, Cal. It is said that she is about to establish similar centers of influence in Newburyport, Mass., and in England.

"High intelligence, town-meetings, constant discussion will always produce quite a large proportion of individuals almost hysterically hankering after some new thing, and if a solid, sensible, and spiritual religion is established in such communities—if it be strict and uncompromising—there will be a revulsion, which revulsion will leave quite a large number of the people without any hold upon religion. Such persons are very liable to run a competitive race with each other for the palm of the greatest intelligence, perception, and insight, out of which come a proportion who are rattle-headed.

"Nothing happens in the development of the human mind, individually and collectively, in races and nations, in rural regions and in cities, that has not been happening in all time. The Athenians were the most highly intelligent people of their age. *New England was described fifteen hundred years before it came into existence,* 'And they took him and brought him into Areopagus, saying, *May we know what this new doctrine, whereof thou speakest, is? For thou bringest certain strange things to our ears: we would know therefore what these things mean.* For all the Athenians, *and strangers* which were there, *spent their time in nothing else,* but *either to tell* or to *hear some new thing.*'

"So it is with New England—with this exception, that in spite of all the new things, the fads and follies, the spinal column of New England, consisting of solid, substantial citizens, remains without the softening of its marrow from generation to generation."

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

SIR OLIVER LODGE, the eminent scientist and layman whose writings on religious subjects have attracted wide attention in England and America, discusses that most controversial subject, the religious education of children, in the latest issue of *The Hibbert Journal* (London). After defining religion as "the outcome of our ideas about the universe, our response to all that we know, consciously or subconsciously, of cosmic law," he asserts that "taking control over the processes of evolution, in one way or another, is part of our serious duty"; and he adds, "no such duty is really divided from religion." But having admitted, as part of a child's religious training, all instruction which makes for his physical welfare and development—since "Christianity is quite as much concerned with the salvation of the body as with the salvation of the soul"—there remains the question as to how much doctrinal teaching should be added in the case of the young child. That there must be some instruction in the elements of revealed or spiritual or theoretical religion, says Sir Oliver, is generally admitted, "altho some experienced educators think otherwise." On this point he offers the following suggestions:

"But whatever doctrines are imparted, I venture to maintain that religious theory for children should not be based extensively on the doctrine of sin; it is not a natural or wholesome idea for them, as a foundation for religion, and its conventional treatment at revival-meetings is apt to be terrifying. Children are not wicked, in the sense intended by those denunciations; they have their fits of temper, and they may be bad and disobedient, like animals; they may be even vicious, like them—tho probably that is an artificially made condition; moreover, if not properly instructed in social virtues they may imitate their remote ancestors in lying and theft, and they may certainly be 'spoilt'; but, when small, they must be largely the product of heredity and environment, and it is not fair to inflict on them theological doctrines concerning sin. Considered from the point of view of evolution, healthy infancy under favorable conditions must be regarded as a period of innocency. It may be a question, therefore, as to what need there is for theology at all; why either frighten them with or protect them from ideas like those of the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' about hell and Apollyon, the burden of guilt, the wrath to come, and the like? One answer is, I think, because such ideas are natural to undeveloped humanity; all savages have frightened themselves by vague imaginings, by sacrifices or propitiations have sought to mitigate divine wrath; and the untaught or badly taught notions of children about the universe are liable to be *more* terrifying than what we conceive to be the reality, not less. The childish atmosphere is full of potential superstition; and nurses or companions are sure to waken it sooner or later. The fact is you do not avoid superstition by eliminating the idea of God. A writer (Mr. Mitchell), whom I shall quote directly, says: 'It is clear that unless you fortify a child against the fancies inherited from a dim and partly savage past, by teaching the clear protective personality of God, you leave it a prey to dark thoughts and terrible fear.' It is idle to suppose that a child can long be screened from the religious ideas of mankind; it is our business therefore to see

that the teaching is of a right and helpful and, so far as we know, true kind. Moreover, the Bible is part of their heritage, to which they have a right to be introduced; and they should also be helped to realize the advantages of belonging to some recognized community, for fellowship and brotherly help. . . . . .

"Faith and trust in the Love and Goodness underlying the universe seem to me the most vital and helpful things; these are able to remove a mass of terror and unreasoning suspicion—quite natural to a being rising to consciousness in an immense universe, in which it is helpless, and of which it feels ignorant.

"Ignorant no doubt, to a great extent, we all are; but what we have of good hope and trust we should gradually impart to children, whether it appears to us specifically religious or not, so long as it appears definitely true. Much of it *must* be told as the result of our larger experience and therefore must be in a sense dogmatic. This is the sort of dogmatic teaching that is legitimate; but with doubtful and critical questions of ecclesiastical theology it does not seem to me that children have anything to do, or that such ideas have any practical effect. Such effect as they do have can hardly be regarded as altogether wholesome; much dread has been caused by them; it is rather cruel to inflict them on the receptive and docile mind of a child. If a child were to take seriously views exprest at some religious gatherings, and were to mope about its own salvation, it would be rather pitiful; if it were to pray for the conversion of its school fellows, instead of joining in their games, it would be monstrous. Healthy children do not do these things; their goodness is of another and higher order, not based upon sickly consciousness of sin. And so far as Christ is recorded to have dealt with children, he never thought of convicting them of evil; rather they were held up as examples of simple-hearted and natural goodness, such as we might learn from in the spirit, while we trained the body and taught the mind."

THE RELIGION OF THE FLESH

NEGLECT of the body and of the things which are essential to physical health, remarks an editorial writer in the Boston *Congregationalist and Christian World*, has been one of the common sins mistaken for a virtue, and one which has led to a great deal of moral corruption. This writer asserts that the growing interest in sanitation, in legislation to secure pure food and pure air, and in the study of the best ways to promote human physical development, is evidence of a revival of religion. He traces the erroneous idea "that the body is a hindrance to spiritual growth," to the fact that in the New Testament the word *flesh*, was frequently used to express evil tendences of the mind. To quote further:

"In the New Testament the word flesh was used as a synonym of sin. The desires of the flesh were evil desires. The works of the flesh were a repulsive catalog of vices. Being interested in things of the flesh was enmity against God and resulted in death. Paul said that he insured his acceptance with God by beating and bruising his body. He taught men that when they surrendered themselves to Christ their bodies became dead because of sin as the first step in the awakening in them of the spiritual life. . . . .

"The foundation of Christianity is in the Hebrew faith and worship of God. Physical health was an essential part of it. A man with a diseased or imperfcet body could not minister in the temple. The Levitical laws provided by minute regulations for the physical health of the people, and made obedience to these regulations a religious necessity. Not a little that is now commonly regarded as immodest in the books of the Old Testament was not at all immodest in the minds of the priests who administered those laws and taught their meaning. The society which ignores the common disobedience to those laws is far more immodest than the society in which they were openly proclaimed and enforced as commandments of God.

"One of the most convincing credentials of Jesus that he was the Son of God was his healing of diseased bodies. His disciples pointed to the fact that health exhaled even from his clothing as conclusive evidence that he was divine. Our generation has witnessed a great revival of interest in efforts to banish physical ills through mental and spiritual influences. A religous cult that professes by any sort of means to heal the sick through its religion is sure to have followers. No other gospel can attract so much attention as that.

"But to prevent disease is a greater religious service than to cure disease. The gospel of the health of the body is one essential element of the gospel of Christ. Knowledge of the body is even more important in the cultivation of the religious life than knowledge of philosophy or of metaphysics. To make the flesh the clean and true channel of the expression of the spirit is as holy a service as prayer. To have and to help others to have good food, free from impurities and adapted to nurture the body to its highest efficiency, is as genuine philanthropy as to teach a Bible-class. In no way can we better promote human brotherhood than by helping to create those physical conditions that provide lenses through which men see the best things in their fellow men. The flesh in health is not hostile to the spirit. It is the instrument through which the spirit reveals itself. The condition of the flesh determines the character of mental conceptions and of spiritual aspirations. The Christian's business is to glorify God in his body, and to help others to make their bodies holy, acceptable unto him. Healthful spiritual conditions require physical wholeness. What helps to secure that in all men is religious service."

WHY WORRY IS UNCHRISTIAN

PREACHERS have often explained that the New-Testament admonition, "Take no thought for the morrow," does not stand as a condemnation of wise forethought, but means rather, as the Revised Version has it, "Be not anxious for the morrow." With the same text an editorial writer in the London *Spectator* enlarges upon Christ's attitude toward anxiety and undertakes to explain why worry is unchristian. "What our Lord wholly deprecates is worry—the ceaseless and fruitless calculation of chance which overwhelming material ambition and imaginative apprehension alike bring forth." "The mind thus overworked," we are told, "leans almost always to egoism and to melancholy." Christ, in his character of spiritual physician, says this writer, "advises men how to defend themselves against the disease of anxiety, from whatever cause arising, and suggests remedies to those who have already fallen victims to this most insidious and painful complaint." Thus, to quote further:

"He calls experience to witness that a man's life does not consist in the abundance of his possessions, and he argues that for those who believe in a good god it is wholly illogical to regard themselves as drifting among nameless dangers. If we would be at peace, he said, we must be content to lose in the race for luxury, and we must not cultivate 'a doubtful mind.' It is characteristic of our Lord's teaching that he never said one word to discourage the search for truth, nor against the nobler ambitions whose fruition his parables suggest may not be over at death. A desire for benevolent power he seems to have regarded as a desire belonging to the eternal side of man's nature; but for that worldly ambition which he summarized as a perpetual distress of mind consequent upon the consideration of food and clothes, he has nothing but condemnation. Such a state of distress is, he said, altogether unworthy of a religious man. . . . . .

"It is, of course indisputable that 'a doubtful mind' is far harder to regulate than an ambitious one. That state of mind in which, as Matthew Arnold said, 'wise men are not strong,' is one seldom cured. The disease permeates the whole nature, shakes all conviction, and destroys the power of decision. The wish becomes father to the doubt, and a man's best aspirations engender nothing but fear. The very intensity of his desire for a religion makes its greatest promises at times incredible to him. In the old days such men feared hell; nowadays they fear annihilation. In the old days they believed themselves the subjects of God's wrath; now they faint under a sense of the divine indifference. . . . To those who are weary and heavy-laden by this kind of anxiety our Lord suggests several palliatives, knowing that the radical cures of faith and an absolute resolution to eschew worldly success are not suddenly possible. Nothing fixes a man's mind upon present peace, nothing counteracts the tendency to project thought into the future so surely as a real pleasure in nature. We must, Christ counsels us, try to bring ourselves within the spell of her influence that we may learn something of her calm, and we must resolve to take short views of life, for anxiety can not be forestalled."

LETTERS AND ART

A SAD VIEW OF MODERN HUMOR

"OUR exhausted capital is beginning to understand that it can have too much of a good joke, and that nothing stales so rapidly as the thing called 'humor.'" These words, apparently, sound the first note of reaction from the violent attack of hilarity with which Mark Twain's recent English visit is supposed to have convulsed London Town. But so complete is this reaction on the part, of the anonymous writer in *Blackwood's*, from whom we quote, that it finds expression in a sweeping indictment of modern humor, and of Mark Twain as modern humor's most illustrious exponent. We are reminded that "humor as a solid quality and a lucrative trade is a modern invention"; that the wiser ancients "were humorous in flashes, and their humor was infinitely enhanced because it was set against a background of gravity." Moreover, "the essence of humor is to be unexpected," and "the modern humorist is never unexpected." "To be funny at all hours and in all places," adds our critic, "is as vile a sin against taste as it would be to dissolve in floods of tears before strangers." His plaint continues:

"Yet the professional humorist to-day inherits the earth. He is the most popular of God's creatures. He has his own 'organs,' in which he makes a desperate attempt to look at all things from a ridiculous point of view. He assures you, with a sentimental leer, that his fun is always amiable, as tho amiability were a sufficient atonement for an imbecile lack of taste. He is prepared to tickle you with his jokes from early morn to nightfall, and he has been so grossly flattered that he believes there is a positive virtue in his antics. He is perfectly convinced that he is doing good, and he needs very little persuasion to believe that he is the only regenerator of mankind. Gradually, too, he is encroaching upon all the professions which are not legitimately his own. The pulpit knows him, and the senate. Worse still, he has invaded the courts of law, and sits grinning upon the bench at his own ineptitude, which appears to the obsequious barristers, who hope some day to wear his cap and bells, to sparkle with the brilliance of true Attic wit."

The basis of modern humor, he tells us, is "the obvious incongruity," and its inventors, he reluctantly admits, were Englishmen —Ned Ward, Tom Brown, and Charles Cotton—"aided and abetted by such Frenchmen as Motteux and D'Urfey." Altho Tom Brown was a "real scholar," nevertheless "he sowed the seeds of the easy incongruity which has debauched the humor of to-day." Had Brown and Ward lived under the Tudors or early Stuarts, instead of during the reign of Queen Anne, "they would have been jesters at court or in a country house," repaying the munificence of their masters with "a licensed effrontery."

Cotton's accomplishment was to travesty the classics in the slang of the day. After quoting some of his burlesque translations, our *Blackwood's* writer exclaims:

"There in its origin and in its purpose is the whole of modern humor. The same flippant impertinence which distresses us in the works of popular Americans is already alive and alert. The same confusion of ancient and modern is already designed to evoke a hasty chuckle. We do not mean that the imitation is conscious; we do not suppose that Mark Twain or his predecessors ever heard the name of Charles Cotton; but when once the spirit of contempt for grave and reverend things was evoked, the worst enormities of contemporary humor were obvious and natural."

The end and aim of Mark Twain, he goes on to say, are the end and aim of Cotton. But for Mark Twain the art of Europe and the chivalry of King Arthur serve the purpose of Virgil and Homer, and he travesties them "with a kind of malignant joy." To quote further:

"He brings whatever time has honored down to the level of a Yankee drummer. In 'The Innocents Abroad' he sets a slur of commonness upon beauty and splendor. With the vanity of a crude civilization he finds every custom ridiculous that does not conform with the standard of the United States. . . . . .

"In other words, Mark Twain the humorist is a bull in the china-shop of ideas. He attempts to destroy what he could never build up, and assumes that his experiment is eminently meritorious. When, as in 'A Yankee at the Court of King Arthur,' he gave full rein to his fancy, he achieved such a masterpiece of vulgarity as the world has never seen. His book gives you the same sort of impression which you might receive from a beautiful picture over which a poisonous slug had crawled. The hint of magnificence is there, pitilessly deformed and defaced. . . . . .

"This monstrous incongruity demands two qualities for its indulgence: a perfect self-esteem, and an exaggerated common sense. No one who is not confident that he engrosses the graces can affect to find pleasure in thus insulting the past. No one whose sense is not common in all respects can apply all the resources of a vulgar logic to the creations of fancy and emotion.

"That Mark Twain is fully equipped for his purpose is only too clear. His humor and his talk alike proclaim it. And it is the more pitiful, because he has a talent which stands in need of no folly for its embellishment. Had he never cut a joke, had he refrained always from grinning at grave and beautiful things, how brilliant a fame would have been his! When you are tired of his irreverence, when you have deplored his noisy jibes, when his funeral and his theft of the cup alike pall upon your spirit, take down his 'Life on the Mississippi,' and see what perfect sincerity and a fine sympathy can accomplish. . . . . .

"The author of 'Life on the Mississippi' was also the creator of *Tom Sawyer* and *Huck Finn*, two boys who will survive to cast shame upon all the humor of America. And it is for the sake of a genuine talent that we deplore Mark Twain's studied antics. It should not have been for him to light the thorns which crackle under the pot. It should not have been for him to encourage the gross stupidity of his fellows. The moderation of one who has known men and rivers should have been revealed to all the world. But Mark Twain, in submitting to the common demand, shares the general love of exaggeration. . . . The tendency of to-day is to overdo all things. Humor, which should be a relief, and nothing more, is now an end in itself. No experiment is made in any art or science but it must become a custom. . . . . .

"Some day there will be a reaction, and then it will be recognized that pleasure counts in life as much as success, and that solid blocks of humor are as blatant an outrage upon good sense as a daily pageant, or as games played with no other aim than by hook or by crook to snatch a victory."

A DEPARTURE IN LANDSCAPE-PAINTING

A STUDY of the Paris salons of 1907 has led Mr. Robert de la Sizeranne to the conclusion that a distinctly new manner or style is being established by the best recent landscapists. Writing in the *Revue des deux Mondes* (Paris) he describes the landscapes of the past as "great scenic arrangements," from which the work of the new school is easily distinguished by the "more limited view" it takes of its subject. Thus in the majority of recent canvases "there is no longer any sky," or "barely a little strip at the edge of the frame"; or else "if there is a sky, there is nothing else." The writer goes on to say:

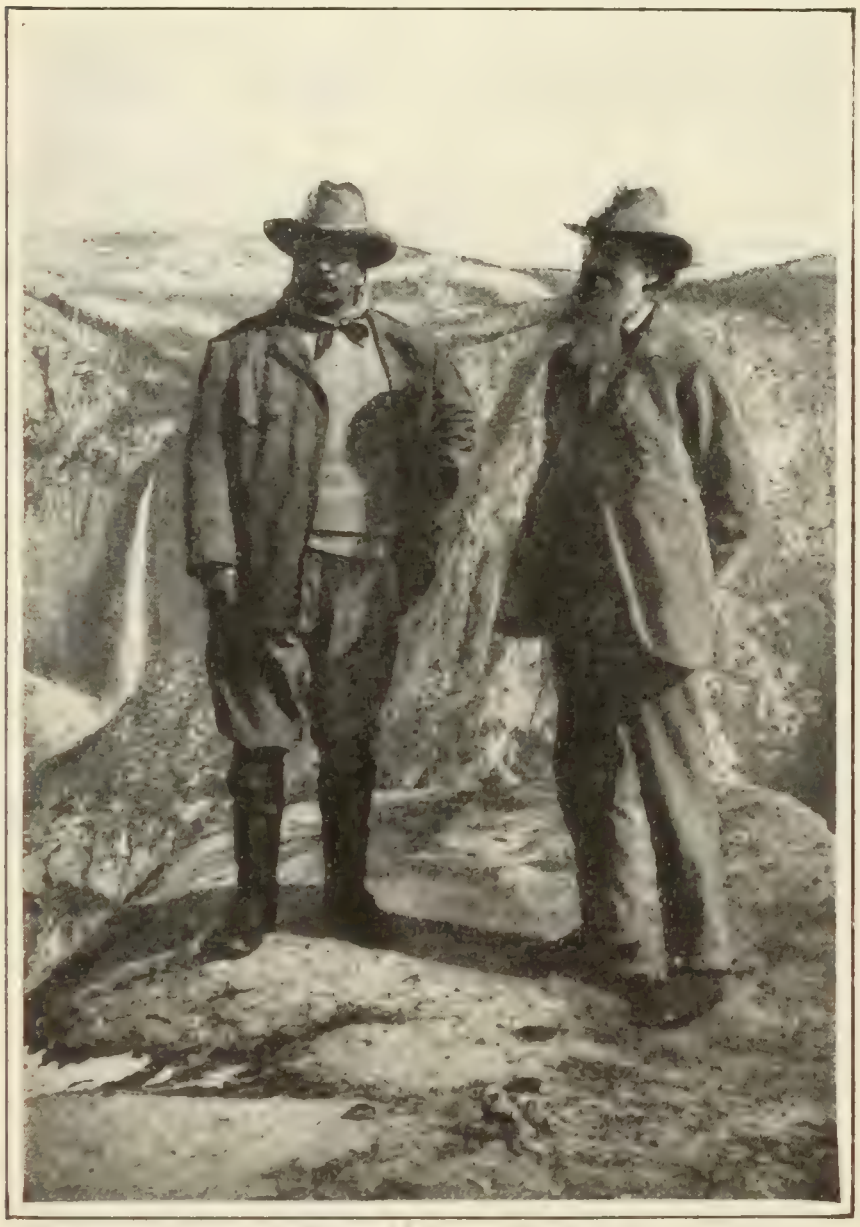
"At no former period of landscape-painting has the line separating earth from sky been placed so high in the painting, at the very verge of the frame, in a way that cuts short all wandering of attention. That is the first characteristic of the landscape-painting of the twentieth century. It is of paramount importance; for the height at which one places his horizon line decides, in art as in life, a number of secondary conclusions."

As to whether the new school rests upon a new tendency or

merely upon an added step in a continuous movement, Mr. de la Sizeranne says:

"When we observe the evolution of landscape-painting since it was promoted to the dignity of a separate *genre*, and follow its transformations not in accordance with the theories of the innovators (which merely serve to obscure the question), but in accordance with their works (which taken together agree in clearing it up), we perceive one thing: that the landscapist has always tended toward narrowing the field in which art competes with nature.

"In this evolution, which has been going on very steadily since the time of the encyclopedic landscape of the Poussins, of the Brueghels, of the Paul Brils, or of the Carraches to that of Constable or of George Michel, from that of Constable to that of Rousseau, from that of Rousseau to that of Claude Monet, you will find that at each decisive stage the artist limits the field of his competition with nature, in order to obtain more advantages over her, or that he resigns himself to rendering fewer and fewer impressions at a time, with a view to concentrating his effort upon the one that he has chosen. He has required a very long education and centuries of experience to perceive that, having at his



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THE PRESIDENT AND JOHN MUIR IN YELLOWSTONE PARK

disposal neither the air, nor the light and its endless gamut of brilliancy, nor the three dimensions, he could give an idea of what he had found in nature only by succeeding in eliminating, by means of some stratagem, a good many of the impressions that he had received from her. From his first ambition, that of rendering *all* of what he admired in nature, the landscapist resigned himself gradually to rendering less and less, and finally to rendering at one time only the smallest part of his impressions."

The writer concludes:

"The new departure in landscape-painting is happy because it is spontaneous. It does not proceed from any theory, from any formula, from any negation. It is born of a closer and more intelligent attention." — *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SECOND SHOT AT THE NATURE-FAKERS

THROUGH the medium of *Everybody's Magazine* for September, and supported by a flying column of "the most eminent working naturalists in America," the President of the United States returns once more to his spirited harrying of the "nature-fakers," and again the brunt of the attack falls upon the devoted shoulders of the Rev. William J. Long. "Of all these nature-fakers," asserts the President, "the most reckless and least responsible is Mr. Long," altho "there are others who run him close in the 'yellow journalism of the woods.'" The Presidential ire is directed not against ordinary errors of observation, or differences of interpretation and opinion, but against "deliberate inventions" and "deliberate perversions of fact" by "men who know so little of the subject concerning which they write and who to ignorance add such utter recklessness, that they are not even able to distinguish between what is possible, however wildly improbable, and mechanical impossibilities." In this indictment Mr. Roosevelt specifies none of the offenders save Mr. Long; but in an earlier onslaught the spear that knows no brother administered warning jabs to Ernest Thompson Seton, Charles G. D. Roberts, and Jack London, and these names are conspicuously absent from the President's partial list of "men who truthfully portray for us, with pen or pencil, any one of the many sides of outdoor life." This list—and he admits that there are many others that he could name—stands as follows: "John Burroughs and John Muir, Stewart Edward White and Frederic Remington, Olive Thorne Miller, Hart Merriam, William Hornaday, Frank Chapman, J. A. Allen, Ernest Ingersoll, Witmer Stone, William Cram, George Shiras." To these true nature-lovers, says the President, "we who love the breath of the woods and the fields and who care for the wild creatures, large or small, owe a real debt." To quote further:

"The highest type of student of nature should be able to see keenly and write interestingly and should have an imagination that will enable him to interpret the facts. But he is not a student of nature at all who sees not keenly but falsely, who writes interestingly and untruthfully, and whose imagination is used not to interpret facts but to invent them. . . . And the surest way to neutralize the work of the lovers of truth and nature . . . is to encourage those whose work shows neither knowledge of nature nor love of truth.

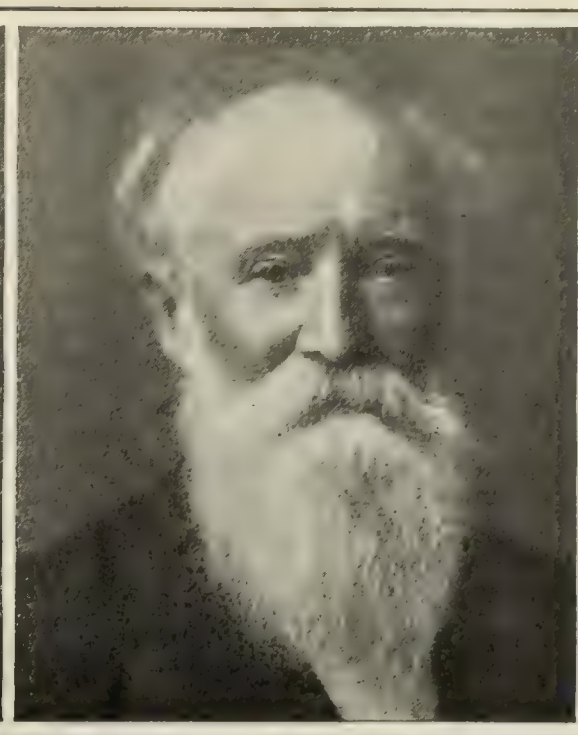
"The modern 'nature-faker' is of course an object of derision to every scientist worthy of the name, to every real lover of the wilderness, to every faunal naturalist, to every true hunter or nature-lover. But it is evident that he completely deceives many good people who are wholly ignorant of wild life. Sometimes he draws on his own imagination for his fictions; sometimes he gets them second-hand from irresponsible guides or trappers or Indians."

Turning to Mr. Long's protestation that where his "facts" are not matters of personal observation they have been established by the testimony of guides and Indians, the President remarks:

"In the wilderness, as elsewhere, there are some persons who do not regard the truth; and these are the very persons who most delight to fill credulous strangers with impossible stories of wild beasts. As for Indians, they live in a world of mysticism, and they often ascribe supernatural traits to the animals they know, just as the men of the Middle Ages, with almost the same child-like faith, credited the marvels told of the unicorn, the basilisk, the roc, and the cockatrice."

The "nature-fakers," asserts Mr. Roosevelt, "like the White Queen in 'Through the Looking-Glass,' . . . can easily believe three impossible things before breakfast; and they do not mind in the least if these things are mutually contradictory." He derides again the story of the wolf who with one bite reaches the heart of a bull caribou—"a feat which, of course, has been mechanically impossible of performance by any land carnivore since the death of the last saber-toothed tiger." After citing other

FREDERIC REMINGTON.



JOHN BURROUGHS.

WILLIAM EVERETT CRAM.

"impossible" incidents in the books of the nature-story writers, Mr. Roosevelt concludes as follows:

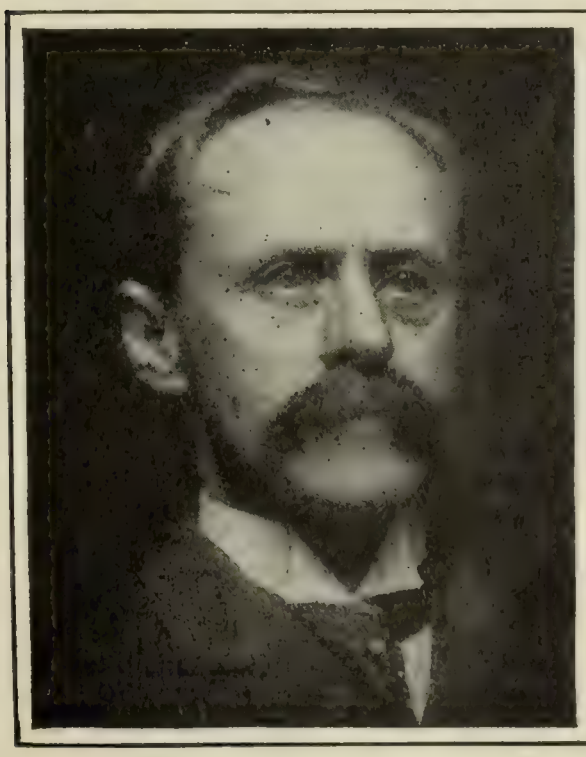
"The affidavits in support of these various stories are interesting only because of the curious light they throw on the personalities of those making and believing them.

"If the writers who make such startling discoveries in the wilderness would really study even the denizens of a barnyard, they would be saved from at least some of their more salient mistakes. Their stories dwell much on the 'teaching' of the young animals by their elders and betters. In one story, for instance, a wild duck is described as 'teaching' her young how to swim and get their food. If this writer had strolled into the nearest barnyard containing a hen which had hatched out ducklings, a glance at the actions of those ducklings when the hen happened to lead them near a puddle would have enlightened him as to how much 'teaching' they needed. But these writers exercise the same florid imagination when they deal with a robin or a rabbit as when they describe a bear, a moose, or a salmon. . . . . .

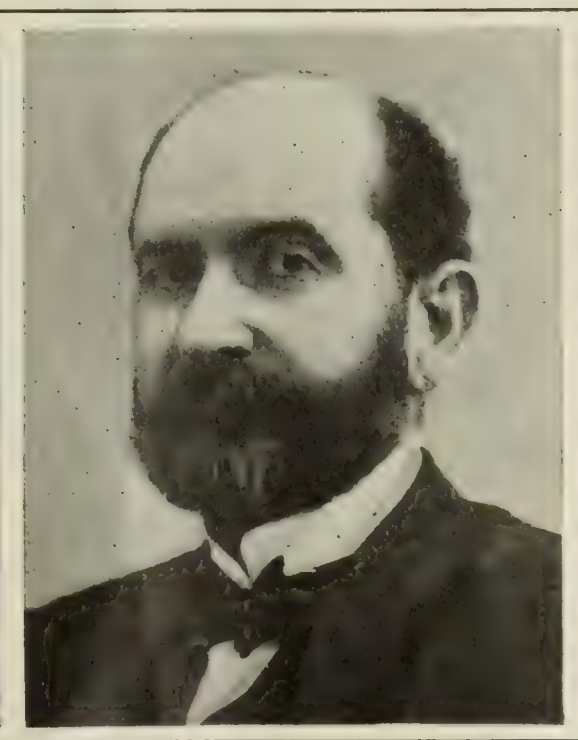
"Men of this stamp will necessarily arise, from time to time, some in one walk of life, some in another. Our quarrel is not with these men, but with those who give them their chance. We who believe in the study of nature feel that a real knowledge and appreciation of wild things, of trees, flowers, birds, and of the grim and crafty creatures of the wilderness, give an added beauty and health to life. Therefore we abhor deliberate or reckless untruth in this study as much as in any other; and therefore we feel that a grave wrong is committed by all who, holding a position that entitles them to respect, yet condone and encourage such untruth."

Like President Roosevelt, the seven eminent naturalists who are quoted in the same magazine direct their specific criticisms against Mr. Long, altho they seem to regard with suspicion the "animal novelists" in general. In the opinion of working naturalists, asserts Dr. J. A. Allen, curator of mammology and ornithology in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, "the Long style of nature-books is pernicious." William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park, is moved to amusement rather than indignation by the books of Dr. Long. That much-attacked writer, however, finds a champion in the Rev. Theodore Wood, a distinguished English naturalist, who, according to a cablegram to the New York *Times*, takes up the cudgels against the President. Mr. Long tells in one of his books of a wounded woodcock which contrived a sort of mud splint for its broken leg, and this story is among the many upon which Mr. Roosevelt's ridicule descends. But Mr. Wood is quoted as saying:

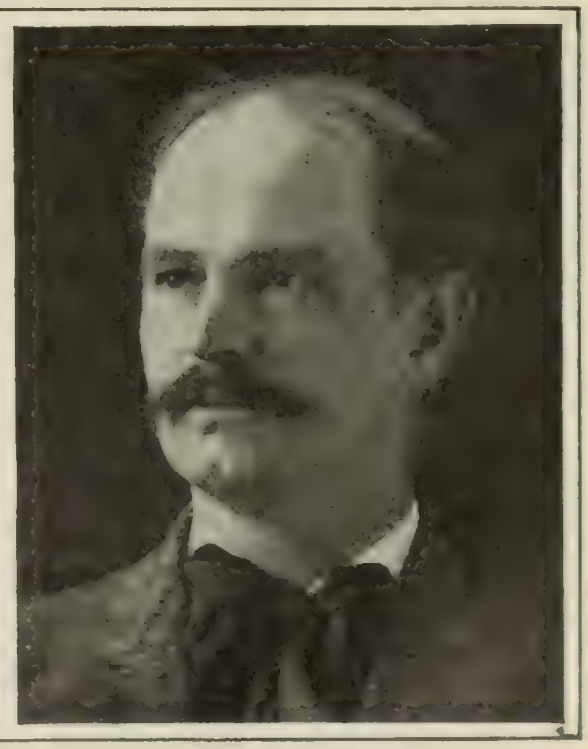
"President Roosevelt may be an extremely able man, but the



ERNEST INGERSOLL.



WILLIAM T. HORNADAY.



FRANK M. CHAPMAN.

GUARANTEED BY THE PRESIDENT AS TRUE NATURE-LOVERS.

fact that he is President of the United States hardly qualifies him for delivering *ex-cathedra* pronouncements on questions of natural history.

"Notwithstanding the scorn which he pours upon the assertion, I think there can be little doubt that snipe, at any rate, understand the art of binding up a broken limb by means of a splint. Statements to that effect have been made by many naturalists and sportsmen, and Mr. Fatio's observations on the subject were brought some time back before the Physiological Society at Geneva. It was stated that snipe had often been known to secure a broken limb by means of a stout ligature. On two occasions Mr. Fatio had seen snipe with interwoven feathers strapped on the seat of the fracture of one of the legs. A most interesting case was that of a snipe, both of whose legs he had unfortunately broken by a misdirected shot. He only recovered the bird the following day, when he found that the poor creature had contrived to apply dressings and a sort of splint to both limbs. In carrying out this operation some feathers had become entangled around its beak and, not being able to use its claws to get rid of them, the bird was almost dead from hunger when found."

A VIOLIN THAT GOLD COULD NOT LURE

EIGHT years ago, when Joseph Joachim's ex-pupils from all parts of the world were celebrating in Berlin the master's sixtieth jubilee as a public performer, it was remarked that no other great violinist had retained his command of his instrument

JOSEPH JOACHIM.

"He might, had he wished, have toured the world in triumph, . . . but it was his choice to interpret the masters rather than exploit himself."

and his hold on the public for so long a period. Yet from his advent, nearly seventy years ago, as a musical prodigy in a Hungarian town, until his death in Berlin on the fifteenth of this month, Joachim was never persuaded to visit America. Arthur M. Abell finds the explanation of this curious fact in his indifference to monetary considerations. Writing in *The Musical Courier* (New York) at the time of the jubilee, Mr. Abell said:

"Joachim is a man of strong character. He has never at any time advertised himself, and yet his reputation overtops that of all other living artists. He has never taken money for private instruction. He has never varied from this rule, nor can any sum tempt him to do so. He has never played in private for money. He plays but few engagements, apparently, for money, in public. He refused a fabulous offer for an American tour a few years ago. He devotes the greater part of his time to the interests of the Berlin Hochschule at a ridiculously small salary, according to our views. Even in Germany he could earn more in one week with his violin than his salary amounts to in one year if he chose to accept all the solo engagements offered him. In short, Joachim is above money considerations, and this notwithstanding the fact that he needs to earn money from year to year to live on. He has not amassed a fortune, tho he might easily have done so. No, it is not money, it is art, that prompts Joachim to do as he does."

In a monograph on Joachim by J. A. Fuller Maitland, musical critic of the London *Times*, there is a passage which dwells upon the unconscious self-revelation of the musician which takes place, even when he is interpreting the works of others. The writer goes on to say:

"Besides the ideal interpretation of the music which he plays, Joachim unconsciously tells every one who has ears to hear what manner of man he is in himself. Truth, rectitude, earnestness of purpose, singleness of artistic aim, a childlike clarity of the inner vision, combined with the highest dignity—all these are evident to any but the most superficial listener, and there is a certain quiet ardor, eloquent of strong emotion strongly controlled, such as distinguishes only those who possess the highest imagination. It is recorded that on one occasion, when he played at first sight Schumann's Fantasia' for violin, the composer, instead of bursting into ecstasies over the player's immediate grasp of the inner meaning of the music or the cleverness of his execution, whispered to his neighbor, 'One can never love him enough.' It is, perhaps, this power of stirring up a real personal affection in worthy hearers that is the greatest of all the player's attributes, and such a power is indeed of priceless value.

"If one had to say in a word what was the secret of Joachim's influence as an artist, one would surely say that this quality was that in which he stands alone among all the musicians who have ever lived. . . . No one who has ever heard him lead a quartet of Haydn can have failed to realize that the dignity of a noble old age is associated with the insouciance, the buoyant fun and frolic of a schoolboy."

At the time of his death Joachim, who was born in Hungary but came of German ancestry, had been for twenty-five years conductor of the Royal Academy of Music, Berlin, and music director of the Royal Academy of Arts; and under his directorship the Berlin Hochschule had become the Mecca of violin students. For many years he has been characterized in the musical dictionaries as "the first of living violinists." In this connection a critic in the New York *Times* points out that it must be twenty years since Joachim abandoned solo-playing in public, and that therefore his fame as a soloist "is a matter of tradition and hearsay as unverifiable as the fame of an actor or of an orator." The same critic, however, pays a tribute to the master's marvelous achievement in "making good" as a quartet player and leader of a quartet long after his seventieth year. "He appeared in that capacity," we read, "and with distinguished success, this very last London season"—when he had passed his seventy-fifth birthday. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* explains that Joachim's ambition was to interpret the great composers rather than to dazzle as a virtuoso. We read:

"It is thoroughly characteristic of Joachim's temperament and truly indicative of his attitude toward his art that it was not as a soloist that he preferred to make his public appeal. He was superbly equipped with all the gifts by which a great soloist needs to be distinguished. He was a thorough master of his instrument, which he played in the grand style, with a noble tone, admirable alike in the amplitude of its volume and the beauty of its quality, and with an accuracy of execution which in his prime was quite impeccable. No one who has heard him render such a thing as the 'Bach Chaconne' will admit that he has had a superior or even an equal within living memory, or will doubt that he might, had he wished, have toured the world in triumph. But his ambition did not lie in that direction. It was his choice to interpret the masters rather than to exploit himself, and it was as the leader of the quartet in which Piatti was the 'cellist and F. Ries the second violin that what he would have considered the best work of his life was accomplished."

The latest issue of *The Musical Courier* remarks editorially:

"His one great mistake seems to have been the attitude which he assumed at the time when the Wagner strife raged fiercest, but Joachim, always sincere in matters of art, no doubt was prompted by motives based entirely on his temperament and his early training with its classical influences. Besides, all was forgiven later by the Wagnerians, for Joachim recanted to a large degree and became a great admirer of much of the revolutionary Richard's work, particularly the earlier operas and 'Meistersinger.'"

CURRENT POETRY

The Bird.

By Elsa Barker.

Always my heart has longed to hear
  A certain bird whose lyric cry
  Is like a rainbow through the sky;
But never came the wonder near.

Sometimes when dreaming in the dawn
  I hear it in the hills of sleep
  Singing far off—and wake to weep.
For with the light the voice is gone.

But when I sought it one strange day
  Deep in the woods, they say to me
  It came and sang in the willow tree
Beside my door—and I away!

O bird of dream and mystery!
  Tho yearning for thee I despair,
  Maybe I nevermore would dare
To sing myself—had I heard thee.

—*From The Craftsman* (September).

The Sudden Shadow.

By Maisie Saville Shainwall.

It seems strange Death should come to him:
  Life was his heritage, and Love;
He never strayed in pathways dim—
  How found he that far shadowy grove?
How trod he fields of Asphodel
When 'twas the Rose he loved so well?

He heard the brother-call of Earth,
  He wandered far in foreign lands,
And every friend's hearth was his hearth:
  And every friend, two outstretched hands.
Was Death his friend, too? That may be—
Death welcomed him so tenderly!

—*From The Smart Set* (September).

Quod Semper.

By Lucy Lyttelton.

Child.
"What wind is this across the roofs so softly makes his way,
That hardly makes the wires to sing, or soaring smoke to sway?"

Wind.
"I am a weary southern wind that blows the live-long day
  Over the stones of Babylon,
    Babylon, Babylon,
The ruined walls of Babylon, all fallen in decay.

Oh, I have blown o'er Babylon when royal was her state,
When fifty men in gold and steel kept watch at every gate,
When merchant-men and boys and maids thronged early by and late
  Under the gates of Babylon,
    Babylon, Babylon,
The marble gates of Babylon, when Babylon was great."

Child.
"Good weary wind, a little while pray let your course be stayed,
And tell me of the talk they held, and what the people said,
The funny folk of Babylon before that they were dead,
  That walked abroad in Babylon,
    Babylon, Babylon,
Before the towers of Babylon along the ground were laid."

Wind.
"'The folk that walked in Babylon, they talked of wind and rain,
Of ladies' looks, of learned books, of merchants' loss and gain,

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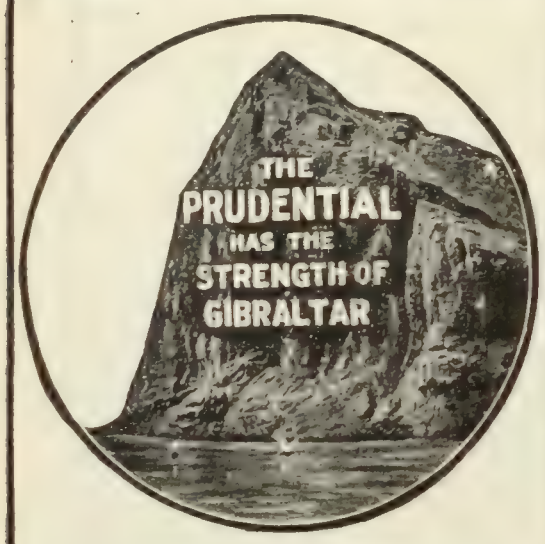

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How such-an-one loved such-a-maid that loved him not again
(For maids were fair in Babylon
Babylon, Babylon);
Also the poor in Babylon of hunger did complain."

CHILD:
"But this is what the people say as on their way they go
Under my window, in the street; I heard them down below."

WIND:
"What other should men talk about five thousand years ago?
For men they were in Babylon,
Babylon, Babylon,
That now are dust in Babylon I scatter to-and fro."

From The Spectator (London)

PERSONAL

James I. of Trinidad.—A romance of real life is closed by the announcement that Baroness Anna Harden-Hickey, widow of James I., Prince of Trinidad, has been placed in a private asylum near Stamford, Conn.

James A. Harden-Hickey was born in 1854, and probably in San Francisco. In 1873 we find him a graduate of Namur, Leipsic, and the military college of St. Cyr, a journalist, a novelist, a habitué of the Latin Quarter, and one of the best swordsmen in Paris. He attacked the enemies of the Roman Catholic Church so vigorously with his pen that the Pope made him a Baron. Later he married the Countess de Saint-Pery. They had two children and were divorced in 1888. Of his subsequent career the Chicago *Inter Ocean* publishes the following:

In 1888 Harden-Hickey started on a trip around the world on a sailing ship. Off the coast of Brazil the ship touched at the uninhabited island of Trinidad—not the island belonging to Great Britain and lying off Venezuela, but a bit of rocky land five miles long and three miles wide, unclaimed by the nations. Before Harden-Hickey left it he claimed it in his own name and planted a flag of his own design on the beach.

In 1896, in Paris, Harden-Hickey met and loved Miss Anne Harper Flagler, daughter of John H. Flagler. Her father thought the Baron was marrying for money and opposed the match. But in March, 1901, in New York, Miss Flagler became Baroness Harden-Hickey, without settlements. For the next two years the couple lived quietly in New York, the husband, among other things, writing a book with the title "Euthanasia; or, The Ethics of Suicide," with pictures by the author.

And then, to enliven a humdrum existence, Harden-Hickey proclaimed himself King James I. of Trinidad and notified the Powers. The Powers did not object. America was amused, and the supplements of the Sunday papers hailed his consort as the "American Queen."

James I. appointed his friend Count de la Boissière his Minister of Foreign Affairs, and established a chancellery in New York. It was formally announced in a State document written in French that the new nation would be governed by a military dictatorship, that the royal standard was a yellow triangle on a red ground, that the hard work was to be performed by Chinese coolies, and that the aristocracy would consist of one of a nature entirely new and the last word in sensation."

James I. instituted an order of chivalry, bought a crown, and issued a set of postage stamps which are highly prized to-day by collectors. He also personally engaged 400 coolies in San Francisco,

A Wonderful Tonic is HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Cooling, refreshing and invigorating. Dispels that tired feeling during spring and summer.

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sent them to Trinidad, and began the construction of docks, warehouses, and dwellings on the island.

James I. was having a jolly good time as king, when in July, 1895, Great Britain came across the principality of Trinidad while laying a cable to Brazil, and seized it as a possible cable station, bundling King and court and all the inhabitants off in short order.

James I. and his Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a circular note to all the Powers of Europe, and a dignified protest to our State Department, asking recognition as an independent state and aid under the Monroe Doctrine. Secretary Olney turned the document over to the Washington correspondents as a "crank" letter. And then all America was amused again.

James I. got no satisfaction anywhere. Then he turned to revenge on Perfidious Albion. He organized on paper an invasion of England from Ireland. His father-in-law refused to finance the invasion, and King James repudiated him for the last time. By this time the relations between the King and his consort had grown somewhat strained. So he decided to accept an offer to become the king of one of the Hawaiian islands, turning his back on America and leaving England to her fate.

In order to provide funds it was necessary to sell his lands in Mexico. He was disappointed in promising negotiations, and started in 1898 for San Francisco, ostensibly to join his wife. He stopt off at El Paso, and the next morning he was dead of poison. He had put into practise his preachments in "Euthanasia." And in his trunk was the crown of Trinidad.

Count de la Boissière, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a leader of the French colony in New York. By the will of James I. he is also regent of the principality of Trinidad, the title to which is still in dispute. But unless the son or daughter of James A. Harden-Hickey chooses to assert the rights of inheritance the dynasty of James I. would appear to be nearing its end.

Robert Pinkerton. The younger of the two sons of Allan Pinkerton, to whom that famous secret-service worker of Civil-War days handed down Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, died August 12 aboard the steamship *Bremen* at sea. The strict rule of the agency, established by Allan Pinkerton, that the detectives were never to operate for a reward or for a contingent fee, is said to have been adhered to by Robert Pinkerton. He made an ironclad agreement with his employees

WHAT IS IT

Composition of the Famous Food.

A wide-spread interest has been created among good livers as to the composition of Grape-Nuts, the food that has become popular and famous the world over.

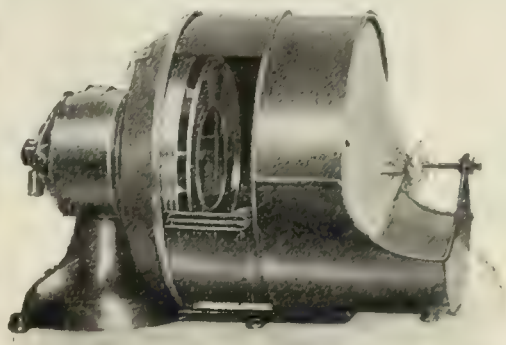
It has long been known to physicians, chemists and food experts that the starchy portion of entire wheat and barley flours is transformed into a true and very choice sugar, by the act of intestinal digestion in the human body. This sugar is identical with and is known as grape-sugar, and it is in condition for immediate transformation into blood and the necessary structure from which the delicate nerve centres are built up.

A food expert followed a line of experiments until he produced the food called Grape-Nuts, of which grape sugar forms the principal part, and it is produced by following Nature's process, in a mechanical way. That is, heat, moisture, and time are the methods employed and directed by scientific facts gained in research.

Grape-Nuts food is probably entitled to the claim of being the most perfectly adapted food for human needs in existence. Certain it is that the user's delight in the flavour and the perfect action of intestinal digestion during the use of Grape-Nuts is satisfying, and the added strength of body confirms the facts. "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

A BOON TO THE SICK

has been perfected, after years of experiment, that is meeting with the unqualified approval of physicians everywhere. The



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work on the principle of an electric fan, but draw the air through a slowly revolving fabric kept moist by a suitable germicide. It will absolutely *remove all* **DISEASE GERMS, ODORS** and **DUST** from the air of the sick-room and at the same time moisten and cool the atmosphere, keeping the air of the room continually in motion.

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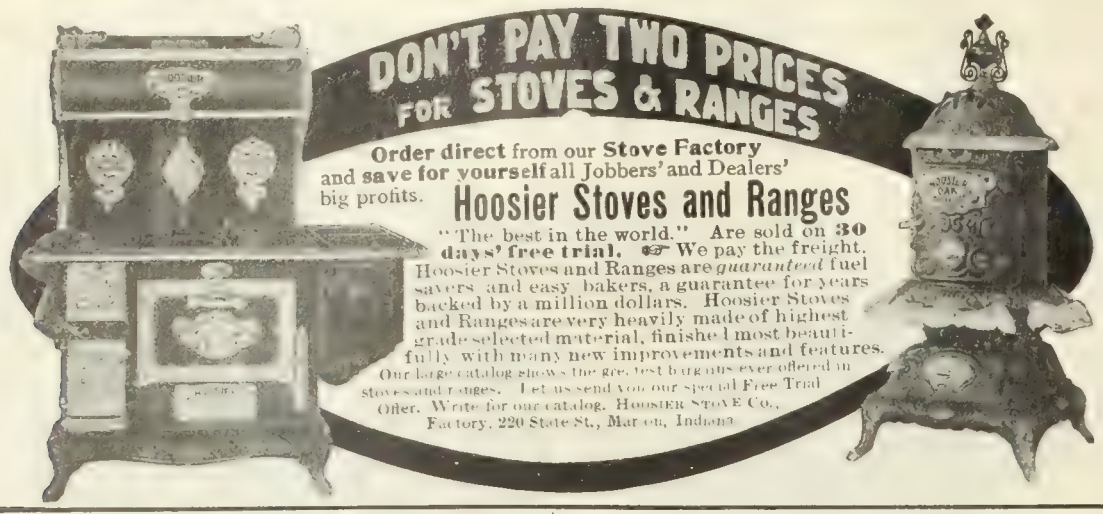

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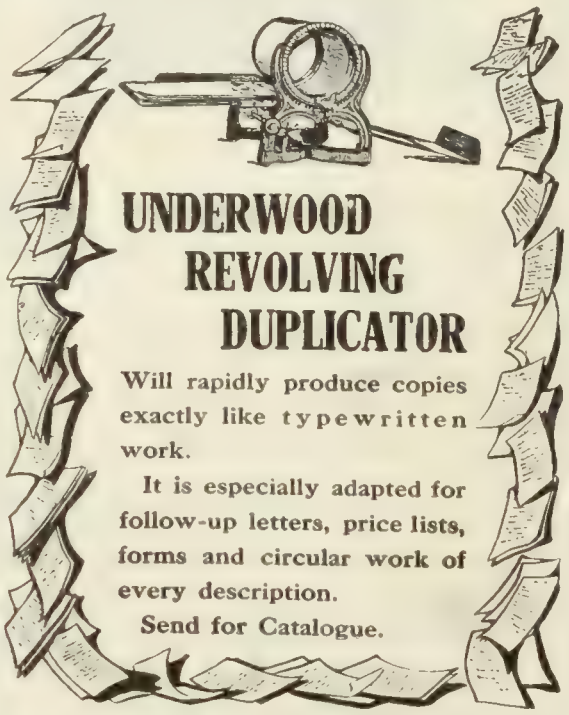

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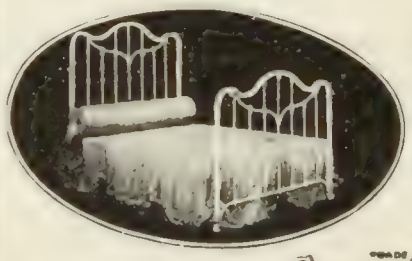

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the more worn—the brighter."
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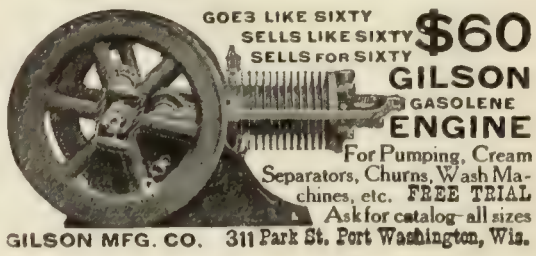

to depend entirely upon their salaries; he had under his direction from 12,000 to 15,000 detectives, spread all over the world. Of the features of the agency work which brought Robert Pinkerton into prominence, a contributor to the New York *World* writes:

The father of Robert and William Pinkerton died in 1884. He was a canny Glasgow Scot, who came to this country without a shilling to his name. He left his boys a fortune and with the agency developed as far as he imagined it could ever go. He never dreamed that the present scope of the business was possible.

As "Bob" and "Bill," the two Pinkerton boys were known in their early days in Chicago and so they have always been popularly called. "Bob" Pinkerton was a familiar figure on every race course around New York. It was he who demonstrated to the jockey clubs the necessity of the police system in vogue to-day. There are few tracks in the country not under Pinkerton rule.

This Pinkerton police system was started solely for the purpose of protecting the patrons of racing from pickpockets and other crooks. It began with Pinkerton men in uniforms, but in a few years "Bob" Pinkerton made the jockey clubs see the necessity of adding detectives to the force, who could keep an eye on riders and trainers and the betting ring. This espionage has resulted in keeping many a jockey and trainer straight and in ruling off the turf those who found it more remunerative to run crooked races than straight ones. . . . . .

It was "Bob" Pinkerton who conceived the idea of getting the banks of the country together in a protective alliance against thieves. In a couple of years the American Bankers' Association was formed, and to-day it is a daring crook who will lay a hand on the property of any bank displaying the association's sign. It was only last year that the proceeds of two bank burglaries were returned, the thieves not discovering until after the crimes were committed that the banks they had robbed were members of the association. One thief wrote, in returning $50,000 of negotiable securities: "Put your A. B. A. sign out where your customers can see it." . . . . .

The jewelers of the country have two organizations similar to the American Bankers' Association—the Jewelers' Protective Alliance and the Jewelers' Security Union. "Bob" Pinkerton created both and the jewelers work on the same principle as the bankers—suppressing by fear those who would prey on them. . . . . .

Allan Pinkerton will undoubtedly succeed his father in charge of the agency here. He has been an assistant to his father for several years.

The Senator from Newport.—The Republican organization of Rhode Island recently declared George Peabody—"pronounced Pebbody"—Wetmore their candidate for Senator. Mr. Wetmore has been Senator for twelve years. The *Saturday Evening Post* publishes this comment on the statesman's reelection:

Mr. Wetmore is the only representative of Newport in the Senate, and Newport being superior, so, also, is Mr. Wetmore superior to the transparent tricks of legislators to gain popular applause. In all the turbulent Fifty-ninth Congress, when there was so much discussion over the Railroad Rate Bill, when Statehood was paramount, and there was financial legislation that had the country on tiptoe, did Mr. Wetmore condescend to mingle with the rabble and discuss these measures? He did not. His voice was heard on but two occasions, except when he voted—always with his party—in that entire

Congress. Just twice did he rise, flicking a grain of dust from his sleeve and surveying his colleagues in that rather bored manner that marks the true Newportian when he—or she—is compelled to have speech with those without the pale.

The first occasion was on January 17, 1906. On that momentous day Mr. Wetmore said, as reported stenographically by the Congressional Record: "I present the annual report of the National Academy of Sciences for the year 1905, as required by statute. The statute also provides for the printing of the report, so that no action is necessary on the part of the Senate but simply to receive the report."

The Senate received the report. It could not do otherwise when addrest in such good form.

Once more Mr. Wetmore ventured into the arena of the greatest legislative body in the world. On April 28, 1906, he rose again and said: "I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill to provide a site and buildings for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and Labor." . . . . . .

The permanent retirement of the Senator would be a distinct loss to the Senate. He occupies his own niche. It is his peculiar function to give tone to that body. He doesn't have to do anything. He is not expected to. When a visitor comes into a gallery and asks the guide, "Who is that distinguished-looking man down there?" the guide doesn't have to look. He says, "That is Senator Wetmore, of Rhode Island." The guide knows. The Senator is there giving distinction. . . . . .

A real Newporter rarely gets into the Senate. More are needed. There is too little of that class distinction there that comes only with our best-bred and richest citizens. Rhode Island, blind to the advantages of having the only Senator of his kind in the world, has been unjust to Mr. Wetmore. Now that he has been indorsed by the organization—or part of it—he should be returned. He may look bored and act bored, but he isn't. He represents our ruling classes.

The Man Who Talks.—One of the Democratic nominations for the Oklahoma Senatorship was won by Thomas P. Gore. The prospects are that the new State will be strongly Democratic; so it is probable that Mr. Gore will eventually display his oratorical ability in the Senate. The fact that Mr.

BAD DREAMS

Frequently Due to Coffee Drinking

One of the common symptoms of coffee poisoning is the bad dreams that spoil what should be restful sleep. A man who found the reason says:

"Formerly I was a slave to coffee. I was like a morphine fiend, could not sleep at night, would roll and toss in my bed and when I did get to sleep was disturbed by dreams and hobgoblins, would wake up with headaches and feel bad all day, so nervous I could not attend to business. My writing looked like bird tracks, I had sour belchings from the stomach, indigestion, heartburn and palpitation of the heart, constipation, irregularity of the kidneys, etc.

"Indeed, I began to feel I had all the troubles that human flesh could suffer, but when a friend advised me to leave off coffee I felt as if he had insulted me. I could not bear the idea, it had such a hold on me, and I refused to believe it the cause.

"But it turned out that no advice was ever given at a more needed time, for I finally consented to try Postum, and with the going of coffee and the coming of Postum all my troubles have gone and health has returned. I eat and sleep well now, nerves steadied down and I write a fair hand (as you can see), can attend to business again and rejoice that I am free from the monster coffee."

Ten days' trial of Postum in place of coffee will bring sound, restful, refreshing sleep. "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. Some physicians call it "a little health classic."

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Model '07 Self-Loading Rifle. . 351 Caliber. High-Power

As its name indicates, this rifle reloads itself, the recoil of the exploded cartridge doing the work. This places the complete control of the rifle under the trigger finger, which permits rapid shooting with great ease and accuracy. The .351 Caliber High-Power cartridge, which this rifle handles, has tremendous killing power, making it heavy enough for the largest game.

Circular fully describing this rifle, "The Gun That Shoots Through Steel," sent upon request.

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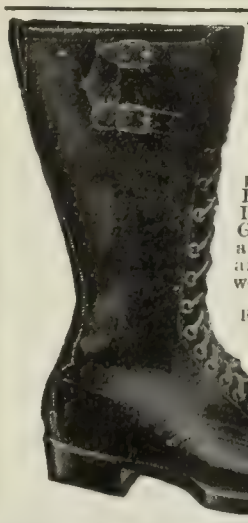

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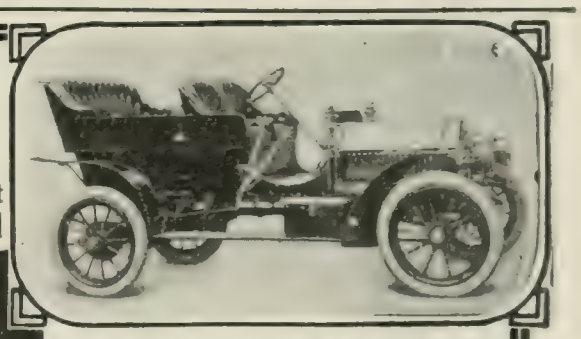

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Has the toughness, staying power, sensitive control, marvelously smooth running qualities of all Cadillacs.

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It isn't only a question of text-books and discipline; both good; there's a great deal more to your boy's education.

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to make progress at a noted New England academy entered the Groff School recently together with several having had similar experiences at other large schools. They were all put into Yale the following September without a condition, one year ahead of their former classmates, and their present standing at college is very high. Mr. Groff's experience with these boys is typical of the success he has had for twelve years.

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Gore is blind makes his success remarkable. A writer in the *Saturday Evening Post* relates

Gore was born in Mississippi, moved to Texas and a few years ago went to Oklahoma. By an accident he lost the sight of one eye when he was eight years old. Three years later, again by accident, he lost the other eye. With no hope of seeing anything so long as he lived, the little chap began to study. He had none of the modern appliances for the blind. He had people read to him and he remembered what he heard. He went through school with honor, getting high marks in such studies as geometry, when he never made a demonstration, but worked out the propositions in his head and recited them. He studied law at the Lebanon University. His classmates read the text-books to him, and he listened to the lectures. When he was admitted he was as well grounded as any member of his class.

These accomplishments marked Gore as a remarkable citizen. He is just that. He has a most retentive memory and has taught school with success, even tho he is not able to see a text-book or a student. All the time he was in school, and while he was teaching, he was practising public speaking. He could outtalk anybody on the countryside. There was no topic, apparently, with which he was not familiar, and he trimmed the budding orators of Mississippi without effort. He was in politics before he was twenty-one, and was nominated for the legislature by his admiring townsmen, who overlooked the fact that he was not of legal age. The law did not overlook it, and Gore was compelled to retire. He was a Democrat, of course, but he bolted Cleveland and stumped against him. He was a Populist in Texas, and has been a Democrat in Oklahoma, where he moved in 1901.

One of his earliest exploits was in a campaign in Mississippi. Senator Hernando De Soto Money was campaigning for something or other, and made a long speech about his own acts in Congress. Gore heard him. When Money had finished, Gore rose and by quoting from memory from *The Congressional Record* proved Money to be mistaken about some of his own acts, or forgetful. Gore talked for two hours, ridiculing Money and attacking him ferociously. Money was very angry. "I'd whip you if you were not blind!" he shouted at Gore.

"Blindfold yourself, and come on," Gore yelled in reply.

His ability on the stump made him feared more than any other man in Texas when he was in politics there. He had the great advantage, so far as his blindness was concerned, of getting the sympathy of his audiences as soon as he began to speak. His opponents in debate are, naturally, loth to go after a blind man as fiercely as they would after a man who can see, and the result has been that Gore is celebrated all through the Southwest as a stump-speaker with few equals.

One night at Muskogee, Indian Territory, W. J. Bryan was due to arrive at ten o'clock. Word came that the train was several hours late. Some local orators talked until they were out of words and out of ideas. Then Gore was called. He talked for one hour, for two hours, for three hours told stories, took up any topic that was suggested and discust it—and at the end of three hours said "I guess you are tired of me by this time."

"No," the people shouted. "Go on!"

"All right," said Gore, "I can stand it if you can," and when the train bringing Mr. Bryan arrived, an hour later, Gore was still talking, fresh as he was when he started, and the people were still interested. A man with that word-flow will certainly add noise to the loud cries already heard for closure in the Senate.

Gore keeps up with the current topics of the day with the aid of his wife. He took dinner at the house of a farmer named Kay, in Mississippi, when he was a young man, and liked the sound of the voice of the hostess, who was the daughter of the house, Miss Mina Kay. He made a friend give him a detailed description of the young woman and went there as often as he could. In three years they were married. Ever since their marriage, Mrs. Gore has read to him until ten o'clock each evening from the newspapers, the books of the day, his law-books, *The Congressional Record*, and he has kept up with the times closer than many a man with both eyes.

Gore is a fervent talker. He is enough of a politician to get down among the people. There are no frills on his speeches. He hits out straight from the shoulder and has the "rally-boys-rally" brand of talk at his finger-tips.

When he went out into the campaign for the nomination for Senator he went among the farmers and talked to them at every crossroads. He called it "a grass-root campaign." The agreement was that the two Senators from the new State of Oklahoma should come, one from the Territory of Oklahoma and one from Indian Territory. Gore lives on the Oklahoma side. He mortgaged his house and began to talk. He talked incessantly on every sort of a topic, but always with a plea to be sent to the Senate.

If politics is propitious for Gore, and the legislature is Democratic, he will come to the Senate as one of the first two Senators from the newest State. A physically blind Senator will be a novelty, altho there have been Senators—so it has been charged—who have been mentally and morally blind, and strabismus and astigmatism of the perceptions and convictions are not so uncommon as to cause remark. Gore is fated to become one of the show bits of scenery in the chamber. Every visitor will want to see the blind Senator and, unless reports have been greatly exaggerated, every tourist will hear him.

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For Summer Vacation Use.—"That idea is novel," said Thomas A. Edison of a new aeroplane. "It is a striking idea. I have seen nothing to beat it since last summer.

"Then a young man showed me an engagement ring that he was going to patent. 'But,' said I, examining the very ordinary-looking circlet, 'what is there patentable about this?'

"'It is adjustable, sir,' said the young man, proudly."—*Washington Star.*

He Made an Impression.—"Ah, I have an impression!" exclaimed Dr. McCosh, the president of Princeton College, to the mental-philosophy class. "Now, young gentlemen," continued the doctor, as he touched his head with his forefinger, "can you tell me what an impression is?"

No answer.

"What, no one knows? No one can tell me what an impression is?" exclaimed the doctor, looking up and down the class.

"I know," said Mr. Arthur. "An impression is a dent in a soft place."

"Young gentlemen," said the doctor, removing his hand from his forehead and growing red in the face, "you are excused for the day."—*Judge.*

Getting Close to Art.—An old lady, lauding up the Thames scenery, said to Whistler, "The whole trip along the river was like a series of your superb etchings." "Yes," he replied, "nature is creeping up."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

A Steady Fire.—During the discussion of the Madden Bill for cheaper gas Congressman Legare told the following story of a cook he had once brought from home with him. She was a splendid servant, but she didn't know anything about gas to cook with, so he went to the kitchen with her to explain about the range. So that she could see how it was operated, he lit each of the many burners. While still explaining, a message called him from the kitchen, and he left her, saying, "I guess you will find that it will work all right now, Martha." He didn't see the cook again for four or five days, then upon entering the kitchen he said, "Well, Martha, how's that range doing?"

To his utter consternation she replied, "Deed, sir, that's the best stove I ever did see. That fire what you kindled for me four days ago is still a-burning, and it ain't even lowered once."—*Lippincott's.*

Success has turned many a man's head. In fact it's a long head that has no turning.—*Puck.*

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SECOND TURTLE "Well, then, she has a soft snap."—*Life.*

How Not to Sleep.—Don't sleep on your left side, for it causes too great a pressure on the heart.

Don't sleep on your right side, for it interferes with the respiration of that lung.

Don't sleep on your stomach, for that interferes with the respiration of both lungs and makes breathing difficult.

Don't sleep on your back, for this method of getting rest is bad for the nervous system.

Don't sleep sitting in a chair, for your body falls into an unnatural position and you can not get the necessary relaxation.

Don't sleep standing up, for you may topple over and crack your skull.

Don't sleep.—*Puck.*

Out of Order.—Champ Clark, according to an exchange, is an admirer of former Congressman Johnson, of Indiana. He tells this story to illustrate Johnson's skill in debate and parliamentary procedure:

Former Congressman Johnson, of Indiana, in debate called an Illinois Congressman an ass. This was unparliamentary and had to be withdrawn.

"Mr. Johnson said: 'I withdraw the language, Mr. Speaker, but I insist that the gentleman from Illinois is out of order.'

"'How am I out of order?' yelled the man from Illinois.

"'Probably a veterinary surgeon could tell you,' retorted Johnson."

This was admissible on the records.—*New York Tribune.*

A Thrilling Speech.—Apropos of vanity, Secretary Root told at Yale about a politician who, the day before he was to make a certain speech, sent a forty-one page report of it to all the papers. On page 20 appeared this paragraph: "But the hour grows late, and I must close. ('No, no! Go on! Go on!')" —*Argonaut.*

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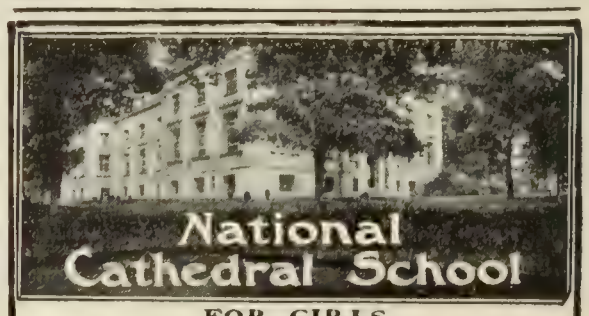

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Motor Economy.—A couple of men were chatting in a club smoking-room about a friend and his motor. "He seems to be very well satisfied with it," remarked one. "Oh, yes. Hasn't paid a copper in repairs all the nine months he's had it, he tells me." "H'm. I heard the same story from the fellow who's done all the repairs."—*Life.*

His Own Interest.—A Richmond lawyer was consulted not long since by a colored man who complained that another negro owed him three dollars, a debt which he absolutely refused to discharge. The creditor had dunned and dunned him, but all to no purpose. He had finally come to the lawyer in the hope that he could give him some good advice.

"What reason does he give for refusing to pay you?" asked the legal man.

"Why, boss," said the darky, "he said he done owed me dat money for so long dat de interest had et it all up, an' he didn't owe me a cent."—*Harper's Weekly.*

At a Village Inn.—A couple of travelers found themselves detained at the village inn and inquired whether there was any amusement to be had at the establishment.

"Oh, yes," replied a waiter, with palpable pride; "we have a billiard-room."

At their request the travelers were conducted thither, and found a badly-lit room, with one small table, which had evidently seen better days. Their attendant produced a set of balls which matched the table for wear, and were of a uniform dirty gray color.

"But how do you tell the red from the white?" asked one visitor.

"Oh,' was the reassuring reply, "you soon get to know them by their shape."—*Tit-Bits.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

August 16.—Emperor Nicholas assents to future Peace Congresses being automatically called, each one providing for its successor.

August 17.—The rush of immigrants to Siberia is so great that all the available homestead lots have been exhausted and the authorities are unable to distribute recent arrivals.

August 18.—The International Socialist Congress opens in Stuttgart, more than nine hundred delegates, representing twenty-five nationalities, being present.

August 19.—The Transvaal Parliament votes to buy the Cullinan diamond, valued at $1,000,000, and give it to King Edward as a mark of gratitude for the recent constitution.

August 20.—The first preliminary Douma election results in a Liberal victory.

The Japanese Government places an order with the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company of Scotland for an 18,000-ton battle-ship.

August 21.—The brother of the Sultan is marching on Casablanca with 15,000 men.

August 22.—While the Moors at Casablanca advanced on the French camp in a fog, the fog lifts and the French batteries shell them with deadly effect and force their retreat.

Domestic.

August 16.—The Pennsylvania State Capitol Investigating Commission recommends that all concerned in the looting of the State be criminally prosecuted.

August 18.—Democratic national committeemen in conference at Chicago agree that Mr. Bryan should be forced to say whether or not he is a candidate for the Presidential nomination.

Secretary of War Taft starts from Washington on his trip through the West, to the Philippines, and back by way of Siberia and Europe.

August 19.—The chief engineer of the Panama Canal recommends that $8,000,000 more than the appropriation be spent this year to push the work.

August 20.—President Roosevelt, at Provincetown, Mass., declares the policy of his Administration is to continue the prosecution of illegal corporate interests.

August 21.—The officers and men of the American fleet receive a flattering reception at Yokohama by the Japanese people.

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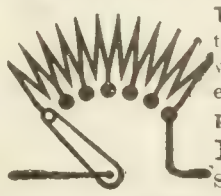

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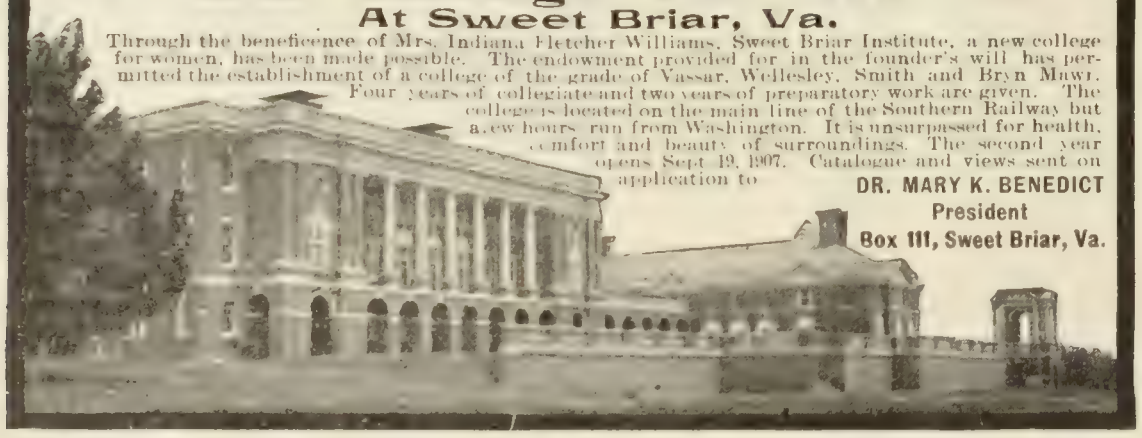

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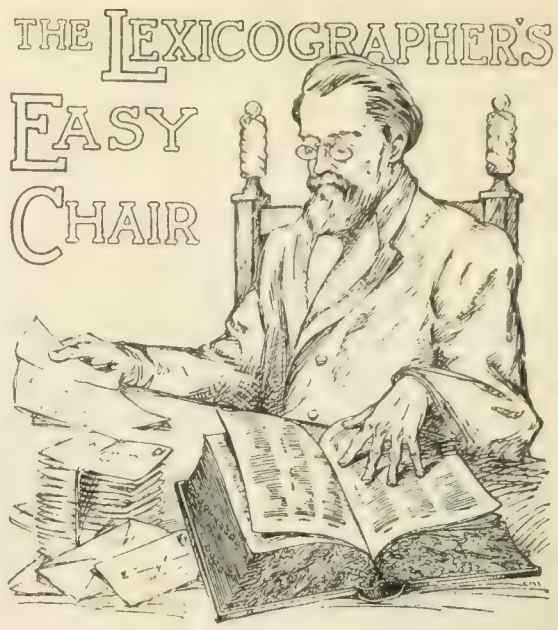

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"W. J. C.," New York.—"What is the distinction between *commence* and *begin?*"

"Commence" is derived from the French *commencer*, from the Latin *com* (from *cum*), together, and *initio*, from *in*, into, and *eo*, go. "Begin" is from the Anglo-Saxon *beginnan*, begin. There is a slight difference in the application of these words. *Begin* refers sometimes to time or order only; *commence*, implies action. "The alphabet," says Smith, "*begins* but could not be said to commence, with the letter A." In like manner one would say, "After swimming a mile I *began* to feel tired," but not *commenced* to do so. *Commence* generally applies as a verb directly to its object, which is something to be done, thus implying action. Formal functions and ceremonies are said to *commence;* ordinary and familiar things to *begin*.

"Mrs. A. M.," War Eagle, W. Va.—"Please differentiate between *soprano* and *tenor*."

Soprano is the highest variety of the *female* voice and also the higher voice of boys, usually ranging from middle C upward about two octaves. It is sometimes, but very rarely, accidentally or artificially preserved among men. It is the most important and effective voice for solo-singing, and is that to which is assigned the chief melody in modern choral music.

Tenor is the highest variety of the *ordinary adult male* voice. Usually its compass extends about two octaves or less from the first C below middle C. Its upper tones often resemble the middle tones of alto.

"R. L. R.," Wayne, Pa.—"(1) What is the correct pronunciation of *vase?* (2) Please discriminate between *cistern* and *tank*. (3) What constitutes a *pool?*"

(1) There are current three pronunciations for this word—vas (*a* as in *may*); vaz (*a* as in *arm*); and vawz (*aw* as in *law*). The first is preferred by the STANDARD DICTIONARY. (2) A *cistern* is an artificial reservoir, usually built of masonry or woodwork, or a metal water-tank. The word is used also to designate any natural reservoir containing water, as a pond. A *tank* is a large wooden or metal receptacle or structure for containing a fluid. Tanks are of various kinds and differ in structure according to the purpose to which they are put, as *gas-tank, bilge-tank, water-tank, cable-tank*, etc. (3) A *pool* in the sense understood is a small collection of water or other liquid. It may be a basin filled by a spring, a pond, a deep place in a stream or a body of stagnant water."

"Constant Reader," Irvington, Va.—"Can you throw any light on the meaning of the word *facts?* Is there such a thing as a false fact? Must not a fact be the truth? If it is false can it be a fact?"

Fact has several meanings. As commonly understood a fact is a reality, an actuality, *anything strictly true*. But the word means also "the state-

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

SENDING THE FLEET TO THE PACIFIC

THE news that the trip of the great battle-ship fleet to the Pacific will have to be sanctioned by Congress brings the friends and foes of the enterprise into the arena again with renewed power in their cudgels. The fleet must have 100,000 tons of coal distributed along the route, it appears, at a total expense of nearly a million dollars, to make the voyage successfully, and this will have to be provided for by a special appropriation by Congress. When the question comes up, says the New York *Sun's* Washington correspondent, some of the Democratic Congressmen are planning to ask why the fleet is going, and, as the President can not tell the real reason without affronting Japan, the appropriation will be blocked. In reply to this the New York *Times's* Washington correspondent says that if this opposition materializes, "a quiet explanation of the reasons to Speaker Cannon and the Senate leaders would undoubtedly suffice to secure the appropriation, without any further turmoil than could be made by some Senatorial opponent, who could have his say without being stopt," for "the Speaker can be relied upon to prevent any unnecessary debate in the House, and he has already exprest himself as in favor of sending the ships." As the official announcement says the ships will go "some time in December," and Congress meets December 2, there will be time enough to rush the appropriation bill through, altho the coal and colliers may have to be contracted for before the payment is authorized.

REAR-ADMIRAL EVANS,

Who will take the sixteen battle-ships to the Pacific. When the bitter dispute over the battle of Santiago was at its height, and Evans was being made a target of attack for taking refuge in the conning tower, President Roosevelt came out with a report showing that Evans's ship led the list in hits in the Santiago fight. His admiration for Evans now takes practical form.

This imposing demonstration of American naval strength prompts the New York *Outlook* to present the following interesting comparison of our Navy with the navies of other Powers:

"It now appears, on English authority of high order, that the American Navy in effective fighting strength is not, in some important respects, second even to that of Great Britain. In the tenth annual issue of F. T. Jane's *Fighting Ships of 1907*, just published in London, the author says that 'both in ships with high-power guns or impervious to vital injury at long range the United States fleet is superior to any other navy in the world.' Even as regards 40-caliber 12-inch types, no longer employed in new ships, this high English authority says the United States Navy 'is an extremely good second.' This statement, of course, does not take into account the two American *Dreadnoughts* authorized and contracted for, but attributes the American superiority in effective fighting force largely to its new great battle-ships of the *South Carolina* and *Delaware* classes. Since the battle of Tsushima, which showed that victory at sea rests with the Power having the biggest battle-ships, the strife among the great nations of the world as to naval armament has gone on apace—Japan, England, America—the story is the same—each building big and still bigger battle-ships. Yet all, with perhaps the exception of America, as Jane's report shows, seem to have paid more attention to mere bigness than effectiveness.

"It must also be remembered that Japan conquered at sea and on land not only because she had big battalions and big battle-ships and skilled gunners, but also because she was able to arm them with shimose, the greatest explosive hitherto available in war. In other words, Japan's effectiveness in naval warfare was due not only to her big ships, her trained gunners, and her admirable *esprit de corps*, but also to her having an agent which rendered these still more formidable as compared with Rojestvensky's fleet. As to shimose, however, the secret of its preparation is now known to all the great Powers, and hence it can no longer be the great factor it was in the war between Russia and Japan. Just at this time, however, comes word from the Sandy-Hook trial-grounds of another new explosive, greater than shimose and with potentialities that may change the weight as to battalions and navies should a trial come in war. The new explosive is said to have such force that heavy armor-plate was shivered into thousands of fragments by its terrific impact. This new bolt from Vulcan's armories is known as dunnite, so called from its inventor, Major Dunn, of the Ordnance Corps, United States Army. Of course the secret of

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this new agent of destruction is the exclusive property of the United States Government, and will be jealously guarded. Granted that dunnite will do in actual warfare all that the trial tests indicate, a small matter of a few *Dreadnoughts*, greater or smaller, armed with a less effective explosive, would not be material. So long as invention and statesmanship seem to run more readily to building armaments than to removing the possibility of war, the possession of an asset such as dunnite may at least do something to deter nations from a rash resort to what is still unhappily the supreme tribunal of international disputes."

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* not only favors sending the sixteen battle-ships to the Pacific, but urges that they be kept there. In its own words:

"It is notorious that we have no aggressive designs against Japan. We have never yet begun a war. There will be no war with Japan until Japan desires it.

"Yet the Japanese Government has shown such a spirit of stickling over trifles, and such persistence in claims whose irrationality is evident when it is observed that their essence is a demand that we shall permit Japanese to live with us in our own country exactly as they please, that it is necessary to take certain precautions lest we be forced into war because of a Japanese belief that it would be safe to attack us.

"There is a pressure upon our national position in the Pacific which does not exist in the Atlantic. The new British naval policy—wisely adopted from the viewpoint of British interests—has left Japan the dominant naval power in the Pacific at present. Hence the Japanese are likely to fall into the delusion that the Pacific is their lake, wherein they can do as they please.

"The appearance in the Pacific of an American fleet nearly equal in force to the Japanese Navy will temper Japanese pushfulness and induce serious reflection. We are in no way threatened in the Atlantic. The withdrawal of the bulk of our fighting fleet will alarm nobody—with the possible exception of Boston. Besides, the new ships now building and ordered will as rapidly as necessary bring up our Atlantic fleet to normal strength.

"The curiosity displayed by the Eastern press about when the fleet is coming back and by what route is irrelevant. At present the proper place for the weight of our naval power is obviously our Pacific coast. The greater part of the fleet now to go there may be appropriately kept there.

"The essential factor of success in war is to have a superior force at the right place at the right time. The essential factor of those due preparations in times of peace which prevent war is the same. By putting the weight of our naval power in the Pacific we are making sure of peace."

The strongest opponent of the expedition, perhaps, is the New York *World*. In a long double-leaded editorial in its issue for August 27 it advances the novel and striking theory that the President is craftily planning the whole enterprise with a view to his own renomination and reelection in 1908. Says *The World:*

"Nobody better than the President appreciates the spectacular effect of this 14,000-mile parade of battle-ships. An impressive performance, it is bound to divert the public mind from prosaic questions of enforcing the law. Back of every gun, back of every ship, will loom the commanding figure of Theodore Roosevelt.

"The ships will arrive at San Francisco in mid-April, *1908*. The month of preliminary target practise in Magdalena Bay will open loud and defiant about the time the contest begins for the election of delegates to the Republican National Convention. The fleet can be held on the Pacific coast, can be exhibited from port to port as an inspiration to faithful Roosevelt workers and as proof that the President is penitent for his impulsive course toward California on the Japanese school question.

"Sixteen battle-ships in Pacific waters, to say nothing of cruisers and a torpedo flotilla, ought to be good for a solid Roosevelt delegation from every Pacific State. The ships can be kept there if expediency so counsels until after the national election, a year from next November. 'Who can tell?' replied Admiral Evans when asked how long the fleet would remain in Pacific waters. Nobody can tell but the commander-in-chief. Nobody but himself can sound the recall.

"In case the presence of sixteen battle-ships and 12,000 sailors inspires the San Francisco hoodlums to new attacks upon Japanese citizens, it will be so much more grist for Mr. Roosevelt's mill. The Japanese are a proud people, who object to being assaulted by the playful American thug. If assaults are committed, Tokyo will protest to Washington. The last jingo explosion was touched off by such a protest. Another is possible, if not probable, in view of the present temper of San Francisco toward the Japanese.

"With a real or fancied or imitation international crisis there would be new arguments in favor of Mr. Roosevelt's renomination and reelection. From a thousand platforms fervid orators would explain how the nation more than ever needed his guiding hand. Thousands of Republican editors would discourse on the folly of swapping horses while crossing the stream. . . . . .

"If Mr. Roosevelt is not using the Navy to capture delegates to the Republican National Convention, what is he doing? If he is not taking the risk of disturbing peaceful relations with a friendly Power, in order to restore his tarnished political prestige on the Pacific coast, what is he doing? If he is not employing the naval power of the United States to further his personal political program, what is he doing?"

Turning to the Pacific-coast press, the Oakland (Cal.) *Tribune* believes that conditions in international development have reached a stage where the Pacific Coast "can not be neglected longer without imperiling American commercial interests." The San Francisco *Chronicle* wants the ships to stay. It says, "it is perfectly proper that the United States should maintain a big naval force in the Pacific," and it believes that "reflection will bring the conviction that the right place to keep battle-ships is the one which the critics are pleased to regard as vulnerable."

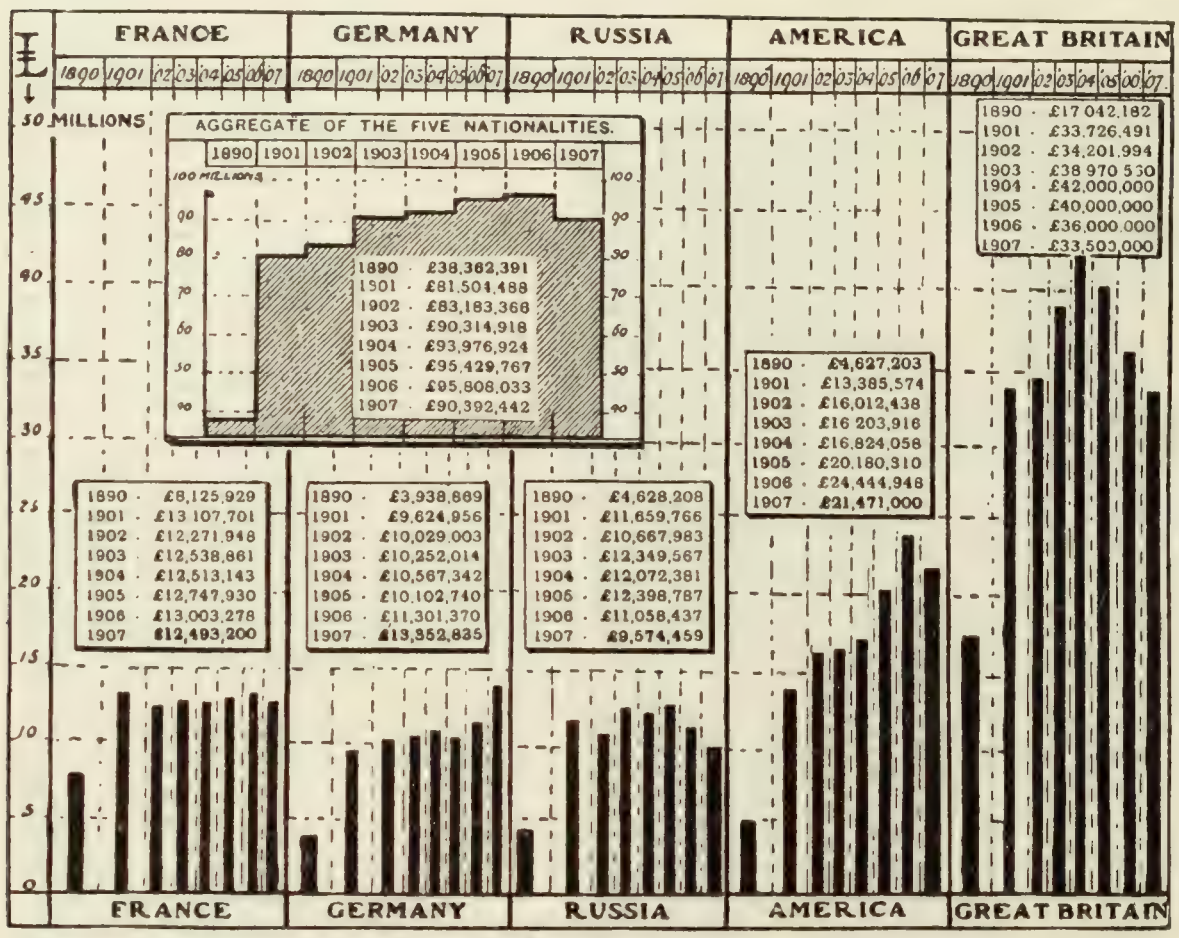

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DIAGRAM SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE ON NAVAL ARMAMENTS BY THE PRINCIPAL MARITIME COUNTRIES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA FOR THE YEARS 1890–1907.

RICHARD MANSFIELD

WHILE the critics will probably continue to differ widely, as they did during his life-time, over Mr. Mansfield's exact rating as an actor, the dramatic writers of the metropolitan press are unanimous in their assertion that by his death the American stage loses its most notable figure. "Whether Richard Mansfield was the greatest American actor or was no actor at all," says the New York *American*, "will never be settled as long as human beings remain subject to differences of opinion." "But no one can doubt," adds the same paper, "that Mansfield was a genius, and that he made the majority of Americans take him at his own valuation." The chief complaint against him as an actor was that he never really merged and lost his own salient personality in the personality of the characters he portrayed—the same criticism, it will be remembered, that was constantly leveled against Sir Henry Irving. But it is admitted unreservedly—and here the resemblance to Sir Henry's case continues — that Mansfield's career as an actor-manager did much to uplift the artistic and intellectual standards of the contemporary stage and to draw to it the attention of the grave minds of the community. For this reason the daily press acknowledge the country's debt to the temperament, the industry, and the intellectuality of this man. "The great good thing to be said about Richard Mansfield," says *The Evening Sun*, "is that as an artist he was never satisfied." That is to say, he was not content to find a part or kind of part in which he was successful and stick to that as some actors have done. As *The Evening Journal* puts it, "he was not content to make a very great income merely by pleasing easily." It was this restless ambition which led him to put upon the English-speaking stage for the first time Ibsen's overwhelmingly difficult "Peer Gynt."

RICHARD MANSFIELD,
From a snapshot taken a year ago.

The New York *Globe and Commercial Advertiser* reprints the story of Mr. Mansfield's career as once told by himself. From this we quote the following paragraphs:

"I went on the stage because I was poor. I had an excellent education, and started life as an artist. I was living in Boston and had many friends, so I sold every picture I painted as soon as it was finished; but soon my list of friends began to decrease, and with every picture I sold I lost a friend, until at last I had not a companion left, and no market for my wares, and I returned to London.

"You know what the life of a young painter is like. I had to give up my art and go into business, but at the end of a year I made a dismal failure and returned to art. But I made no money, and was so poor that I could not pay for my lodgings. Sometimes the landlady would shut me out, and then I would wander through the streets all night and sing ballads. If I got a few pennies I would invest them in hot potatoes, and after thoroughly warming my hands and pockets, I would proceed to make a meal and warm my stomach.

"Some people wonder why I am not one of the boys; they do not know that I have been through it all; before Beerbohm Tree ever thought of going on the stage I have stood among the cabbages in the market at four o'clock in the morning, singing songs. My great chum in those days was young Hepworth Dixon. Sometimes we used to sing together, and often when his father would shut him out he would come to spend the night with me—that was before my landlady locked me out. At that period of my life I often dined on smells. There was a famous brewery on Cheapside, and I used to go there every morning, because I thought the smell of hops strengthening. For a second course, I would stand in front of a butcher-shop, then the baker's. . . . . .

"At last, in despair, I called on W. S. Gilbert and asked him to use his influence in my behalf. He took a fancy to me, and when 'Pinafore' was finished I was sent out in the provinces as *Sir Joseph Porter*, and under D'Oyly Carte's stingy management I played the leading rôle in the opera for three years at a salary of £3 a week. One day I determined to go to London and try my luck. I had become a great favorite in the provinces, so without a penny more than my fare I boarded the train. The company all came to see me off. I was universally liked then; but things are different now. I don't know why.

"As the train was rolling out, an elderly lady, a member of our company, thrust a paper into my hand; it was a £5 note —a small fortune to one of that company. I returned it soon afterward and have often looked for the old lady to give her an engagement. She was a crank—only cranks do kind deeds in real life.

"I made a success in London and have never known real want since."

Many stories have been circulated about Mr. Mansfield in illustration of his alleged overweening and unlovable egotism—stories that have done much to make him an unpopular figure off the stage. A very different picture of the man is drawn by William Winter in *The Tribune*, where we read:

"He was not at any time a person of wayward life, pursuant of pleasure and careless of opportunity. He was earnest, diligent, faithful, conscientious, and true —improving every chance of winning distinction that came within his reach, and he thoroughly earned and entirely deserved every laurel that ever was awarded to him. . . . The highest attribute of his acting was imagination, and, next to that attribute, came humor—in which his mind was uncommonly rich.

"He had a kind heart, and, by nature, he was magnanimous, of a sweet disposition; wishful to be loved; and exceedingly susceptible to kindness. His temper, however, was very impetuous, and, as his nervous system had been impaired by long-continued labor, some disappointments, and the irritation consequent upon much misrepresentation, he sometimes exhibited petulance.

"But those observers who judged him exclusively by his eccentricities reasoned from imperfect knowledge. He was a good man as well as a great actor, and, in losing him, society has lost a generous and ennobling influence, and the American stage has lost its most puissant and beneficent force, the foremost bearer of its standard, and the chief exemplar and support of its dignity and renown."

Mr. Daniel Frohman, the well-known theatrical manager, is quoted in *The Evening Post* to the effect that Mr. Mansfield's success "was the success of a strong, dominating, intellectual personality rather than that of an artist possest of a vivid, luminous, dramatic temperament."

CASTRO AND THE ASPHALT TRUST

FEW, if any, papers seem to fear that our coast cities will be harried by the Venezuelan fleet to collect the fine of 24,178,638.47 bolivars (about $5,000,000) assessed upon the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company, an American concern, by Judge Juan Biscano, of the Civil Court of First Instance in Venezuela. Judge Landis will be interested in the news of this big fine, thinks the Hartford *Courant*, which observes that our judge "is an able finer, but he will notice that there are others." The fine is not as large as the Standard Oil one in actual money, but it is remarked by some that it is harder to get a bolivar in Venezuela than a dollar in America, so the real penalty is equally severe. The case still has two more courts to pass through, but with the doughty President Castro at the helm of government little doubt is exprest that they will declare him entitled to the bolivars. The huge penalty is based on the admitted fact that the Asphalt Company contributed some $130,000 toward the Matos insurrection of 1902-03, a disturbance that caused a war tax of nearly 17,000,000 bolivars, a falling off in customs revenues of 25,000,000 bolivars, and a decrease of 8,000,000 bolivars in internal revenue, besides injuring the prestige of the country and withdrawing the citizens from their various industries. After reciting these impressive figures and imposing the fine, the judge remarked benignantly that "inasmuch as in the judgment of this court there does not seem to have been any imprudence on the part of the defense, it is declared that there is no special condemnation in costs."

The case for the Asphalt Company is stated thus by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

"It may be recalled that some time ago, three or four years, Castro seized the Bermudez Lake, to which the New York corporation held the concession, upon the ground that the concessionaires had not lived up to their agreement and that they had, furthermore, contributed to the campaign fund of General Matos when Matos engaged in an insurrection which Castro had considerable difficulty in suppressing.

"It was admitted that such contributions, aggregating $130,000, had been made, but it was urged in defense that these contributions were not voluntary. Matos was in control of the territory where the company's property is situated, and, as the Caracas Government was not able to furnish the company an efficient protection, it was obliged to submit to the blackmail which Matos levied. That was the argument, and on the ground stated the New York company, while offering to pay $20,000 yearly into the Venezuelan treasury in the form of an export duty on asphalt if allowed to resume the enjoyment of its franchises, refused to admit any liability on the score of assistance lent to Matos. Castro refused to conclude the proposed arrangement. He retained the property which had been sequestrated, and he instituted the proceedings in the courts whose issue has just been reported.

"There is no room for any reasonable doubt as to the character of the judgment rendered by the Caracas tribunal. It is nothing less than robbery and confiscation by process of law, and if the defendant company declines to pay the fine that has been levied the Venezuelan authorities will have a plausible pretext for retaining the property of which it has provisionally taken possession. This country will have to take Castro in hand one of these days."

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, however, seems rather inclined to let the asphalt concern stew in its own juice. It says:

"Were it not for the possibility of international embroilments the Venezuelan campaign against the Asphalt Trust would be regarded in this country with profound indifference. So unsavory has been the record of this notorious concern, both in America and Venezuela, that it is impossible to get up any amount of sympathy for it, now that it seems to be at the mercy of Castro the dictator. There is so little to choose between them that, if they should continue their struggle to the point of mutual extinction, nobody would greatly care.

"Unfortunately, the affairs of the asphalt combination involve interests that are innocent, and are bound to cause further suffering to honest folk whose investments are tied up. The United States Government has already intervened in the seemingly hopeless task of securing from Castro some pretense of legality and justice. The time will soon arrive when the decision will have to be made whether the United States shall ignore the slights that have been put upon the Washington Government and its representations and leave the Asphalt Company to its fate, or whether it shall undertake the difficult and thankless duty of bringing this disturber of the world's peace to a realization of his responsibilities and obligations.

"If the latter course shall be pursued, and it is feared that that is what the country will be compelled to face, the reasons will be as far removed as possible from any consideration for or approval of the performances of the Asphalt Trust."

The New York *Evening Mail* favors a dose of the "big stick" for Castro. Thus:

"With his precious 'courts' the President of Venezuela comes near reproducing the pirate commonwealths in the Eastern Mediterranean which Pompey stamped out under orders from republican Rome. It is pretty near time that this predaceous mountebank on the Caribbean was laid by the heels."

MR. TAFT'S ADVICE TO OKLAHOMA

IT is doubted by the Kansas City *Star* if there is another man in the country, similarly placed, who would have been equal to the exacting test of bravery met by Secretary Taft when he told the people of Oklahoma a few days ago that they ought to vote down the constitution on which their Statehood is to rest, and postpone entrance into the Union until a new convention can frame a better one. It takes a rare quality of "political rectitude and candor" to face such a situation, declares *The Star*. No sooner was the Secretary's speech reported in the press than the Democratic editors began to accuse him of subterfuge and insincerity. Oklahoma is supposedly Democratic, and if it can be kept out of the Union till after next year's election, so much the better for the next Republican candidate. "That being the case, it is clear why the Secretary of War is against the adoption of the constitution," says the Savannah *News* (Dem.); and so thinks the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.).

The Secretary's attack on the new constitution is reported in the press dispatches as follows:

"Mr. Taft commented at length on the necessity for maintaining the power of the courts, and condemned the requirement that jury trial should intervene between an order of injunction and punishment for its violation. He said that the writ of injunction was one of the most beneficial powers that a court could have and that it was just as useful in defense of the poor as in the defense of the rich, and any weakening of it as an instrument for remedying wrongs would operate in favor of the rich malefactor. He spoke at length on the hypocrisy of the framers of the Oklahoma constitution in purporting to make an instrument by which the will of the people would be sustained pure and undefiled, and then, by the merest political trickery and chicanery, adopting a plan by which there might be a majority of ten thousand for the Republican ticket in the State and yet there would be a Democratic legislature and Democratic Senators. This itself showed what a mockery an attempt by initiative and referendum to ascertain the true will of the people was, and how empty their declaration to 'let the people rule.'

"The Secretary commented on the heavy expense which the State would be subjected to in the unnecessary number of offices and also upon the severe impairment of the system of education by limitations upon taxation for educational purposes which in the Indian Territory, it was said by those who knew, could probably not afford more than two months' education in a year. The constitution provided for separate schools, white and negro, and yet made no provision by taxation for carrying out any such system.

"For these reasons the Secretary said that if he were a citizen of Oklahoma he would certainly vote for the rejection of the constitution, because he believed that it was a great deal easier to reject the constitution than to amend it so as to eliminate its defects;

and he would be confident as a citizen that the next Congress would come to the aid of the people of Oklahoma by a new enabling act calling a new convention."

The Oklahoman (Dem., Oklahoma City) voices its opinion of the Secretary in a picturesque editorial that probably expresses the opinion of the men who framed the much-abused charter of Oklahoma's liberties. After calling Mr. Taft "an officious meddler," and "the political beast of burden of the Roosevelt Administration," it goes on to say:

"This ponderous war-horse of the Roosevelt Strong-Arm Peace Society added absolutely nothing new to the discussion of certain provisions in the constitution, but he has succeeded in accentuating and showing up in bolder relief the constantly growing tendency of the Administration of which he is a part to meddle in affairs which are none of its business, and to dictate, to a people earnestly demanding their constitutional rights, who they shall elect and how they shall regulate their domestic affairs.

"It will be entirely proper if the bureau-ridden people of the new State by their affirmative vote on the constitution give this pompous and extraofficious war-lord to understand that he is not dealing with conquered Filipinos and half-breed Cubans when he autocratically declares in effect that, if the people of the proposed State adopt a constitution that displeases his mighty self, the Administration, the corporations, and the Federal office-holding gang, they must at least elect Republican officials to undo the work of the people as quickly and effectively as possible.

"This is one instance, your lordship, when we will have the honor to report by cable to the particular foreign capital in which you happen to be hobnobbing with royalty on September 18 that the million and a half of subjects—but not subjugated—Americans in these two provinces have not obeyed your commands, but in a lawful and orderly manner they have rebuked the partizan, political interference of yourself and your official colleagues and have by an overwhelming majority ratified a constitution that preserves and protects the rights of the sovereign people, and elected from top to bottom a ticket composed of patriots who believe in the constitution and the people, men who will uphold the doctrine that 'all just governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed' and not through the orders and commands of some overfed functionary from Washington, who owes his importance as a campaign orator to the ill-concealed White-House intrigue that has made him the 'heir presumptive' to the Republican nomination for President."

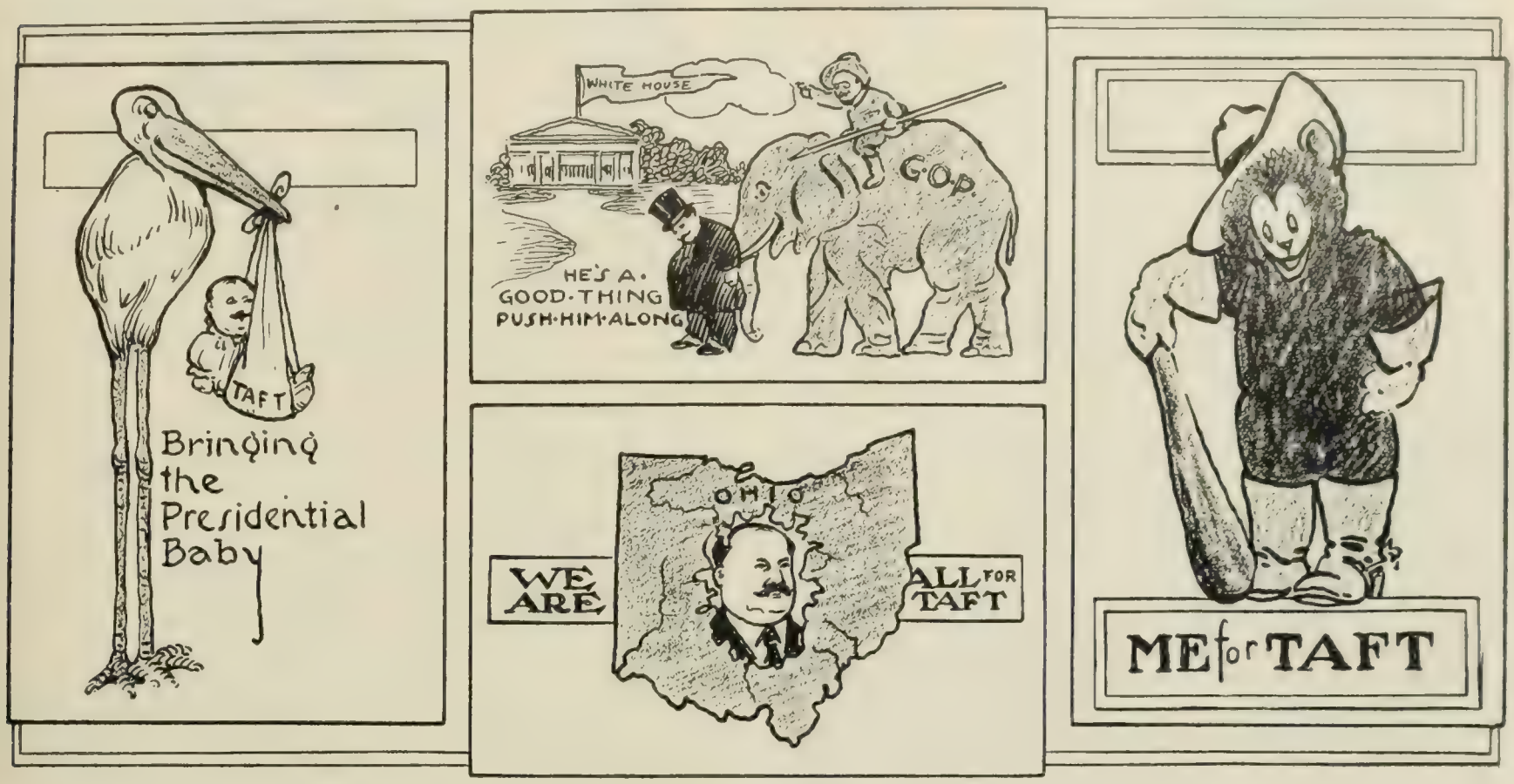
$8,000,000 WANTED AT PANAMA

A CHEERING change from the series of resignations that have been coming from Panama ever since the United States took hold of the canal work appears in the form of a request from Colonel Goethals for $8,000,000 more to spend on the work during the present fiscal year, which ends June 30 next. This does not mean that the canal is to cost more than was estimated, it is explained, but that it is found possible to do $8,000,000 more work this year than has been provided for. This is greeted as welcome news by everybody. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* wishes Colonel Goethals had made a more specific report on the exact amount of work being done, and the Providence *Journal* sounds a warning against creating any deficiencies, but both agree that if everything is found to be all right the Commission ought to have its $8,000,000. Says *The Inquirer*:

"It is not as tho there were any trouble about the money end of it. At this moment millions of dollars are lying in the treasury for which the Government has no immediate use. Not a dollar of this money can be spent without the sanction of Congress, but it may safely be assumed that this sanction will be promptly given in favor of canal construction. The more Major Goethals spends at Panama the better the American people will be pleased, provided, of course, that the results are commensurate with the expenditure."

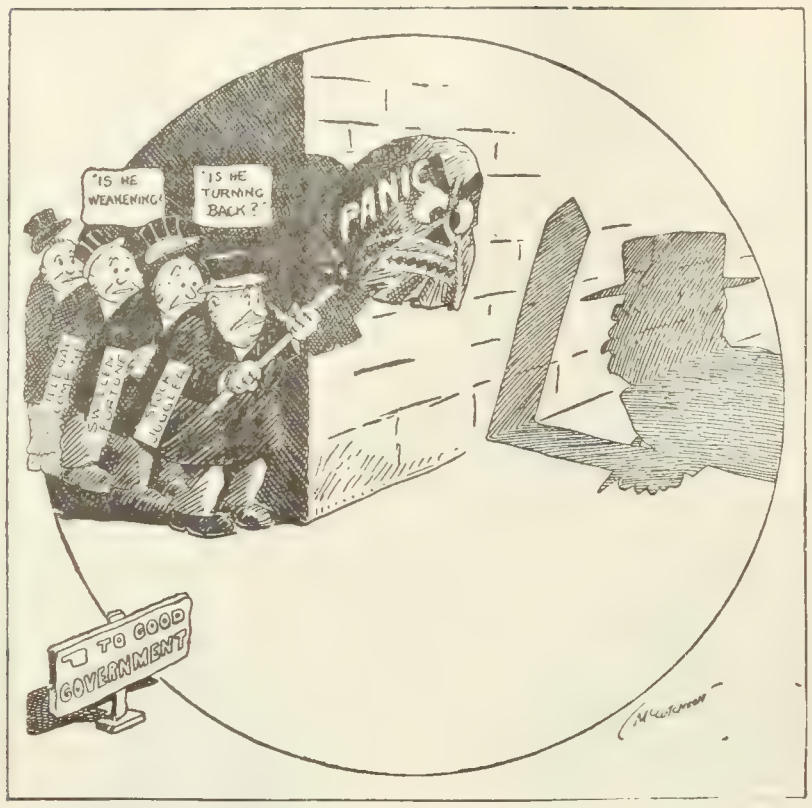
This gratifying progress follows a long period of preparation and sanitation, during which many editors at a safe distance from the pestilential region were impatient to have the dirt begin to fly. Now the preparatory period is over and the dirt is flying faster than was expected. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* presents this rosy picture:

"The sanitary conditions are now such that the rate of mortality among the many thousands of laborers and other employees upon the work is said to be less than in our healthiest cities, while the eradication of the various species of mosquitos and the drainage of the malarial swamps have been so complete that residence on the Isthmus, by officers and their families, is rendered so delightful by the ocean breezes as to be comparable to that of our health resorts. In short, everything moves so smoothly in the progress of the work that it has come to be quite eliminated from the field from which news is looked for or received, and Judge Taft, no



SOME SAMPLES OF THE TAFT POSTCARD BOOM.

—From the New York *Times*.



DO THEY SCARE HIM?
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

ROOSEVELT LANDS ONCE MORE.
At Provincetown—just like a forefather.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

NERVOUS TIMES FOR THE MIGHTY.

longer hampered by apprehension of need of his presence there, feels free to launch his Presidential boom and start upon a journey to the Philippines and to belt the world.

"Instead of the former complaints, which once filled columns of the press, of ineffectual work or other untoward conditions, the only news which has reached us of late indicates that progress on the canal has reached a state of gravity due to the fact that the work of construction is progressing so far beyond the estimates as to cause fear of some complication in finding means to pay for it. . . . Let the good work go on; and finish the canal as soon as possible. The sooner we can get a fleet from New York to San Francisco without doubling Cape Horn, the better."

JUSTICE FOR SOUTHERN ROADS

SOME of the Southern papers are beginning to think that perhaps the antirailroad campaign in that section is going so far as to hamper Southern business and unsettle Southern credit and prosperity. "The railroads are being so legislated against that they do not know where they stand," said the manager of a big Southern car-wheel works a few days ago, "and they have shut down on new improvements," and the let-up in business is being felt by "the lumber men, the brass men, the iron men, and the suppliers of everything that goes into the make-up of a railroad." A Charlotte (N. C.) banker who tried to negotiate certain Charlotte city notes through a Baltimore bank was informed by the Baltimore firm that they did not care to handle North Carolina securities at this time in view of the present state of public opinion in North Carolina. So says the Charlotte *Observer*, which goes on to draw the following moral:

"The South is enjoying a period of abounding prosperity, due largely to the fact that it has been able to borrow in the great centers money with which to prosecute its enterprises, but when its credit is gone its development will end. That no man liveth to himself and no man dieth to himself is a fact which rests upon Scriptural authority, and it is equally true of States and of sections of the United States. The South is a borrower, and its continued prosperity is contingent upon its continued ability to borrow. This will cease with the continued dominance of the demagog, whose ideas begin and end with office, and it is high time for the people who are not after office to refuse to be played upon longer by those who are after nothing else."

Another paper in Governor Glenn's State, the Wilmington *Messenger*, says similarly:

"This war on corporations by the Administration and the effort by some to stir up popular enmity against them is doing the State great harm, and will do still more unless there is a change. We make no apologies for the railroads or any other corporations which violate the law. All such offenders should be punished, but there is a right and a wrong way of doing everything. Because certain railroad officials violate the law there should not be such an onslaught upon corporate property and corporate rights. The innocent should not be made to suffer and property values decreased."

In Georgia, where a new railroad commission, with new powers, is just beginning its work, the Rome *Tribune*, while not opposing sane regulation of the railroads, adds:

"On the other hand, the wild-eyed politician who would confiscate the property of the railroads, who would damage and cripple them for no other reason than to gain a little notoriety and much political prestige, should be crusht out unmercifully and his measures trampled in the dust. Let us go at these matters carefully and considerately and do justice to all parties."

The Savannah (Ga.) *Press* says similarly:

"The railroads have played an all-important part in the growth and prosperity of the South. They have made gardens of our waste places and caused towns to spring up where the beasts of the field and the fowl of the air had been wont to exist in undisturbed serenity. The railroads, however unjustifiable some of their practises may seem, have been largely instrumental in raising this section from a condition of blasted hopes and utter penury to its present position of commercial and industrial eminence.

"*The Press* is no special corporation pleader. This paper has prepared no brief in support of the railroads and can not be accused of having any ax to grind. *The Press* only desires that absolute justice be done to every citizen of the State, whether natural or artificial. Unconditionally demanding that the railroad evils be corrected, *The Press* at the same time prays that intelligence be used in the process and equity be not forgotten.

"The placing of an enormous burden upon the railroads is equivalent to putting an insuperable obstacle in their development. The people of Georgia do not want cheap rates as much as they want fair rates. They do not care for good accommodations and schedules at the expense of the railroad companies. The spirit of fair play, so highly developed in our people, is opposed to senseless attacks and uncalled-for harassing. And particularly is

gratuitous persecution deplorable when it is accompanied with a prospect of great and material stagnation."

The New Orleans *Picayune* and the Montgomery *Advertiser* also express fears that the campaign may go too far, and the Louisville *Herald* remarks warningly:

"It now looks as tho the work of regulation might possibly be carried to an unreasonable extreme. There is grave danger of this in the South, where the idea of States' rights is so strongly implanted, and where politics are too apt to prevail over sober judgment in dictating legislation. The South needs the development that can only be obtained through the encouragement of railroad enterprise. It is short-sighted policy to put obstacles in the way of extending lines that will open up new territory or to make conditions so burdensome that railroads will be discouraged from investing in new equipment and additional trackage."

The Manufacturers' Record (Baltimore), which quotes these comments approvingly, thinks it is time for the South to awake to its danger. To quote:

"Granted that the railroads have been at fault, granted that antagonistic legislation in certain Southern States has been promoted in the sincere belief that it would be beneficial, the extremes to which such legislation has been pushed in many instances, extremes overbalancing any failings or any aggressions of the railroads in the past, are now beginning to bear fruit not only in tending to cripple the operations of the railroads by making it impossible for them to render the service necessary for the healthy development of the States through which they run, but also in putting unnecessary and menacing brakes upon the wheels of industries largely dependent for continued success upon the steady call from the railroads for their products. From that may be reasonably expected a letting-up in lumbering, mining, and other basic undertakings of production, which, of course, would mean a reduction in the working forces of the country, a diminution of their purchasing power, and, consequently, a narrowing of the markets for the farmers. . . . . .

"Contemplation of such probabilities ought to awaken the South to its danger and compel a suspension of the wild drive now being made against the railroads in three or four States."

The Columbia (S. C.) *State* takes this optimistic view:

"The South needs for proper development the early investment of not less than $200,000,000 in additional steam and long-distance electric railways and the development of dozens of waterways. That, too, in addition to the betterment of equipment, the improving of roadbeds, the elimination of curves, and the lowering of grades on almost every mile of road in the territory. Those facts are recognized throughout the South; the necessity for transportation facilities for development are as fully appreciated in this part of the country. All that is necessary is to appeal to the common sense of the people, the common sense of the State legislatures and the justice of the State courts. There will be no war upon railroads; no industrial disaster."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Mrs. Eddy's "next friends" didn't get next.—*New York American.*

Wall Street is unanimous against the kind of capital punishment which punishes capital.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

The English naturalist who takes sides with the Rev. Mr. Long no doubt feels some security in the fact that he is a subject of the chief naval Power. —*New York Evening Post.*

Colonel Goethals, the latest chief engineer at Panama, is already calling for more money. He knows how to make Uncle Sam dig, at any rate.—*New York American.*

Usually we enjoy hearing prosperity talk as much as anybody, but when the United Undertakers announce that the past year was the most prosperous in their history, and that the next is even more promising, we submit that it is time to call a halt.—*Washington Herald.*

The president of the Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noises says that Paris and London are more noisy than New York. She must have been listening to the clothes.—*New York American.*

The plain American will note that when hit by a court decision the Standard Oil does not hesitate to criticize the court. But this is an outrageous evidence of anarchism in a labor union.—*Chicago Post.*

H. H. Rogers and William G. Rockefeller are reported to have had a serious quarrel at a recent meeting of the Standard-Oil directors. Chancellor Day won't like William if he isn't nice to H. H.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

A Hoboken seer has been advising President Roosevelt to particularly guard against peculiar accidents or trouble with his knees. Even the seers do not seem to anticipate that he will have trouble with his backbone.—*Washington Post.*

PUTTING OUT THE CONFLAGRATION.

Look out for sparks.

—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

GOT HIM! WHICH?

France—"Somebody! Anybody! Help me let go!"

—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

IN MOROCCO.

FOREIGN COMMENT

LEADING SPAIN INTO TROUBLE

"IN every alliance there is a man and a horse," said Bismarck, implying that the man was in the saddle, controlling with bit, bridle, and spur the inferior creature that was bearing him to victory. In the combination of France and Spain at Casablanca it would seem doubtful which is the rider and which the steed. The Spanish papers by implication accuse France of taking Spain by the bit and dragging her into unknown and perilous adventures. Thus the organ of Spanish republicanism, the *Pais* (Madrid), boldly affirms that France is altogether working for her own hand, and leading Spain into the whirlpool with herself. Thus we read:

"France, as she drags us in her wake, is thirsting for enterprising action, and that action in our benevolent friend may possibly result in great advantage to herself. But let us not dream that it will ever be a source of profit or benefit to Spain. It should be clearly understood that Spain does not stand for a campaign of romantic adventure. To send our vessels, our paltry vessels, into African waters, and our soldiers into the continent whose shores they bathe may be perhaps a glorious exploit and an achievement quite in accordance with the Act of Algeciras. But the glory to be obtained is very costly. We set out, in fact, to defend interests whose importance to us is largely chimerical, altho in the abstract they may be sacred and exalted. These theoretical considerations do not certainly furnish an adequate incentive to the dispatching of fleets or the transportation of armies."

FRENCH TROOPS LANDING AT CASABLANCA.

THIS IS THE SPOT
Where, one week after this photo was taken, the Moors massacred eight Europeans, a murder that brought upon Morocco the present fearful reprisals.

The *Liberal* (Madrid) frankly taxes the Government with folly for its intervention in Morocco. Spanish commercial interests, we are told, which were developed in the process of fifty years, have been sacrificed in as many days through the fault, not of the Moors, but of the Christians, and principally of the French. To quote:

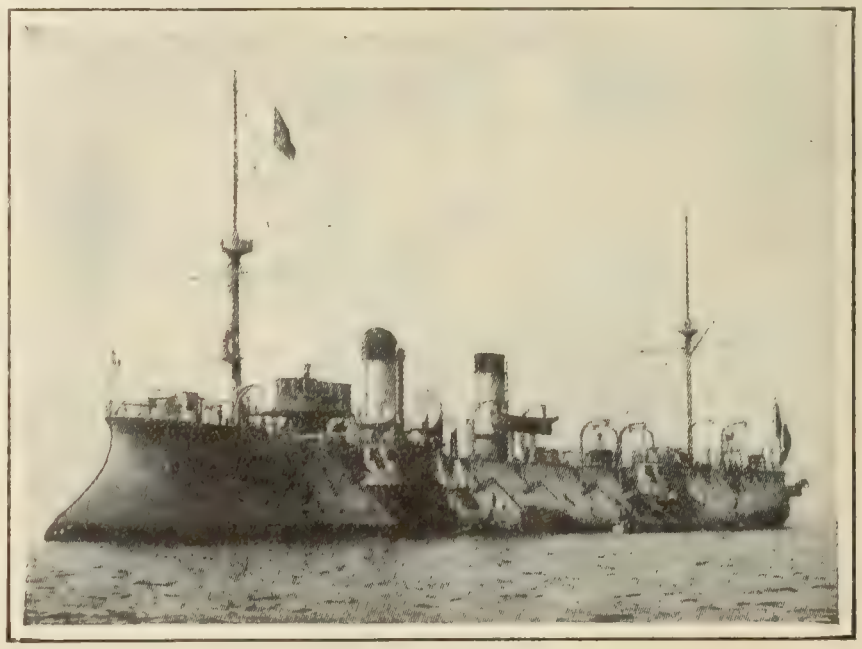
"It is easy enough to talk about the barbarity of the Moors and the Christian mission of civilization, and without discussing these outrageous assassinations, which, however they originated, deserve the severest punishment; yet the more we study all that has happened at Casablanca the more clearly we see that the fault lies not with the Moors, but with the Christians. If the representatives of barbarism have acted like wild beasts, the representatives of civilization have acted like spoilers. The insurrection has been directed exclusively against the French because the French Company of Public Works has never faltered in its course of usurpation in the appropriation of lands belonging to the inhabitants."

The writer concludes by predicting that the consequences of the bombardment of Casablanca will be the ruin of the flourishing Spanish colony in that port and its supplanting by French settlers.

The *Epoca* (Madrid) puts a bold face on, but evidently trembles at the thought of being involved in trouble by France. Thus we read: "Spain must undoubtedly fulfil her duty strictly in Morocco without giving any pretext for the charge that she is setting out on the path of private ventures for personal profit. Above all things, no time is to be lost in recriminations which at this moment are not only unjust, but threaten to be fatal." The same deprecatory tone rings in the remark of the *Imparcial* (Madrid) that "we have no reason to think that the Spanish Government is aiming at territorial expansion in Africa, much less lending its aid to the territorial expansion of France."

The official view of the situation is exprest by Mr. Maura, the Spanish Prime Minister, who speaks very "gingerly" indeed. As reported in the Spanish and French papers, he declared to the journalists by whom he was interviewed:

"The Morocco question is one of exceeding delicacy. Spain has a mission to fulfil, and she will fulfil it at all points in accord with France and the other



THE FRENCH CRUISER "GALILEE,"
Which bombarded Casablanca.

European Powers signatories of the Act of Algeciras. The dispatch of troops to Morocco must not be considered as an act of occupation. These troops will maintain order, protect the lives and property of foreigners, and cooperate in the organization of a special European police. They are to be considered as companies of international police, and not as an army of occupation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARISTOCRACY AT WORK

THE unhappiness of the round peg in a square hole and the square peg in a round hole is only equaled by that of the aristocratic pauper or the rich parvenu whose surroundings oppress him much more than those of a barroom or a stable. This is being strongly felt in England, where people are recognizing the principle which Huxley enunciated as follows:

"The great question seems to me, not how to train our sons to rise above their station, but to secure, if possible, that those whom nature meant, and associations have fitted, to be grooms or music-hall lions should be insured the career for which they were born."

Commenting in *The Fortnightly Review* (London) on these words, Mr. T. H. S. Ercott enlarges upon the condition of things in England, where trade is no longer despised as essentially dishonorable and dishonest, and where a valet is not considered necessarily a varlet. Thus:

"The aspects of our imperial polity as an industrially equalizing and democratizing agency are being progressively felt not only by parents but by sons. Classical Athens and Rome contrived to do very well with no middle class at all. They even conducted an extensive commerce by means of those whom Aristotle calls slaves, but who often corresponded more closely to the bailiffs or factors of our day. Early in the last century the gentlemanly prejudice against engaging in retail trade was not less strong than it had been with the sages and philosophers of old Hellas. To-day it has largely disappeared. Philanthropy prompts some peers to

GREAT CRY, LITTLE WOOL.

"Hurrah for France! Hurrah for Spain! How beautifully they are delivering us from the pestiferous Moroccan assassins whom we fear so much." —*Fischietto* (Turin).

start as publicans. Prudence and hard times forbid their refusing to make a fair profit out of the business. Countesses open bookstores in Dover Street. The daughters of Anglo-Indian officials or Anglican divines, who take millinery lessons from Piccadilly or Mayfair modistes, have for their fellow students the daughters of bishops and earls. At the south-coast creameries, where special convenience exists for five-o'clock tea and small talk, the select host of waitresses may be led by a young lady whose home is the country deanery or the stately mansion just built by retired General FitzPompey, a little inland, but still commanding a view of both the piers and the whole Sussex littoral."

DISFIGUREMENT OF PARIS

FRENCH journals are beginning to point out that the newest buildings are changing Paris into an American city. Paul Marmoltan, writing in the *Journal des Arts* (Paris), deplores the transformation of the capital into a "Paris-Chicago" or a "Paris-

REFUGEES ARRIVING AT TANGIER FROM CASABLANCA.

New York," and traces the coming of the many-storied house to the annulment of the law of 1859. This law "limited the height of city houses in proportion to the width of the street," the tallest to be not more than 55 feet in height. Commenting on this, the *Liberté* (Paris) laments that in the present condition of things "we sooner or later shall have the twenty or thirty stories of the New-York buildings." The writer particularizes as follows:

"In every quarter of the city we see gigantic buildings rising by the side of buildings of smaller proportions and crushing their humble neighbors. This strikes the eye with the disagreeable impression of incongruous disharmony. If beauty itself is enhanced by reserve in its expression, ugliness certainly is only excusable when it is modest. But these enormous structures are not content with situations obscure or remote from the center. They flaunt themselves on the noblest sites. They are like the parvenus who try by their gaudy and glaring display of profusion to eclipse the fine and delicate graces of some noble neighbor. What shall we say of the lofty houses recently built on the Rue Tilsitt, which overtop the beautiful mansions on the square of the Arc-de-Triomphe, with whose height they vie in a manner which is as deplorable as it is distressing to a monument raised to the glory of the Grand Army? And shall architecture, yielding to the bad taste of the hour, become also contaminated by antimilitarism? The houses along the garden of the Tuileries on the Rue Rivoli were formerly of a uniform type. How does it happen that for the past few years two or three of them, as if seized with megalomania, have grown to an unexpected height? They have raised their roofs and in a sudden debauch of zinc-tiling they have soared up into new stories, and one of them has unhappily become surmounted with a campanile of the oddest design."

These "architectural mastodons" have not even the cause of sanitation for their excuse. They "outrage the sense of beauty without subserving public-health convenience."

Léon Bailly, writing in the *Intransigeant* (Paris), calls for the revival of the old law or the enactment of a new one. He also points out the horrible buildings by which the square of the

Arc-de-Triomphe has been disfigured, and remarks with bitter sarcasm:

"These are 'palaces,' you must know, not inns or hotels, for the rich vagabonds who nowadays come to Paris will have none of your common hostelries; they demand a palace. What right have these 'palaces' to their pretentious façade of eight stories, which ruin the perspective? What of the Place Vendôme with its advertisements on every story and the Quai d'Orsay, with that hideous mansion which resembles a mansion of hell? The beauty which Paris so long possest was the result of the jealous influence which preserved her noble vistas and the harmonious grouping of her buildings, a vigilance which at this present moment exists no more. It has been supplanted by a spirit of selfish egotism, a 'go as you please' of architectural ugliness. If this state of things advances much further Paris will be a lovely place indeed in about fifty years!"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SAMPLE OF JAPAN'S WORK

IT has been said by a philosophical historian that the best test of a nation's greatness and vitality is its faculty of colonization. By colonization Mommsen explains himself to mean the introduction of a higher civilization, a more orderly government, and the material advantages of superior trade and transport facilities. Colonization is never complete until the aborigines have been peacefully reconciled to a new and better order of things and recognize that their new masters are also their benefactors. The Japanese, who have proved themselves quite equal to the greatest of European Powers in the conduct of modern warfare with all its complicated scientific machinery, have also exhibited a particularly happy faculty for colonization, says the *Grenzboten* (Leipsic). This paper tells us that Japan is quite aware of the fact that she is at present standing at the bar of public opinion and that the world is wondering what she is going to do with Korea and in Manchuria. She wishes to enlighten the public by pointing to Formosa. The writer in the *Grenzboten* says that he draws his information from a book called "The Japanese Lordship in Formosa," whose author, Yosaburo Takekoshi, wishes to vindicate to American and English readers the claim of Japan to be considered one of the colonial Powers of the world. He particularly dwells upon Japan's financial sagacity, which he claims is superior even to that of the American Government. "It is evident," writes Takekoshi, "that by the year 1910 Japan will have received back all that she has spent on improvements in Formosa, a condition of things which Americans may well regard with envy, for the millions they have poured into the Philippines are irrecoverably lost." Indeed, Japan, declares the writer, may well be elated over her success in Formosa. To quote his words:

THE KOREAN COW.

If the animal doesn't know enough to go where she belongs, she must be made to go.

Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

"Japan feels that in handling Formosa as a colonial Power she stands before the bar of public opinion, and her future policy in Korea will be predicted and judged from her failure or success in Formosa. The Japanese are peculiarly sensitive to the judgment passed upon their doings by foreign nations. They are particularly anxious to gain approval for their treatment of Formosa And indeed it can be truly said that Japan may be justly proud of many things which she has done in Formosa. Brigandage has been suppressed. Instead of the military occupation and the military law with which her domination began, Viscount Kodama, the Governor-General, has established a peaceful civil government. It is true that taxes are higher than ever before in Formosa, but railways and streets have been built, and life and property were never so safe as they are at present. The planter obtains a better price for his rice, wages have been raised, the opportunities of trade and money-making have been multiplied. In 1904 Japan completed her organization of the Formosan Government, and now the island stands on its own feet, and Japan hopes by 1910 to have a return for what she has expended there through the trade which will have been established between Formosa and the mother country."

This authority goes into further detail with regard to the improvements which Japan has introduced into her island colony as follows:

"In the year 1899 Formosa raised 20,529,000 bushels of rice; in 1904 she raised 41,598,000 bushels, more than doubling her crop in five years. She had in 1899 a railroad 60 miles long; in 1904 lines had been laid to the length of 250 miles. Good roads, extending over a distance of 5,500 miles, were built between the years 1899 and 1902. Wireless telegraph and telephone communication have been established by the Japanese, and 2,000 miles of telegraph wires traverse the island. Has Japan the best ground for asserting her right to be considered a colonial nation—has she established a just government in Formosa and given satisfaction to its inhabitants? Let Takekoshi answer: 'New territory can be won only by the sword, but unless the conquering nation introduces so wise an administration as makes her occupation a necessity to the inhabitants, her possession will soon be wrested from her. Japan has certainly been successful on this point.' Takekoshi claims triumphantly that Japan has a perfect right to be reckoned among the colonial Powers of the earth. He dwells upon the happiness of the Formosans under Japanese sway, particularly as she protects the government monopoly of salt, camphor, and the whole tobacco industry. The Japanese were exceedingly clever in governing themselves according to the following maxim, says Takekoshi: 'Any attempt to impose our customs and social institutions upon the Formosans and to conform them to a Japanese standard would do nothing but endanger our influence and prove of no advantage to us in the colonization of the island. We must not forget that success in the colonization of tropical lands can be obtained only by winning the confidence of the inhabitants by a wise and liberal government, as well as their support and loyal cooperation.' These are wise and weighty words, well applied by the Japanese to tropical, as they may well be applied to any other, colonization."

This German writer can not, however, conclude without giving Japan one rap over the knuckles, and after saying that Mr. Takekoshi's eulogies must be taken with a grain of salt as savoring somewhat of the special plea, he adds with reference to Japan's "maxim":

"It seems, however, that Japan is not applying her maxim in the matter of non-tropical Korea and Manchuria. The prospect of Japanese success in these places seems as dark as it is bright in Formosa."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EFFECTS OF EMIGRATION ON ITALY—The report of the Italian Board of Emigration has recently been published, and from it we learn that the number of those who left Italy for the United States and other foreign shores rose from 300,000 in 1900 to 787,977 in 1906. Most of these emigrants belonged to Southern Italy,

the men outnumbering the women in about the proportion of 81 to 18. We are told by the commissioners that this increase in emigration has not been without disadvantageous results. The normal increase in the population is diminished, and the census reveals a decrease in the number of able-bodied men from 40 per cent. of the population to 35 per cent. This has caused a certain scarceness in agricultural labor, a rise in the wages of laborers, and the abandonment of some farm lands whose owners could not pay the high wages asked, and this again has stimulated emigration. The report concludes, however, by enumerating the benefits of Italian emigration in the following terms:

"Emigration has diminished the number of unemployed, and it has caused an improved condition in the contracts between farmers and farm-hands, to the advantage of the latter. The value of land has risen, as returning emigrants have been willing to pay high prices for their ancient but forfeited patrimonial or other lands. Finally, the fortunes of emigrants deposited in Italy add to the national capital. It is incontestable that Italian emigration has been a means during the past thirty years in improving the economic condition of Italy and constitutes a genuine factor in our commercial development."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BELFAST RIOTS

THE curious feature in the riotous outburst in Belfast, which turned that city into an armed camp, is that the rioters were not the strikers. The strike of the carters and dockers resulted like other strikes from a vain demand for higher wages, but the disaffection of the disappointed laborers did not manifest itself in acts of violence The fact was, as the London *Daily News* says, that the strike was viewed with sympathy by the Nationalist riffraff of the town, the air became "charged with electricity," "the powder and the tinder" were "in too close proximity," and the result was a political explosion, complicated by a strike for higher pay and pension rates among five hundred of the younger members of the Royal Irish Constabulary. When the riot reached

THE STRIKERS CARRYING CONSTABLE BARRETT.

Barrett refused to arrest the Belfast strikers and immediately became the hero of the hour. He was discharged from the constabulary, but was carried in triumph through the streets by the men he had declined to imprison.

its climax the Riot Act was read, there followed a charge of cavalry, a fusillade of musketry, and one woman was killed and hundreds more or less seriously wounded. While some journals blame the weakness and vacillation of the local authorities for an outburst which has caused "consternation throughout the whole kingdom," others charge the Liberal ministers with the guilt of these occurrences, and all agree that Mr. Birrell's unsuccessful attempt at establishing home rule lies at the root of the deep resentment which has issued in a deplorable fracas. The difficulty was aggravated by a speech from the newly elected Socialist M.P. for Colne Valley, Mr. Grayson, in which he is reported to have predicted, some days before the crisis became acute, that the soldiers in Belfast "are weary of doing nothing and would like a little blood to shed and a few bones to split." They would do that before the next week-end, he predicted, and added that if the people had not shrapnel to shoot they had broken bottles to throw.

THE SEARCH-LIGHT CORPS AT BELFAST.

The mob put out the street lights, and the army search-light corps had to be ordered out to help the troops put down the rioters. After a night of bloodshed the troops were withdrawn and order was maintained by priests patrolling the streets.

The London *Times* says that this language was "undeniably calculated to incite the Belfast populace to violence and crime." The same paper attributes the whole difficulty to "the Nationalists and Roman Catholics," and adds:

"The distinctive feature of the present riots is that they owe their origin to the trade dispute which has been carried on in Belfast for some time past, tho the attacks in force upon the police and soldiers appear to have been wholly Nationalist."

Speaking of the Nationalist mob this editorial continues as follows:

"They sympathized strongly with the policemen who had been sent away to other stations as a punishment for their misconduct. They have been long and openly taught, as a first principle of true Nationalism, to hate the King's uniform and those who wear it. When the soldiers were called out to preserve order, they fell upon the troops with the ferocity which distinguishes both the rival mobs of Belfast and with the skill and cunning in street-fighting which they have acquired by practise and by tradition."

That "the troops have been required to fire on the strikers at Belfast gives a sinister importance to the struggle," thinks *The Standard* (London), but it declines to decide "whether the resort to extreme measures was absolutely unavoidable," and fears for Mr. Birrell that "there will be no lack of sympathizers to join with" Mr. Grayson "in crying out against the Belfast murders, as they will doubtless be styled"

The Irish policy of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is really the fundamental cause of the bloody riot at Belfast, declares *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London), which speaks on this point as follows:

"It is only too clear that what has happened in Belfast has been the outcome of the existence of the present Government and its method of dealing with industrial and Irish affairs. Its record in both cases has been one of weakness and inconsistency, ready to surrender to pressure from the least reputable quarters. The measures it has passed and the measures it has dropt have led to

the belief that a Liberal Government may be squeezed to any extent, and so we have had repeated in Belfast, and on a worse scale, disorders that have previously followed the setting up in the dominant kingdom of a so-called Liberal administration. Even when the Government determined to act they acted with too much parade and too little energy. They drafted an overwhelming force into Belfast, and then failed so to employ their men as to prevent the violence to which the presence of a garrison was bound to give rise. While the rioters were free to form their plan of campaign, to collect their ammunition of paving-stones, and congregate in groups, in readiness for the attack which showed careful organization, the troops were kept in their camp or out of sight. When darkness fell, and the mob broke all bounds, it was too late to control, and defiance had to be countered with a rigorous defense. In Ireland, as elsewhere, the vacillation of the Government has been followed by consequences which the electorate, better instructed, might have foreseen, and Belfast, in causing universal consternation, has driven a nail into the coffin which Liberalism has prepared for itself."

TEN YEARS OF ZIONISM

ZIONISM has already obtained "a local habitation" as well as a name. When the Dreyfus persecution woke in Theodor Herzl, the brilliant Paris correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse*, the latent spirit of Hebrew patriotism, he became an ardent Zionist. He formulated what afterward became the watchword of the movement. "The problem of the Jewish people can only be solved on the soil of Palestine," he wrote. While Baron Edmund Rothschild offered to furnish $8,000,000 toward founding a central colony for the Jews of the present dispersion, such philanthropic and eleemosynary schemes failed to promote in a wholesome manner a genuine nationalism, says Mr. O. Eberhard, writing in the *Grenzboten* (Leipsic). Genuine nationalism is inconsistent with a demoralizing dependence on the bounty of others.

This writer, in a review of the last ten years' progress of Zionism, speaks in the most optimistic terms of its present condition. The Jews settled in Jerusalem and other parts of Palestine are highly esteemed by the Turks and are successful in agriculture, trade, and the industrial arts. Of the fresh and advanced phase of Zionism which is obvious at this moment Mr. Eberhard writes:

"Reality is the dominating element in the movement, and practical idealism, in the best sense of the term, is slowly but surely developing along systematic and successful lines a sphere of Jewish influence in the Promised Land which is widening day by day. At this present moment we may without fear of contradiction predict that the fate of Zionism for the next ten years, supposing it meet with no political or diplomatic set-back, will depend upon Jewish industry in Palestine. To those who are awaiting the results of these next ten years the same principle applies as is applicable to the whole Zionistic movement, namely, labor, thrift, and patience."

Hitherto no such "political or diplomatic setback" as would imperil the success of Zionism has been met with, and the anti-Semitism of Russia or even France has been proved as suicidal as that of King Ferdinand. To quote this writer's words:

"Altho at this moment we witness only the first result in the development of Jewish activities in Palestine, we can see that the industrial activity of the Jews in Palestine has considerably strengthened their economic position in that land. Equally successful has been the work of the Zionistic Palestine Commission appointed by the Convention of Zionists. The cautious, methodical, and practical efforts of the Commission have not been without marked results both in the Jewish and the non-Jewish world. This is proved by the confidence which the Turkish Government is beginning to show in the good intentions and activity of the Jewish people. There are very many evidences which point to the conclusion that the opinion arrived at by Sultan Bajazet II. is neither forgotten nor controverted in Stamboul. Bajazet II., when the Jews were expelled from Spain, welcomed them to his capital with the reflection, 'They call Ferdinand of Aragon a wise king. Yet here he is making our country rich and his own poor.'"

Jewish trade, Jewish agriculture, and Jewish industries are now flourishing in that "old wonderland which has so long been considered dead," this writer informs us, and educational institutions have already been founded. He summarizes the present signs of prosperity among those who are actual and practical Zionists as follows:

"The Jewish capital has become remarkable for its industrial enterprises, as well as for those of a commercial and agricultural character. While these movements have naturally been the outcome of private initiative, yet the Palestine Commission has, as it were, laid the tracks for them, in that after zealous and successful investigation, conducted both scientifically and practically, it has furnished the colonists with full information as to the needs of Palestine. To serve this end a bureau of agricultural and technical information has been formed, a trade school has been founded and is flourishing in Jerusalem, an experimental farm and laboratory of hygiene for the study of endemic and local diseases have been instituted, and the erection of a Hebrew high school at Jaffa is assured." — *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRENCH RELUCTANCE TO LEAVE HOME

IT is said that Swiss soldiers in the Army of Napoleon were known to die of homesickness on a foreign campaign if by chance the band played the Swiss national airs. Be this as it may, the Swiss contribute less than any other people of Europe to the ever-flowing stream of emigration, while France stands last in the proportion of emigrants to her total population. The French, of course, think that Paris is not only the hub of the universe, but the only city in which a gentleman can live in ease and comfort, and this accounts, perhaps, for the fact that France has no Warren Hastings or Cromers and so few emigrants. "It is better to starve in Paris," they say, "than to drink champagne anywhere else." That the French are weak in the emigration movement is proved by the following figures furnished to *Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales* (Paris) by Dr. René Gonnard, professor of political economy in the University of Lyons. He draws his estimate from the various government statistical returns for the year 1905. These credit the various nations with the following number of citizens who in this one year made their home beyond the limits of their native land: Italy, 459,000; Russia, 197,000; the United Kingdom, 262,000; Austria-Hungary, 187,000 (of whom 63,000 were Hungarians); Spain, 147,000; Sweden, 36,000; Portugal, 33,000; Germany, 27,000; Norway, 25,000; France, 15,000; Denmark, 8,000; Belgium, 5,000; Holland, 5,000; Switzerland, 4,000.

Of the 15,000 Frenchmen who emigrated in 1905, the United States received more than two-thirds, or, to be exact, 10,168. Mr. Gonnard points out that the French emigration figure has been steadily sinking since 1888, when it stood at 23,339. He also confidently expresses his opinion that the wine-growers' troubles and other social difficulties in France are likely to increase the number of those who leave the country in the near future for their own good, and he writes:

"Certain recent events in France, such as the wine-growers' distress in the South, are likely to lead to a considerable increase in the figures given above. I long since pointed out in my book, 'European Emigration,' and adduced facts to prove, that great emigration movements are almost always the work of the rural masses and especially of those who are in distress. It need astonish no one if in the year 1907 the record of French emigration reach a number as high as that of the statistics between 1888 and 1890, when the annual average was 25,000. Probably it will rise much higher."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

LABOR AND THE ORIGIN OF MUSIC

TO explain the rhythmic nature of certain kinds of labor and to connect it with the origins of music is the task attempted by a recent German writer, Dr. Karl Bücher, professor of political economy in Leipsic University, in a work entitled "Arbeit und Rythmus." From a review contributed to the Paris *Temps* by Mr. Jules Combarien we translate the following:

"All work consists of two elements: one is psychic—the conception of the object to be reached, and the choice of means; the other, physiologic—the appropriation of the muscles to certain movements. Of these two elements, it is the first, that is, the mental attention, that engenders fatigue. It is a fact of current observation that work becomes easier when it is freed from intelligent action and becomes a series of mechanical acts. This happens when the expenditure of force is so regulated that the beginning and end of a movement take place within the limits of the same portion of time. This is understood perfectly by the blacksmith, the carpenter, or the boiler-maker. . . . In all these kinds of work we find, first, a movement, divided into two parts, one strong, the other feeble, a rise and a fall, a stroke and a recoil, an effort and a release; secondly, a sound, inherent in the labor itself, which recurs at fixt intervals and serves not only to mark the periodicity of the motions, but also to incite the laborer, and doubtless to lessen his fatigue.

"These two observations lead us to the threshold of music; we must approach nearer still if we are to consider labor in its relation to society.

"The regularization of movements becomes an absolute necessity when several workers are so associated that their efforts are mutually dependent. The blacksmith who is driving a nail into a mass of red-hot iron may ply his hammer irregularly, but if a companion is striking with him he is obliged to make equal movements in equal times. The same is true when two woodcutters are felling the same tree. . . . This socialization of effort makes work at once easier and more effective; easier because the moments of intensity and depression succeed each other evenly for each person, and more effective because there is emulation. . . . .

"Work that has for its primary object the percussion of metal or wood, itself produces a significant sound at equal intervals. In other cases an accessory instrument is often employed. The Malays row to the sound of the tam-tam; in the Sudan and China the cervée is accomplished to the noise of the drum; the ancient Greeks worked to the music of the flute. . . . . .

"Finally, in default of these primitive means, an artificial rhythm is created with the aid of the human voice. . . . We know that workmen moving a great mass make odd and monotonous noises which impose the necessary discipline on the common effort. Little by little, between these sounds, which grow into refrains, the more skilful imaginations intercalate short episodic lines, and we have a song of labor. The most important thing is that the rhythm of these songs arises neither from their words nor from their music, nor from the esthetic sense; it has an origin beyond music; it is suggested by bodily movement executed by the worker, and would not have existed otherwise. This is proved by the fact that every kind of labor, every play, every dance, has its peculiar song, used exclusively in certain circumstances. . . . And such is the initial material whence, later, the professional poets and musicians derived their more finished works."

In his comments on Dr. Bücher's theory, Mr. Combarien suggests that it is somewhat "dry." Must we account for music by saying that it arises solely from the abolition of sentiment? Does Bücher's theory correspond exactly to the psychology of labor? The critic notes that Delbrück, of Strasburg, has already brought forward an objection, which the theory does not now appear able to answer. Can it be proved, says this writer, that all songs belonging to the same kind of work are identical in measure and rhythm? Until this has been done, the theory can hardly be called self-sustaining, but it is surely a most interesting addition to the literature of the subject.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A VEGETABLE QUARANTINE

EVERY one is familiar with the protection of a country by quarantine against contagious human disease. Many know also that the entrance of disease of domestic animals is often guarded against in the same way, but few realize the extent of the plant quarantine, or government inspection, to prevent the importation of diseased trees, shrubs, plant-cuttings, fruit, etc., which is carried on in many countries. An article on this subject, contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris, July 13), deals chiefly with the agricultural quarantines of the British South-African colonies and of Hawaii, and we translate below chiefly the portions relating to our own territory. Says the writer:

"All civilized states make some attempt to protect their frontiers against the introduction of contagious diseases and diseases of animals. For the former, quarantine and disinfection are used. For the latter, the introduction of animals coming from the affected countries is forbidden. This protection is extended in certain countries, and with great profit, to the vegetable kingdom, because of parasites that may be introduced with plants or plant products. The new legislation in the British South-African colonies and that of the Hawaiian Islands may be quoted as models.

"The precautions enjoined in this legislation have been taken from three different points of view—surveillance of importations of plants from abroad, of importations from some other colony of the same group, and of transportation of plants within the colony itself. . . . . .

"In Hawaii the landing of all merchandise that might contain injurious parasites is permitted only after an inspection, in close detail, by an agent of the Agricultural and Horticultural Quarantine. On discovery of the smallest insect or fungus the consignment is fumigated or, if necessary, destroyed; the cattle and crops of the islands are thus protected, as far as possible, against the introduction of new diseases. . . . . .

"In January last a case containing cuttings of sugar-cane for planting arrived from Australia, and the quarantine service ascertained that the cane had been attacked by the larvæ of Lepidoptera, measuring 15 to 20 millimeters [three- to four-fifths of an inch] in length. These had pierced the sections between the joints and made them unfit for reproduction. A large number of pseudococci were found under the leaves. As it was a new variety of cane, the entomologist tried to kill the parasites without destroying the cuttings, and for this purpose used bisulfid of carbon in large quantities. It was found that sugar-cane could not bear this treatment as well as the grape-vine; for altho the larvæ were killed, most of the cuttings were also destroyed. When another lot of cuttings arrived from Fiji, it was thought best to prevent the insects escaping from the package when it was opened, and it was therefore treated with prussic acid. This precaution was by no means useless, for after the operation a larva was found to have made a tunnel almost at right angles to the surface. . . . . .

"Agents of the Agri-horticultural Quarantine Service inspect with the greatest care even cargoes that would appear to be inoffensive. Thus, when several vessels arrived from San Francisco under ballast, for cargoes of sugar, the captain, who had been authorized to discharge his ballast, was made to declare the source whence he had obtained it. It was of sand and gravel, and was examined with care while it was being unloaded; but nothing injurious was found in it."

Injurious animals are also excluded from Hawaii. The writer tells us of the consternation with which a box of forty poisonous snakes was regarded when found recently on board an incoming ship. These were intended merely for exhibition in a show, but as there are no snakes in Hawaii it was thought safest to destroy the reptiles, compensating the owner for their loss. Says the writer:

"This gave rise to a very curious demonstration. The box was introduced into the fumigation chamber and a double charge of prussic acid was used; but after fourteen minutes the snakes were found to be still alive, altho any warm-blooded animal would have

been killed in a few seconds. They were replaced in the fumigator and a quadruple charge was introduced. At the end of an hour and a half several of the reptiles were still alive. They were then plunged into 95-per-cent. alcohol and thus finally perished.

"The investigations of the Agri-horticultural Quarantine Service had to do in 1905 with 104,829 specimens of fruits and plants.

"It would be interesting to witness the adoption of measures of the same kind in our own [the French] colonies, notably in Western Africa, where a whole series of new plants is now in course of introduction.

"Agriculture quarantine would seem to be the crowning measure of all those hitherto adopted for the protection of public health and welfare, under the inspiration of the most recent scientific progress."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW PROCESS IN METALLURGY

THE covering of iron and other metals with a thin protective layer of zinc, generally known as "galvanization," altho it is not now usually done with the aid of the electric current, may be accomplished by a new and efficient method named "sherardization," after its inventor, Sherard Cowper Coles. This process is described in *Cosmos* (Paris, June 29), which draws its data from a series of articles in the *Bulletin de la Société d'Encouragement*. The substance at the basis of the new process is a powder known as "zinc gray." We read:

"The 'zinc gray' used for sherardization is a by-product of the metallurgy of zinc; it is formed by the condensation of zinc vapor and contains pure zinc associated with its oxid, with traces of cadmium, lead, iron, etc. It is found generally in the form of impalpable particles whose diameter is in the neighborhood of one two-thousandth of a millimeter [about $\frac{1}{50000}$ inch].

"In practise, sherardization is effected as follows: The object to be treated is placed in an iron shell and covered with commercial zinc gray. The shell is closed as hermetically as possible, and if needful is sealed. It is then placed in a furnace and heated to 300 or more. The duration of the operation varies according to the thickness of the layer of zinc that is desired. It is then allowed to cool, and the pieces are removed. . . . . .

"The metallic objects are covered with a fine layer of zinc. This result is explained by supposing that the partially closed space, containing zinc gray, becomes filled with vapors of zinc at a considerable pressure. Zinc does not volatilize under 940° and its melting-point is 449°; but it is known to give off vapor at about 200°. Nevertheless Alfred Sang has shown that sherardization will not take place when pure zinc is used; neither does the action take place if we heat a piece of metal in zinc gray in open air.

"Sherardization constitutes a more effective, or at least a more economical, protection for metallic surfaces than galvanization by fusion or by electrolysis, or even than nickel-plating; the silver-blue color of sherardized iron is also more beautiful than that of nickel-plate and has a great reflecting power. There is no doubt that zinc so deposited forms a real alloy on the surface of the metal; sherardized copper is thus covered with a thin layer of brass. The technic of the process is very simple. The zinc layer is not porous as in electric galvanization; it is uniform, no matter how irregular the piece may be. The cleaning of pieces for sherardization requires no particular care. Sherardized iron does not rust, and sherardized silver does not blacken when exposed to sulfohydric acid. Sherardized aluminum may be easily soldered.

"An interesting application of the process consists in the production of *damassé* pieces of new and artistic effect; the object is simply covered, before treatment, with a protective material made chiefly of carbon, which is then removed in the desired places."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A "BABEL OF PRINTS" FOR BLIND READERS

THE multiplicity of systems of typography for the blind is condemned in *The World's Work* (New York, August) by Helen Keller, who attributes it to the "lack of enthusiasm, intelligence, and cooperation on the part of those who have charge of institutions for the blind." The trustees of such institutions, she charges, know almost nothing about the needs and difficulties of blind people, and the confusion caused by the different kinds of blind print is a natural result. Writes Miss Keller:

MISS HELEN KELLER.

Blind, deaf, and dumb, she writes a magazine article protesting against too many kinds of print for the blind.

"An obvious illustration of their incompetency and the absence of cooperation between the schools is the confusion in the prints for the blind. One would think that the advantages of having a common print would not require argument. Yet every effort to decide which print is best has failed. The Perkins Institution for the Blind, with a large printing fund, clings to Line Letter—embossed characters, shaped like Roman letters—in spite of the fact that most of the blind prefer a point system. The Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind offers its readers American Braille, a print in which the letters are composed of raised dots. This is a modification of the system which was perfected by Louis Braille three-quarters of a century ago and is still the system used throughout Europe. The New York institution invented, controls, and advocates New York Point, another species of Braille. The money appropriated by the National Government to emboss books for the blind is used for all the types. The new periodical, *The Matilda Ziegler Magazine for the Blind*, the boon for which we have waited many years, is printed in American Braille and New York Point. The same book, expensive to print once, has to be duplicated in the various systems for the different institutions. Other prints are yet to come. They are still in the crucible of meditation. A plague upon all these prints! Let us have one system, whether it is an ideal one or not. For my part, I wish nothing had been invented except European Braille. There was already a considerable library in this system when the American fever for invention plunged us into this babel of prints, which is typical of the many confusions from which the blind suffer throughout the United States.

"We Americans spend more money on the education of defectives than any other country. But we do not always find the shortest, easiest, and most economical way of accomplishing the end we have in view. We desire to bring the greatest happiness to the largest number. We give generously as earnest of our desire, and then we do not see that our bounty is wisely spent."

THE COST OF MOVING A TELEPHONE—After the removal of a telephone from one house to another, or from one place to another in the same building, users are generally annoyed when a bill is rendered by the company for the expense involved. On this point *Telephony* (Chicago, July) says, in answer to an inquiring correspondent:

"There is no reason why the telephone company should pay the cost of moving a telephone for a subscriber any more than it should pay for the transfer of his cook-stove or his chairs or his bedroom furniture. The point is usually raised by the subscriber that the

instrument belongs to the telephone company and that the latter should pay for carting its own property around. A little thought, however, shows the fallacy of such reasoning. Supposing a man rents a piano—as he practically rents a telephone—and during the life of that lease desires to change his home. Doesn't he, as a matter of course, pay for the drayage on that piano from one place to another the same as he pays for the removal of his own chattels? It never occurs to him to ask the music-house which rented him the piano to pay for the removal. No more should he expect the telephone company to bear the expense of removing the telephone and installing it in his new home."

SEVEN FRENCH BOYS, EACH ELEVEN YEARS OLD, BUT OF UNEQUAL PHYSICAL GROWTH.

VALUATION OF A CHILD

"EVERY time a schoolboy shows signs of prolonged laziness, the master, instead of punishing him, should first of all find out if there is not some physical cause at the root of the evil." So says Prof. Alfred Binet, the head of the psychological laboratory at the Sorbonne, Paris. Through Professor Binet's influence, a laboratory for the scientific study of children has been established in the French capital. This institution is described in *The Review of Reviews* (August) by Frederic Lees, who quotes Professor Binet as above. According to Mr. Lees, the professor said further:

"The body and the mind are closely united. A child who is weak, who digests badly, and whose growth is slow can not work properly in a class, and it would be unjust to punish him for showing want of attention. You won't make his digestion any better by punishing him, or improve the deviation of his backbone by making him copy out a hundred lines of Molière."

Owing to this close connection of body and mind, the work in this laboratory of experimental psychology consists largely in taking bodily measurements, tho the object is to ascertain the total value of the child, not only physically, but mentally and morally. In explaining his objects in establishing the laboratory Professor Binet said:

"Look at these twenty to thirty pupils who, more or less attentively, are listening to their master. Do you really think that all these boys have similarly molded minds?—that they all have the same aptitudes and the same needs? People thought so at one time. We know better now. We have come to see that education is a question of adaptation, and that in order to adapt it to the needs of a child we must make ourselves thoroughly acquainted with his or her mental and physical characteristics. The principle, therefore, that guided me when forming this new laboratory was the knowledge of the average state of development of children of all ages—an entirely new idea in pedagogics, and one which I imagine will prove to be very fruitful. What my assistants and I set ourselves to find out, in a strictly scientific manner, was the physical and mental value of the average child at various ages. Once having discovered this, we drew up tables of averages, and it is thanks to these that we are able to make prescriptions so definitely whenever a fresh subject arrives at our laboratory of experimental psychology. We are able, for instance, to say: 'This boy's growth is retarded. Tho twelve years of age, he has only the development of a child of nine. He will require special attention and special nourishment. This other scholar, on the contrary, is physically in advance of his age. He is more muscular, taller, and stronger than a boy of ten.' A third boy, we note, shows a remarkable mastery over himself, while a fourth is emotional and nervous. One is an observer, calm and calculating; the other, imaginative. If the most is to be made out of them in later life, they must be educated differently. Now, don't you think that schoolmasters would be very glad to learn how to study their pupils in this way? Don't you think that it is sometimes advisable to consult a doctor on delicate points concerning a pupil's health?"

The measurements made at Professor Binet's laboratory are to find out such widely different data as height, width of shoulders, memory, attention, suggestibility, the color sense, head-development, the muscular strength of the hand, etc. Each of these has its place in forming an estimate of the child's present state of development and his capacity for further training. Says Mr. Lees:

"'Nothing is negligible in the psychological study of children,' might be Professor Binet's motto. He has even called in the assistance of a Parisian palmist, who surprized him with the accuracy with which she read the characters of the hundred boys who were presented to her. In no fewer than sixty cases did she read the lines of their hands aright.

"The lesson which this learned French savant would teach the pedagogic world of Paris and other great cities has already borne fruit. In the Rue Lecomte, in the populous seventeenth ward of the French capital, there has just been opened a special class for 'abnormal children,' and other similar classes are to be formed in

MEASURING THE PHYSIQUE AND THE NERVES.

Experiments on children in the Paris Laboratory of Experimental Psychology. Professor Binet is seated on the right.

other quarters. It is of the greatest importance that the normal and the abnormal should not be together, owing to the detrimental influence of the latter over the former. The bad must be sifted out from among the good pupils, and taught by methods specially adapted to their particular cases. This, however, can not be done without laboratories such as that of the Rue de la Grange-aux-Belles, and it is for that reason that Prof. Alfred Binet hopes to see them some day scattered all over the land."

ABOUT MEERSCHAUM

A SUCCINCT account of what may be called "the smoker's mineral" appears in *The Bookseller, Newsdealer, and Stationer* (New York). Meerschaum, we are told by the writer, is a hydrated silicate of magnesia appearing as an opaque earthy mineral, white, grayish, or yellowish, compact in texture, and breaking with a conchoidal or fine earthy fracture. He goes on to say:

"Most of our meerschaum comes from Asia Minor, especially from the plains of Eskischehr, where it occurs in nodular masses of variable size and irregular shape, distributed through the alluvial deposits of the plain, which are systematically worked for its extraction by means of pits and galleries.

"Meerschaum is found also, but less abundantly, in Greece and in some of the Grecian islands; at Hrubschitz, in Moravia, where it occurs in a serpentinous matrix; and in Morocco, where it is used, when soft and fresh, as a substitute for soap; while a coarse variety is found at Vallecas, near Madrid, and is employed as a building-stone. Meerschaum also occurs in South Carolina. Almost the whole of the world's supply of meerschaum comes from the district of Eskischehr, in Asia Minor. The principal places of production are within six hours' journey from that town, and the best mines are Sepedschi, Saricu, Odhsack Konigli, and Jarmarlar; but there are about 2,000 points where meerschaum is extracted. The workmen employed are for the most part Kurds and Persians, and they number about 4,000. Mining is done in a primtive fashion, and precautions for safety are unknown, altho accidents occur from time to time. A group of three to fifteen workmen work together to dig a shaft about one meter in diameter, and no props are fixt until they reach, at a depth of 20, 40, or even 60 meters, the bed of red clay under or in which the meerschaum is found, mixt with serpentine in the form of irregular pieces from the size of a hazel-nut to that of an apple. These pieces are often extracted with great difficulty, after making long galleries in the red clay. In many places the earth is mined in such a way that the galleries of several different excavations are confused. The work is carried on day and night, the workings being lighted by means of oil-lamps. . . . . .

"The meerschaum is not sold by weight, but by the case or box. After the purchase, the meerschaum, which is damp, heavy, and of a yellowish color, is set to dry in the sun in summer-time, and in the winter for about nine days in a drying-oven heated day and night. The product loses about two-thirds of its weight in the drying, and becomes snow-white. Afterward it is rubbed with flannel, moistened with warm water, any roughness is removed with a knife, the hollows are cleaned with sand, and finally the pieces are polished with wax.

"In this condition the meerschaum is sent to market. The pieces are graded into four classes, according to their quality and size. . . . The grading having been carried out, the pieces are wrapt in cotton wadding to avoid scratching, and packed in boxes of various sizes, containing from 32 to 40 pieces of the first quality, to 75 to 90 pieces of the second quality; 100 to 200 pieces of a third quality fill a large box; and a fourth quality 200 to 400 pieces per box."

A VOICE'S "CARRYING" POWER—Why it is that some voices are heard to much greater advantage than others, in public speaking, has been discovered by a French physiologist, Dr. Marage, in the course of some recent investigations. Says *Cosmos* (Paris, July 6):

"Often an orator, when he speaks in a hall whose acoustic qualities are unknown to him, does not know what force he should give to his voice, that he may be heard by all his auditors. The problem is quite complex; three factors are concerned—the hall itself, the audience, and the speaker.

"It is known that the acoustics of a hall are good when there is no echo, and when the resonance has sufficient duration to strengthen the sound that produces it, without interfering with that which follows; it is also known that the ear is not equally sensitive to all sounds; there remains only the influence of the speaker. It is generally said that certain voices 'carry better' than others; is this true? and what, exactly, does it mean?

"This point has been studied by Dr. Marage. . . . To ascertain what force speakers with bass, barytone, and tenor voices, respectively, should give to their voices to be heard to the best advantage, Dr. Marage used an artificial speaker, the 'vowel-siren,' which he has invented and applied in previous researches on the acuteness of hearing. By its means he was enabled to measure easily the volume of escaped air and its pressure. The product of these two factors gives the energy absorbed in the production of a determinate sound. . . . . .

"In all halls, bass voices are found to be at a great disadvantage, since they must expend an amount of energy seven to eighteen times greater than tenor voices. Again, there are halls in which a bass voice must expend, to be heard, an energy nine times greater than in others. Barytone voices give intermediate results.

"We are therefore quite right in saying that some voices 'carry' farther than others; this means simply that some voices need less effort to make themselves heard."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ART OF ILLUMINATION

UNTIL within recent years the study of illumination was limited chiefly to that of sources of light, the main effort being to have these of sufficient intensity, convenience, and cheapness. Now other things also are sought, such as the best arrangements for artistic effects and for the protection of the eyesight. A distinct profession—that of illuminating engineering—is growing up as the result of this study. The writer of an article on the subject in *Engineering News* (New York, July 25) notes that the fundamental principles of illumination are universal and apply as well to one source of light as to another, to candles or oil-lamps as well as to electricity or gas. He writes:

"Illumination may be divided generally into two classes, which we may term the useful and the decorative. As extreme cases we may name the lighting of a drafting-room and street decoration. It is not usually possible to separate the two classes so completely. Many cases where the illumination is primarily useful must have a certain small amount of attention paid to decorative effects. It is often desired, for instance, so to light a parlor or dining-room that a required amount of illumination shall be placed where needed and yet with artistic, pleasing, or even striking effects. . . . . .

"Pleasing and useful illumination may result from a single line of procedure. *Seek a reasonably close imitation of daylight effects.* The eye has been accustomed to sunlight for countless ages, and so in providing artificial light the best arrangement of sources will be that which is most natural. Of course, the eye can not work in the glare of direct sunshine, but if the general properties are not imitated then the eye suffers, sometimes immediately, more often through a slow but steady process. . . . . .

"The color value of the light given off by the source to be used should approach that of sunlight. A strict adherence to this is difficult, especially with the older lights, tho the trouble on such an account has constantly decreased. However, less trouble results from poor color values than from other and less excusable defects. The eye seems to be least fatigued by an excess of yellow and green. . . . . .

"For house lighting, when a soft decorative light is especially sought, the yellows and oranges may be caused to predominate by using colored shades or as ingenuity suggests. Such effects are not necessary for purely utilitarian purposes, and in the library, at least, a nearer approach to daylight colors will be found more agreeable after the novelty passes. As the eye is most sensitive to light rays in the yellow-green portion of the spectrum, the more

the colors of an illumination scheme depart from that range the more expensive and inefficient it becomes.

"The eye is accustomed to light coming upon closely viewed objects obliquely from above. By such an arrangement, direct light can not strike the retina of the eye, and directly reflected light is least apt to do so. If direct or directly reflected rays, from a source of even moderate intrinsic brilliancy, do enter the eye, at least a temporary paralysis of the retina and optic centers will result. For this reason, illuminants must not be in the ordinary field of vision, or if such an arrangement be impossible they must be screened and shaded in the best way that presents itself. . . . .

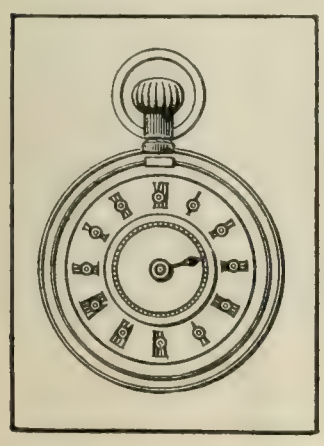
"The function of a shade or globe should be twofold: simple diffusion, and a redistribution of rays in more useful directions. The ornamental features of any and every shade and globe are subordinate to these two functions, and any ornamentation they bear must not interfere with these primary purposes. Common crystal and cut glass are usually to be avoided, as they do not eliminate bright spots, and often their prisms deflect the light in useless directions."

What are the principles governing the total amount of light required in any given case? Objects must of course be seen clearly, and the finer the details the more the illumination must be increased. In general, the writer notes the rule that where a room is to contain many persons the lighting needs to be stronger than otherwise, and when these persons are in dark clothes a still greater increase is necessary. To quote further:

"In many installations it is not worth while to pay too much attention to the attempted approximation of reflection effects. With the usual-sized rooms in large residences, having throughout the most favorable conditions for reflection and diffusion, with a minimum absorption, the increase of illumination on a given surface may be placed as high as 150 per cent. Such conditions include an unbroken or unpaneled ceiling of alabaster finish, not more than 20 feet from the floor; walls of a very light tint and a moderately soft finish; woodwork of ivory or colonial white; openings and pictures not having a large precentage of wall area; draperies, light in color and texture; furniture, simple, light-colored, and the room not overcrowded with even such.

"These conditions are not reached in most arrangements. With ceilings, walls, furniture, and draperies of the prevalent types, but of the lighter colors thoughout, we can not expect more than a 50-per-cent. total increase of the direct illumination from the light sources. This value of 50 per cent. would fall nearly to zero with dark burlap walls, dark wood finishes, a paneled, somber ceiling, and furniture of the dark Mission styles. Where calculations of reflection are not to be undertaken, it must be left to individual judgment as to what value to assign these helpful effects between the common 50 per cent. and zero, or where the 50 per cent. may be exceeded, all depending on the predominance of color, finish, and furnishings as outlined."

A WATCH FOR THE BLIND—Timepieces for the use of the blind are made in several forms, but all are expensive. A recent invention of George Meyer, described in *La Nature* (Paris, July 27), may be sold at a reasonable price and is said to be effective, it being possible for a sightless person to tell the time within one minute by the sense of touch. We read:

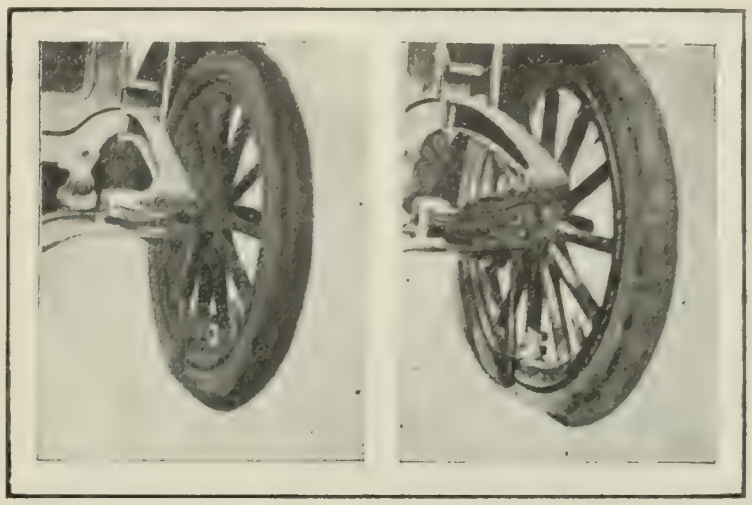


A BLIND MAN'S WATCH.

"The hours are indicated by movable buttons in relief on the dial. A strong pointer shows the minutes. The blind person passes his fingers over the dial; the button indicating the hour he finds to be deprest, while the position of the hand gives the minutes. The buttons are held by a circular plate beneath the dial, which has at one point on its circumference a notch into which the buttons drop, one after the other, as the plate revolves with the movement of the works. This plate, in fact, serves instead of the ordinary hour-hand of a watch. To avoid an undue loss of motive force due to the necessity of rotating the plate, the inventor has furnished it with a little spring of its own, so that, altho controlled in its rotary movement by the machinery of the watch, its weight does not affect the main movement."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ELECTRIC PUNCTURE-INDICATOR FOR MOTORS

SEVERAL devices have been invented for warning motorists, at the earliest moment, of the puncture of a tire. Some such apparatus is a highly desirable adjunct to a touring-car, since



BEFORE AND AFTER PUNCTURE.

every second's travel on a flattened tire is injurious. The latest appliance of this kind, embodying some novel features, is described in *The Car* (London, July 10). We read:

"In carrying out this invention they [the manufacturers] secure to a spoke of the wheel a device consisting of a small gun-metal cylinder, with a plunger therein, and a spring to maintain the plunger in its outward position. The plunger is carried on a rod passing entirely through the cylinder, and at that end which extends outwardly toward the periphery of the wheel is a rounded head, so that in case of deflation it will not dig into the ground, but will of itself be pushed upward into the cylinder. The other end of the plunger, extending, as already explained, through the cylinder, is formed into or provided with a bright rubbing surface or contact, to provide electric connection with a fixt contact carried by preference upon the axle. This fixt contact is connected with an electric circuit, in which is an audible signal, namely, a bell, fixt to the dashboard of the vehicle. The fixt contact has a curved surface, so that the rotating contact will engage and disengage smoothly as the wheel revolves.

"In operation the apparatus is fixt to the wheel by appropriate clips, and the cylinder itself is provided with a bracket, with which it is fixt to the felly of the wheel. The head of the plunger extends as far over the surface of the rim as is desired, and when the tire becomes deflated this head strikes the ground at every revolution of the wheel, pushing the head inward toward the center of the wheel, and pushing out at the same time the other end of the plunger. This plunger as it goes round strikes the fixt contact at every revolution, thereby completing the circuit and ringing the bell on the dashboard. By this means the driver is at once aware that the tire is deflated, because the bell will ring at every revolution of the wheel. This indicator can be fixt by any mechanic, to any car, and to any type of wheel. The whole four wheels, with bell and dry battery, can be fitted up for £5."

IN regard to the effect of grass on the roots of fruit-trees, noticed in our issue of July 6, Prof. A. E. Blount, formerly of the Colorado College of Agriculture, writes us an interesting letter, too long to reproduce here in full. Professor Blount says that "no other crop should be allowed to interfere with the root system of any tree," which needs all the nourishment it can get from the soil in its immediate neighborhood. The custom of growing grass or other crops in orchards is, he says, distinctly injurious, altho most farmers will not realize this. Alfalfa he has found particularly detrimental to the apple-tree—he thinks because the bacteria associated with the growth of this crop take away nourishment from the apple-roots with exceptional rapidity and thoroughness.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER

AFTER persistent struggles extending over more than half a century, a bill to legalize the marriage of a widower to his deceased wife's sister has succeeded in passing both Houses of the British Parliament, in spite of the unremitting opposition of the Church of England. Hitherto this opposition has always made itself effectively felt in the House of Lords, where the bishops have their seats. Now, however, as soon as the bill receives the royal signature, canon and common law will part company on this point. The idea that such a marriage is absolutely wrong, says the London *Daily Chronicle*, came in with the Reformation, and was given fresh impetus in England by that zealous maintainer of the sanctity of marriage, Henry VIII. That monarch, we read, "sought to crystallize in an act of Parliament his rejection of papal supremacy; in striking at the Pope's claim to give dispensation he riveted upon English ecclesiastical law the Levitical code of marriage." The present attitude of the Anglican Church—an attitude which that Church for so long succeeded in imposing upon English civil law—is based upon an ancient construction of the Levitical code to the effect that, as husband and wife are one flesh, the marriage of those related by affinity or wedlock is forbidden as incestuous quite as much as the intermarriage of those related by blood. This view, says the London *Daily News*, is held by neither the Roman-Catholic Church nor the Protestant nonconformist churches. But within the Established Church feeling on the subject seems to be curiously intense. Thus, during the debate Lord Shaftesbury exclaimed that "the sanctity of home life and the peace and purity of the English home are threatened by this bill"; and the Archbishop of Canterbury, after referring to the marriage law as having the sanction of Christian centuries behind it, continued earnestly: "If you wrench out a stone from that carefully built and balanced structure it will be in vain for you to expect the rest to stand as it stood before." The London *Times* reports the Archbishop's speech in part as follows:

"He doubted whether anybody would deny that there were tens of thousands of people in England who believed our existing rule to be in its clear, consistent principle, based on the general teaching of the Word of God about marriage. For a good many of them that was enough. He was not speaking of Mosaic regulations or of particular texts in the Old or New Testaments. He respected what great authorities had said about them, but he, personally, thought it a mistake to rely in any literal sense upon them as decisive. What he relied on was the common judgment of Christendom, based on Scripture and justified by Christian experience.

"To his mind it was impossible to study the teaching of the New Testament about marriage and, above all, the words of our Lord, and not to feel that the conclusion they led to was clear. They laid for us a solid basis on which the Christian marriage rule had been rightly constructed. What was that rule? It was that a man was barred, not only from marrying his own near blood relations, but also his wife's near blood relations, say, to take an extreme case, his stepdaughter or his wife's mother. Once they admitted that affinity, as well as consanguinity, was to be a bar at all, then the argument for leaving the law as it stood became almost irresistible."

The bill, says *The Saturday Review* (London), legalizes a violation of church law, and is therefore "offensive to every honest churchman." It continues with bitterness:

"There has never been any substantial evidence of a wide-spread demand for this bill. A small gang of busybodies, put in motion by husbands, more strictly keepers, of deceased wives' sisters, organized themselves carefully, and by bringing in a bill every year have succeeded in boring Parliament into *blasé* acquiescence that it may be rid of a nuisance. This is precisely the kind of proposal that ought to be submitted by referendum to the people. . . . . .

"The Liberal member supports the bill largely out of opposition to the church. From a church point of view the matter is in no sense an open question. Any professing churchman who supports it marks himself as insincere in his churchmanship; he is in fact a traitor to his church. We are quite aware that the bill absolves a clergyman of the Church of England from legal obligation to perform the service in the case of a marriage under this bill. But an honest churchman can not acquiesce in the state setting up even a civil marriage law which his religion condemns. . . . . .

"Any clergyman who should be base enough to perform one of these marriages ought to be treated as a leper by the whole body of the church. Persons, too, who make these marriages need not be recognized socially. If the law can validate marriage with a deceased wife's sister, it can not compel us to have social dealings with those who have done this thing. The resources of the church and of society are not exhausted with the passing of an act."

On the other hand, it has been pointed out that about 1,800 such unions are actually contracted each year, and that about 9,000 children will be made legitimate by the new law, which is retroactive.

THE REV. BILLY SUNDAY

NINETEEN years ago "Billy" Sunday was famous in the sporting world as the fastest base-runner the National League ever knew. To-day he is scarcely less widely known in the religious world, where, as the Rev. W. A. Sunday, he "is making more church-members than all the ministers in the Middle West working together." Lindsay Denison, who publishes this assertion in *The American Magazine* for September, tells us that in twelve years Mr. Sunday has converted over one hundred thousand men and women to a public acknowledgment of their belief in Jesus Christ as the only means to salvation. "Himself an ordained Presbyterian minister, he has added thousands, not only to the rolls of his own church, but to those of the Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Lutherans, Congregationalists, Roman Catholics, and Christians." We gather from Mr. Denison's account that the Devil plays a very important part in Mr. Sunday's theology. To one who has not attended a Billy Sunday revival the methods by which he achieves his remarkable results "seem almost incredible." The Rev. Pearse Pinch, pastor of the Fairfield (Iowa) Congregationalist Church, said to Mr. Denison: "The man has trampled all over me and my theology. He has outraged every ideal I have had regarding my sacred profession. But what does that count, as against the results he has accomplished? . . . He is doing God's work." As an example of Evangelist Sunday's sermonic style Mr. Denison quotes from a sermon on "temptation," which began with the following vigorous and colloquial sentences:

"The Devil isn't anybody's fool. Lots of men will tell you that there isn't any Devil. That he is just a figure of speech, 'a poetic personification of the sin in our natures.' People who say that—and especially the sneaking, time-serving, hypocritical ministers who say that—are liars. Liars! Liars! They are calling the Holy Bible a lie. I'll believe the Bible before I believe Old Mother Eddy and a lot of time-serving, tea-drinking, societified, smirking ministers! No, sir! You take God's Word for it: There is a Devil.

"Oh, but the Devil is a smooth guy! He was, in the lifetime of the Savior, and he is now. He is right on his job all the time. Just as he appeared to Christ in the wilderness he is right here in this tabernacle now, running around up this aisle and down that, trying to make you sinners indifferent to Christ's sacrifice for your salvation."

And again, from the closing sermon of a revival in Fairfield:

"To-night when the last song is sung, the last prayer said, and

we have all passed out into the night and Fred has switched off the lights and the place is dark—your chance, sinner, will be gone. If your heart is not soft before then, it is hardly likely that it will ever be so nearly won again. You say in your heart, 'To-morrow.' But to-morrow at daylight the doctor's buggy may be standing at your gate, the family may be standing around with handkerchiefs at their eyes. The doctor will turn to them and say, 'He is gone.' The undertaker will come and do his work. The friends will gather and listen to such kind words as may decently be spoken of you, and then, as Mr. Moody once said of a man who died in spite of his prayers, they will take you, a Christless corpse in a Christless coffin and lay you in a Christless grave. My God, my friends, if the Lord would only draw back the veil which is between you and your coffin, you would leap back in horror to find it so near that you can reach out and touch it. But you say, 'To-morrow!'"

Certain stipulations must be complied with before any town can have a Billy-Sunday revival. We read:

"The invitation for Sunday to come must be signed by the ministers of all the evangelical churches; they must agree to close their churches and devote all their energies to the revival during his stay; they must agree to work in harmony and to abstain from everything in the nature of sectarian diversions. . . . Having received the joint invitation of the churches, he exacts material guaranties that the revival shall not be hampered by the constant whine of money-begging for its support. Usually a stock company is formed, an incorporated 'evangelical association,' which issues shares in sufficient quantity to raise the necessary money. Sunday insists upon the erection of a wooden tabernacle, with fixt seats; a guaranty of the board and lodging of himself and his company, their traveling expenses, half the salary of Fred Fischer [who leads the singing], and the necessary printing and advertising. . . . . .

"The evangelist specifically refuses to guarantee that the collections at the services will suffice to recompense the subscribers for the money they have advanced. But never yet has he failed to raise enough money within ten days or two weeks to square accounts. He takes none of this money for himself. On the last day of the meetings he makes a personal appeal on the ground that the laborer is worthy of his hire. He explains that this personal collection is for himself and his family and his helpers and is in lieu of the salaries and wages which they would earn in secular pursuits. He makes no stipulation as to the amount that is to be given.

By courtesy of "The American Magazine."

AN OLD PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CHICAGO "WHITE STOCKINGS."

The smooth-faced man on the reader's left, at the end of the rear row, is Sunday. Holding the bat is the famous Captain Anson.

"'Give what you want to,' he says. 'Give as much as you think I have done the town good. I can get along if you don't give a cent, because lots of people have been more generous than I deserve. I think that the people who work for Christ ought to be enabled to live as well as those who work for the Devil. But that's up to you.'"

By courtesy of "The American Magazine."

THE REV. BILLY SUNDAY PREACHING.

"His gestures, more vehement even than his words, caused the drops of sweat to fly from his brow and ears as he beat the pulpit and tossed his head until he was hoarse in execration of the Devil and the hardness of the human heart."

Sunday preaches the doctrine of damnation. "In spite of his conviction that the truly religious man should take his religion joyfully, he gets his results," we are told, "by inspiring fear and gloom in the hearts of sinners." His vehemence, like the commonplaceness of his vocabulary, would defeat its own purpose, says Mr. Denison, "were it not that the man's sincerity shines out from his face unimpeachably." We read further:

"Circus freaks and concert-hall music, shirt-sleeve oratory and melodramatic impersonation, the translation of the Testament into drummer's slang and stump-speech harangues—these are not the means by which most of us have imagined that the sinners of the world were most effectively to be enlisted in the Christian army. Perhaps, tho, it is worth remembering that a very long time ago there were those who deprecated the plain language of Paul. The Savior himself rebuked those who rejected the commandment of God that they might keep their own tradition.

"'But God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise; and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty;

"'And the base things of the world, and things which are despised, hath God chosen. . . . . .'"

CHRISTIAN-SCIENCE PRESS ON THE EDDY SUIT—The Christian-Science press, altho quietly jubilant over the utter collapse of the suit brought by Mrs. Eddy's "next friends," treat it very much as tho the result had been a foregone conclusion from the beginning. Thus in *The Christian Science Sentinel* (Boston), the weekly organ of the cult, three pages are filled with a symposium of friendly comment elicited from secular papers by the incident—mostly along the line of the editorial from the New York

American which we quoted last week—but the editor himself, Mr. Archibald McLellan, devotes less than a column to the subject of the suit. He says in part:

"It is hardly conceivable that men could lend themselves to such outrageous proceedings, but alas for the frailty of humanity, evil seems ever able to find those who are willing to wear its livery. The unnamed persons behind this suit have committed a crime against womanhood, against religious liberty, against the courts of our land, and against decency, to say nothing of the crime committed against those whom they induced to lend their names to the proceeding, and thereby put them in a position which, to put it mildly, calls for the broad mantle of Christian charity. As to the suit, it was commenced without the slightest evidence upon which to base such a complaint as was filed, and in the intervening six months the 'next friends' have been unable to find any evidence to substantiate their charges, for the very good reason that it is impossible to find evidence of that which does not exist. The very unenviable position in which they stand before the world to-day is no doubt humiliating to them, but they have only themselves to blame.

"Mrs. Eddy has borne herself throughout this most trying affair in a manner entirely consistent with the teachings of the Master, who, when he was reviled, 'reviled not again,' and this has not only endeared her a thousandfold to her followers in every quarter of the globe, but has also won the respect even of those who do not accept her teachings. She stands to-day unharmed and undisturbed in her position as the honored head of the most remarkable religious movement of modern times, and as the intellectual peer of the world's greatest leaders."

DISESTABLISHMENT IN SWITZERLAND

THREE prominent cantons of Switzerland have followed the example of France, and have already taken a decisive popular vote on the subject of separation of church and state. In two cases the project has been defeated, but in the third and most important it won the day, but by a narrow majority only. An interesting feature of the situation is the attitude of the Roman Catholics, who, while bitterly opposed to the disestablishment of their own church in France, are active advocates for the disestablishment of a Protestant state church in Switzerland. The *Chronik der Christlichen Welt*, published in Tübingen, furnishes full reports of this new episode in modern church history, from which source we gain the following details:

For months the question of disestablishment has been in the forefront of discussion and debate in a number of Swiss cantons, especially those under French influence. The canton of Neuenberg was the first to submit the proposition to a popular vote several months ago, with the result that it was defeated by a heavy majority, the apparent reason being that the advocates of the innovation were the radical elements in church and state. Shortly afterward in the canton of Vaud a vote was taken, and in this case the majority against separation was even greater, especially as the mass of peasants and farmers, who are conservative to the core, refused to follow the free-thinkers, and the members of the free churches, who constitute an important element in these cantons, determined to cast their vote for the state church, altho they themselves had gone out from the state church because of the doctrinal looseness of the latter. But the free churches are very orthodox and conservative and would not ally themselves with the antireligious Social Democracy in the proposed rupture of a bond that had existed since the days of the Reformation.

In the recent agitation and decision of this matter in Geneva, in the church of Calvin, the victory in favor of disestablishment was only by a comparatively light vote, 7,655 against 6,822, or a majority of only 833, the result in this case being attributable to factors that were not operative in the case of the other two cantons. The surprizing feature in the whole matter is that, notwithstanding an especially lively canvas, which included even the holding of special church services, fully ten thousand voters showed their indifference by not voting at all. The main factor in deciding the matter was a combination of the Social Democrats and the Roman Catholics. The latter church has since the *Culturkampf* of 1873 been excluded from all state support, which had been granted only to the so-called Catholic National Church of the canton, established largely through the late Hyacinthe Loyson and antagonistic to the doctrine of infallibility. Altho a small and weak body, with few religious interests, it had nevertheless been given the great church of Our Lady in Geneva for its use, while the Catholics faithful to their authorities had been compelled to shift for themselves. In recent months the Roman-Catholic element has been greatly strengthened by the immigration of Savoyards and French. In addition the members of the Independent Protestant churches were in favor of the separation scheme, and even seventeen pastors of the established church, all of them known as conservatives, came out strongly in favor of the proposal. These issued a special document in which they said:

"Through our faith in Jesus Christ as the founder and head of our church, we are convinced that any Christian church, and in particular our own, has nothing to fear if the bonds which tie it to the state are broken. Indeed, we claim even more. We insist that after such a separation our church will not only be able to continue its work, but will be able all the better to expand and to enlarge it. A church that is based on the free-will and the uniform faith of all those who join it as a matter of conviction and want to work for the Kingdom of God, is all the stronger and will be all the more successful."

The *Chronik* goes on to say that the law of disestablishment in Geneva is not at all modeled after that of France, which really is antireligious and tyrannical in its handling of the church, while the Swiss law is fair and just. Among other things it gives aged pastors ample pensions; permits the congregation to use the church buildings, parsonages, and other church property; and its whole spirit is liberal and benevolent. The new law goes into full operation with the beginning of the year 1909.

The reception of the decree of separation has been quite different in the different sections of the church. The *Alte Glaube*, of Leipsic, reports that the adherents of the state church confidently expected to win the day and are inconsolable that the theocratic "Civitas Dei," dating back to the heroic days of Calvin, has now been voted out of existence. "Men wept on the public streets as tho they were children," says our authority, which adds that a number of prominent Geneva church people have become seriously ill in consequence. Others are satisfied to make the best of it. The *Journal de Genève*, which reflects better than any other periodical the old Geneva spirit, said on the day after election:

"To-day, since the law of separation has been accepted by a majority of the voters, it is our duty to make the best of the situation. Let us have done now with all the political influences on the church, and may a Protestant church arise which is large-hearted and tolerant, so that it can unite in its fold the positive and aggressive Protestantisms of the canton."

The comments on the growth of the disestablishment idea in Switzerland, where the canton of Basel is about to take an important move in the matter, show that these developments are closely watched by the press of Protestant Europe. The *Christlichen Welt* declares the Geneva separation decree "one of the most important events in recent church history," because a separation on fair and impartial grounds will be an example for others to follow. Geneva has taught the established churches in Europe a lesson in this regard that France has not been able to impart.

The Protestants of France evidently deplore the triumph of disestablishment in Geneva. The organ of the French Lutherans, *Le Témoin*, of Paris, dismisses in detail the causes that have led to this step, finding that the "three triumvirs" in the Geneva election were the Roman Catholics (for whose position it finds some excuse), the Free-Thinkers, and the Independent Protestants. It asks them what the outcome of such an alliance will be. "Which of these triumphant forces will triumph ultimately?" The writer, Pasteur Dieterlen, regards this as an unholy alliance, by which the cause of Christianity can only suffer.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LETTERS AND ART

ESPERANTO AT CAMBRIDGE

THE London *Daily Mail* calls attention to "the freak of cynicism or humor" by which Cambridge, the home of the strictest classicism, was made the scene of the third international gathering of the Esperanto Congress; and an Esperantist, writing in the same paper, characterizes the interested and hospitable attitude of Cambridge University as "one of the most striking examples of open-mindedness where few would expect it." In addition to the ecclesiastical and academic courtesy extended to this twenty-year-old language, which aims to restore to mankind the easy intercourse of pre-Babel days, the Congress enjoyed the municipal patronage of the town, the Mayor and Mayoress each addressing the opening meeting in unhesitating Esperanto. Of the interesting spectacle presented by these 1,700 men and women from all parts of the world, some of whom had traveled 12,000 miles "because they believe in Esperanto," the London *Evening Standard* says:

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

FRENCH STUDENTS FROM DIJON UNIVERSITY ATTENDING THE ESPERANTO CONGRESS.

"Here was a stately elderly gentleman in the crimson gown of a doctor of divinity; here a smart little Belgian officer in tunic and shako; here a naval captain, in dark blue and gold; here a distinguished savant who occupies a chair in the Académie Française, in his braided official livery, with crosses and medals all over the gold palm-leaves on his breast; here a lady graduate, wearing her academical robes, with the mortar-board resting lightly on her golden hair; here a keen-faced Austrian cavalryman, with sword and spurs clanking as he walked; here a group of light-hearted undergraduates, good-looking boys in flannels and blazers, hatless, of course, as is the manner of the young Cantab.; and then, if you wanted a contrast, you could turn to some students from a German university, stout youths, bearing strange insignia, not bareheaded they, but adorned with baggy black velvet caps that hung nearly down to their shoulders.

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

THE INVENTOR OF ESPERANTO.

The man wearing a hat is Dr. Zamenhof. The spread of his new international language may be surmised from the fact that twenty-five nationalities were represented in the Congress at Cambridge.

"An odd mixture of many types assuredly. There are grim old men, Slavonic or Teutonic, with shaggy gray locks, deep-lined faces, and eyes dim from much peering into books and crucibles. Some are making history in their libraries and laboratories, some have made it elsewhere. Here is one who has waved the red flag on a barricade, and shrunk in a doorway while the dragoons were rattling down the street with drawn swords, thirsting for revolutionary blood; now in his old age he dreams of the Brotherhood of the Peoples, with a universal language to help it. There are short, brisk young men, spectacled, imperfectly shaved, but alive with intelligence and vivacity; and dark, good-looking, olive-complexioned young fellows from the South or the Southeast, polite and dignified. And the ladies—they, too, differ a good deal; bright-eyed, alert, little Frenchwomen, chattering in Esperanto to tall English girls, who somehow seem much more voluble in the new language than in their own. It is one of the odd things about Esperanto that it seems to make everybody unbend. I suppose there is a kind of freemasonry, a consciousness of being linked together in a little community shut off from the general babel of an uncomprehending world. People who have never met before talk together in Esperanto and are friends in five minutes. It is the most cheerful congress I ever attended. Everybody is gay and animated, even those to whom Esperanto is not merely a language, but an idea, the dreamers with a far-away look in their eyes who hope that by its means the unity of man will at length be consummated. Of these is Dr. Zamenhof himself, the clever little Polish oculist who has invented the new grammar and vocabulary."

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

ESPERANTISTS FROM THE TYROL, IN THE STREETS OF CAMBRIDGE.

The attitude of the English press toward Mr. Zamenhof's attempt at a universal secondary language is in the main not less friendly than was Cambridge itself, altho here and there a note of ridicule is sounded, and a few papers, like *The Daily Telegraph*, do not conceal their jealous fear lest Esperanto should lessen the chances of English becoming an international language. Thus *The Daily Mail* remarks, with something of this feeling:

"One may remind the cosmopolitans that English, after all, is a

very fine language, with a range vastly greater than even Latin acquired in its heyday. German men of commerce have just petitioned their Minister of Education to make English compulsory in technical schools, and this is but one sign of the vast growth in

By courtesy of "Munsey's Magazine."

DOVE COTTAGE, GRASMERE, WHERE WORDSWORTH LIVED FROM 1799 TO 1808.

It is now a memorial museum and brings in a considerable revenue in sixpenny entrance-fees.

the importance of English which Mr. Carnegie and President Roosevelt assure us will become universal, if we will only 'spel the langwidg fonetically.' We are not as a nation nearly proud enough of English, which, even when the well is defiled, is a great deal better worth cultivating, as an international vehicle, than any *olla podrida* of Franco-Hispano-Italian roots."

To the latter suggestion *The Academy* replies cynically that "the changes which the English language has already undergone in the parlance of English colonials points rather to its disintegration than to its adoption by other races equal or superior to it in civilization."

LITERARY SHRINES AS MONEY-MAKERS

A LITTLE-CONSIDERED aspect of those sentimental pilgrimages which thousands of tourists make to the literary shrines of the countries through which they journey is set before us by William G. Fitzgerald. The birthplace of Shakespeare at Stratford, of Burns at Ayr, Milton's home at Chalfont, the haunts of Scott at Abbotsford, of Goethe and Schiller at Weimar, of Dante at Florence and Ravenna—the romantic associations which cling to these places, he reminds us, have an enormous money value which can be approximately estimated in coin of the realm. Some of them furnish the principal means of support to considerable communities. Thus—with some misgiving lest he appear unduly mercenary—he points out that the more than forty thousand sixpences paid last year for the privilege of seeing Shakespeare's birthplace formed only one item in the revenue that association with an immortal name brings to Stratford-on-Avon—the most famous of literary Meccas. Nearly all visitors pay another sixpence to go into the museum, a third for admission to the Memorial Theater, and a fourth to see the tombs of the poet and Anne Hathaway. Thus, in sixpenny fees alone, he estimates for last year a total of about twenty thousand dollars. To quote further from Mr. Fitzgerald's entertaining paper, which appears in *The Munsey* for September:

"As Irving said, at Stratford the traveler's mind 'refuses to dwell on anything that is not connected with Shakespeare'; and the town practically lives upon the cult. Shakespeare is its trademark, so to speak. There is a Shakespeare Hotel, with rooms named after the plays; there are Shakespeare tea-rooms; Shakespeare busts meet us at every turn; not to speak of picture postcards, plates and cups, handkerchiefs, colored models of the birthplace, and a thousand odds and ends more or less remotely connected with the poet's name and fame.

"New Place, where Shakespeare spent his last years, was long ago demolished, but the conscientious pilgrim must pay sixpence to see the site of the mansion and a mulberry-tree said to be a scion of the one that the poet planted with his own hand. The original tree was cut down in 1756 by a tenant who disliked the importunities of visitors; but to this day men come to you on the streets of Stratford and offer you, in mysterious whispers, pipes, brooches, and toys made out of the last remaining fragments of its wood.

"Scattered through the surrounding country are subsidiary shrines. More famous than many a royal palace is the long, low cottage where dwelt Anne Hathaway, in the village of Shottery, a mile from Stratford. The visitor may tread to-day the very footpath through the fields along which, no doubt, the lad Shakespeare often hurried to court his sweetheart; and for a fee, he may enter the cottage and inspect its relics. Then there is another fee for the cottage at Wilmcote where Mary Arden—Shakespeare's mother—was born; and you must pay for a carriage and guide to Charlecote, the ancient home of Sir Thomas Lucy, whom the poet satirized as *Justice Shallow*."

Turning from Shakespeare to Sir Walter Scott, we are told that last year more than twenty thousand persons paid a shilling apiece to see Abbotsford, which now belongs to the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell-Scott, a great-granddaughter of Sir Walter. A similar fee is charged for a view of the spot where "the Wizard of the North" lies buried. Of the low, thatched cottage at Alloway in which Robert Burns was born we read:

"It was a long time before the owner of this cottage thought of exploiting its association with the poet; but to-day, altho the charge for admission is only twopence, it yields a considerable revenue. Last year's record showed nearly sixty thousand visitors, of whom 32,637 hailed from Scotland, 13,568 from England, and 5,324 from the United States. It is a little incongruous, in view of Burns's convivial proclivities, that a 'temperance refreshment-room' should now be connected with it.

"A few hundred yards from the poet's birthplace is the Burns Arms Inn, where we pay threepence to descend to the side of the little River Doon and to inspect a shell grotto containing some unimportant relics. Another fee gives us a good view of the old bridge—the 'Auld Brig o' Doon' over which *Tam o' Shanter* escaped from the witches. The village church—'Alloway's auld haunted kirk'—takes at least a shilling from us; and we shall be mean indeed if we do not buy an imitation antique snuff-box made—or represented as having been made—from the timbers of this

By courtesy of "Munsey's Magazine."

MILTON'S COTTAGE AT CHALFONT ST. GILES.

During the summer about two thousand persons each month pay sixpence to see the interior of this house.

ruined shrine. It costs only twopence to enter the grounds in which the Burns Monument stands, but we are invited to buy some trifle in the museum apartment on the ground floor."

By courtesy of "Munsey's Magazine."

GENERAL VIEW OF STRATFORD-ON-AVON, FROM THE TOWER OF THE SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL THEATER.

The curfew still rings at dusk, the town-crier still makes his rounds, bell in hand, and at the annual "mop fair" oxen and sheep are still roasted whole, as they were in Shakespeare's day.

Within twenty-five miles of London is the tiny village of Chalfont St. Giles, whose existence centers around the fact that it contains the cottage in which Milton lived. Says Mr. Fitzgerald:

"The inevitable sixpence gives admission to the room in which the Puritan poet finished 'Paradise Lost' and began 'Paradise Regained.' The custodian is a civil, cheerful woman, who told me that in summer the place is visited by about two thousand people each month. Moreover, she sells a great many photographs."

The names mentioned, says Mr. Fitzgerald, are only a few picked almost at random from the long list of places that derive much of their present livelihood from memories of the great poets and novelists of the past.

JUGGLING WITH FAME

WHY have Edgar Allan Poe, whom Tennyson considered "the literary glory of America," and James Fenimore Cooper, the romancer who "declared the literary independence of the United States," failed to achieve niches in New York's Hall of Fame on University Heights? This question, which is discust by Edmund Clarence Stedman in *The North American Review*, is peculiarly timely in view of the centennial celebration at Cooperstown this summer and of the plans for monuments to Poe in Richmond and in Baltimore. While the Philadelphia *Press* finds the answer in the theory that "Poe carried form too far to be popular, and Cooper did not carry it far enough to sustain his claim to rank as a classic," Mr. Stedman, who is one of the hundred electors to this American Pantheon, explains the situation on other grounds. He is dissatisfied with the way the elections are conducted. Two elections—the third will take place in 1910—have resulted in the choice of forty out of the possible fifty "immortals"; but Poe and Cooper, altho on the voting-list, have fallen short in both cases of the number of votes requisite for admission. The fact that these two have not been chosen is sufficient evidence to Mr. Stedman that something is wrong with the rules governing the voting; and he urges that this defect be remedied in the next election. While he repudiates any lack of respect for the breadth and acumen of the twenty-five "college presidents," the twenty-six "professors of history and scientists," the twenty-six "publicists, editors, and authors," and the twenty-three "chief justices" with whom he is associated on the Board of Electors, he has this to say in regard to the system of voting:

"I have used the word 'associates' in speaking of the hundred judges, but—and here I reach the gravamen of the complaint—we have been, after all, associated no more actively than the gargoyles of Notre Dame or the saintlier marble images of the Milan Cathedral; perhaps still less so, for it has not seemed beyond conjecture, in the fancy of our pasquinaders, that the statued sages of a supreme court-house, or Mr. Ward's allegorical impersonations within the Stock-Exchange pediment, may confabulate at the mystic midnight hour. . . . . .

"Under our electoral system a real cause for surprize is that the enshrinement of forty immortals has been already effected, and has called forth so few expressions of discontent respecting the selections actually made. Consider the limitations imposed. Once and again, a period of five years intervening, the university and college presidents, the chief justices, the professors of history and scientists, and the publishers, editors, and authors have not been disobedient to the vision from the Heights. They have received the representative lists of the famous dead, and have underscored the names of those whom they, each for himself, have thought most entitled to mural consecration. Possibly some of the justices have been able to confer, in full bench, before reaching their decisions, but as for the publishers, editors, and authors, they have voted in cabinets as separate as those in which cardinals are immured for the election of a new pope. Few of them have had the opportunity, after receiving in late springtime the official 'roll of names' from the Chancellor, to compare views with their colleagues; still fewer have exchanged written communications. If some plan had been devised whereby a goodly number of us might have been in conference for a single day; if we could have bumped heads and grazed shoulders, like the Hundred Wise Men of the East; or, if the Chancellor, in the exercise of his prerogative, had acquainted the electoral body, by means of an inclusive circular No. 3, with arguments submitted to him by any judges in support of any nominees, there would have been a basis for reconsideration. If, then, a supplementary vote had been permitted in the cases of those names which had come within a half-score ballots of the needful fifty-one, it seems probable that from five to ten more names would have been added to the eleven (of all classes) successful at the more recent election. . . . . .

"The fact that the press alone spoke up for Poe and Cooper doubtless reflected a general assumption that their fame was so secure that direct appeals in their behalf would imply distrust of the electoral intelligence. It now appears that such appeals should have been made. . . . In this heyday of executive supremacy the Chancellor-Chairman would be forgiven for taking a hint from the example of a reform governor bent upon carrying out the wishes of a generous public. It is my trust that in his heart he will not disfavor this behest, that the press, as the electoral year approaches, shall not slacken, but increase rather, its admonitions, and that all loyal Americans shall do likewise; and that all

manly youths shall speak up for their wholesomest and most virile old-time recounter; and that our innumerous fiction-writers shall recall their obligations to him who founded a native school, and to that romancer whose wonder tales brought the short story to its first artistic perfection; and, lastly, that all bards and bardlings, tho now a secondary division of this army with banners, shall lift their voices for the lyrist 'whose heart-strings are a lute.'"

THE SCHOOLS OF JAPAN

IT has often been declared that it was the German schoolmaster who had won the great victories of Koeniggraetz and Sedan and thus established the German Empire. In analyzing the factors and forces that have made Japan so suddenly a great world-power special emphasis is also being laid on the general culture of the people and the rapid spread of the educational system throughout the country. Professor Warneck, of the University of Halle, the leading mission authority in Germany, declares that the schools of Japan have been prime factors in this process of national regeneration. In the *Alte Glaube* of Leipsic, No. 39, Dr. J. Flad, a well-known authority on Oriental affairs, and particularly those of Japan, enters into a detailed discussion of this interesting topic, and from this source we reproduce the following. After speaking of Japanese imitativeness in other lines, the writer says:

"In the educational department also Japan has not been creative, but eminently successful in imitation of Western ideas and ideals. They have been very apt pupils and know how to adapt what they learn from others to their own wants and circumstances. Japan also thoroughly understands what an all-important factor in its prosperity its educational system is, and for this reason, with the extension of its power and influence on the Asiatic mainland, it also extends its schools.

"Already in 1900 no less than 81.48 per cent. of the children of Japan of a school age actually did attend. In the case of boys it was 90.35 per cent.; in the case of girls, 71.73. According to latest government reports Japan in 1906 had 27,383 elementary schools, with a teaching corps of 150,301, and 5,154,113 pupils. In addition there were 266 secondary schools of all kinds, with 4,817 teachers and 100,853 pupils, male and female; and, further, 64 normal colleges, with 1,103 professors and an enrolment of 16,373. Technical schools for business, agriculture, forestry, navigation, etc., existed to the number of 1,838, with 13,390 instructors and 110,091 in attendance. In addition there were 92 special high schools for girls and young ladies, with 28,191 pupils. The Japanese Minister of Education had direct supervision over 2 universities, 3 higher normal colleges, 13 higher technological institutions, 1 art school, 1 musical school, and 5 normal lyceums, with a total enrolment of 19,540. In all, Japan at present possesses 32,619 schools of all grades, with a total teaching corps of 171,097 and an attendance of 5,567,008."

The Christian missions, especially those from England and America, have been a leading factor in the establishment and spread of this vast network of schools. This is openly recognized by the Japanese themselves.

The Japanese authorities are modernizing their methods as rapidly as possible. The Chinese script has disappeared entirely from the modern schools of Japan, altho this cumbersome method of writing was exclusively employed there for centuries. In books of a popular nature the more simple system invented by the Japanese is used, but in scientific works the Chinese signs, which are known practically to every educated Japanese, constitute about one-half of the text. In order still further to simplify the system of writing a "Romaji Kai," or a "Roman Alphabet Society," has been active in Japan in recent years, the purpose being to introduce the Roman alphabet throughout the Empire; and rapid progress is being made.

A notable feature of the Japanese school system is the persistent and determined effort to make these schools the means for military education and for the growth of a boundless patriotism. Military exercises of various kinds constitute a fixt part in the curriculum of every school, and the boys are comparatively good soldiers by the time they have finished the common school. When a teacher asks a pupil, "Who is the happiest man on earth?" his answer will be under all circumstances, "The patriotic citizen who draws his sword for the defense of his country." In answer to the question, "Who is the greatest man on earth?" a Japanese boy is taught to say, "Admiral Togo!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE OPEN-AIR THEATER IN FRANCE

THE open-air performances of Elizabethan pastorals by the Ben Greet players in this country, and the occasional revivals of Greek tragedies in the Harvard stadium and in the Berkeley amphitheater, have been at various times recorded in these pages. But such performances were sporadic, and their success has led no one to suggest the establishment of the open-air theater as a permanent institution for the presentation of modern plays. In France, however, it appears that there is a serious movement tending to the establishment of such theaters. Mr Ricciotto Canudo, writing in *La Revue* (Paris), characterizes the open-air performances as a "grand breath of the tragic art" which "passes every summer from south to north in our Celto-Latin country," and he adds that these performances are exercising an important esthetic influence. The magnitude of the movement may be gathered from the following statement:

"Open-air theaters have been installed at the foot of the Pyrenees in the Roman arenas at Nîmes, and in the superb ruins of the theater of Orange. Barely fifteen years after the great success gained by the theater of Orange (which, under the direction of Mr. Paul Marieton, was the pioneer in this field) the public has also been invited to attend open-air spectacles at Béziers, at Bussang, at la Motte Sainte-Heraye, at Biarritz, and at Champlieu. This movement is already finding followers in Belgium, at Gueval-les-Eaux, and at Ostend. At the same time, in the 'Schola Cantorium' a natural theater has been fitted up for the performance of eighteenth-century French operas, while at the Port-aux-Dames the Home for Actors has inaugurated an open-air theater in the Hellenic style. At Marseilles the 'Erynnies' of Leconte de l'Isle were performed last year in a public square before the Hall of Justice."

This growing vogue of the out-of-doors spectacle, the writer thinks, is one outcome of the present classical revival. The public, he goes on to say, will recognize very soon that the elements of this undeniable classical renaissance are of as great service to religion and to hygiene as to art. Mr. Canudo does not regard this movement as a mere transitory fad. Rather does he see in it a new "ideal of art, of harmony, even of hygiene." Despite his rather un-Gallic name, he lacks none of that well-known, serene Gallic complacency which can assert that "France, which for a long time has been the advance-guard of every social and esthetic movement," is again showing the way, and that the rest of the world, "as is its custom, will follow her example." He admits that the enclosed theater will not be supplanted, but will remain for the delight of our winter evenings. But the open-air theater, he asserts, has a distinct mission, partly to replace the exiled French church, seemingly, a mission which he thus describes:

"We should not forget that our general spirit, which seems to desert the temples more and more, is going religiously to the grand Sunday symphony concerts, and, in summer, before scattering to the seashore or the country, it turns toward these great new festivals, *unique in the contemporary world.* There is in the open-air theaters, as in the grand Sunday concerts, a very modern spiritual satisfaction similar to that which attracts the devout to the house of worship, if not identical with it. The people will find in it a greater and greater source of elevation, of culture, and of incomparable repose."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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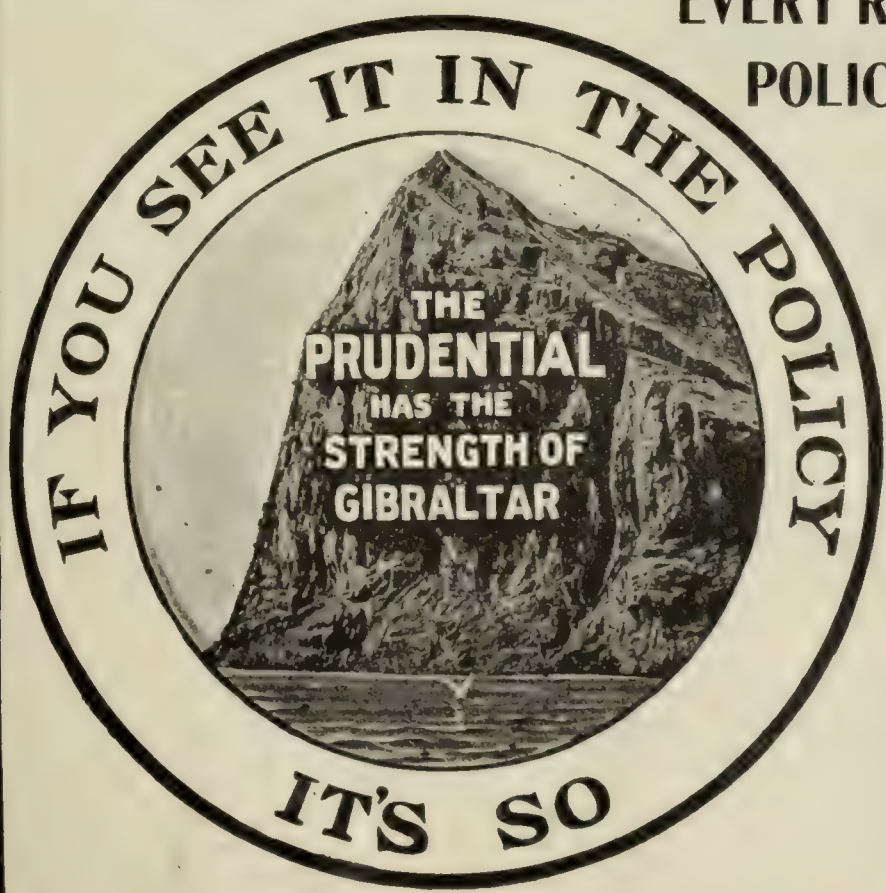

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CURRENT POETRY

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With limbs that flash to every king's desire;
And one shall follow her with pipe and lyre,
And one with spoils of hundred-harbored seas.
And each in turn shall overtake, and please,
And cosset her an hour, until she tire
Break loose and run, by roadways tracked with fire
Tombs populous and shattered palaces.

Between the suings of the Sun and Wind,
Whose kings in each truced hour of breathing-space
Are fain to woo—brown Khem and jeweled Sindh,
Blithe Graikos and glut Rome, she prays the cold
In easement of her blood; wherefore her face
Is turned forever from those lemans old.

—*From The Atlantic Monthly* (September).

Exultation.

By Mary Eastwood Knevels.

The day an invitation is
To bathe myself in blue,
To cleave as with a swimmer's arms
The radiancy through.

What lies beyond, what lies behind,
What stretches every side?
The wind is growing populous,
The air is deified.

Things touch me, now the blue's alive,
I feel the whir of wings,
And little clouds go flying by
On pilgrim wanderings.

I drink the very color where
The West has filled his cup;
The dizzy stars look down at me,
The staring world looks up.

A vagabond in scarlet rags,
A lost leaf in the air,
A reckless, eager, joyous thing
The wind blows everywhere.

—*From Harper's Monthly* (September).

The Vagrant.

By Anna McClure Sholl.

He came unto the door of Heaven,
Free as of old and gay
"What hast thou done," the porter cried,
"That thou should'st pass this way?

"Hast fed the hungry, clothed the poor?"
The vagrant shook his head.
"I drank my wine and I was glad,
But I did not give them bread."

"Hast prayed upon the altar steps?"
"Nay, but I loved the sun."
"Hast wept?" "The blossoms of the Spring
I gathered every one."

"But what fair deed can'st thou present?
Like light, one radiant beam?"
"I robbed no child of his fairy-tale,
No dreamer of his dream."

—*From Appleton's* (September).

For Loss of Appetite There is Nothing Better Than HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
It nourishes, strengthens and imparts new life and vigor. An excellent general tonic.

The Call of the Bells.

By Frank L. Stanton.

The city lights—they beckoned from far an' far away;
The city bells seemed callin' o'er meadows sweet with May;
The meadows o' the mockin' birds an' shadowed, singin' streams,—
But the bells thrilled sweeter music through the gates of golden dreams.

Ringin'—singin'—"Come away
From your meadows sweet with May,
From the green fields where the corn waves—
Come away! come away!"

The bells—the lights—they lured me from the violet-scented ways,
From the love that lit the lowlands to the glitter of great days:
An' sad seemed all the sunlight on peaceful plains and dells,
For the bells were ringin'—singin'—an' my heart beat to the bells!

But it's oh to be away
In the meadows loved of May!
In the green fields where the corn waves
I'd go singin' all the day!

O city bells an' city lights—how well ye play your part!
Fame for a name, tears for the year, gold for a breakin' heart!
The gold that is but glitter, an' gives the grief that kills.
The heart that loves the lowlands is lonely on the hills!

An' the reapers sing to-day
Where they're harvestin' the hay,
An' I'm weepin' like a woman
For the home-fields far away!

—*From Uncle Remus's Magazine* (September).

FRESH AT NIGHT

If One Uses the Right Kind of Food.

If by proper selection of food one can feel strong and fresh at the end of a day's work, it is worth while to know the kind of food that will produce this result.

A school teacher of Media, Kan., says in this connection: "I commenced the use of Grape-Nuts food five months ago. At that time my health was so poor that I thought I would have to give up my work altogether. I was rapidly losing in weight, had little appetite, was nervous and sleepless, and experienced almost constantly, a feeling of exhaustion. I tried various remedies without good results, then I determined to give particular attention to my food, and have learned something of the properties of Grape-Nuts for rebuilding the brain and nerve centres.

"I commenced using that food and have since made a constant and rapid improvement in health in spite of the fact that all this time I have been engaged in the most strenuous and exacting work.

"I gained twelve pounds in weight and have a good appetite, my nerves are steady and I sleep sound. I have such strength and reserve force that I feel almost as strong and fresh at the close of a day's work as at the beginning.

"Before using Grape-Nuts I was troubled much with weak eyes, but as my vitality increased my eyes became stronger. I never heard of any other food as nutritious and economical as Grape-Nuts." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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No time is too long, no pains too great, no cost too large, no effort too vast to expend in achieving for each individual Steinway the goal of artistic perfection.

For a concrete example, we invite you to examine the Steinway Vertegrand; a piano at $500 which more closely approximates the ideal moderate-priced piano than any other ever originated.

Steinway Pianos can be bought from any authorized Steinway dealer at New York prices, with cost of transportation added.

Illustrated catalogue and the little booklet, "The Triumph of the Vertegrand," sent on request and mention of this magazine.

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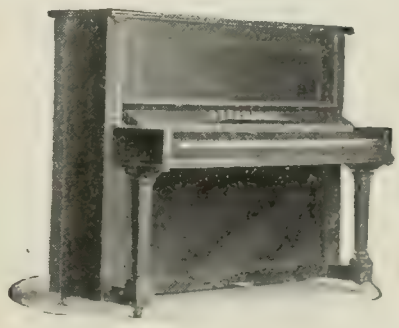
107 and 109 East 14th St., New York

VERTEGRAND



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"Better Than Gas," Says This New Yorker

"I have used The Angle Lamp far beyond the time set for trial and find that one cannot be too enthusiastic over it," writes Mr. Granville Barnum, of Cold Spring, N. Y. "It certainly gives the brightest and at the same time the softest illumination one could desire. ¶ We lived, for some years, in New York City and used all the latest and most approved appliances, devices, etc., in connection with gas or electricity, and yet I must admit the superiority of this simple yet wonderful method of illumination. One can hardly say too much in its praise."

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$1.00 PREPAID.
Costs nothing if not satisfactory.
BUSSE & CO., 527 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

A Summer Night.

By R. H. Law.

In the dusk garden
Hushed are all voices,
Save for the night-jar's
Querulous moan.

Blindly the ghost-moths
Flutter around us,
Brush by our faces
Pass in the gloom.

Veiled are the lustrous
Crimsons and purples,
Glory of color,
Wonder of form.

Spires of the larch are
Plumed as with cypress,
Green of the orchard
Darkens to yew.

But through the dimness,
Viewless and fragrant
Souls of the flowers
Wander in air.

Spirits elusive,
Fain would we stay them;
Free of our capture
Come they and go.

Warders of memory
Are they, unsealing
Many a long shut
Door of the past;

Weirds at whose magic
Dead wood shall blossom,
Wells of old sorrow,
Flow with new tears.

Breath of the jasmine!
How hast thou borne me
Far o'er the Time-stream's
Shadowy flood!

Back to that other
Dream-scented garden,
Where fond pieties
Sheltered my youth!

Ah! The sweet miracle!
Gone were the weary
Burden of knowledge,
Cumber of years.

Yea! for one heart-beat
Mine were the newness,
Mystery, gladness,
Bloom of the world.

Swift, as a rain-washed
Gleam on Helvellyn,
Flashed the clear vision
Faded once more;

Fair as the gleam, as the
Mountain enduring,
Beideth the dear hope
Born of its light:

How 'neath the sterner
Flint of our manhood,
How 'neath the gathering
Dust of our age,

Waiting what richer,
Larger awaking,
Slumbers the deathless
Heart of the child.

—*From The Spectator* (London).

Did you ever think of the moral

question involved in making clothes, or anything else, for sale? There is one.

We think that in supplying our fellow-men with good clothes we're doing good; the better the clothes, and the more of this spirit we put into the making of them, the more good.

We recognize a moral responsibility to you; it's quite as important as the question of profit. That's why we want to know when our clothes are not right, or not satisfactory to the wearer.

If you get Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes that are not satisfactory, tell us about it. We want to know, not simply to correct the error in your particular case; that's easy: money back, a new suit, or whatever is right.

But it goes much deeper than that; there's a moral issue involved in every purchase of clothes bearing our label. We recognize it while we're making them; and it doesn't cease, with us, when you begin to wear them.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

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Send for my 64-page illustrated book, **Lung and Muscle Culture,** the most instructive treatise ever published on the vital subject of Deep Breathing—Correct and Incorrect Breathing clearly described with diagrams and illustrations.
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Guenevere.

By Sara Teasdale.

I was a queen, and I have lost my crown;
A wife, and I have broken all my vows;
A lover, and I ruined him I loved
There is no other havoc left to do.
A little month ago I was a queen,
And mothers held their babies up to see
When I came riding out of Camelot.
The women smiled, and all the world smiled too.
And now, what woman's eyes would smile on me?
I still am beautiful, and yet what child
Would think of me as some high, heaven-sent thing,
An angel, clad in gold and miniver?
The world would run from me, and yet am I
No different from the queen they used to love.
If water, flowing silver over stones,
Is forded, and beneath the horses' feet
Grows turbid suddenly, it clears again,
And men will drink it with no thought of harm.
Yet I am branded for a single fault.

I was the flower amid a toiling world,
Where people smiled to see one happy thing,
And they were proud and glad to raise me high;
They only asked that I should be right fair,
A little kind, and gowned wondrously,
And surely it were little praise to me
If I had done it well throughout my life.

I was a queen, the daughter of a king.
The crown was never heavy on my head,
It was my right, and was a part of me.
The women thought me proud, the men were kind,
And bowed right gallantly to kiss my hand,
And watched me as I passed them calmly by,
Along the halls I shall not tread again.
What if, to-night, I should revisit them?
The warders at the gates, the kitchen-maids,
The very beggars would stand off from me,
And I, their queen, would climb the stairs alone,
Pass through the banquet-hall, a loathed thing,
And seek my chambers for a hiding-place,
And I should find them but a sepulcher,
The very rushes rotted on the floors,
The fire in ashes on the freezing hearth.

FEET OUT

She Had Curious Habits.

When a person has to keep the feet out from under cover during the coldest nights in winter because of the heat and prickly sensation, it is time that coffee, which causes the trouble, be left off.

There is no end to the nervous conditions that coffee will produce. It shows in one way in one person and in another way in another. In this case the lady lived in S. Dak. She says:

"I have had to lie awake half the night with my feet and limbs out of the bed on the coldest nights, and felt afraid to sleep for fear of catching cold. I had been troubled for years with twitching and jerking of the lower limbs, and for most of the time I have been unable to go to church or to lectures because of that awful feeling that I must keep on the move.

"When it was brought to my attention that coffee caused so many nervous diseases, I concluded to drop coffee and take Postum Food Coffee to see if my trouble was caused by coffee drinking.

"I only drank one cup of coffee for breakfast, but that was enough to do the business for me. When I quit it my troubles disappeared in an almost miraculous way. Now I have no more of the jerking and twitching and can sleep with any amount of bedding over me and sleep all night, in sound, peaceful rest.

"Postum Food Coffee is absolutely worth its weight in gold to me." There's a reason." Read the little health classic, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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and an adequate guarantee of style, fit and durability.

The principal hatter in each city is the exclusive agent for Knox Hats. Fall styles will be displayed at each agency on August twenty-seventh. All mail orders will receive prompt attention.

EVER-READY SAFETY RAZOR AND 12 Blades $1.00

THE only **12 bladed** dollar razor in the world. A better razor impossible. Complete for **$1.00** with silver nickeled frame, **12 Ever-Ready** blades, handle and blade stropper attractively cased. Extra blades **10 for 50 cents.** Write also for Gem and Star razors for new **Ever-Ready** blades exchanged for dull blades and 35 cents. **Ever-Ready** Shaving Sets are sold everywhere. Mailed prepaid $1.00.

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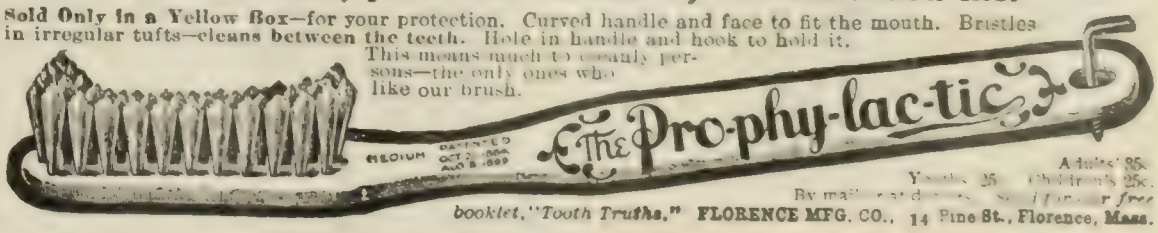

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HOPE
SAPOLIO
shines brightly in a house where SAPOLIO abolishes dirt, but "Dirt and despair are close of kin"—Try it in your next house cleaning.

I was a queen, and he who loved me best
Made me a woman for a night and day,
And now I go unqueened forevermore.
A queen should never dream on summer eves,
When hovering spells are heavy in the dusk
I think no night was ever quite so still,
So smoothly lit with red along the west,
So deeply hushed with quiet through and through
And strangely clear, and deeply dyed with light.
The trees stood straight against a paling sky,
With Venus burning lamp-like in the west.

I walked alone amid a thousand flowers,
That drooped their heads and drowzed beneath the dew,
And all my thoughts were quieted to sleep.
Behind me, on the walk, I heard a step—
I did not know my heart could tell his tread,
I did not know I loved him till that hour.
Within my heart I felt a wild, sick pain,
The garden reeled a little, I was weak,
And quick he came behind me, caught my arms,
That ached beneath his touch; and then I swayed,
My head fell backward and I saw his face.
All this grows bitter that was once so sweet,
And many mouths must drain the dregs of it,
And none will pity me, nor pity him
Whom Love so lashed, and with such cruel thongs.

—*From The Mirror* (St. Louis).

PERSONAL

A Premonition that Went Wrong.—In the memoirs of Carl Schurz, now running in *McClure's*, is a description of a psychological experience that will interest every one who has ever had a "premonition." It occurred at Chattanooga, just before the battle of Missionary Ridge. We read:

When, after a quiet sleep, I woke up about daybreak on November 23, my first thought was that on that day I should be killed. It was as if a voice within me told me so with solemn distinctness. I tried to shake off the impression and to laugh at my weakness in listening to that voice a single moment. But, while I met my companions and went about the performance of my duties in the accustomed way, the voice would always come back: "This day I shall be killed." Once I actually came very near sitting down to write a "last letter" to my wife and children; but a feeling of shame at my superstitious emotion came over me, and I desisted. Still the voice would not be silent. I busied myself with walking about among my troops to see that they were in proper fighting trim for the battle, which we expected to open at any moment, but the voice followed me without cessation. I made a strong effort to appear as cheerful as usual, so that my officers might not notice the state of my mind, and I think I succeeded. But what I could not conceal was a restless impatience that the impending action should begin. Still, the whole forenoon passed without any serious engagement—only a cannon-shot now and then, and here and there a little crackle of picket-firing. The breastworks and batteries of the enemy on the steep crest of Missionary Ridge on our left and opposite our center, and on Lookout Mountain on our right, frowned down upon us, apparently impregnable.

At last, about noon, two divisions of the Army of the Cumberland in our left center were ordered to advance, and in a short space of time they took the first line of the enemy's rifle-pits at the foot of the mountain. Altho the voice within me still spoke, I felt a little relief when I heard the real thunder of battle immediately in front. But my command stood there two hours more with grounded arms, waiting for orders. At last, at two o'clock, a staff-officer galloped up with the instruction that I should take position in the woods on the left of those divisions, between Orchard Knob and the Tennessee River, connecting on my right with General Wood, and on my left with the Second Division of our corps. "Now is the time," said the voice within.

In deploying my command and making the pre-

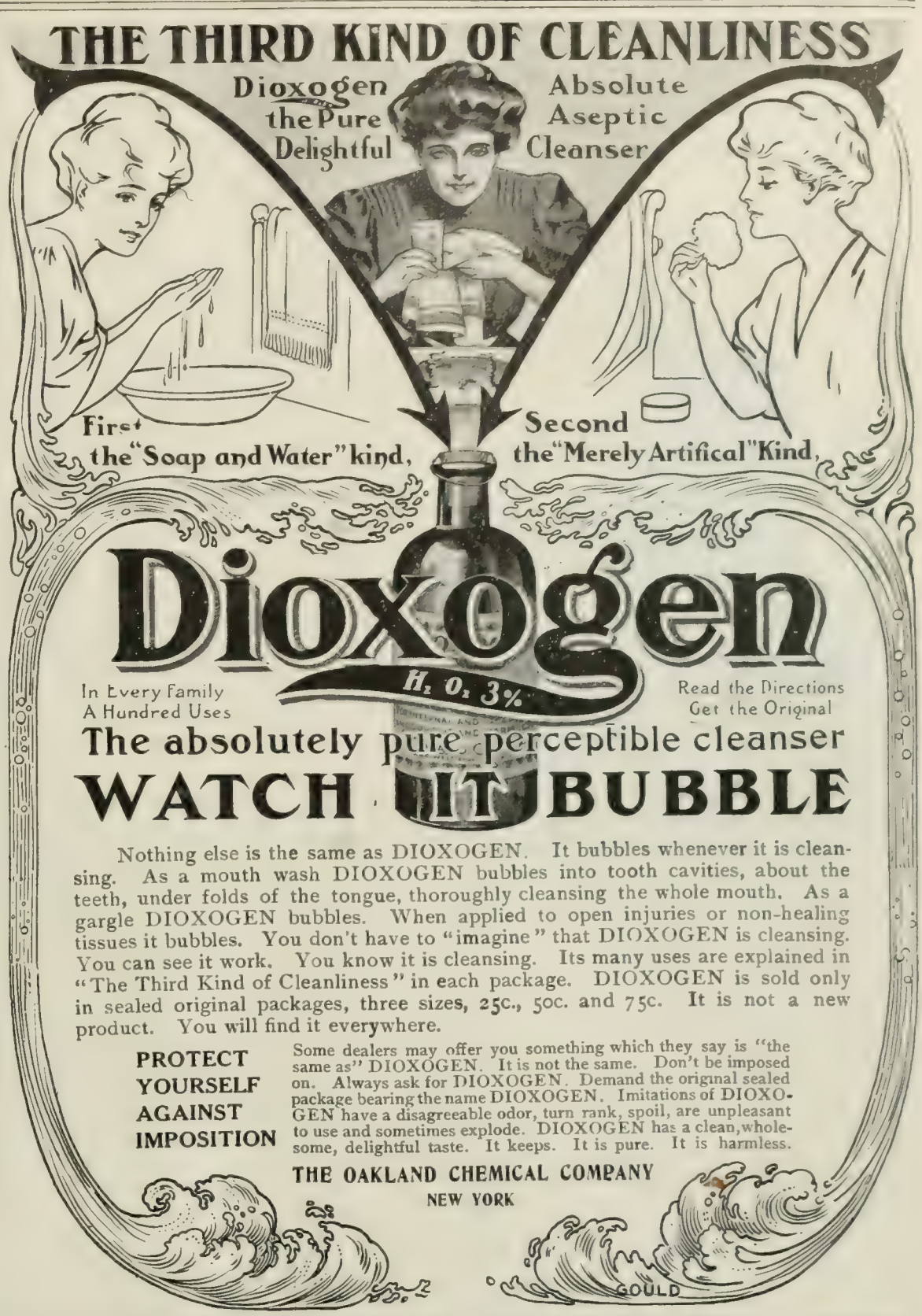
GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity has made it famous."

scribed connection I had no difficulty, only a slight skirmish-fire, the enemy readily yielding when I pushed my skirmishers as far ahead as Citico Creek. But there was a rebel battery of artillery placed on the slope of Missionary Ridge opposite Orchard Knob, invisible to us on account of the woods, which threw shells at us and apparently had a correct range. Shells would come over to us from it in slow order, probably about two a minute A practised ear could gage their course in coming rather accurately by their whirling noise. Having made my alinement with the neighboring divisions on the right and left, I was halting on horseback with my staff, between my skirmishers and my line of battle, in momentary expectation of further orders, when I heard a shell coming, as I judged, straight toward me. "This is the one," I said to myself. The few moments I heard it coming seemed very long. It struck the ground under my horse, causing the animal to give a jump, broke the forelegs of the horse of one of my orderlies immediately behind me, struck an embankment about twenty yards in the rear of me, and then exploded, without hurting any one. The effect was electric. The voice within me said, "This was the one, but it did not kill me after all." Instantly the premonition of death vanished and my usual spirits returned. I never had such an experience again.

Later General Schurz witnessed a scene which he describes as characteristic of the badinage which the higher officers occasionally indulged in:

One frosty morning I noticed a rather decent-looking house by the roadside, from the chimney of which a blue cloud of smoke curled up. In the front yard two orderlies were holding saddled horses. I concluded that there must be general officers inside and, possibly, something to eat. Seduced by this thought, I dismounted, and found within, toasting their feet by a crackling wood fire, General Sherman and General Jefferson C. Davis, who commanded a division in the Fourteenth Corps attached to Sherman's command—the same General Jefferson C. Davis who at the beginning of the war had attracted much attention by the killing of General Nelson in the Galt House, at Louisville.

General Sherman kindly invited me to sit with them, and I did so. A few minutes later General Howard entered. I have already mentioned that General Howard enjoyed the reputation of great piety and went by the name of "the Christian soldier." General Sherman greeted him in his brusk way, exclaiming: "Glad to see you, Howard! Sit down by the fire! Damned cold this morning!" Howard, who especially abhorred the use of "swear-words," answered demurely, "Yes, General, it is *quite* cold this morning." Sherman may have noticed a slight touch of reproof in this answer. At any rate, I observed a wink he gave General Davis



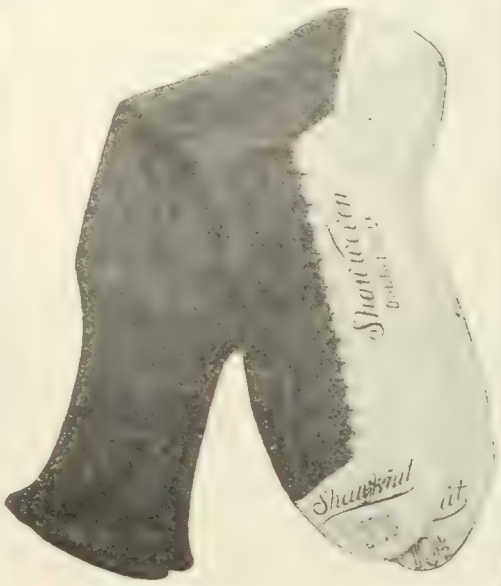
A LITERARY DIGEST subscriber, living in an upper New York State town, read in our columns the advertisement of a prominent shoe manufacturer. The reader decided to purchase a pair of shoes of this make. Instead of mailing an order directly to the Manufacturers, he believed it would be easier to purchase through his local dealer. "*Can you supply me with a pair of Blank and Blank shoes?*" he inquired, naming the well-known brand. The dealer instantly replied in the affirmative. He did not happen to have in his stock just the style and size wanted, but he ordered and delivered the shoes a few days later. A mistake in the size had been made, however, and our subscriber, disgusted with the blunder, mailed the shoes directly to Messrs. Blank and Blank. Shortly afterward he received a letter from this firm: "*You have evidently made a mistake,*" it said. "*The shoes you sent us are not our make. In material and workmanship they do not resemble our shoes. Every Blank and Blank shoe is plainly stamped with the maker's name. No maker's name appears on the pair you have sent us, because no manufacturer with a reputation would care to place his name on such goods. Please advise us what you wish done with these shoes.*"

SUBSTITUTION in this case meant that our subscriber paid the price of a standard trade-marked article and secured an inferior product. The advertising expenditure of the manufacturer with a reputation increased the sale of a cheap imitation. ¶ The unscrupulous dealer who practised the deception and the manufacturer of the shoddy "make-believe" directly benefited by the dealer's cunning and the subscriber's carelessness. Could an illustration of the Evil of Substitution be clearer? Hundreds upon hundreds of cases like the above are occurring in various trades every day.

A good product is stamped with the maker's name. Without the Purchaser's connivance no dealer can practise Substitution. You as the buyers of more than $200,000,000.00 of yearly necessities are the powerful influence for good. You alone can bring about a betterment of what are surely evil conditions. Insist on the "Trade-Marked" brand.

Shawknit
TRADE MARK.

Socks have been branded with our trade-mark for nearly thirty years as our guarantee of their goodness.



Style 2 SW is particularly recommended for its great wearing qualities. It is a medium heavy weight cotton stocking with fast black uppers and ***undyed natural combed Egyptian double sole.*** This style has filled a long-felt want, combining style and comfort without sacrificing either.

Please ask your dealer for Shawknit socks.

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with his left eye, while a sarcastic smile flitted across his features. It became at once clear what it meant, for Davis instantly, while talking about some indifferent subject, began to intersperse his speech with such a profusion of "damns" and the like, when there was not the slightest occasion for it, that one might have supposed him to be laboring under the intensest excitement, while really he was in perfectly cold blood. In fact, as I afterward learned, General Davis was noted for having mastered the vocabulary of the "Army in Flanders" more completely than any man of his rank.

Howard made several vain attempts to give a turn to the conversation. Encouraged by repeated winks and a few sympathetic remarks from Sherman, Davis continued the lurid flow of his infernalisms, until finally Howard, with distress painted all all over his face, jumped and left, whereupon Sherman and Davis broke out in a peal of laughter. And when I ventured upon a remark about Howard's suffering, Sherman said: "Well, that Christian-soldier business is all right in its place, but he needn't put on airs when we are among our dives."

A few weeks later, when the Knoxville campaign was over, Sherman addressed a letter to Howard thanking him, most deservedly, for the excellent services rendered by him on that expedition, and praising him as "one who mingled so gracefully and perfectly the polished Christian gentleman and the prompt, zealous, and gallant soldier." When I read this, I remembered the scene I have just described, and imagined I saw a little twinkle in Sherman's eye.

Howard Pyle's Beginning.—Whoever knows the best magazine illustrations knows the work of Howard Pyle. In his native town of Wilmington, Delaware, this artist has been studying, working, and teaching for more than twenty-five years. Julian Hawthorne, in the September *Pearson's*, writes the following description of Mr. Pyle:

He is himself a type of the unfettered, a stalwart, tall, simple American, unself-conscious as a boy; big-boned, big-skulled, up-standing, wholesome; devoid of velvet coats and poses. I felt his powerful individuality, but there was no taint of "Myself" about him; a spiritual fire forever aflame within him has burnt all that out of him. He thinks not of himself but of his work, whereby the world grows and others think much of him.

When he was a boy his parents made futile attempts to incite in him a pursuit of what was called a higher education. Nothing would do, however, but that he must draw things, even tho his sketches failed to show any cleverness or talent; at length he was allowed to go to an art school in Philadelphia.

A few years later we find him doing hack work in New York. His recognition that he must "abandon the little things and let up for the big ones" eventually led to the following episode described by Mr. Hawthorne as an episode which was really the turning point of his career.

He had been making little "ideas" for compositions and selling them to *Harper's Weekly* as suggestions to be worked up by other artists. One of these ideas was called "A Week in the Office," a quaint old fire-engine dating, a man opening the door and shouting out, and a gust of wind and news of disaster to a group of men playing cards within. This idea so caught the editor's fancy that Pyle was emboldened to ask leave to work it up himself. Leave was graciously given!

"For weeks and weeks," said Pyle, "I labored on that picture. I gave up to it all my remunerative little jobs, and, as my expenses still went on just the same, I finally recognized the presence of financial stringency. The question was whether I could starve long enough to finish my picture first, or whether poverty would win the race against art. It turned out to be a pretty close contest."

As a matter of fact, on the day when the picture was in condition to be submitted to the art editor

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And Brenlin gives *just the light you want.* It is made in all colors; in cream, ecru, ivory-white, etc., it softens the light to a delightful, mellow glow. With the dark colors, green, etc., you can shut it out entirely.

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Don't Be Deceived

Look for BRENLIN in the margin *when your shades are delivered.* Every yard has the name "Brenlin" perforated in the edge of the material in small letters like this: BRENLIN You can only see it by taking the shade in your hands and examining it closely—but be *sure* it is *there.* It is your protection against shades that *look* like Brenlin but "crack.

If your dealer hasn't Brenlin write us and we will refer you to one who has, or supply you direct.

Write today for samples and "The Treatment of Windows," showing how to get best lighting effects.

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FRESH AIR
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It comes in over the pillow and fits loosely around the neck. Can be put into or taken out from **any** window **easily** and **quickly** by a turn of a thumb screw. No **nails** or **screws.** Pays for itself the first year in **fuel** and **doctor's** bills. Write **today** for literature. Satisfaction guaranteed. Regular Tents, **$10.**

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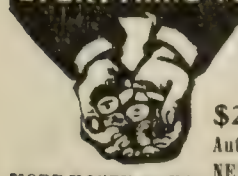

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MORE MONEY for YOU

at *Harper's,* Pyle had got down to his actual last nickel, and debate arose in his mind whether it should be used for car-fare, or saved for some more vital need. His studio was on Broadway near Thirty-second Street, and the Harpers were downtown opposite Brooklyn Bridge—or as much of it as was in existence at that epoch. There was no rapid transit in those days, one took a horse-car and made the best of it. Pyle finally decided in favor of the car—for, even should his picture be declined, he could at least get a few dollars for the "idea." Arriving at the publishing office, he inquired for the art editor and was told that he was not there, he had gone home for the day!

There was nothing for it but to leave his picture and walk back to the studio. But what was he to do when he got there, with the appetite he would have by that time and nothing in his pockets? An artist friend of his lived on Fourteenth Street near Broadway, and the needy youth stopt there with the intention of borrowing a small sum of money to go on with—he knew it would be readily given. But he could not bring himself to beg for help. He hung about the studio for a while, but could not screw up his courage to ask for a loan and so went away as empty as he came. Two roommates shared his own studio with him: but neither could he bring himself to borrow of them. They were going out to the restaurant for their dinner and expected him to go with them as usual: to avoid explanations, Pyle pretended that he was ill and had no stomach for food. After they were gone, he ransacked the pockets of his old clothes, and felt rich when he turned out a stray fifty-cent piece, which tided him over till the next day—day big with fate.

Betimes in the morning he was at the door of the art department, pale with trepidation. "For," said he, "I felt that my fate was in the balance. Cold shudders ran up and down my spine. And when, entering the art room, I saw my picture leaning conspicuous against the wall, apparently ready for me to carry it away with me, I was sure that I had failed."

The art editor regarded the youth for a few moments in silence. Then he said, "Well, Mr. Pyle, Mr. Harper has seen your picture and likes it."

Oh, what a rebound of joy and thankfulness in that dejected soul! But there was more good news coming.

"In fact," the editor continued, "he likes it so much that he thinks of using it for a double page."

Now, a double page in *Harper's Weekly* was at that time considered about as high an honor as an artist could aspire to in the way of illustration, and we may imagine, if we can, the delight and glory of a young cub-artist who has attained such a goal after such a night of need and bitter anxiety.

"I was liberally paid for that picture," Pyle remarked, "and the first thing I did was to take a friend to Delmonico's and order the best lunch that money could buy." . . . . . .

The Delmonico lunch marked the end of the poverty period. With that single picture Pyle entered art society in New York, becoming the companion of such men as Abbey, Reinhart, and Frost, who were then the demigods of illustration; Chase, Dielman, Duveneck, and others who were just returned from studying abroad. Pyle found himself on the same plane with these men, but "fortunately"—to use his own words—the drawing which had lifted him to this elevation was, to him, so unsatisfactory that it stirred him up to do something better.

Davis's Regret at Lincoln's Death.—At a recent reunion in Colorado Springs, a copy of the old proclamation offering a reward of $360,000 for the arrest of the President of the Confederacy for alleged complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln was hung upon the walls of the Antlers Hotel. Mrs. Margaret Hayes, who is a daughter of Jefferson Davis, immediately raised a protest to the host of the reunion. Out of deference to her the proclamation was taken down before her protest had been received. The New York *Tribune* prints the protest in part:

"I was a small child at that time," Mrs. Hayes

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never before thought of are used in every department of our business, and when you buy a pound of Barrington Hall you get a pound of the best part of the coffee berry only, pure, wholesome and delicious, and you will agree with Mrs. F. in what she says above.

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Please send me free sample can of Barrington Hall Coffee and Booklet "The Secret of Good Coffee," in consideration I give my grocer's name (on the margin) and name of magazine.

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Rule in their own sweet way over the heart of every lover of fine candy.
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wrote, "and, like most Southern children, I looked upon Lincoln as the archenemy of my country. As the servants and guards around us were thoughtlessly rejoicing at his assassination, I ran to my father with what I supposed would be good news to him. He gravely and gently took me in his arms and explained to me that this terrible deed was done by a crazy man, who no doubt thought he was the savior of the South, but was really her worst enemy.

"'Always remember, my little daughter, no wrong can ever make a right,' he said. 'The South does not wish her rights to come through dastardly murders, but through fair fights.' Then he sighed heavily, and said:

"'This is the heaviest blow that could have been dealt to the Southern cause. Lincoln was a just man, and would have been fair and generous in his treatment of the Southern people. His successor is a man we can expect nothing from.'"

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Bound to Stop Then.—In a suit lately tried in a Maryland court, the plaintiff had testified that his financial position had always been a good one. The opposing counsel took him in hand for cross-examination and undertook to break down his testimony upon this point.

"Have you ever been bankrupt?" asked the counsel.

"I have not."

"Now, be careful," admonished the lawyer, with raised finger. "Did you ever stop payment?"

"Yes."

"Ah, I thought we should get at the truth," observed counsel, with an unpleasant smile. "When did this suspension of payment occur?"

"When I had paid all I owed," was the naive reply of the plaintiff.—*Success Magazine.*

One too Many.—A lawyer died in a provincial town, and his fellow lawyers wrote over his grave, "Here lies a lawyer and an honest man." Not long afterward the governor of the province visited the town, and among other places inspected the cemetery. When he came to the lawyer's grave he stopt, read the inscription once or twice, and, turning to the head inspector, said: "Look here, my friend. We wink at a good many things in this province, but I do object to your burying two men in one grave."—*Argonaut.*

Taft.—"When I was in Washington recently," said a well-known Portland man, "I was honored with an invitation to a dinner at which a number of Senators, members of the Cabinet, and other prominent public men were present. Among them was Secretary of War Taft, who naturally came in for a great deal of attention. As is generally known, Taft is a good joker, that is, he can give and take; and during the course of the evening he came in for a great deal of good-natured 'joshing.'

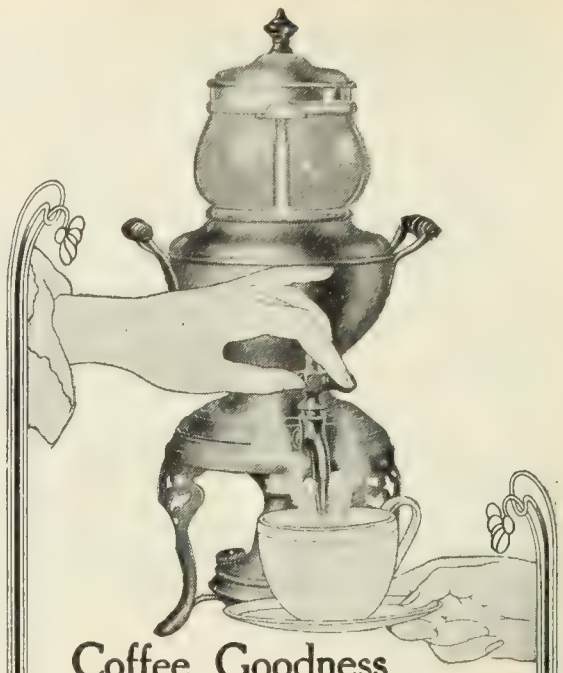
"In the crowd was one person who is on very good terms with him, both personally and politically, and who is also an irrepressible joker. Just as the party was sitting down at the table, this man, who was alongside Taft, slipt an opera hat on the chair so that the corpulent Secretary would sit on it. The signal was given, and they all sat down. With surprising celerity, however, Taft sprang up and held up to view the flattened hat.

"'Gentlemen,' shouted the perpetrator of the joke, 'I call your attention to this incident. Taft has been sitting on another lid. He has the habit.'

"'Gentlemen,' replied the Secretary, when the roar of laughter subsided, 'I call your attention to a still more important part of this incident. See,' he said, snapping the flattened hat up to its height, 'the lid is not broken; I'm losing weight.'"—*Pacific Monthly.*

Disarmament.—"John, what is this disarmament talk about?"

"It is a movement to prevent pretty girls wearing pins in their belts."—*Houston Post.*



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It's boiling the grounds that spoils Coffee. The Manning-Bowman method filters the water through the Coffee, extracting the flavor and leaving the tannic acid and bitter grounds behind. **Saves One Third** because *all* the good of the Coffee is taken out.

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For luncheon or supper at evening's end, what is more tempting than a deviled crab, piping hot in his glistening shell.

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are ready for your table, fresh and good as you could get them at the shore.

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Shells accompany each can—see that you get them.

For sale by leading grocers.

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Another Eastern Peril.—MRS. DASHAWAY—"Yes, while we were in Egypt we visited the pyramids. They were literally covered with hieroglyphics." MRS. NEWRICH—"Ugh! Wasn't you afraid some of 'em would git on you?"—*Philadelphia Record.*

The Difference.—"What," queried the young man, "is the difference between white lies and black lies?"

"White lies," answered the home-grown philosopher, "are the kind we tell; black lies are the kind we hear."—*Chicago News.*

A Helpless Diner.—A Denver man had a friend from a Kansas ranch in the city on a business deal, and at noon they went to a downtown restaurant and had luncheon together. The Kansas ranchman ate his entire meal with his knife. When he was near the end he discovered he had no fork. "Say," he said to the Denver man, "that waiter didn't give me a fork." "Well, you don't need one," replied the Denver man, seriously. "The deuce I don't," came from the Kansan. "What am I going to stir my coffee with?"—*Argonaut.*

The Living Mother Used to Make.—MRS. JOHNSTON (over the tub)—"Doan Ah mek yo' a good livin', Henry Clay Johnston?"

MR. JOHNSTON—"Tol'ble, chile—tol'ble. But yo' sh'd have seen de way mah mothah suppohted mah fathah!"—*Puck.*

Definition of a Lie.—The vicar was addressing the school on the subject of truth. He expounded at some length on the wickedness of lying, and before going on to the merits of speaking the truth he thought he would see if the children really understood him.

"Now," said he, "can any one tell me what a lie is?"

Immediately a number of small hands shot up. The vicar selected a bright-looking youngster.

"Well, my little man?"

"Please, sir, a lie is an abomination unto every one, but a very pleasant help in time of trouble."—*Lutheran Observer.*

The Trapper's Deduction.—The professor had complained that the world in general still looks on science in a slighting way, and that reminded one of his companions of a story of a Western trapper.

The trapper, noticing a place where roots had been dug up, examined the spot carefully. Then, as he rose and brushed the earth from his knees, he said, with calm conviction:

"This was done either by a wild hog or by a botanist."—*The Washington Star.*

The Portrait of My Mother.—In analyzing the secret of King Edward's popularity among his subjects, a French writer recalls a story which is worth retelling. He relates how, when his Majesty was driving along a country road in Scotland one day, he came upon an old market-woman struggling under a load which was more than she could manage. "You might take part of this in your carriage," cried the old woman to the King, whom she did not recognize. "Alas, my good woman," replied his Majesty, "I'm very sorry, but I'm not going the same way. However, let me give you the portrait of my mother." "A lot of good that'll do me," was the reply. "Take it all the same," said the King, smiling, and he put a sovereign, bearing Queen Victoria's effigy, in the palm of the astonished old peasant.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

An Old Acquaintance.—"Hello, Rummel, I hear your watch has been stolen?"

"Yes, but the thief has already been arrested. Only fancy, the stupid fellow took it to the pawnshop! There it was at once recognized as mine, and the thief was locked up."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

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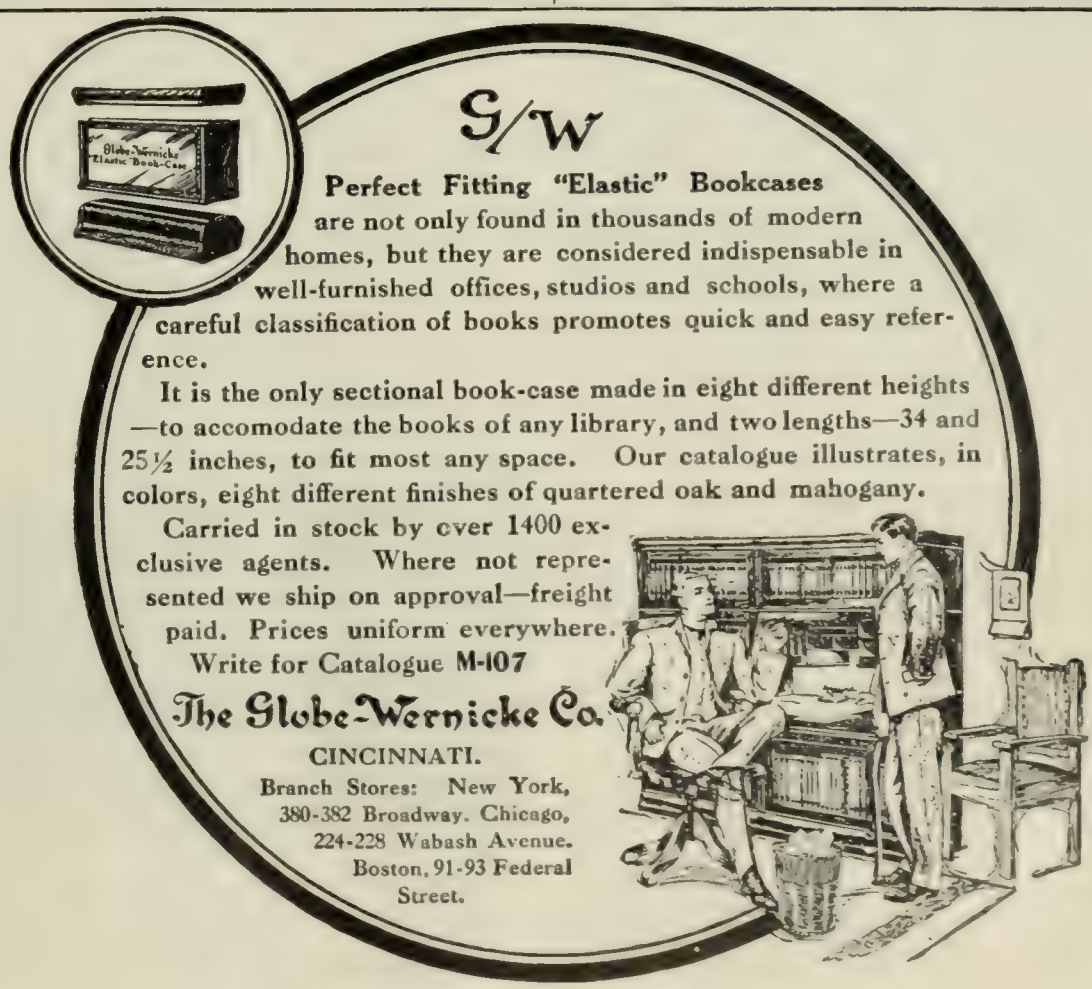

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Chickens of Leisure.—Mrs. Goldvein, of Cripple Creek, having unexpectedly come into a fortune through a lucky strike, set up a country home near Denver, where she lived in style. One day while she was showing some of her old-time friends about the place they came to the poultry yard.

"What beautiful chickens!" the visitors exclaimed.

"All prize fowl," haughtily explained the hostess.

"Do they lay every day?" was the next question.

"Oh, they could, of course," was the reply, "but in our position it is not necessary for them to do so."—*Lippincott's.*

Bang!—"My rubber," said Nat Goodwin, describing a Turkish bath that he once had in Mexico, "was a very strong man. He laid me on a slab and kneaded me and punched me and banged me in a most emphatic way. When it was over and I had gotten up, he came up behind me, before my sheet was adjusted, and gave me three resounding slaps on the back with the palm of his enormous hand.

"'What the blazes are you doing?' I gasped, staggering.

"'No offense, sir,' said the man, 'it was only to let the office know that I was ready for the next bather. You see, sir, the bell's out of order in this room.'"—*Harper's Weekly.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

August 23.—General Drude defeats another Arab attack and decides to extend his field of operations to six miles from Casablanca.

August 24.—A German vessel loaded with rifles and flying the Spanish flag is captured by a French cruiser off the coast of Morocco.

August 25.—The anarchist Congress opens at Amsterdam.

August 26.—The Irish Nationalists leave the House of Commons in a body after a speech by John Redmond, denouncing the amended evicted tenant bill; another committee is appointed to confer with the House of Lords.

The House of Lords passes the deceased wife's sister marriage bill.

August 27.—The Peers force the Commons to accept the amendments to the Irish evicted tenants' bill.

August 29.—The damage from the recent fire in Hakodate, Japan, is estimated at $15,000,000. Sixty thousand persons are homeless.

Three Russians are found guilty of plotting against the life of the Czar and sentenced to death.

Domestic.

August 23.—Announcement is made at Oyster Bay that sixteen battle-ships of the Atlantic fleet will sail to the Pacific, via the Strait of Magellan, some time in December.

August 24.—Secretary Taft, speaking in Oklahoma City, attacks the proposed State constitution, advising Republicans to vote for its rejection.

August 28.—President Roosevelt sends an identical telegram to the rulers of the five Central-American republics urging them to submit all future differences to arbitration; the same action is taken by President Diaz of Mexico.

August 29.—Announcement is made at Washington that the St. Gaudens designs for the new $10 and $20-gold pieces are accepted.

The twenty-fourth annual session of the International Law Association opens at Portland, Ore.

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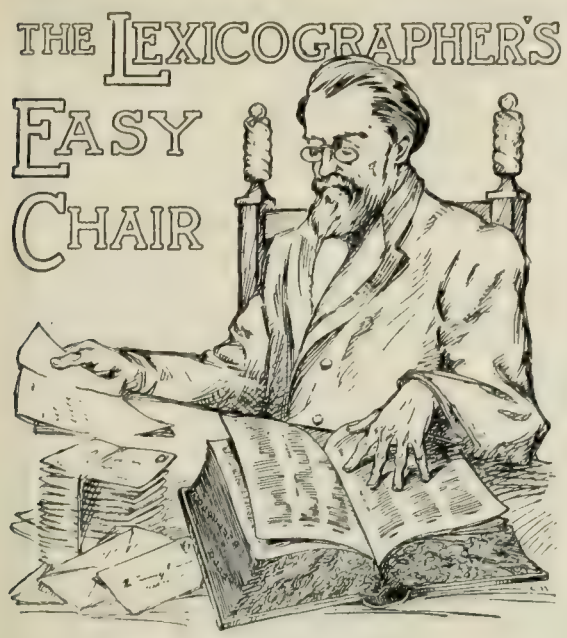

"H. M. B.," San Francisco, Cal.—"Is the sentence 'I have ordered the work done' correct? Must the verb 'to be' be used with the past participle 'done'?"

Altho ordinarily there would be little danger of ambiguity in the sentence, "I have ordered the work done," it is always a good rule to use language which is so clear that none can fail to understand it. For that reason the expression, "I have ordered the work to be done" is to be preferred.

On this point Goold Brown ("Grammar of English Grammars," p. 624) says: "The verb *to be*, with the perfect participle, forms the passive infinitive, and the supposition of an ellipsis extensively affects one's mode of parsing. Thus, 'He considered himself *insu ted*,' 'I will suppose the work *accomplished*,' and many similar sentences might be supposed to contain passive infinitives." W. Allen's Grammar (p. 628) says. "In the following construction the words in italics are (elliptically) passive infinitives: 'I saw the bird [which was] *caught* and the hare [which was] *killed*,' 'We heard the letters [which were] *read*.'" Priestley's Grammar (p. 125) says: "There is a remarkable ambiguity in the use of the participle preterite, as the same word may express a thing either doing or done; as, 'I went to see the child [which was *or* to be] *drest*.'" Goold Brown further says (relative to these extracts from Allen and Priestley): "If Priestley's participle is ambiguous, I imagine that Allen's infinitives are just as much so." The ambiguous character of Priestley's participle is shown clearly by the words printed within brackets.

"E. E. G.," New York.—"Please state whether typhoid is a *contagious* or an *infectious* disease. Also, please compare the two underlined, words giving their specific meanings."

Typhoid is defined by the STANDARD DICTIONARY as "an *infectious* fever . . . generally held to be due to a specific germ, the typhoid-bacillus, which is *taken into the system* almost always if not invariably by swallowing." An *infectious* disease is one that is communicated "as by contact or through the medium of air, water, or clothing." A *contagious* disease is one that is communicated from person to person "by contact direct or indirect."

"*Infection* is frequently confused with *contagion*, even by medical men. The best usage now limits *contagion* to diseases that are transmitted by contact with the diseased person, either directly by touch, or indirectly by use of the same articles, by breath, effluvia, etc. *Infection* is applied to diseases produced by no known or definable influence of one person upon another, but where common climatic, malarious, or other wide-spread conditions are believed to be chiefly instrumental." As Crabb says: "Whatever acts by *contagion* acts immediately by direct personal contact; whatever acts by *infection* acts gradually and indirectly or through the medium of a third body, as clothes, or the air, when infected." Therefore, the word *contagion* is correctly applied only to particular diseases, while the word *infection* is all-embracing and thus may be applied to every disease that is transmittable from one person to another. A term now gaining ground in medical practise is *transmissible*, which is used to embrace diseases that are contagious and infectious.

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VOL. XXXV., NO. 11 NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 14, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 908

TOPICS OF THE DAY

MR. HEARST DECRYING CLASS HATRED

BEWILDERMENT marks the comment of Mr. Hearst's critics on the speech in which this erstwhile radical comes out with a good word for capitalists and capitalistic combinations. His papers have long been considered the most potent instigators of class hatred in the United States, but in his Labor-Day speech at Jamestown he declares he has "no patience with the prejudices which exist between alleged classes when the classes themselves do not really exist," and makes his meaning clear by saying more specifically that "there is no reason for hostility between employer and employee, between capitalist and wage-earner."

"Here we have the most startling reversal of political form that we have seen," exclaims the New York *Press* (Rep.), in undisguised amazement; and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) suggests that the transformation "would make an excellent subject for one of Hearst's cartoonists." We have heard of the sobering effect of being in office, remarks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), but here we have an even more remarkable example of "the sobering effect of being out of office." The New York *Globe* (Rep.) wonders if he is "working the other side of the street," after finding one side fruitless; while the New York *World* (Dem.) can only exclaim: "What alchemy may be found in ambition and what surpassing transformations are sometimes accomplished thereby!"

Here are some of the passages in the speech which are causing all this editorial remark. Said Mr. Hearst:

"The workingman is worthy of his hire, the business man of his profit. The man who digs the precious metal from the earth is worth his wage. The man who tells him where to find the gold deserves his profit, too. The great financial promoters, organizers, executives of America, are worthy of recognition and reward.

"They work as hard as any of us, and their work is absolutely necessary to the full production of the riches out of which are paid here in America the highest wages in the world. Through many an anxious day and many a wakeful night these men have planned and prosecuted the great enterprises which have developed the wealth of the nation and have given employment to millions of men. Let them have a liberal share of that wealth as long as that is the incentive which stimulates them to useful activities. Let them have wealth as long as it is honestly acquired through enterprises that benefit the whole community. The riches they amass and call their own are seldom spent in extravagance and luxury upon themselves, but are put back into new industries to produce more wealth and give employment to more men.

"The true captain of industry is the general of our industrial army. He can not do without soldiers, and yet, no matter how well the soldiers fight, the victory depends very largely on the general's skilful conduct of the campaign.

"The great business man is the manager of the enterprise in which we are all embarked. He is as necessary to us as we are to him, for, no matter how well we work, the success of the enterprise and the profit of it depend very largely on the ability of his management. . . . . .

"The legitimate object of honest combinations of capital is to unite the wealth of many individuals in one great enterprise, and to distribute the profits of the enterprise among the many investors. By means of such combinations operations are conducted on a scale that would be beyond the power of any single individual.

"Most of the great works of the country have been constructed by the combined capital of thousands of men, and many of these works would never have been completed in such magnitude, or at all, if they had depended upon the limited resources of a few men.

"The effectiveness of combinations of capital is seen in their enormous power for good, and their menace lies in the misuse of that enormous power for evil."

The Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.) hits off the Hearst of yesterday and the Hearst of to-day as follows:

"Either William Randolph Hearst is after the job of greatest conservative force or his Labor-Day oration is the gravest of tactical blunders.

"Here we've been cherishing Mr. Hearst as the one genuine splash of color in the whole dark commonplace of American politics. For several years the thought of him has sent pleasant thrills of horror down the spine of suburbia, and whole Chautauquas have shuddered at his name.

"When at midnight in his guarded tent the Criminal Trust lay dreaming of the hour, etc., what was the nightmare that chased the pleasant vision away? What but that Marco Bozarris of our day, young Hearst, driving a dozen yellow dailies from his chariot, his voice like a seven-column scarehead, his quiver full of poisoned heresies, and at his heel the wild-eyed, roaring mob? Under their thunderous tread the Constitution shook and shivered and fell in ruins. The wild-eyed, roaring mob passed over the place where it was—and the Criminal Trust woke screaming and wet with the cold sweat of terror.

"That Mr. Hearst performed a great service in this rôle the Muse of History will some day record. There are those, indeed, who already maintain that while others claimed the title Mr. Hearst all along has been the true 'Greatest Conservative Force.' Ultra conservatives swallowed progressive reforms with avidity because this Appearance haunted their repose.

"But now Mr. Hearst materializes himself through a Labor-Day oration that reads like a page of the Boston *Transcript*. Read it word by word and there isn't a headline in it. It is as full of optimistic amiabilities as a Fairbanks address in Kansas. It is as tame as a baccalaureate sermon at a young ladies' institute.

"Arthur Brisbane never wrote this speech? Who did? Was it Beatrice Fairfax? Was it Ella Wheeler Wilcox treading the humble paths of prose? Was it William Randolph Hearst himself?

"That's the question! Perhaps during all these days of cruel

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calumny William has been under the tyrannous dominion of Brisbane. Perhaps his soul has yearned all these days and nights for peace and decorum and safety and sanity. And now he has cast off the evil one, and pale-eyed paradox shall know him no more.

"William has learned the great truth; in the long run it pays to be platitudinous."

The New York *Sun* (Ind.) thinks that Mr. Hearst "recognizes at last his inability to compete with a rhetoric possessing the wealth and variety and intensity of phrase" of a certain eminent personage, and "has decided that it is no longer politically advisable to compete with Mr. Roosevelt." It adds:

"Thus is marked the second stage or station in Mr. Roosevelt's triumphant progress toward supremacy over all other American radicals and agitators. The occultation of Mr. Bryan occurred long ago. It is several years since *The Sun*, by means of a candidly devised medley of sentiments from the speeches of Bryan and the speeches of Roosevelt, had the honor to demonstrate that it was no longer possible to distinguish by merely internal evidence between the radicalism of one and that of the other of the two popular idols. Now, it seems, occurs the even more wonderful overtaking and surpassing of William Randolph Hearst. We are free to say we had never expected the time to come when Mr. Roosevelt's utterances could be differentiated from Mr. Hearst's only by the superior moderation and conservatism of the latter."

Said William Jennings Bryan
To William Howard Taft,
"You straddle in your attitude
Toward financial graft."

Said William Howard Taft
To Col. Wm. J.,
"I really couldn't straddle,
built
not that
I'm way."

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Ind.) contrasts the attention Mr. Hearst enjoys to-day with the lack of attention he received five years ago, and remarks:

"What has brought about this change? Has Mr. Hearst risen, become greater or different from what he was then? Not at all. He is the same Hearst, standing for the same lurid envy, jealousy, and class hatred that he stood for then.

"What, then, has lifted him up, made him a political personage, and given him public attention and a certain political respectability?

"The peculiar leadership to which the Republican party has been subject in national affairs for the last five years. This leadership has gone part way with Mr. Hearst and made half its own his socialistic preachments and anarchistic propaganda.

"This leadership went so far with Mr. Hearst that when it finally took fright it was able only nominally to defeat his aspirations to govern the greatest State in the East.

"That is why William Randolph Hearst, standing for destruction of rights in property, stirring up hatred merely for his own commercial and political profit, is to-day near enough to political respectability to get national attention.

"Think back five years and figure it out for yourself."

Turning to the socialist press, we find them taking the view that both Hearst and Roosevelt are the advocates of capitalism. Hearst is now "openly an apologist for the little capitalist

BRYAN ON TAFT'S SPEECH.

"It is a straddle of the most important issues."

—Berryman in the Washington *Star*.

MR. BRYAN MAY BE RIGHT.

He says that man Taft is a "straddler."

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

HOW MR. TAFT STANDS.

FRONT VIEW.

REAR VIEW.

BUILDING TO BE ERECTED IN WASHINGTON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

This is a commercial bureau for all the American republics, and must not be confounded with the peace conference for Central America. Mr. Carnegie contributed $750,000 for the building.

class," says the Chicago *Socialist*, and "it would not be difficult in reading his lines to believe that Roosevelt were speaking." The socialist New York *Worker* says:

"Every socialist will rejoice at William R. Hearst's speech at Jamestown on Labor Day. It strips from that vaunted radical all semblance of antagonism to organized capitalism, and reveals him in his true colors as a defender and supporter of the present system of exploitation of the working class. No longer is he the 'sworn enemy of predatory interests,' the 'defender of the common people,' the 'dauntless champion of the people's rights as opposed to unchecked greed and avarice,' etc., etc. Gone is the glory of the yellow trust-buster, faded are the tinsel trappings of the mighty magnate-hunter, subdued is the howl of the ferocious trailer of rapacious corporations. . . . . .

"Mr. Hearst is also opposed to class hatred. Since when? If there is anything that has tended to stir up and incite to unreasoning, futile class hatred in this country it is the daily outpourings of senseless denunciations of trusts and corporations of which Hearst's papers have been guilty—senseless because the denunciations were purely demagogic, voicing no philosophy and presenting no logical, rational remedy for the conditions which make capitalism a curse and a blight upon civilization."

CENTRAL AMERICA'S "BIG BROTHERS"

THE almost constant succession of causeless and fruitless wars that embroil the petty republics of Central America leads the New York *Tribune* to remark that the region comes close to deserving the name of the American Balkans. International and internecine wars merge into each other to such a degree that it is often hard for a threatened president to tell whether the neighboring republic has fomented the revolution that threatens him, or whether the insurrecto general has called in foreign aid. He only knows that he has two wars on his hands, and that he may lose his seat in the same manner that he won it. A facetious paragrapher remarked at the time of the St. Louis Exposition that benches would be provided for the Central-American delegates near the big flywheel in the Machinery Building, where they could enviously see two thousand revolutions a minute. This form of revolution may be the only kind they can witness ere long if the plans of the United States and Mexico end as well as they have begun. President Roosevelt and President Diaz have proposed a plan of arbitration to the presidents of the Central-American republics, with the happy result related by the New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent in the following words:

"All of the Central-American rulers have now accepted President Roosevelt's idea to submit their present and future difficulties to Mexico and the United States for arbitration. President Estrada Cabrera, of Guatemala, cabled his acceptance last night. Central-American diplomats now say they frankly believe that the period of conflict and struggle between their governments is at an end."

The movement is to be inaugurated by a conference representing the nations interested, to be held probably either at Mexico or Washington.

The region has well-nigh relapsed into the state of private warfare, banished long ago from the civilized world. Now Mexico and the United States appear in the rôle of the "big brothers" described in the September *Circle*, who take friendly charge of wayward boys and lead them into paths of peace. The timeliness of this action is evidenced by the report that Nicaragua has been preparing an expedition against Salvador, and this peace movement may prevent hostilities.

In spite of the very best wishes for this most beneficent plan, some of our editorial observers predict its failure. Thus the Brooklyn *Citizen* says:

"A great change will have to take place in the character of the Central Americans before it will be possible for them by any mere compact with their more orderly neighbors to put the professional revolutionists, whom they bring forth so abundantly, out of business. The hopes of the friends of peace, we should say, must be grounded upon the certainty that the commercial interests of the civilized world, after the Panama Canal is finished, will look to Mexico and this country to do effective police duty.

"Still, it is none the less a good thing to have the proposed conference held. It will at least help a little to enlighten the people of Central America upon what is in store for them if they prove unable to take themselves out of the category of states that are obstacles to progress."

Another skeptical paper is the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, which puts the matter thus:

"The progress of evolution is slow in Central America, and there is no reason to believe that the agreement of Mexico and the United States to assume a paternal attitude will accelerate the development of the barefooted republics. Central Americans have a poor sense of proportion and no sense of responsibility. The mere fact that the two big neighbors command them to 'be good' will not have any very marked effect. They will continue to fight among themselves just as they have done in the past, and Mexico will perhaps be compelled to send an army and the United States a fleet to impress upon them the propriety and necessity of peace. But the army and fleet can not assume permanent occupation, and, once they are removed, the hair-pulling will commence again. The Central Americans are not hopeless. Like all other peoples they are bound to advance. But neither this generation nor the next will see any marked improvement."

Guatemala's distrust of Mexico's intentions may prove a rift in the lute, if we are to accept the view of the Boston *Transcript*, which says:

"Some experienecd American observers have doubted whether in the long run Secretary Root's idea will work as well as first

experiments promise. The little nations are intensely jealous of the big ones. They fear being absorbed, and in the case of Guatemala the apprehension is not altogether groundless, for Mexico traditionally has regarded that country as within its 'sphere,' a contention which the Guatemalans most energetically repudiate. If we are to believe Mexico, Guatemala is a terrible example of the worst kind of government. If we may trust Guatemala, Mexico secretly foments Guatemalan revolution in the hope of securing an opportunity for aggression. Americans who have studied the situation on the ground hold that Guatemala is neither much better nor much worse than the average of the minor Latin-American republics. These critics, while ready to admit that in the present instance Mexican cooperation has worked well, feel that it does not relieve us of future responsibility, since the stormy little republics, while always willing to defer to us when we speak vigorously, acquit us of the territorial ambition which they believe Mexico cherishes and which they insist it dissembles only because frank avowal would bring a warning from Washington."

SUGGESTION FOR A NEW FIGURE ON THE MAP.
An Uncle Sam of Central America would be welcomed by his friends to the north.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

This "pax Americana" is bound to come in Central America, however, even if we have to fight for it, is the prediction of the Minneapolis *Tribune*. To quote:

"If the United States is going to protect the weak republics of the continent from European oppression, it must be able to guarantee that they will fulfil the obligations of civilized Powers. They must pay their just debts and protect the persons and property of foreigners doing business with their people. These things can not be done without reasonably honest collection and administration of their revenues and the maintenance of civil order and effective police.

"Even in a state of peace these conditions do not exist in the Central-American states. It is only a question of time when the United States will confront the Santo-Domingo alternative of regulating their Government itself or letting European Powers do it. The situation is made impossible by the state of permanent war that is coming to exist there. The wisest thing is to avert what has come in Santo Domingo by helping or forcing the little republics to live under an honest and effective government.

"The international interest of Mexico is not so great as ours, but her local interest is greater from the nearness of Central America to her frontiers. The late menace of war through the attempt to punish Mexicans for conspiracy in Guatemala indicates how narrow the ground is between peaceful and armed intervention.

"If the republics will accept the good offices of the two greater republics, they will escape sterner dealing from one or both of them."

HALTING THE PUBLIC-LAND GRABBERS

IT has been predicted that the keenest battle of the coming Congress will be fought between the supporters and the opponents of the Administration's public-land policy. The forces have been organizing for this battle, it is said, ever since last spring, when the President, in the face of Congressional opposition, withdrew an additional fifteen and a half million acres from sale or entry. The sentence of ten years' imprisonment and a fine passed last week in San Francisco upon John A. Benson and E. B. Perrin, convicted of stealing public lands, brings the whole subject just now into notice, as do a number of recent magazine articles. Hundreds of others are under indictment for the same offense—an offense which, as the Chicago *Journal* remarks, for years passed as almost no offense at all, altho the man who steals public land "steals from every one of the inhabitants of the United States." It is interesting to note that the sentences passed upon Benson and Perrin meet with the general approval of the press. "There has been too much leniency in the past," remarks the Chicago *Tribune*. *The Post* of the same city asserts that most of the opposition to the President's public-land policy has its roots in the "get-rich-quick" spirit, the spirit of "spendthrift enterprise" that would denude the country for immediate big returns and "let the future look out for itself."

The story of the public lands is to the fore in the September magazines. In *The American* (New York) Lincoln Steffens tells of the methods of the land-grabbers and how they are being brought to book, while Lute Pease in *The Pacific Monthly* (Portland, Ore.) outlines the growth and purpose of our national forest reserves. Mr. Steffens implies that Speaker Cannon used his political power to embarrass the campaign against the land-grabbers. Against this implication Speaker Cannon's secretary, L. White Busbey, protests in the New York *Times*. Addressing Mr. Steffens, he says in part:

"If you had looked over the appropriations made by Congress for the last ten years you would have known that the appropriation for protecting public timber and public lands from fraudulent entry had been more than doubled in the last ten years. That increase was under the direction of Mr. Cannon, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses, and under his administration as Speaker in the Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Congresses."

From "The Pacific Monthly."

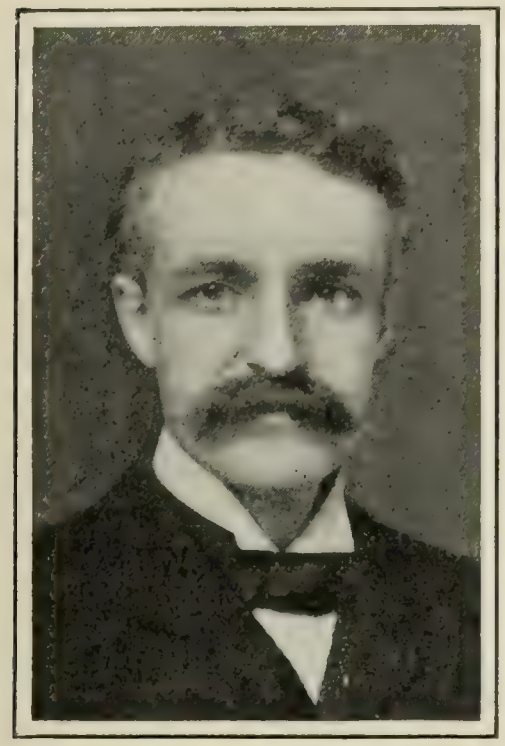
LATEST MAP OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS,
Showing also those in Alaska and Porto Rico.

From the story of the forest reserves as told by Mr. Pease in *The Pacific Monthly* we gather the following interesting information:

"The whole forest question was initiated about sixteen years ago because the forests were being rapidly destroyed by fire and reckless cutting. It is estimated that fully ninety per cent. of the forest growth on the public domain in the arid and semiarid

region has been consumed by fire. This means a loss aggregating hundreds of millions of dollars. Congress realized that, unless something was done to protect them, the timber reserves of the West, and many industries dependent upon the forests, would be forever destroyed, and so the law of 1891 was passed—one of the most beneficent laws ever considered by Congress. Under it President Harrison created the first reserves.

"There has always been much opposition, partly justified at the start, because Congress has set aside lands and their resources but had made no provision for their use or their protection. The timber was securely locked up and left to burn.' This mistake was remedied by the act of 1897, which made it possible to use all the resources and give suitable protection. At first the Interior Department commenced with a few men at fifty or sixty dollars a month for each man with a horse. They were too poorly paid, scattered over too wide an area, and it was found that the fires got away from them. It was then decided to build cabins and put in improvements so that more men and better men could be employed; telephone lines, trails, bridges, and roads were established, and are still being established, all of which have enormously aided in the prevention of damage by fire. It was also early determined that the forests must be saved in order to conserve the water for agricultural lands.



MR. GIFFORD PINCHOT.

As chief of the Forest Service he has under his supervision 150,000,000 acres of the public domain, valued at $1,600,000,000.

"At first there was no provision for the settlement of agricultural land in the forest reserves. Regulations prohibited the cutting of timber, so that settlers were obliged to violate the law at times to get timber for their own needs, and there was much complaint.

"Originally the idea seems to have been to keep settlers out of the reserves as much as possible, and the so-called lieu-land law was passed to permit 'settlers or owners' within the reserves to exchange their holdings there for areas 'not greater in extent' outside the reserves. After the enactment of this law and its interpretation by Secretary Hitchcock, commenced a system of graft. Large areas of worthless land were included in new reserves upon the recommendation of the Land Department; land—much of which never had grown and never would grow trees—was reserved for the purpose of providing 'scrip' for railroad companies and others who were given advance information enabling them to secure millions of acres of the finest timber-land in the country outside the reserves. Some of these same public men who are now complaining that the forest reserves include such unforested areas very well know how this happened, and how profitable such action was to a few.

"Tho there was much trouble and irregularity about the creation of the earlier reserves, later ones have been selected with the greatest care, every section of land being examined, mapped, described, and boundaries of the contemplated reserves drawn to 'exclude as far as possible everything which does not properly belong in a national forest,' all cultivated land being located and mapped, as well as land suited to agriculture, but which was not yet settled. Men trained in Western conditions were employed in the work, and there can be no doubt that the 'undue extension' complained of does not properly apply to the more recent reserves which include only forested areas and not agricultural lands, or 'immense tracts on which a tree never grew and never will grow.'"

We learn that the President no longer has power to create reserves in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado. The effort in Congress will be to cut down the reserves already made. "It should not be forgotten," says Mr. Pease, "that many of the reserves were created upon the petition of people in their immediate vicinity, tho some Western Senators have tried to spread the impression abroad that the Forest Service has imposed its 'fad' upon a reluctant people." Of the complaint that forest reserves "rob the States of revenue which would otherwise come to them eventually in the shape of taxes," Mr Pease says:

"That statement, tho refuted time and again, still bobs up in 'opposition' speeches. If these lands had passed to private control, the State would temporarily derive some taxes from them until the timber had been skinned off; then, as most of the lands would be worthless, revenue would cease. When the present able Assistant Attorney-General Woodruff was in charge of the law department of the Forest Service, it occurred to him that a method could be readily devised whereby counties could be given part of the revenue from the national forests within their boundaries, and suggested the matter to Mr. Pinchot, who promptly recommended a plan. As a result the counties now get ten per cent. of the revenue, which in the long run will amount to an enormously greater sum than ordinary taxes would have provided.'

Mr. Pease has heard just one "unanswered and unanswerable argument" against the forest reserves, which is that "opportunities for graft are afforded a lot of sixty-dollar-a-month rangers and some low-salaried supervisors." To this objection he answers: "True, alas! It is also true that opportunities for graft are afforded $100,000 insurance-company presidents, and $7,500 Senators. And it is emphatically true that the absence of reserves would offer unlimited opportunities to the land-grafters."

Mr. Pease asserts that, in spite of the conspicuous opposition of half a dozen Western Senators and four or five Western Representatives, "ninety per cent. of the voters of the West and ninety-nine per cent. of the people of the whole country are satisfied with the reserve policy and with the administration of the national forests." The editor of *The Pacific Monthly*, however, states in a foot-note that "even among men of unbiased mind who have carefully investigated the subject of the reserves" there is difference of opinion; and he quotes the following passage from a letter written by "an able and fair-minded Western editor" whose name is not revealed:

From "Harper's Weekly."—From a map by the United States Geological Survey.

THE COAL-FIELDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The solid black areas indicate bituminous coal, the shaded areas lignites or brown coal.

"The possibilities of graft and abuse (under successors to

Pinchot and Wilson), under the extensions of the forest-reserve principle now contemplated, far outweighs, it seems to me, the opportunities for fraud that are now shocking the nation and disgusting the Administration. I have most carefully read and reread all of the Congressional debates upon the public-land question, dictating copious excerpts to my stenographer and afterward studying carefully the transcripts thereof. These represent far more important data upon the subject than anything produced at this land convention, outside of the President's letter. Then, like yourself, I have talked with the leaders upon both sides, but I was only imprest with the exceedingly narrowed horizon and self-interest manifested in every single case. So far as real breadth of view is concerned, the honors at the convention were with the President and his officials. It is the principle I object to and the precedent. But, beyond a doubt, in my opinion, they are overdoing the reservation idea and retarding the opening up and development of this new Western country."

THE COAL TRUST'S RETORT

WHAT is characterized as the "amazing" answer of the Reading Company, the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, and the Philadelphia Coal & Iron Company to the Government's suit to dissolve an alleged combination in restraint of trade among the anthracite-producers has aroused a good deal of indignation in the Republican press. After denying most of the charges, the companies undertake to show that in so far as any "anthracite trust" exists, the Republican party is directly responsible for the fact. This argument centers around the first great strike in the hard-coal fields and its relation to the Presidential campaign of 1900, when Mr. McKinley was elected President and Mr. Roosevelt Vice-President. The companies assert that the agreements to advance the price of anthracite were brought about by the failure of the United States Government and the State of Pennsylvania to enforce the law and protect the coal companies, and by the importunities of the late Senator Marcus A. Hanna, who, as chairman of the Republican National Committee, feared the effects of the strike on the impending election. As a result of these "importunities," the answer goes on to say, the Philadelphia Coal & Iron Company agreed to advance the wages of its mine and colliery workmen 10 per cent., and the other principal mine-owners who had conferred with Senator Hanna made the same concession. These mine-owners then conferred among themselves, with the result that the price of coal was advanced. The answer represents the defendant as obliged, because of the facts set forth above, "most unwillingly to buy its peace and the peace and protection to its workmen by the said advance in wages"; and it asserts that "the said conferences were in no way whatsoever, in the least degree, induced by the motives, nor the alleged unlawful results, so indefinitely alleged and set forth in the plaintiff's petition."

Second only in interest to the ingenuity of this defense is the tone of the denials. Thus the following paragraph from the answer of the companies is widely commented upon:

"This defendant, answering the vague, indefinite, impertinent, uncertain, and scandalous charges, allegations, and statements set forth and alleged in plaintiff's petition, waiving exception whereto, for their obvious scandal and impertinence, denies that it ever at any time, from any motive or consideration whatsoever, either such as alleged in the said petition, whether in concert with the said other defendants, or any of them, or with any other person, firm, or corporation whatsoever, or in any other wise howsoever, entered into any agreement, scheme, combination, or conspiracy, for any purpose or with any result whatsoever, whether to acquire the power to control, regulate, restrain, or monopolize the production or sale of anthracite coal or its transportation, or otherwise."

Altho the name of George F. Baer is not appended to this remarkable answer, its inspiration at least is generally credited to him as the president of the three companies named. No imagination save his, asserts the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.), would have undertaken to shift upon the United States Government and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania "the blame for every act by the railroads and coal companies subsequent to the strike of 1900." The same paper characterizes the answer as "a medley of evasions, admissions tortuously qualified, and irrelevancies," and adds that it is in part "a series of frivolous insults to the dignity of the courts and the intelligence of every citizen."

To the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Ind.) the way the prosecuted companies take refuge behind the name of Senator Hanna appears as "a scandalous invasion of the grave." The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), however, while admitting that "possibly our old friend Mr. Baer puts the case too strongly," asserts in extenuation that "the anthracite combination has felt the pressure of political influence as no other industrial combination ever did." At this stage in the litigation, says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), it is impossible for the public to judge of the merits of the case; and it adds: "All that the public has to hope for is the elucidation of the mystery of the constantly increasing price of coal, and some relief from the growing burden of the cost of domestic fuel." The Springfield *Republican*, another independent paper, thinks that the activities of Senator Hanna as "a strike-breaker for political ends" are accurately described in the answer of the coal companies, but it considers the narrative "worthless from a legal standpoint, for Mr. Hanna acted unofficially." To quote further in regard to the bearing of the incident upon the present Administration:

"It is superfluous to point out the heavy political obligations under which the railroad and coal companies of Pennsylvania placed the Republican party by their surrender to John Mitchell in 1900. So long as President McKinley had remained in control of the Federal Government, he would probably have respected such obligations in enforcing the laws against combinations in restraint of trade, and the mere suggestion of this probability must remind every one of the peculiar perils incident to such performances as Mr. Hanna engaged in. Altho Mr. Roosevelt also profited by Mr. Hanna's activities that year—for his election to the Vice-Presidency was one of the results—it is certain that the obligations of the McKinley-Hanna régime were utterly cast off when he was elected President in his own right in 1904. The Reading company's answer, therefore, to the Government's suit can not be regarded as embarrassing to the present Administration, which cut loose long since from the influence and ideals of Marcus A. Hanna."

THE FRICTION WITH THE FEDERAL COURTS

IT seems unlikely that the conflicts between the State and Federal courts over the question of passenger-rate reduction will entirely subside until the various cases have been disposed of by the United States Supreme Court. Georgia—if recent dispatches correctly portray Governor Hoke Smith's attitude—promises to be the next storm center. Under a recent order of the Georgia Railroad Commission, reduced rates, on a sliding scale, went into effect on September 1; whereupon the Georgia Central and the Atlantic Coast Line railroads applied to a Federal judge in an adjoining State for a blanket injunction against the officials of Georgia. Under the provisions of a new State law it is incumbent upon the Governor to enforce the orders of the Commission, by criminal proceedings, if necessary, against the officers and agents of the said companies. Altho Governor Hoke Smith, according to his own statement, "does not anticipate an injunction from any court," he recognizes "the right of the Chief Executive of a State to disregard an order issued by a judge when the judge was clearly without jurisdiction." As he is the Chief Magistrate of the State, and as no court can interfere with him in the performance of his duty, says the New York *American*, "it is hard to see just what the railroads can do about it." The most

the Federal judges would undertake, it thinks, would be to release the corporation criminals as fast as they were imprisoned. The Georgia litigation, remarks the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, adds that State to the number involved in the defense of States' rights; and it points out that "besides the four Southern States concerned, Minnesota is interested, the attempt of its railroad and warehouse commission to reduce rates having been enjoined by the roads." This New-Orleans paper goes on to say:

"The other Northern States which have reduced passenger rates appear to be having no trouble from the interference of the Federal courts. The Pennsylvania Railroad applied to its State authorities for protection against reduced rates, and in other Commonwealths the railroads have put the reductions ordered into effect without a fight. In most of the States, however, with the possible exception of the New-England group, a lively interest has been displayed in the attempted encroachments of the Federal tribunals, and it is practically assured the impending fight against Federalism will not be waged along sectional lines."

These conflicts between the Federal and State courts are deplored by the Chicago *Post*, which urges that "their violence and persistence now make it imperative that the complicated questions out of which they have grown should be promptly and rationally dealt with." After asserting that there has been reason as well as folly on both sides, *The Post* goes on to say:

"The temper of local feeling was such as in some measure to excuse the railroad officials for their prompt retreat into a citadel so well defended against local passion as the average Federal court. On the other hand, the public was not without reason in its interpretation of this action as an insult to their own tribunals and an insolent defiance of their will. . . . . .

"However, the general considerations of political expediency would seem to indicate that at the present time great corporations should as far as possible submit the adjudication of their rights to local tribunals and make use of their right of appeal from them to the Supreme Court, rather than offend the local pride and rouse the general public distrust by seeking immediate removal to the lower Federal courts. Throughout the country there has grown the notion that in some mysterious way the Federal judges were amenable to corporate influence, and preposterous as this suspicion is, it is to be taken into account in dealing with the delicate relations of public-service corporations and the people."

Jefferson, as the Louisivlle *Courier-Journal* reminds us, foresaw a great growth in power for the Federal judiciary, and sounded a note of warning in reference to it. But the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* assures us that the Federal judges "are not trying to destroy the States," but are, in fact, "trying to keep the States from destroying themselves."

There can be no greater mistake made by State authorities, asserts *The Wall Street Journal*, than to pander to a sentiment of antagonism against Federal courts in the discharge of constitutional duties. "Such hostility," it warns us, "must inevitably extend to all courts, State and municipal, as well as national, and thus help to undermine the possibility of administering judicial institutions at all, which now constitute the bulwark of individual rights on which all government, local as well as federal, ultimately rests."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Old Polonius would probably say of Mrs. Eddy's case: "If this be madness, yet there's method in 't."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"The tendency of the age," says an exchange, "is to shoot every man who has $2 in his pocket." Not if he will part with it peaceably. Let us be just to the age.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Secretary Taft says: "Any action taken by Mr. Roosevelt or his officials is not the result of an hour's deliberation. Depend on that." This does not meet the fear that it was much less than an hour.—*New York Evening Post.*

Some of the papers are recalling Phil Sheridan's remark that if he owned hell and Texas he would rent out Texas and reside at the other place. Texas has never been disposed to feel bitter toward the General for this ungracious remark, for it is the prerogative of every man to stand up for his own country.—*Houston Post.*

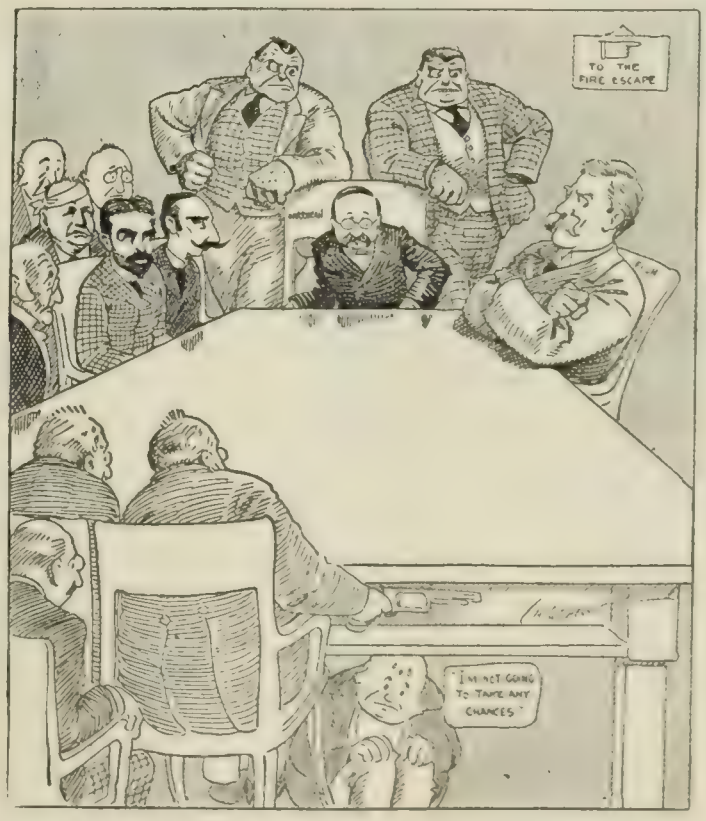
Russia and Japan have agreed to protect China. When is the carving to begin?—*New York American.*

Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Carnegie are held up by a Methodist minister as examples of what patience and hard labor will achieve. Whose patience and hard labor?—*Chicago Post.*

A Georgia saloon-keeper stabbed himself because the Legislature of that State passed the prohibition bill. Evidently there are some people who believe that prohibition will prohibit.—*New Orleans Times Democrat.*

Queen Alexandra has brought into fashion the summer muff, "a dainty trifle made of flowers, feathers, and chiffon or tulle." The summer muff most popular in New York is usually seen in left or right field, with the score tied, and a home player running for the plate.—*New York Evening Post.*

HE WILL SURELY WANT TO BE A RAILROAD DIRECTOR IF THIS KEEPS UP.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record.*



THE NEXT MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL DIRECTORS.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*

CARTOON COMMENT ON A RECENT INCIDENT.

FOREIGN COMMENT

FOREIGN PRESS ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

A GOOD deal of European comment has been called forth by Mr. Roosevelt's speech made at Provincetown, when the President laid the foundation-stone of a monument to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. He is admired because he did not flinch from maintaining the stand he had taken in former utterances, in spite of the appeals made by some American editors to say something to reassure the American financial world. He is elsewhere spoken of "as a colonel of rough riders" riding roughshod over everything. He is, however, we are told, trying to teach the American people the lesson that it is not sufficient to make laws: laws must be enforced in accordance with the Horatian maxim "the written law is futile unless it be obeyed." Thus

THE FIGHT WITH THE TRUST KINGS.
THE BESIEGERS—"Not a breach is to be made in those walls! They have built them too solid for that."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

the London *Spectator* quotes as "one of those 'luciferous sayings' of which Bacon speaks" a certain politician's opinion on the prohibition law—"I'm for the law, but agin its enforcement." The President, according to this paper, is "striking against what is in reality the chief defect of modern America on the political side." *The Spectator* continues:

"If, then, Mr. Roosevelt can teach his fellow countrymen that they must give up the national habit of passing laws and then forgetting to carry them out, he will have conferred on them an incalculable benefit. The man who is for a law but against its enforcement is a national disgrace and a national danger. Those who tolerate and are amused by such an attitude can expect nothing but scandal heaped on scandal, and the gradual degradation of every social and political institution.'

On the other hand, *The Westminster Gazette* (London), a Liberal organ, thinks that Mr. Roosevelt has omitted to state the economic side of the trust problem, which is even more important, in the search for a remedy, than the legal. To quote the words of this paper:

"President Roosevelt lays his stress on 'prosecuting criminals' and on punishing 'certain malefactors of great wealth.' The fines may be transferred to the public, but if the 'malefactor' is punished he goes to prison, and that at length is likely to prove a deterrent. . . . But it seems to us now, as always, that for economic as distinguished from legal remedies the Americans will have to look to the opening of their ports. The weak point in the Republicans' attack is, in fact, their attachment to the high tariff, and, if Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft do not want to have the lead taken from them by the Democrats, they may yet have to propose, as Mr. Bryan has done, that the chief trust commodities shall be put on the free-list."

The Economist (London) is struck by the pertinacity with which President Roosevelt sticks to his guns, and it says in a tone of admiration:

"Any one who imagined that in his speech at Provincetown this week President Roosevelt would recede from the position he took up at Indianapolis, was destined to be entirely disappointed. So far from going back on his previous utterances, the President emphatically reiterated his intention of adhering to his policy with regard to the abuse of corporate wealth, and again outlined the program of the Government for the further regulation of railways by means of Federal law. . . . . .

"The fact is being more and more appreciated that there will be no permanent stability in the American stock-markets until either the law or public opinion renders impossible the practises which have brought discredit on American finance, and inflicted grave injury on the commerce and industry of the United States."

The speech is declared "vague and rhetorical," however, by the London *Standard*, which asks: "What is 'honest' business, and at what precise point do the methods of some modern companies cease to be honest?" The writer, while commending the President's desire to apply the moral standard of the Puritans to modern business methods, continues:

"Nobody will say that the President has described the manipulators of trusts and their methods in terms too harsh; or that his determination to put an end to a system which might, if it were allowed to continue, some day hold all the producers and consumers of the United States in complete and helpless bondage, and reduce legislators and judges to the position of paid servants, is either unjustified or altogether untimely. He means to discriminate between those who originated the trust system and those who unwillingly or unconsciously have been drawn into it; between those who have seized the lion's share of the spoils and those who have worked for odds and ends of the booty. How he is to apply a moral test to questions of business, or where he will draw his line in regard to profits, is not easy to understand. It must be remembered that in undertaking this antitrust campaign the Government of the United States is in the position of a man who has turned virtuous after many years of notorious laxity. The trust system is not the growth of a day; it has been developing for many years; successive governments have watched it develop and cover the land, and, far from lifting a restraining voice, have taken hush money."

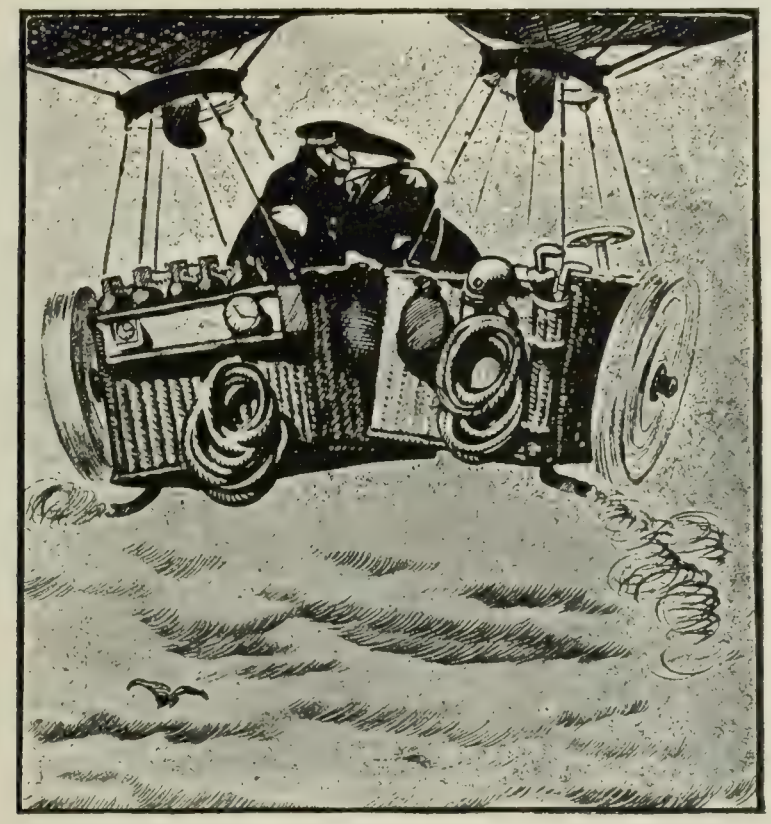
The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) well represents the views of the French press in the following criticism of the manner in which the President handles without gloves the unjust plutocrats of his country:

"It demands a supple skill to handle such an abuse as that of the trusts without running the risk of involving the whole country in trouble. It is impossible, in following the harangue of Mr. Roosevelt against the trusts, to avoid the conclusion that he is terribly overshooting his mark, and quite justifies the conclusion of those who think that the present President of the United States is a sort of John the Baptist of American demagogism. It can easily be imagined how the politicians will take advantage of his honest intentions and, in the absence of other great political issues, both Republicans and Democrats will make this attack on the plutocracy a great feature in their Presidential campaign."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PEACE INSURED BY ROYAL VISITS

THE journeyings of King Edward, looked on from the outside, remind us that "all the world's a stage" and "each man in his time plays many parts." We see the King of England appearing at one point in the map of Europe as a simple civilian, a nobleman traveling incognito. Next he flashes on the scene in the half-barbaric array of a Scottish Highland chieftain. As a Russian admiral or a German general he plays his part with equal facility, yet under all his military disguises the European press recognize him as the practical diplomatist, the earnest advocate of peace. Indeed, the Angel of Peace flies before his path almost as palpably as the Angel of Victory leads the war-horse of Sherman in Saint-Gaudens's spirited statue. As a specimen of French opinion on the interchange of imperial and royal courtesies we may quote the Paris *Figaro*, which speaks as follows:

"The interview at Swinemuende is the first of a series of imperial or royal meetings. Such meetings of the rulers, such official voyages and international courtesies in time of peace render the several treaties and alliances made from various other motives and under other auspices actually subservient to the cause of peace. All the striking demonstrations of amity, such as that at



THE CZAR'S NEXT VISIT.
The only safe way.
—*Jugend* (Munich).

Swinemuende and those which follow, prove that diplomatic combinations the most diverse may not only exist side by side, but may even interpenetrate each other."

The meeting of King Edward with the Emperor Francis Joseph at Ischl, according to the same journal, was the occasion of a discussion of the best way to put an end to the massacres in Macedonia and Morocco. The sentiment which prevailed at Wilhelmshoehe may be thus exprest, declares the same journal:

"Everybody thinks that France should be given a free hand in Morocco. If it be true that Edward VII. exprest this sentiment at Wilhelmshoehe and Ischl, he probably put it as follows: 'That's what you ought to have done at first.' Yes, and what misunderstandings would have been avoided and what time would have been saved."

The German papers speak in much the same tone of this meeting at Wilhelmshoehe. Thus the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin) observes:

"All friends of a peaceful and tranquil development of the nations will regard with a feeling of keen satisfaction the meeting at Wilhelmshoehe. The exceptionally cordial tone of the after-dinner speeches uttered on that occasion prove that the German-English accord at present is not weakened by any alliances of either with other governments, and that on both sides an earnest

From the London "Sphere."
CZAR AND KAISER
On the deck of the *Standart* on the morning of August 3, the Russian Emperor in the uniform of a German admiral, and the German Emperor in that of a Russian admiral.

desire is manifested to found a connection between England and Germany upon a basis of mutual esteem and friendship."

The opinion of such papers as the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), the *Koelnische Zeitung*, and the *Hamburger Nachrichten* is almost identical with that of the *Grenzboten* (Stuttgart), which is thus exprest:

"It is well known that for some time there has been an estrangement between Kaiser William and King Edward, springing in part from their difference in ages and their opposite temperaments, an estrangement intensified by the senseless comments and tale bearings of others. This estrangement is now ended, a circumstance which promises a better understanding between Germany and England. We greet with pleasure this state of things, which seems to be assured by the recent meeting at Wilhelmshoehe."

NICHOLAS AT SEA.
"Horrors! Perhaps those are disguised terrorists." —*Ulk* (Berlin).

The *Pester Lloyd* declares more specifically that as a result of these imperial meetings "harmony between the British Government and the policy of Austria-Hungary and Russia with regard to the Balkans will lead to the establishment of a settled peace in Eastern Europe."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WILL FRANCE SEIZE MOROCCO?

IT is now being predicted that France will eventually annex Morocco. The Convention of Algeciras agreed that the Moroccan Sultanate was to remain inviolate, but that France and Spain in combination were to organize a police in the cities of

ARABS CONDEMNED TO DEATH FOR MURDER AND PILLAGE.

Morocco to preserve peace and protect the lives and property of Europeans engaged in trade and commerce, especially in the seaport towns. There was, however, to be no military invasion or occupation of Moroccan territory. Germany was largely instrumental in the calling of the Algeciras Conference, whose stipulations, as the French papers repeatedly declare, did not take into account the possibility of such massacres as have recently taken place in Tangier and Casablanca. Since these acts of violence have occurred France has sent a military force to Northwest Africa and has occupied Oudjda and bombarded Casablanca. The last news is that the French Government has induced Spain to undertake the occupation of four of the most important towns in Morocco. As some Spanish papers say, France is using Spain to pick her chestnuts from the fire. Italy, whose delegate was at the Algeciras Conference, looks on with apparent indifference, and Germany has assumed a most pacific attitude. Instead of

THE WATCH IN MOROCCO.

"I'm standing solitary here the whole night through—
In fact there's nothing else that I can do,
But think of Algeciras and that dear, dear, dear,
Dear Treaty, ripped to tatters now, I fear!"

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

hearing that the Kaiser or one of his admirals has landed at Tangier, as occurred before the Algeciras Conference under much less exciting circumstances, we are told by *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) what appears to be borne out by the facts of the case, namely, that "the German Government has given conclusive proof that it desires the preservation of peace" with France in the Morocco matter.

This peaceful disposition is likely to be put to a severe test if the strange predictions of the *Minerva* (Rome) are to be taken in earnest. This journal thinks that France may eventually annex Morocco, and plainly states that in spite of the Algeciras Convention Italy will not step in to interfere with her colonial aspirations. To quote from a remarkable editorial in this judicious Italian weekly:

"In view of the stern reality of things in the present it is sometimes necessary to discard the rosy hopes we have cherished with

IN THE WAR-CLOUD'S SHADOW.
Bird's-eye view of Morocco and near-by lands.
—From the London *Sphere*.

regard to the future. At the very moment when certain of the Powers are engaged in discussing the rights and interests of peace, France and Spain have found themselves forced to resort to the violent measures of warfare. In Morocco, after a series of intestine agitations, serious tumults have broken out, many Europeans have been massacred, and nothing less than a holy war threatened. In virtue of the Treaty of Algeciras, France, with the assistance of Spain, has intervened to restore order, and in the process of events has bombarded Casablanca.

"Very probably the end of this matter, sooner or later, will be that predicted by the cartoonist, who represents France, in her anxiety to restore order, as wiping out from the map the words 'Shereefian Empire' and substituting in their place 'French Possessions.' Thus France, all honor to her statesmen, altho rent asunder by political parties, will steadily advance toward the fulfilment of her splendid dream of an immense African empire. Before a century is over the vast continent which is opening up to civilization will be under the sway of but two flags, that of old Albion and that of our Latin sister.

"The Italian journals have confined themselves to the task of

merely chronicling these events. They report the thunder of cannons, the number of the dead and wounded. Not one of them indulges in the luxury of political speculation; not one allows a complaint to escape from the lips; altho they must often think what North Africa would have been to us had our country been a little better governed. It is well known that we must at any cost avoid even a suspicion that would make us likely to be taxed with imperialism, or, God help us, with militarism." — *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A UNITED STATES OF THE WORLD

THE Second Peace Conference at The Hague may possibly end in what *The Saturday Review* (London) calls a "collapse of the peace balloon." We may perhaps see in it "the end of the disarmament comedy," to quote the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. But it will have been by no means a profitless undertaking, remarks Gabriel Hanotaux, of the Academy, French ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs. In his article in the *Revue Hebdomadaire* (Paris) he states his opinion that apart from mere questions of peace and war the meetings at The Hague are the first steps toward realizing a sane and genuine internationalism which will culminate in "a world parliament" in which political, economic, and legal questions will be discust and decided by the representatives of every nation. He advocates this view in the following terms:

"The nations of the civilized world, for the carrying on of their governments and for the adjustment of their several interests and the statement of party views and theories, have adopted the representative system, which serves the end of expressing and directing the tendency of public opinion on political questions. Why should not this system be applied to international politics?"

He declares that such gatherings as those at The Hague are calculated "to prepare men's hearts and minds" for the establishment of such an international parliament, which will eventually result in the constitution of "a United States of the World." To quote his words:

"Our confidence in the profitableness of such public discussion as goes on at these periodic reunions at The Hague leads us to hail them as the first steps toward the formation of a United States of the World. Public opinion has already begun to regard as possible the establishment of a mutual understanding among the various peoples of the earth, mutual sympathy, and the spirit of genuine fraternity. Thus it will come to pass that stranger and enemy will be no longer synonymous terms, as among the ancient Romans when they uttered the word *hostis*."

The times, he thinks, are ripe for the early realization of the world's hopes. "The great struggles for empire are over"; "the race for colonial conquest is not nearly so eager"; "the expression '*in statu quo*' is accepted with satisfaction by all," and "the time is propitious for mutual agreement." The present treaties and *ententes* of the nations are not, however, sufficient, he thinks. The views of this eminent writer and statesman are thus exprest:

"Cold protocols can not maintain peace. Peace and tranquillity are, however, genuine features of such reunions as the Peace Conference. There is a universal feeling that in the second gathering at The Hague is to be seen the foreshadowing, if not the actual founding, of the first 'world parliament'; it is a representative body which is deliberating under the eye of the public and will develop finally into a solemn and frequent convocation of the states general of the world. If the twentieth century witnesses such a development, if the practise of public international discussion, instead of secret diplomacy, is introduced, and frankness and clearness prevail in the intercourse of the nations, this will be the best guaranty of peace and prosperity in the future."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DIVIDED HOUSE OF SOCIALISM

WHAT Mr. August Bebel proudly calls "the People's Parliament" has been recently sitting under government sanction at Stuttgart. This gathering of Socialists from Germany, France, Italy, England, Sweden, and other lands has, like the Conference of The Hague, engaged itself in discussing the burning question of the hour, peace or war. It was the dispute over the consistency between Socialistic internationalism and militarism that brought the Congress to a hopeless deadlock. It was upon this rock that the French Socialists were wrecked, and proved conclusively that internationalism was a dream of impossibilities. The

WHERE THE JEWS WERE MASSACRED.
Devastation in the Ghetto at Casablanca.

leader of the French socialistic antimilitarists had declared in a recent speech at Nancy, as reported in the European press, that he "would never give a drop of his blood to defend his country." He called upon the Congress to repudiate "bourgeois patriotism" and to invite all Socialists to meet a declaration of war, whether it proceeds from their own government or from that of an enemy, by "a military strike and insurrection." The only war in which Socialists could engage was the existing war of the classes, the war between Labor and Capital. Every one, whatever his

A MOSQUE AT CASABLANCA TURNED INTO A HOSPITAL.

nationality, who did not take the side of Labor Mr. Hervé declared he looked upon as his enemy. It was then that Mr. Bebel rose up in reply and declared his party diametrically opposed to this view. Socialists are citizens and patriots. They hate militarism, but as citizen soldiers would shed their blood

for their country. As reported in his own paper, *Vorwaerts* (Berlin), he declared:

"Socialism is horse and foot battling with militarism. This is as true of German as it is of French Socialism, and there have been more criminal convictions and longer prison sentences recorded in Germany against antimilitarists than in France, England, and Austria combined. But may not this be attributed rather to the severity of German tribunals and the vigilance of the German police than to the boldness of German Socialists? The idea of a general strike in an army is palpably ridiculous. That

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THE CULLINAN DIAMOND.

To be given to King Edward by the Transvaal Government. It is four inches long, two and one-half broad, and two deep.

which will eventually put an end to war is war itself—its enormous costliness, its colossal and revolting butcheries, which rouse the indignation of the masses and threaten ruin to the people, whether capitalists or bourgeoisie."

A motion embodying Mr. Bebel's ideas was carried by a vote of the Congress. On this point the London *Times* declares that the Socialist delegates at Stuttgart united "to repudiate Hervéism with a warmth which ought to melt the hearts of the Emperor and of Prince Buelow himself." In discussing this result of the somewhat heated debate on militarism the Paris *Temps* remarks:

"We see that such debates in the Congress of Stuttgart are proceeding with results more and more conducing to the confusion of the French Socialists. We may remind them that they are making a mistake in offending public opinion. Their cookery has already made itself known by its bad odor. Guided by the example of Mr. Hervé, all the chiefs of the Socialist party have made the great mistake of showing their whole hand. It makes no difference whether they disguise their opinion by acquiescing in the final decisions reached at Stuttgart. The French Socialists will of course accept whatever is voted for at Stuttgart, but they will not change their real spirit by the acceptance of a new formula."

What that "real spirit" is we are told by the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which speaks as follows:

"In the debate on militarism the Extreme Left was represented by Mr. Hervé, the French antimilitarist. He inveighed against 'bourgeois patriotism'—whether German or Welsh, it was all one. The proletariat knows only an international fatherland. It was natural enough that he should be applauded by one side and contradicted by the other. He was much more vociferously contradicted than applauded. Mr. Vollmar brought a climax to this contradiction by ironically declaring, 'You mustn't take Hervé too much in earnest.' . . . The impression produced by the debate was that the Congress generally considered that the overthrow of capitalism was the only way of putting an end to war an end perhaps likely to be realized when the tiger and the lamb feed together."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST DIAMOND FOR THE BRITISH CROWN

"UNEASY lies the head that wears a crown," and *The Labor Leader* (London) thinks that King Edward's head will sink upon the pillow wearier than ever after wearing through some tiresome state function his crown freshly adorned with the Cullinan diamond which the Transvaal Legislative Council have somewhat grudgingly consented to send to England from South Africa as a gift to the monarch. *The Leader* speaks thus half-jocularly of the incident:

"When General Botha came over to Great Britain a little while ago he was cheered to the echo and fêted galore. And how does he manifest his gratitude? Simply by attempting to place a heavy burden upon the British crown—a burden in the shape of a diamond as big as a small paving-stone.

"A couple of years ago the Cullinan diamond was accidentally picked up, and the Transvaal Government has a vested interest in it to the extent of three-fifths of its value, which is estimated at £200,000. Since then Ireland has ceased to be the first gem of the earth. That place now belongs to the Cullinan diamond. England, France, and Russia all revel in diamonds of the first water. The first possesses the Koh-i-Noor (106¼ carats), the second the Regent diamond (136 carats), and the third the Orloff diamond (193 carats). But the Cullinan diamond is nine times as big as the whole three put together, for it weighs about 1¾ pounds.

"And now Botha is anxious to see this heavyweight adorning the British crown, and the King of England outblazing the Persian Shah and competing in diamondiferous splendor with the Great Mogul, and the Transvaal Parliament has indorsed his proposal."

The Transvaal Legislative Council only consented to purchase this diamond for King Edward by a majority of 7 against 5, and the Johannesburg newspapers have supported the opposition minority. Thus *The Leader*, of that city, remarks that the gift has been robbed of its greatest value in that it has come from a divided house and a divided people. The Johannesburg *Mail* regrets that the gift has been made in spite of the conscientious objections of some South Africans who are thus placed in an invidious position, while *The Star* asks why ratepayers should be expected to prove their loyalty to the Crown by the presentation of a gift which will cost them $750,000, when their loyalty is already as well known to others as it is to themselves.

BOTHA'S GIFT TO KING EDWARD.
SHADE OF KRUEGER—"Can this be a Boer!" —*Amsterdammer.*

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

DOES THE MOON INFLUENCE PLANT-GROWTH?

THE activity of those who wish to find scientific support for popular ideas of the moon's influence on meteorological and other conditions is most interesting. One of their latest efforts is an attempt to justify the belief, common in some regions, that the rays of the moon in spring have a blighting influence on young buds and shoots. The results of the late spring frosts are generally credited to lunar power by cultivators who hold this belief. Francis Marre, who contributes an article on the subject to *Cosmos* (Paris), notes that it occupied the attention of scientific men as long ago as the reign of Louis XVIII., who himself brought it to the attention of the astronomer Laplace. Consultation with his friend Arago, and inquiry of the gardeners at the Jardin des Plantes, brought out the fact that French farmers were generally agreed that in April and May the moon was able to blight plants. Buds and shoots were often observed to wither, as if frost-bitten, in a temperature above freezing, but always under a clear, moonlit sky. Says the writer:

"At first, one would be tempted to conclude that the lunar rays are endowed with special frigorific properties, which would surely be paradoxical. So Laplace, and after him numerous scientists who have studied the phenomenon with great care . . . affirm that Phœbe is guiltless of the misdeeds commonly attributed to her and that they should find place only amid unjustified legends.

"Despite these assertions and the authority of their authors, farmers have generally retained their own opinions, and belief in the power of the moon is still strong in rural localities.

"Modern chemistry has been regarded as supporting this belief, as may be seen by the following explanation, based, as it is claimed, on the most recent scientific data:

"The withering of the buds and young shoots is not due to frost, but is the consequence of elementary chemical action. The light of the moon contains chemical rays that produce a peculiar disintegration of the young tissues. . . . An internal reaction takes place, accompanied by the production of sufficient heat to scorch the vegetable parenchyma and imitate results often due to frost. . . . . .

"This theory is seductive in its simplicity . . . [and] is in accord with certain established facts. When a screen covered with a thin layer of sugar solution is exposed for several hours to the lunar rays, it is found, by the extremely sensitive methods of investigation at the disposal of physico-chemical laboratories, that a partial inversion of the sugar has taken place; as this phenomenon is clearly 'exothermic' it is certain that a small quantity of heat has been given off."

But Mr. Marre, tho, as seen above, he acknowledges the "seductiveness" of this chemical theory, warns us that we must not accept it too easily. Despite the laboratory experiments cited, he thinks that the existence of the peculiar action on which the theory is based has not yet been proven, and that ordinary frost is the agent that produces the effects attributed to the moon's rays. He goes on:

"We should say that the theory is also very simple, and more generally held, that attributes spring frosts to radiation toward space. There is really lowering of temperature, since a thin layer of water freezes when it is exposed on a clear night to nocturnal radiation, which is a purely physical phenomenon, in which 'chemical rays' can play no part. . . . . .

"If the lunar rays did really possess chemical influence, they would always have it, at least when the sky was clear; and summer or autumn crops would be exposed to the same influences as those of spring. This is another argument in favor of the late frosts. . . . . .

"In fact, the chemical theory of the moon's action is an ingenious one rather in appearance than in reality; we have simply set it forth, leaving to our readers the task of discovering its weak points"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ALCOHOL AND THE SWEET TOOTH

IT was noted long ago by Baron Liebig that heavy consumers of alcohol rarely care for sweets, and that abstainers, on the contrary, are generally fond of them. This fact and its bearing on general questions of diet and hygiene have recently come to the front in medical literature. In opening a discussion in the physiological section of the British Association, on the effects of alcohol, reported in *The Times* (London, August 6), Professor Cushny, who holds the chair of pharmacology in the University of London, stated that sugar is chemically a member of the alcohol series, tho more complex than ordinary alcohol, and that the behavior of the two substances in the organism is similar, since the greater part of each is oxidized in the tissues with the production of both muscular and heat energy. He strongly asserted, however, that these facts by no means prove alcohol to be a suitable food, either in sickness or in health. Dr. Dixon, one of the later speakers, took up this point in the following manner, to quote *The Times's* report:

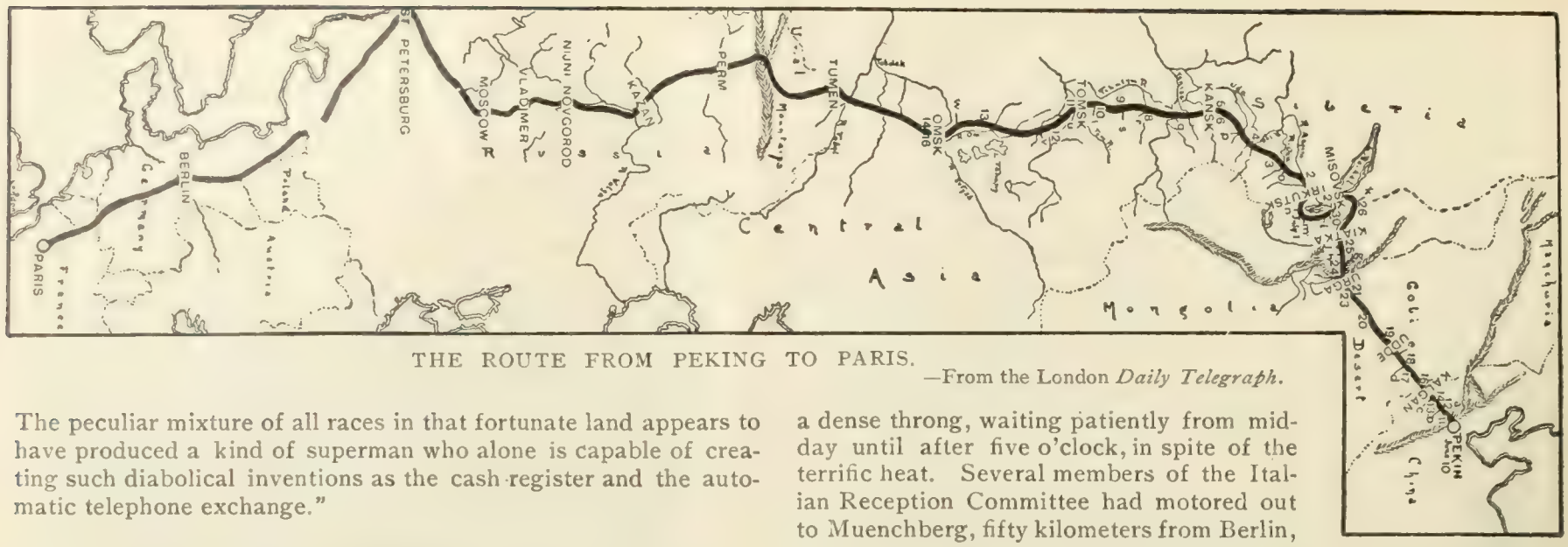
"The most remarkable point about alcohol was its rapid absorption from the stomach, and during absorption it assisted in the absorption of other not easily absorbable substances, including ordinary articles of food. It was absorbed and oxidized exactly as starch and sugar, and these could be replaced by alcohol as an energy-producing substance. . . . The action of a small quantity of alcohol in giving the heart a readily assimilable form of food substance was exactly similar to that of sugar, which was normally oxidized to alcohol. It was very likely that ordinary sugar in the body was not burned off directly into carbonic-acid gas and water, but that it passed through a series of ferment changes of which alcohol was one, and that that was one reason why alcohol was found in the brain, liver, and tissues of the body."

In fact, the general tendency of the discussion, so far as it touched on this point, was to find analogies between sugar and alcohol, the only difference that was brought out being noted by Dr. Reid Hunt, of Washington, who stated, as a result of his experiments on guinea-pigs, that sugar increases resistance to poisons, while alcohol reduces it. The similarity between sugar and alcohol, according to Dr. Abbott, chief of the Philadelphia Bureau of Health, should lead us to regard the growing American appetite for candy as an encouraging symptom, his idea being that the appetite for alcohol is likely to decrease in proportion. Commenting on this subject, *The Evening Sun* (New York, August 16) remarks that while teetotalers may find some consolation in this circumstance, topers will be better pleased with the argument of Dr. Dixon quoted above. Regarding the latter's contention that alcohol and sugar serve much the same purpose and that drinkers of wine are less fond of sweets than teetotalers, the *Sun* writer says in conclusion:

"This is agreeable to Dr. Abbott's observation, only it will be remarked that as Dr. Abbott would have sweets used as a substitute for alcohol so Dr. Dixon seems to argue that, the two being very much alike, it may be safely left to the consumer to make his choice. That is doubtless what he will do, and just what he would have done had neither of the doctors spoken."

INVENTION AS A BUSINESS—Commenting on a recent article whose writer laments that more persons do not take up inventing as a regular business, *The Electrical Review* (London) says:

"We doubt whether inventing in the highest sense can be made a business to be learned by anybody. Inventors are born, not made. Our own country is not lacking in the divine inspiration, if we are to judge by the number of patents applied for; a different conclusion might be arrived at if we were to judge by the quality America appears to be the special breeding-ground of the inventor.



THE ROUTE FROM PEKING TO PARIS.
—From the London *Daily Telegraph.*

The peculiar mixture of all races in that fortunate land appears to have produced a kind of superman who alone is capable of creating such diabolical inventions as the cash-register and the automatic telephone exchange."

THE PEKING-PARIS RACE

THE automobile race from Peking to Paris was won on August 10 by Prince Scipio Borghese, who entered the latter city on that day after driving his Itala car nearly 8,000 miles in two months. This trip is characterized by *The Car* (London, August 14) as "the most daring and arduous feat yet attempted by a motorist." It goes on to say:

"It was on June 10 that five vehicles, made up of an Itala, a Spyker, two De Dions, and a Contal tri-car, started from Peking on the great contest organized by *Le Matin*, and from the first Prince Borghese on his Itala forced the pace, and soon established a big lead. His adventures through the Chinese Empire, across the Gobi desert, and thence through Siberia would fill a

"MY KINGDOM FOR A HORSE!"
The return to primitive methods of traction frequently necessitated by rough spots.

volume. Indescribable difficulties met him at every turn, and the car and its occupants had many marvelous escapes.

"On the morning of July 20 Europe was entered, and the first great stage of the contest accomplished. But the difficulties had by no means ended, and in European Russia there were many places where progress was almost as slow as in Asia. Nijni-Novgorod was reached on July 25, and Moscow on July 27, pace being steadily accelerated as they traveled west. St. Petersburg, entered on August 1, marked another important stage, and then rapid progress was made to the German capital.

"Prince Borghese had a huge reception in Berlin on Monday, August 5. The Unter den Linden thoroughfare was packed with a dense throng, waiting patiently from midday until after five o'clock, in spite of the terrific heat. Several members of the Italian Reception Committee had motored out to Muenchberg, fifty kilometers from Berlin, to meet the Itala and accompany it in triumph to Berlin, where a deputation from the Imperial Automobile Club, Count Sierstorpff, Count Arnim, and Baron Brandenstein, received the little caravan at the Bristol Hotel.

"A swift run brought the car across the German Empire, and so to Belgium. Soon after crossing the Belgian frontier Prince Borghese had his first unpleasant encounter with the police, for through China, Manchuria, Siberia, and all the Russias the authorities were most sympathetic and helpful. A Belgian policeman, however, held them up for exceeding the speed limit, and then was disposed to regard them as smugglers and impostors. Considerable time was occupied ere he could be convinced of the identity of the travelers.

"France was entered on August 9, and on Friday the Itala halted at Meaux for the night in order to carry out the prearranged plan of entering Paris on Saturday.

"It was a miserably wet day on Saturday when Prince Borghese arrived at Paris. A group of cars had left the capital to escort him homeward, but a downpour of rain spoilt the triumphal entry into Paris, and but comparatively few people assisted at the fête which had been prepared in a somewhat theatrical manner in honor of the winner by *Le Matin*. It is exactly two months since Prince Borghese, with Signor Barzini and Ettore the mechanic, set out from Peking, and in that time he has traveled close on 8,000 miles."

The following extract from *The Times* (New York, August 25) gives an idea of the route and conditions of the contest:

"The route was from Peking westward across the Great Wall, skirting the Khingan Mountains at their southern foothills, then across the Desert of Gobi to Missoya on Lake Baikal, thence to Nijni Oudinsk, through Kansk, Tomsk, Obi, Omsk, across the Urals at Zyataput, and thence through Birsk, Elabouga, Kazin, Nijni-Novgorod, Vladimir, Moscow, Smolensk, Baranovitch, Vasovie, and Posen, in Prussian Poland, from which point the automobilists had their choice of several well-laid roads to Paris.

"Among the general conditions the contestants agreed to help each other mutually in case of accidents, and disqualifying any one of their number who might take advantage of a railroad, altho transportation was accepted across streams where there were no bridges, and particularly across Lake Baikal. The journey was made in varying weather, from excessive cold and snow to extreme heat. Bad weather followed the contestants for the greater part of the route. Escorts were offered the autoists in districts infested with bandits, but the offers were declined."

THE WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL LIGHT—This, according to *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York, August), will be attached to the tower of the new Lackawanna station at Hoboken, N. J., and will rate as no less than a million and a half candle-power. Says the magazine above named:

"The most striking feature of the exterior lighting, and one which will make this tower the most conspicuous object at night on the entire North-River water-front, will be a cluster of 49 flaming arc lamps which will be arranged in series within a single

globe 6 feet in diameter, each arc consuming 16 amperes at 2,300 volts. It is estimated that a candle-power of 1,500,000 will be reached. This will unquestionably be the most powerful light ever produced from a single fixture. The globe will be suspended from the upper part of the tower. Besides being the most impressive spectacle, this experiment will prove of no little commercial value in demonstrating the possibility of lighting large open spaces with exceedingly high candle-power units placed at a proportionately great distance above the illumined surface."

THE SMOKELESS CITY

UNDER this attractive heading a picture of the electrical engineer's ideal city of the future, from which steam-engine and smoking chimney shall be banished, is drawn by the writer of an editorial in *The Electrical Review* (New York, August 10). According to this authority, the electrician anticipates that in this city of his imagination the electric motor will do all the work, illumination will be entirely electric, and perhaps some of the heating may be done electrically. The power will be supplied from waterfalls, or, if there be none available, from power-houses outside the city. There will be no multiple-chimneyed trolley and lighting plants with their rolling clouds of inky vapor. This is a fascinating vision and its realization is not wholly dependent on the use of electricity, as the writer goes on to tell us. We read:

"There is no question that the city of the future will depend largely upon electrical energy for its motive power and for lighting, but there is a possible, or rather probable, competitor for much of the work of the smokeless city, and this is the gas-producer plant. Quickened by the competition of the electric lamp, gas engineers are bringing about changes in their methods and apparatus which are just as revolutionary as those which seem to be here in the electric field. The production of a satisfactory inverted Welsbach-mantle lamp introduces a competitor which the incandescent lamp, even tho of the most efficient type, must

TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO BERLIN.
Prince Borghese (with the cigaret) entering the German capital 56 days out from Peking.

recognize and be prepared to meet. Moreover, the mechanical engineer has turned his attention to the gas-engine again, and he has now eliminated many of the troubles of the earlier types; and since this motor not only has a high thermal efficiency but is itself a prime mover, it is not handicapped by generating-station losses, and this feature is a telling one where the cost of power is an important item.

"Realizing the excellence of these devices and the advantage held by a system which supplies a cheap, clean fuel for heating, and, perhaps, underestimating the peculiar and desirable features of the electric lamps and motors, the gas engineer is now looking forward with as much confidence as the electrical engineer. He believes that the light and power in the ideal smokeless city will be supplied, largely at least, by means of producer gas made in large works outside of the city. The heating of the city will be done partly by gas, but mainly by the coke made in the producers,

"SCIPIO ASIATICUS."
So he is known in Rome, where his fellow townsmen are booming him for mayor.

which is an excellent fuel when one knows how to use it, and is smokeless. The gas engineer does not expect to eliminate the electric lamp and motor entirely. For certain purposes he recognizes their advantages, but he thinks they will take a subordinate position, for even where used they will be operated by current supplied from a gas-engine-driven station; the main supply of energy will be by gas.

"It must be admitted that the gas engineer can make out a pretty strong case for gas. The electrical engineer believes he can make out a stronger one for his system, and is counting on gas as an auxiliary, where water-power is not available. It is very evident that these two systems will in the future cooperate largely in city work, yet it must not be overlooked that they will be competitors for much of this, and it would be unwise for the electrical engineer to underestimate the strength of the gas system, if he intends securing for his own that part of the work which he thinks he should have."

INFANTILE DRUNKARDS—According to recent French writers, infants in arms are fed with alcoholic liquors in Normandy, with the most disastrous effects. Dr. Brunon, whose efforts against the spread of alcoholism in that part of France have made him well known, is thus quoted by *The Interstate Medical Journal* (St. Louis, August):

"In Normandy it is not unusual to see women mix coffee and cognac in nursing-bottles. These women are employed outside their homes; therefore, some means must be devised to keep their babes quiet in the cradles during their absence. Their ingenuity takes this form: A bottle containing the mixture is placed under the pillow to keep it warm, and attached thereto is a long rubber tube which the child, once the nipple is placed between its lips, reluctantly gives up. Automatically it 'gets drunk' and thanks to its heavy slumbers, the neighbors are not disturbed. The nursing-bottle, minus the long tube, recommended both by the prefect and the medical inspector, is decidedly *en evidence* on the table or mantelpiece in various homes, but its use is *nil*, for it requires to be held while nursing the babe. All this sounds like exaggeration; nevertheless in the district indicated it is a twice-told tale. Ask any physician, draw him out if possible, and you will soon hear a corroboration of the above startling facts. According to Mr. Tourdot (*Journal de Médecine et de Chirurgie*), approximately one-half of the families of workmen at Rouen resort to the coffee-and-cognac 'treatment' for babes, whose ages vary from six to

eight months. One very honorable woman who was bringing up a number of babes with her own, was in the habit of administering a teaspoonful of cognac at night to induce sleep. After the occurrence of the third death in this interesting family, Tourdot discovered the true cause. All that we could possibly say on the subject of the abuse of alcohol among infants would fall short of the truth. A workman's home that is sober is the exception."

SOME HUGE LOCOMOTIVES

SOME recent freight and passenger engines exceeding in size anything heretofore designed are described in *The Railway Age* (Chicago, August 23), which believes that they are likely to be regarded for some time to come as the limit to which such constructions can be carried. A Mallet compound engine for the Erie is described as weighing 205 net tons, and all the weight is on 16 driving-wheels. Says the paper just named:

"The weight of the boiler with water is 70 tons and the tractive effort is 94,800 pounds. A simple locomotive having equal power could not be designed without exceeding the lateral road clearances and this tractive effort can not be used in pulling freight trains, as it would result in the failure of the car draft rigging. Such powerful locomotives can only be used in pusher service. The large passenger locomotive for the Pennsylvania lines is an example of locomotive design where the proportions have been made as large as the road limits will permit and the weight on each driver is as great as present track will endure. The heating surface, 4,427 square feet, combined with a total cylinder volume of 13.6 cubic feet, and with 80-inch drivers must result in the development of power at high speeds which has never been equaled by any locomotive. When forced to maximum capacity the coal consumption will exceed three tons per hour, which is beyond the endurance of a fireman for continuous work over a long division. Road clearances are not likely to be enlarged on lines already constructed and the opportunity for any further growth of the locomotive can only exist when the roadway and track are materially improved over the best American practise, and a successful automatic machine-stoker takes the place of the fireman."

THE GREAT ERIE FREIGHT LOCOMOTIVE.
Too powerful for drawing, as it would pull out the couplers, it can be used only in pusher service.

SIDE-DOORS ON RAILWAY-CARS—Coaches with doors at the side instead of on the end are to be introduced on the Southern Pacific Railroad, according to *The Scientific American*. This paper states that President Harriman a short time ago gave orders to have a number of new fine passenger-coaches built on this plan at the company's car-shops at Sacramento. Says the paper just named:

"Harriman believes that cars thus constructed will be much stronger and more durable than the style now used; and also that in case of wreck, there will be little danger of the coaches telescoping each other. These new cars will have a small passageway by which passengers may go from one coach to another, but this will be so arranged that it will not weaken the end-walls of the cars. Another feature of these coaches is the use of round instead of square windows. New patent ventilators, now being used by the Union Pacific on its motor-cars, will be placed on the new coaches, and the cars will present an appearance so little in common with the ordinary coach that they will at first hardly be recognized as a passenger-vehicle. Some of these cars will soon be completed and placed in commission on the Southern Pacific Western roads."

A DANGER FROM PUBLIC TELEPHONES

AN investigation into the bacteriology of public telephone-offices or "pay-stations" is called for by a writer in *The Lancet* (London, July 27). Such places, he says, appear to be "singularly well designed for the capture and growth of pathogenic organisms," being carefully closed, padded, and kept almost air-tight. He goes on:

"Sunshine and fresh air seldom can reach the interior, while of course no attempt is made to keep them aired or ventilated, because any provision for securing ventilation is calculated to make difficult the hearing of the message. External sounds must be kept out, the box must be sealed against them, and when this plan succeeds it must succeed also in excluding with equal efficacy external purifying agencies. The telephone call-station may be described, in fact, as a bacteriological box in which pathogenic and other organisms are carefully nursed. Infection of the imprisoned air must at all events be constantly taking place, and this only too readily spreads whenever the opportunity arises. Caller after caller thus either may infect or receive infection so long as no steps are taken to purify the air within the station. It is a common experience of those who have occasion to use these call-offices that unless the padded door which, when closed, is tight-fitting, is left wide open (a plan which is not encouraged), the air within is frowsy, stale, and often has an offensive odor. Common sense appeals against this state of things, and it would be safe to predict that the bacteriological examination of this air would tell an appalling story."

The writer is certain that it would be simple to ventilate the booths without interfering with the articulation of the transmitting disk or preventing the message from being heard. The interior, he says, should be air-swept regularly or automatically and disinfected. To quote further:

"We have heard of the septic condition of the receiver or tube into which the operator delivers his message, and we know that it has been clearly demonstrated by scientific experiment that in the act of speaking *materies morbi* may be projected from the speaker's mouth for a considerable distance. With reasonable care such a risk of infection can be minimized, but the polluted air of the telephone-box can scarcely be avoided. Many persons using the telephone speak needlessly near to the receiver. The message at the other end is no clearer for this and is often unintelligible in these circumstances. A message well delivered, with words properly and concisely pronounced, is faithfully recorded, even tho it is spoken quite away from the receiver. The contamination of the receiver, when it exists, may therefore be avoided to a very great extent, but the air of the telephone call-box is difficult to avoid, and yet it must contain a whole menagerie of organisms, some of them without doubt pathogenic, and it should be the duty

of the telephone authorities to protect their customers from the possibility of contracting disease in this way, by providing for a constant renewal of the air, and by keeping the station bacteriologically clean by the use of an efficient disinfectant."

TWO EGGS A DAY FROM ONE HEN

THE celebrated fowl sung by the poet, that

"Used to lay
Two eggs a day
And Sundays she laid three,"

is generally considered to have been mythical, yet her record has been temporarily equaled (with the exception of the Sunday effort) by several hens observed at the University of Maine in the course of a series of investigations on fertility. For some years tests having for their object the increase of egg-production in the ordinary barn-yard fowl have been going on at the Maine Experiment Station, and these seem to have been most successful, Professor Gowell, of that station, having bred hens whose yearly output of eggs was 255. Prof. Gilman A. Drew, who conducted the experiments at the University of Maine, writes of them as follows to *Science* (New York, July 26):

"It would seem that there is no known biological reason why the maximum daily rate should be one each day, any more than that the number of eggs per year should be limited to a few broods. In either case the ultimate limit of *possibility* would seem to depend upon the ability of the individual to assimilate and transform the materials taken as food into the materials of the eggs. There may be difficulties that are not understood that would make it impossible to develop a race of hens that would habitually lay more than one egg in a day, as there have been difficulties encountered in getting birds that will lay every day in the year, but, *a priori*, there seems to be no known biological reason why a hen should not lay more than one egg in a day. . . . . .

"The latter part of February or early in March, 1906, a pullet that had recently begun laying apparently laid two eggs in a day. Altho it seemed a clear case it was not recorded as it was thought possible that a mistake had been made in reading the number on the [leg] band [used to distinguish the fowls]. When the same hen again laid two eggs on March 21, record was made, and to guard against possible error in reading the number on the band she was banded on both legs, thus distinctly marking her, as no other hen in the house had two bands.

"During March and April there are records of five days on each of which this hen laid two eggs. Altho her record was carefully kept for more than a year and a half, there are no other records of her having laid more than one egg in a day. It should be added that the records of days on which she was known to lay two eggs came during the months of her greatest egg-producing activity. . . . . .

"During the year and a half over which my observations extend there have been a number of instances of hens laying two eggs in a day, but the records show that in most cases on either the day before or the day after that on which two eggs were deposited no egg was laid. Such cases may reasonably be accounted for by supposing premature or delayed delivery, but this can not be true of the hen whose record has been given, where, for the five days beginning with April 3 and ending with April 7, eight eggs were laid.

"There are two other instances where an average of more than one egg in a day for a limited period was made. In both of these cases the possible mistake in the reading of the numbers on the bands is to be considered, as the hens had no other distinguishing mark. . . . . .

"There are eight other instances recorded where hens laid two eggs in a day, but in all of these cases on either the day previous or succeeding the day on which two eggs were laid no egg was laid.

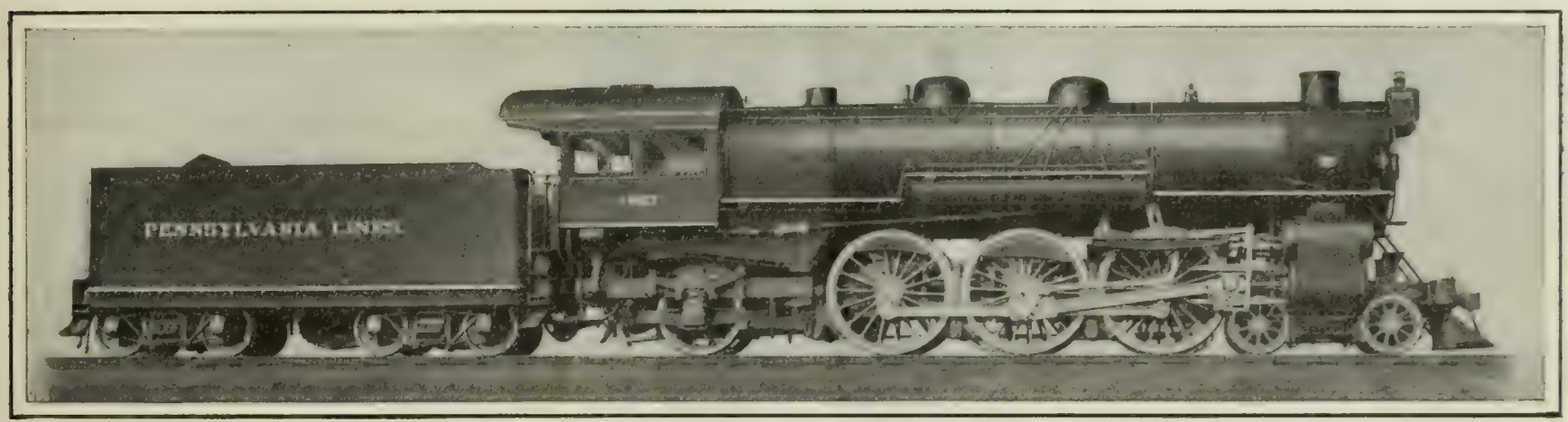
"It should be distinctly understood that these were not double-yolked eggs, which are not uncommon. Usually one egg was delivered in the morning and the other in the afternoon. In all of the recorded cases, the eggs were of normal size and shape and in most cases they were tested and found fertile.

"It is worthy of notice, but not necessarily significant, that the single pullet hatched last year from an egg laid by the hen whose record is first given, did not make an ordinarily good record this year."

FRUIT-TREES AND GRASS—Recent discussions and speculations regarding the supposed harmful effects of grass upon fruit-trees over whose roots it grows, have been noticed in these columns. Some additional information is given in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, August), from which it appears that the noxious effects are by no means all on one side. We read:

"Extended experiments recently conducted in this country have shown clearly that fruit-trees suffer very materially, and are often killed outright, when grass is allowed to grow under the tree and close up to the trunk. Various probable reasons for this effect, such the removal of plant food and of water by the grass, also the supposed liberation of carbonic acid, which might prove injurious to the roots of the trees, were respectively demonstrated to be outside the primary cause of injury, and, finally, after seven years' work, it was concluded that the injurious effect could only be due to some poisonous substance formed in the soil by the roots of the grass.

"On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that in many instances considerable difficulty is experiencd in obtaining a growth of grass under trees. . . . There is distinct evidence that plants produce toxic conditions in the substance in which they grow, and as a rule the excretions given off by the roots of a certain plant are more toxic to the same or a nearly related plant than to plants not so closely related. The effect of tree-seedlings on the growth of wheat was tested, and after eliminating as a cause of injury such factors as removal of plant food or water by the tree-roots, it seemed that the roots of the latter had some direct effect on the growth of the wheat, which suffered in all the experiments. The seedlings were placed in plant-pots, hence the roots of the tree and those of the wheat-plants were in close contact. Trees of various kinds were used in the experiments, and the retarding influence, altho noted in every instance, differed in degree; cherry was least active in checking growth, pine most so. The conclusion arrived at was that the effect of trees on wheat appears to be due to the excretion of substances by the trees toxic to wheat. Evidently the last word has not been said on this very important subject."



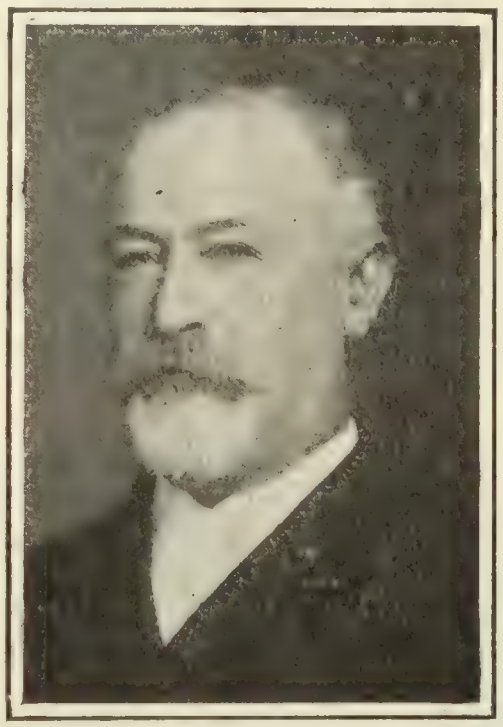
THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA PASSENGER-LOCOMOTIVE.
It has "power at high speeds never equaled by any other locomotive."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

ZIONISM INCOMPATIBLE WITH PATRIOTISM

MR. JACOB H. SCHIFF, the Jewish banker and philanthropist, declares in a letter recently made public that there is an irremediable incompatibility between Zionism and "true Americanism." This utterance, in a letter to President Solomon Schnechter, of the Jewish Theological Seminary, has naturally brought out a protest from the Jewish journals that have espoused the Zionist cause. Mr. Schiff implies that his objection is merely to political Zionism, not to that phase of the movement which represents a desire to return to Jewish ideals. It is perhaps significant that his utterance is almost coincident with the acknowledgment on the part of many Zionistic sympathizers that the net result of the recent Zionist Conference at The Hague places political Zionism even further from early realization than it has ever been before. We quote from Mr. Schiff's letter, published in *The American Hebrew* (New York):

"Speaking as an American, I can not for a moment concede that one can be, at the same time, a true American and an honest adherent of the Zionist movement. The men whom you mention by name may have, or may have had as far as they have passed away, the thorough conviction of a deep attachment to this country, but if they are honest Zionists—I mean if they believe and hope and labor for an ultimate restoration of Jewish political life and the reestablishment of a Jewish nation—they place a prior lien upon their citizenship, which, if there would be a possibility for their desire and plans to become effective, would prevent them from maintaining allegiance to the country of which they now claim to be good citizens. The Jew should not for a moment feel that he has only found an 'aslyum' in this country; he must not feel that he is in exile and that his abode here is only a temporary or passing one. If those who come after us are to be freed from the prejudice from which this generation is, not unnaturally, suffering, we need feel that politically no one has any claim upon us but the country of which, of our free-will, we have become citizens, that even if we are Jews in faith, there is no string to our citizenship."



JACOB H. SCHIFF,

Who declares that he "can not for a moment concede that one can be, at the same time, a true American and an honest adherent of the Zionist movement."

If Mr. Schiff is right, then not only the avowed Zionist can not be a true patriot, protests Dr. Harry Friedenwald, president of the Federation of American Zionists (in *The American Hebrew*), but the Orthodox Jew who prays for the "Restoration" is no less un-American. For Reformed Jews in America, whose ritual omits all reference to Zion, there is no sting in Mr. Schiff's words, but for others the "attack" is regarded as serious. Dr. Friedenwald writes:

"I am obliged to inform you that the American Zionists regard this as a serious charge and an unwarranted attack. We regret being taunted with disloyalty to America, and we repudiate it because we know and feel that it is not true. Whether as a modern political Zionist or as a Chovev Zionist or as one praying the Jewish liturgy, we are all looking forward to the Restoration. The charge against one is the charge against all! I am sure that had Mr. Schiff considered this, he would not have ventured to make public a statement that a Zionist can not be a 'true American,' for it brands as disloyal every Jew who prays daily before the Shema, 'Oh, bring us in peace from the four corners of the earth, and make us go upright to our land,' or thrice daily in the Amidah, 'Sound the great horn for our freedom; lift up the ensign to gather our exiles, and gather us from the four corners of the earth,' etc., and 'To Jerusalem, thy city, return in mercy, and dwell therein as thou hast spoken; rebuild it soon in our days,' etc.; and 'Let our eyes behold thy return in mercy to Zion.'"

Much depends on what is meant by "true Americanism," says the Philadelphia *Jewish Exponent*, also taking up the charge. It goes on to say:

"It is a fact that in this particular locality, in every movement requiring civic courage of the best type and true, unselfish patriotism, many of those who are ardent Zionists have been and still are among the most active and earnest. That is the best test. In fact, it is the only one. John Hay declared that there is no incompatibility between Zionism and true patriotism. Two of the Canadian Cabinet Ministers attended the last Convention of the Zionists of the Dominion, and in public speeches eloquently indorsed the participation of Canadian Jews in the Zionist movement. Surely these men know what the requirements of patriotism are. But altogether apart from that, it is self-evident that the endeavor to secure a legally secured home in Palestine for the opprest Jews of the East can not in the slightest degree affect the loyalty of those engaged therein. Human nature is happily not so hide-bound or limited as to make it impossible to combine two affections which are neither inconsistent nor unnatural. Mr. Schiff is mistaken now as he was when he declared several years ago that the Russian Jewish problem must be solved in Russia."

In justice to Mr. Schiff it should perhaps be added that in the further expression of his views he was in practical accord with the sentiments exprest by Max Nordau at the Hague Conference that "Zionism is the return to Judaism before the return to the Jewish land." Mr. Schiff ventures the opinion that, in the desire and ambition of many leaders of Zionism "for the restoration of a Jewish nation in Palestine, the religious moment and motive has but a small, if any, part." He adds:

"What binds Jew to Jew, no matter where his home may be, is the conviction, on the part of the Jew, even if this be not always conceded, that as Jews we have something precious, of high value to mankind, in our keeping, that our mission in the world continues, and with it no responsibility of one for the other. Because of this, our destiny is among the nations as part and parcel of the nations. Judaism still remains the mother religion, without which neither Christianity nor Mohammedanism could have come into existence and live; to endeavor to withdraw from among the midst of the nations the source from which the great daughter religions still draw their nourishment, appears like flying in the face of the divine resolve, which, for its own purpose, has dissolved the Jewish state and dispersed its people over the earth, as missionaries to bring about and hasten that 'when over the whole earth the Eternal shall be One and his Name be One.'"

Dr. Isidor Singer, editor of the Jewish Encyclopedia, sends to the New York *Sun* (September 4) a comment upon Mr. Schiff's utterances, which we quote in part as follows:

"Better late than never—this was very probably the impression of the majority of progressive American Jews upon reading the remarkable protest of the recognized leader of American Judaism against the grafting of the retrograde and dreamy principles and hopes of Oriental Zionism upon the liberal-minded and realistic Jewish commonwealth of the United States, among whose nearly 2,000,000 members there can hardly be found 10,000 confest Zionists—mostly Russian immigrants of the first decade, with a few pseudo-Romantic Yankee Jews as official leaders."

WERE THE CHURCHES "CORDIAL" TO MISS SMITH?

THE somewhat familiar device of testing the cordiality of churches to strangers has had another trial. In the present instance thoroughness and wide-spread application seemed to be aimed at, and the results are set down with such categorical detail as to appear like an indictment of individual churches. Under the inspiration of Mr. Edward Bok, of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, the churches of our larger cities have been visited by Miss Laura A. Smith, and in the September number of Mr. Bok's journal the investigator gives the results of her experiments in New York, Brooklyn, and Boston. She confesses that her purpose was, "first, to test the welcome given a stranger in the average church, to see what was meant by the invitation, 'Strangers cordially welcome'; and, second, to see how many of the clergymen or the members of the congregations would, after the services, speak a word of encouragement or greeting to the stranger within their gates." Miss Smith confesses that she drest herself "in very plain clothes, and endeavored both by my dress and behavior to typify the average young woman, without means, who goes to a city to find a church home." The summary of her experience, which speaks with much less vividness than when recorded by her with circumstantial detail, is as follows:

"I felt now as if I had given the churches of New York and Brooklyn a fairly good test. I had attended thirty-seven of them, of various grades and of different denominations.

"The net result was:

"In two churches, the Old First Presbyterian and the First Collegiate Reformed churches, the pastors, the Rev. Howard Duffield, D.D., and the Rev. Benjamin E. Dickhaut, had voluntarily sought me out and spoken to me. In another, the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, the pastor, the Rev. Charles A. Holla, had been brought to me. So out of thirty-seven ministers of Christ, three had spoken to the stranger within their gates—two voluntarily!

"In five churches thirteen members had spoken to me.

"In thirty-two churches I had been absolutely ignored by their members. . . . . .

"The next day I left Boston. I had attended twenty-four churches; and of twenty-four pastors, one, Dr. Conrad, the pastor of the Park Street Congregational Church, had sought me out and spoken to me. In four churches, four members, two being ushers, had passed a friendly word. As for the other nineteen churches, not a word from any one."

Courtesy of "The Ladies' Home Journal."

LAURA A. SMITH,

Who visited the churches of our principal cities, in the dress of the "average young woman without means," to test the welcome given to strangers.

From the inhospitable East, Miss Smith next turned her steps to "the West," and she promises in the forthcoming number of the same journal to record what manner of welcome was extended to her there.

Quite naturally her revelations have attracted considerable comment, particularly from the churches and clergymen involved in her revelations. Some of these gentlemen, interviewed by the New York *Times*, have given their view of the question. For example, the Rev. Dr. Wasson, of St. Thomas's Church (Protestant Episcopal), speaking in the absence of the rector, the Rev. Dr. Stires, says:

"But Miss Smith complains of a lack of cordiality—she misses the greeting and the handshake of the pastor. The question raised is an interesting one: just what form should cordiality to strangers in the churches take? At St. George's Church, I remember, Dr. Rainsford used to make it a custom to stand at the door at the close of the service and shake hands with and speak to every member of the congregation as he or she passed out. Probably that gratified many people, but was it acceptable to all? Judging from what I have been told, it was not. I have heard ladies resent this custom, questioning the right of a stranger to shake hands with them or to talk to them whether they would or no. Others, discussing the subject in the same vein, have told me that they come to the church purely to enjoy its religious services, and that they desire to find their social life elsewhere. All, apparently, are not looking for the sociability that Miss Smith failed to find in our churches, and it is well to remember the existence of these two types among 'the strangers within our gates.' . . . . . .

"There is much to be said on both sides of this question of cordiality to strangers in the churches. There are too many people who join a church purely for their own social advancement, to get in with a class that may be of some material benefit to them. Of course, that is not what the church is for. It is not a social club. Its mission is a purely spiritual one; it should be used for nothing else. I am rather inclined to think, however, judging by her criticisms, that it was the material side of religion for which Miss Smith was looking."

At St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Miss Smith declares, "no one paid any attention to me after service, tho I stood in a prominent pew near the front. I left without encountering a friendly glance, without a word. Yet it says outside of the church, 'Strangers always welcome.'" To these words the assistant rector, Dr. J. L. Lasher, replies that "the implied criticism is unfair and unjust." He adds:

"The notice at our door, stating that strangers are always welcome, tells the truth, whatever captious critics may say to the contrary. Every one is treated with cordiality.

"In our vast city congregations few people, comparatively, become personally acquainted with one another. Perhaps the regular communicant looks at times upon the stranger just as the stranger does upon the communicant, each wondering why the other does not speak first. This is not so, however, in the country church. There nearly every one knows every one else. A stranger is quickly detected. Handshaking is thus more universal in the country church than it is here. The underlying principle of the handshake in the churches is simply to 'build up the congregation,' but a congregation that derives its growth from so material a source is really built upon the sand.

"Social conditions in the modern church differ widely from those found in the early days of Christianity. It is impossible to bring back the primitive customs of the fathers to the church of to-day. And it is equally impossible, and to the last degree undesirable, to make of the church the social club that Miss Smith seems to be looking for."

Replies in a similar vein are read in the Boston papers. *The Republic* (Boston, August 31) declares that by her own account Miss Smith was "received everywhere with adequate courtesy." We read further:

"Normal persons go to church, not for mere sociability, but for spiritual edification, communion, and exaltation, and to be healed of their soul hurt.

"Sincere worshipers do not seek human fellowship in the church; they are in search of something else—and they appreciate the gentle courtesy of being let alone in their quest."

ANTICLERICAL RIOTS IN ITALY

FOR weeks, if not even months, Italy has been excited by anticlerical attacks in various quarters. The latest and most significant of these has been an assault upon Cardinal Merry del Val, papal secretary of state, as he was driving through the streets. This assault might have been prevented, it is alleged, had not the Government all along been taking a passive attitude toward outrages less near the body of the Pope himself. These troubles are charged to the activities of so-called "freemasons," at whose doors have been laid, especially by the Catholic journals, most of the antireligious demonstrations of Southern Europe during the past thirty years. The recent outbreaks in Italy began, says a writer in *The Saturday Review* (London), when in July the *Secolo* (Milan) "published, with nauseous details, a thrilling story of the abominable behavior of some nuns and priests, who were the alleged heads of a charitable institution in that city." The superioress of this house was a woman named Fumagalli, described by the *Secolo* as a nun, "whereas in reality she was a procuress who had assumed the habit of a nun the better to carry out a most infamous traffic." The misdirected indignation against the church on account of this impostor had no sooner abated than churches and religious houses in Spezia were attacked by a mob, while exasperated crowds made demonstrations in Ancona, Genoa, Milan, Leghorn, Florence, Turin, and even Rome, on account of stories purporting to divulge a state of immorality prevailing in certain religious schools. Following this and similar alleged revelations, a period of great excitement prevailed in the Italian press described by a writer in *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia) in these words:

"Following on the Fumagalli scandal, at least a score of others have been blazoned forth in the Italian press during the last week. At first it was only the gutter press, like the *Messaggero* and *Avanti!* of Rome and the *Secolo* of Milan, that published them; then the opposition organs took up the hue and cry, with the perverted idea of making capital in some mysterious way against the Government, and at last the Government organs themselves entered into the orgy of lewdness and calumny. It is no exaggeration to say that through the length and breadth of Italy hardly half-a-dozen important newspapers have been fit reading by the clean-minded during the last week, so loathsome are the details they contain. Unfortunately, it is quite clear that the present Ministry, either terrorized by the violence of the anticlerical outbreak or to serve some hidden purpose of its own, has thrown all shame and prudence to the winds and cast its lot with the Giordano Brunos and the Brescias of the year 1907.

"One of the strange features about the present campaign is that many of the scandals are as grotesque as the charges made against the early Christians."

These upheavals were directed particularly against the Salesian Fathers at Varazze, who were charged by a student at their college with holding "midnight orgies known as Black Masses." This student, a French youth of fifteen named Besson, recorded in a diary the things that took place, with such extraordinary verisimilitude that they were believed for truth, until the youth was submitted to examination by "three of the most famous psychologists in Italy, if not in Europe, who, by the way, are pronounced agnostics"—Giovanni Mingazzini, Sante De Sanctis, and Professor Tamburini, all of the University of Rome. The writer in *The Catholic Standard and Times* (August 24) adds:

"All three psychologists agree that the anticlerical riots which followed the publication from Varazze of the import of the diary, supplemented by other similar testimony from youthful hysterics, are due to a contagious mania.

"This, of course, does not explain the attitude of the socialist press, which at the inception of the psychic epidemic deliberately took the details of the scandals of the law schools of Milan and Rome and fastened on them a clerical origin they did not possess."

Later accounts published in the New York *Freeman's Journal* (August 31) represent the collapse of the testimony furnished against the Salesian order by the boy Besson. We read:

"The Roman correspondent of *L'Univers* (Paris), writing under date of August 18, thus describes what a broken reed the anti-Catholic agitators leaned upon when they put forward the Besson boy as authority for the foul and obscene slanders they spread broadcast: 'The district attorney has finished his investigation of the charges against the College of the Salesian Fathers at Varazze. The boy Besson, in his testimony, constantly contradicted himself. At first he attempted to implicate the entire faculty, of which a Frenchman, a professor of music, is a member. The latter, after involving the boy in palpable contradictions in the course of cross-examination, threatened to appeal to the French Consul. His case was immediately dropt. A similar contradiction was apparent in the testimony against the Sisters. One of the latter, aged seventy-six, was accused of having taken part in the "Black Masses." Besson's lawyers, seeing that all the accusations were refuted one after the other, tried to make out that the boy was insane, in order to escape libel suits. Two days before his death Cardinal Svampa wrote to the superior of the college: "I deeply sympathize with you. I advise you to bring libel suits against the press, as some energetic measure is necessary."'

"So ends the latest attempt to besmirch the church in Italy. It may be taken for granted that the anti-Catholic conspirators who stirred up the recent riots will not remain quiescent. They will be heard from again."

NEGROES IN THE EPISCOPACY

THOSE churches that are governed by an organized episcopacy are agitated over the question whether negroes shall be eligible to their highest ecclesiastical office. In the Protestant-Episcopal Church the matter is much discust, particularly in the South, but the recent diocesan conventions were able to reach no settlement. *The Living Church* (Milwaukee), in quoting from Professor DuBois (colored), of Atlanta University, presents the dilemma in which that Church is involved on account of the varying views of both its white and colored members. Professor DuBois writes:

"I should be sorry, I should be grieved more than I can say, to see that which happened in the Southern Methodist Church and that which is practically happening in the Presbyterian Church, and that which will come in other sects, namely, a segregation of negro Christians, come to be true among Episcopalians. It would be a sign of Christian disunity far more distressing than sectarianism. I should therefore deplore it; and yet I am also free to say that unless this Church is prepared to treat its negro members with exactly the same consideration that other members receive, with the same brotherhood and fellowship, the same encouragement to aspiration, the same privileges, similarly trained priests and similar preferment for them, then I should a great deal rather see them set aside than to see a continuation of present injustice. All I ask is that when you do this you do it with an open and honest statement of the real reasons and not with statements veiled by any hypocritical excuses."

The question as discust by organs of the Methodist-Episcopal Church is largely a constitutional one, that Church preparing to vote, at its next general conference, on an amendment to its constitution providing for bishops for particular races and languages. This provision does not contemplate the negro race alone, yet it is seen to imply a certain invidiousness in its application to them, and there are many voices raised against it. Negro bishops, it is perceived, would not, under the amendment, be given an equal status with their white brethren in the ranks of the general superintendents. The Rev. M. J. Naylor, writing in *The Southwestern Christian Advocate* (colored, Meth., New Orleans), pleads for the defeat of the amendment and the election of Bishop Scott to the general superintendency, relying upon the discretion of other supervisory bodies to make his office in effect "a limited episcopacy."

LETTERS AND ART

MUSICAL NATIONALISM IN GRIEG

PEER GYNT has seemed almost a spirit of some sort of vengeance directing the hand of death, since Grieg, the composer, is now the last one of the triad, named so frequently last season, to succumb. Ibsen, Mansfield, Grieg, the three wizards evoking *Peer Gynt's* spirit, are in quick succession numbered among the dead. Grieg, who died at Bergen, Norway, September 4, "was the last of the great composers who had made this age illustrious in the history of the most beautiful of all the arts." So says *The Evening Sun* (New York), at the same time pointing out the interesting fact that tho he was one of the most intensely national of musicians in his conception of his art, yet before his death his acceptance became practically universal:

"The Germans regarded him of late as the best man outside Germany, the French as the best man outside France, the Italians as the best outside Italy, while the English claimed him as their own by virtue of the fact that his grandfather was a Scot of the Clan MacGregor who had modified his name to suit the convenience of the Norwegian neighbors among whom he had elected to cast his lot."

Grieg's musical education was begun in Germany, where he was sent by his parents under the advice of Ole Bull. Leipsic at that time was strongly under the influence of Mendelssohn and Schumann. But these masters did not appeal to the temperament of Grieg, in whom an original vein was already declaring itself. From Leipsic he went to Copenhagen to study under Gade and Hartmann. With these masters he came nearer to Norway, but they, says a writer in the New York *Tribune*, represented an "effeminate Scandinavianism" that Grieg was later to combat. Courage was taken through the friendship and example of a brilliant young compatriot, Richard Nordraak, of whom Grieg has written:

"The scales fell from my eyes. It was from him that I first learned to appreciate the popular melodies of the North and to be conscious of my own nature. We became determined adversaries of the effeminate Scandinavianism, which was a mixture of Gade and Mendelssohn, and with enthusiasm we struck out the new path now trodden by the Northern school."

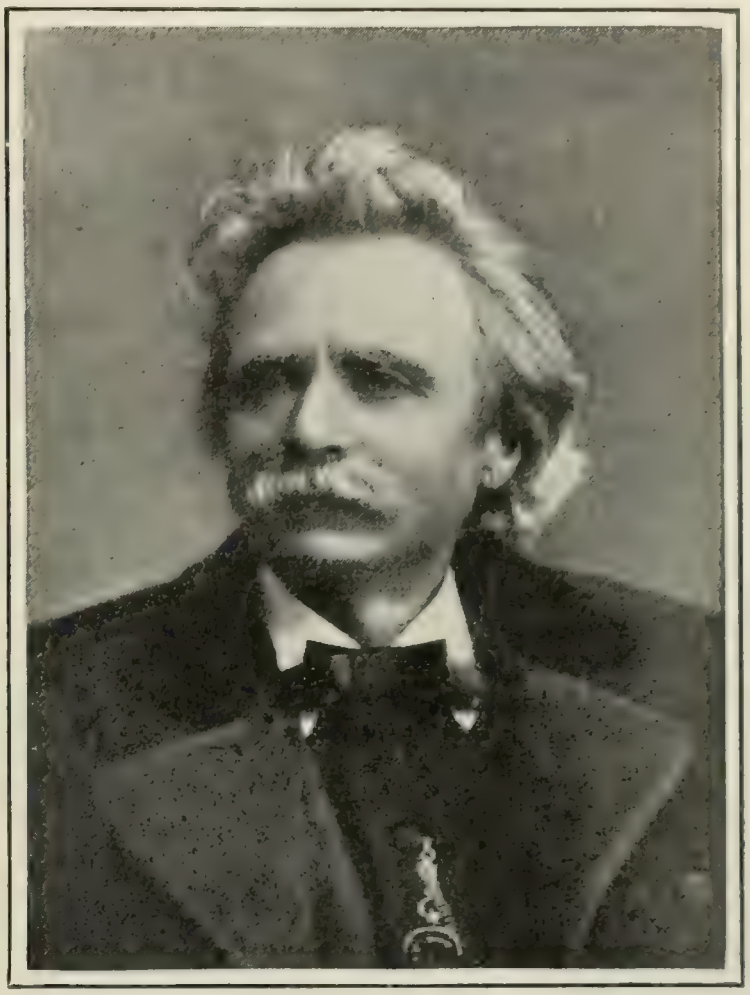
Grieg was all his life impeded by weak health, yet by the year 1880 (according to his biographer, Henry T. Finck, whose words are quoted in the New York *Evening Post*) he had succeeded in "establishing his fame in all musical cities as a composer, and in many as a conductor and a pianist." It is in his lyrics, according to Mr. Finck's view, that "Grieg reaches the height of his genius, both in content and in the form which so completely externalizes the strange spontaneous shapes and colors of his musical imagings." None of his music, it is asserted, "can be appreciated to the fullest, apart from the nationality which colors it, but for all that Grieg is far from being the mere writer of dialect which his detractors represent him to be."

The writer in *The Evening Post*, making further use of the views of Mr. Finck, musical critic for that paper, cites, in this connection, these words:

"'From every point of view that interests the music-lover, Grieg is one of the most original geniuses in the musical world of the present or past. His songs are a mine of melody, surpassed in wealth only by Schubert's, and that only because there are more of Schubert's. In originality of harmony and modulation he has only six equals: Bach, Schubert, Chopin, Schumann, Wagner, and Liszt. In rhythmic invention and combination he is inexhaustible, and as orchestrator he ranks among the most fascinating. To speak of such a man—seven-eighths of whose works are still music of the future—as a writer in "dialect," is surely the acme of unintelligence. If Grieg did "stick in the fjord and never get out of it," even a German ought to thank heaven for it. Grieg in a fjord is much more picturesque and more interesting to the world than he would have been in the Elbe or the Spree.'

"Tchaikovsky, whom Mr. Finck quotes, recognized instinctively the originality of Grieg's genius:

"'Hearing the music of Grieg, we instinctively recognize that it was written by a man impelled by an irresistible impulse to give vent by means of sounds to a flood of poetical emotion, which obeys no theory or principle, is stamped with no impress but that of a vigorous and sincere artistic feeling. Perfection of form, strict and irreproachable logic in the development of his themes, are not perseveringly sought after by the celebrated Norwegian. But what charm, what inimitable and rich musical imagery! What warmth and passion in his melodic phrases, what teeming vitality in his harmony, what originality and beauty in the turn of his piquant and ingenious modulations and rhythms, and in all the rest what interest, novelty, and independence!'"



EDVARD GRIEG.

As an interpreter of the Norwegian national spirit, he has been blamed for sticking in the fjord and never getting out. But Mr. Finck thinks "even a German ought to thank heaven for it. Grieg in a fjord is much more picturesque and interesting to the world than he would have been in the Elbe or the Spree."

ARCHEOLOGY AND THE IRISH SAGAS—That recent archeological work has established the dates of the saga literature of Ireland, as well as the historical reality of much of its subject matter, is asserted by *Nature* (London, August 1). Says this paper:

"According to the native annals of Ireland, the Celtic heroes, Conchobar and Cuchulainn, flourished about the beginning of the Christian era, and tho some authorities have supposed Cuchulainn to be a degraded Celtic god, there can be no reasonable doubt that he and his uncle lived and fought on earth. This traditional date is supported by the fact, already well recognized by scholars, that, tho the poems were at a later date modified by their ecclesiastical transcribers, their spirit is essentially pagan. Professor Ridgeway, in a paper recently submitted to the British Academy, has approached the problem from the point of view of the archeologist. From an elaborate investigation of the ethnology of this

heroic race, their methods of fighting, their use of chariots—unknown to the later Ossianic poems—their arms and armor, and their dress and jewelry, as described in the Cuchulainn epic, he is able by a comparison of remains of the La Tène period discovered in Ireland to decide that this cycle of culture is here represented; that, as is asserted in the Irish traditions, a tall, fair-haired, gray-eyed race of Celts, like those of Britain and the Continent, invaded Ireland in the centuries immediately before the birth of Christ, and that the poems themselves took shape when the La Tène form of culture was still flourishing in the country, which can hardly have been much later than 100 A.D. The evidence of tradition and archeology thus happily combines to establish the date of this important saga literature."

LEGAL RESTRAINT FOR NOVELISTS

YELLOW journalism is not the only vehicle for terrorizing notable people. Present-day fiction seems to have adopted some of the same methods reprehended in the press in giving publicity to the lives and conduct of the living. It is bad enough, thinks Andrew Lang, when historic characters are introduced into fiction and made to behave so that their descendants blush with shame and indignation. But for living people he would have "a measure of law" so that "they and their conduct and Christian names" should be safe from the novelist. "There ought to be a kind of close time for human beings," he asserts in *The Illustrated London News* (August 24), "a period during which it shall not be lawful to introduce them as characters in novels—that is, under their real names." The feeling that has resulted where the higher class of novelists, supposedly sensitive to the ethics of their calling, have gone among the dead for their legitimate quarry, is set forth in these words:

"Novelists generally select traits from living people of their acquaintance, or even caricature them, as Charlotte Brontë did in the case of the Curates, of Madame Héger, and so on. Simple as I seem, I have sat for the hero of at least one novel, and as the villain of others.

"This is all very well, so long as the real names of the originals are not published. It is a delicate question, how soon may actual persons be introduced into novels, names and all. Mr. R. L. Stevenson introduced the Master of Lovat into 'Catriona,' and made him behave abominably. Consequently, some persons publicly exprest their wrath against Mr. Stevenson. Why he made the Master such a monster I never knew, and as the Master has been dead, I presume, for about a century, people south of the Tweed would not have cared much for what a novelist made him say or do. In Scotland it is otherwise; they do care.

"Scott introduced in 'The Legend of Montrose,' under the name of *Alan Macaulay*, that Stewart of Ardvolich who murdered Lord Kilpont in the middle of the seventeenth century, and remonstrances poured in, tho there was no doubt about the murder. He named a valet *Jernigan* (or Jerningham) in 'Peveril of the Peak,' and tho he only borrowed the name from 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' a lady of the house of Jerningham, in an amusing letter, protested against the outrage.

"In a recent novel Robert Burns appears, and is made to behave detestably. This does not seem fair, Burns not being a public character, like, say, James VI., with whom any freedom may be taken. It really appears as if, except in the case of kings, one should not make free in a novel with any one who lived after the end of the sixteenth century. The man or woman may have living descendants, whose sentiments ought to command respect. Lady Charlotte Bury (*née* Campbell) was hurt by Scott's picture, certainly not flattering, of her ancestor, the Marquess of Argyll. I confess that I should feel reluctant to introduce John Knox and his love affairs (*pour le bon motif*) into a romance, tho they offer a tempting subject."

Mr. Lang next turns to the case of "a lady-American, if one may judge from her idioms, her publisher, and her printers, who," he goes on, "has recently emitted a novel about the imperial courts of Austria and Russia, especially Russia." We read further:

"The Czar appears (some time ago) as 'a tall, awkward, pindling youth.' What the verb to 'pindle' means I know not! He and 'his little Princess of Hesse' appear as freely as if they were not living people, and deserving of ordinary human respect.

"The Empress Dowager of Russia is also among the people butchered to make an American holiday. A letter by this lady is given in which she speaks of 'my small successor,' the Czarowitz. The Empress signs her letter 'Marie de Russie,' and I suppose that she would no more use that signature than Marie Antoinette the style of 'Antoinette de France.' The signature proved in fact, that a letter attributed to the Queen, in the affair of the diamond necklace, was a forgery.

"I am as ignorant of court manners as a human being can be, except in so far as they may be historically studied. I never saw a royal letter by Mary Stuart signed 'Marie d'Escosse'; 'Marie R.' was good enough.

"Probably the American lady, who drags living and honorable women into her most distasteful tale, knows as much of the courts as she knows of the French language. '*Tous mes salutations*' is an example of her French. The limits of her acquaintance with natural history are indicated in the phrase 'bloodhounds still screaming for their prey.' She writes about 'a little table containing an exquisite *déjeuner*,' which sounds as if the breakfast were shut up in the drawers of the table.

"The hero of this romance, a prince of one sort or another, is living with his father's mistress, a profest lady of pleasure. The hero does not know the truth, nor does the father, and the son is married to an Austrian archduchess. On the night of his wedding he hears his bride swearing at and scolding her maid, using 'a final unmentionable epithet.' She hits her maid in the face with the heel of her shoe, a deed unusual, I suppose, among archduchesses.

"It is into this kind of society that the novelist brings living men and women, imperial indeed, but none the less deserving of the ordinary courtesies of human existence. Probably no Russian author will retort with a novel on the President of the United States, his family and friends. For living people, assuredly, there should be a measure of law: they and their conduct and Christian names ought to be safe from the novelist."

TO SMOOTH THE PATH TO FAME

THERE is an apparent disposition to make the road to the Hall of Fame easier traveling for such belated wayfarers as Cooper, Poe, and Bryant. The suggestions of Mr. Stedman (published in our last issue) concerning changes in the manner of voting for names, so that electors could engage in some consultation among themselves before registering their final choices, has been met with favor by Chancellor McCracken, of the New York University. The details of the proposed change may, however, be modified, since whatever method is employed must, it is pointed out, harmonize with the provisions of the donor. The edifice, which, since its erection, has been so widely discust, was "established under a 'deed of gift' from an individual," says Chancellor McCracken. And he goes on to say:

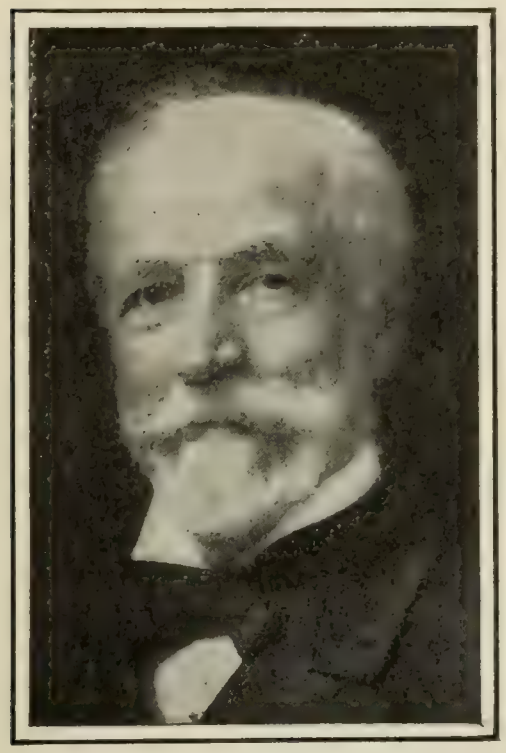
"The acceptance of this deed of gift by the corporation of New York University as trustee created a contract between two parties. This contract contained what may be called the constitution of the Hall of Fame. So long as the giver shall live, there might be an amendment of this contract by mutual agreement. After the decease of the giver no amendment could be legally made, except by the intervention of the courts or of the legislature of New York."

In the light of the restriction placed upon the senate of the university, Chancellor McCracken, writing in the New York *Times Saturday Review of Books*, August 31, thus treats Mr. Stedman's suggestion:

"In speaking in regard to authors (and we would all agree that he might also speak for them) he counts that the failure to elect Poe, Bryant, or Fenimore Cooper was 'a palpable sin of omission.' A like sin was perhaps committed, he thinks, in regard to candidates in the other sections, namely, statesmen, scientists, and

the rest. He proposes the following amendment to the forms of nomination:

"'If the Chancellor had acquainted the electoral body by means of an inclusive circular, No. 3, with arguments submitted to him by any judges [electors] in support of any nominees, there would have been a basis for reconsideration. If then a supplementary vote had been permitted in the case of those names which had come within half a score of ballots of the needful fifty-one, it seems probable that from five to ten more names would have been added to the eleven (of all classes) successful at the more recent election.'



CHANCELLOR M'CRACKEN,

Of New York University, who shows how the necessary observance of legal formulas in the elections to the Hall of Fame may have operated to bring about the exclusions so widely criticised.

"It is entirely fitting that an elector should make such a suggestion. But the university senate would hesitate to urge it as its own. For, in the first place, such an addition to the rules must impose an additional tax upon the time and thought of each one of the hundred electors. In the second place, it implies that every elector may stand in need of information in regard to great Americans, even tho he was chosen elector because of his supposed acquaintance with American history, and, further, was specially stirred to refresh his memory by his acceptance of a place among the one hundred electors.

"The senate has carefully restricted itself in its relation to the electors to clerical service. It has never thought to employ any means, even in the way of information, in order to influence any elector in favor of or against any nomination, nor, so far as I know, has any member of the senate followed a different policy."

The Chancellor further states that since the "electors will have had brought to their attention the question of an amendment to the rules governing nominations," he promises to "undertake to bring before the senate any recommendation which may commend itself to the approval of a third of the Electoral Board." He adds further:

"It may be that the more general plan, proposed by Mr. Stedman on the tenth page of his article, will command the larger support, to wit:

"'The opinions of the board might well be sought and intercommunicated and weighed in preparation for an eclectic supplementary ballot and the final closure of the polls.'

"If one-third of the electors will subscribe themselves in favor of such 'intercommunication,' I will, in virtue of my office, recommend to the senate to adopt the following rules, or rules of similar import:

"(1) The senate will secure, if possible, from each elector by August 15 of the year of election a preliminary or informal ballot containing his choice of names, up to that date, out of those put in nomination by the senate. The senate will tabulate the results of this informal or preliminary balloting, and mail them not later than September 1 of the year of election to each of the one hundred electors.

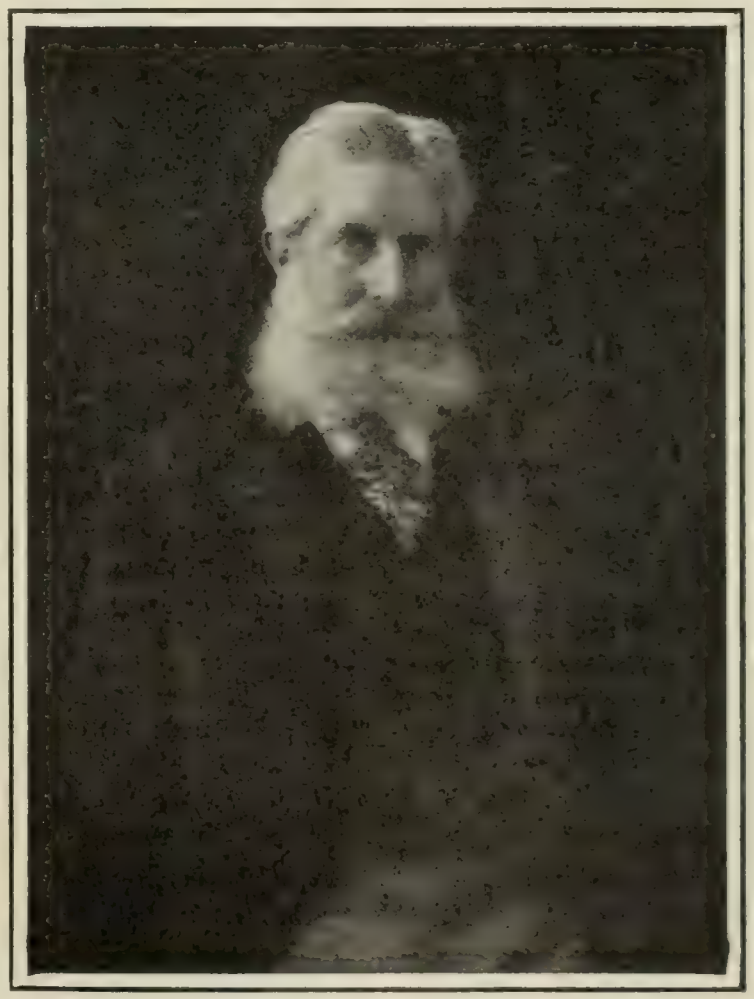
"(2) Every elector upon receiving the results of the informal or preliminary ballot is invited to present to his fellow electors arguments in favor of any name supported by him, which has not reached a majority of votes, but has come within ten votes of a majority. To give his associates time for the consideration of such arguments, every elector is requested not to make up or to mail his final ballot until shortly before October 1 of the year of election, the time limit prescribed by the constitution.

"The addition of these rules would not conflict with any provision of the deed of gift. It could be effected by a majority vote of the university senate. The additional labor and expense which it would impose upon the senate would be cheerfully undertaken, only provided that it be understood that it is an endeavor to meet the wishes of the one hundred electors."

NEW SINGERS AND OPERAS OF THE COMING SEASON

THE skirmishing lines for the renewed opera war have been thrown out thus early in the season, and the daily press are publishing detailed accounts of what Mr. Conried and Mr. Hammerstein propose to do. From an inspection of the lists of names of new singers and new operas, Mr. Conried shows the greater variety of talent and Mr. Hammerstein the longer list of new works. As the lines are drawn up there are evidences of mutual reprisals; tenors from the Manhattan are seen among the Metropolitan ranks, while sopranos and contraltos that once formed the old guard at the Metropolitan are ranged under the direction of Mr. Hammerstein. Mr. Conried, according to the New York *Sun*, will open his house on November 18, and begin the longest season ever given at the Metropolitan. There will be twenty weeks of opera; Thursday evenings will be included in the series of regular subscription performances, and the Sunday-night concerts will be varied by the production of several oratorios never before given in this country. *The Sun* gives this list of Mr. Conried's artists:

"Among the sopranos are Bessie Abott, Lina Cavalieri, Emma Eames, Geraldine Farrar, Marcella Sembrich, Rita le Fornia, Olive Fremstad, Johanna Gadski, Anne Girard, Martha Leffler-Burckard, Lucille Lawrence, Lucy Lee Call, Marie Mattfeld, Berta Morena, Marie Rappold, and Marion Weed.



EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN,

Who proposes a modification of the system by which names are chosen for the Hall of Fame, in the hope that the disgrace of excluding Poe, Cooper, and some others will be removed.

"The mezzo-soprano and contralto parts will be sung by Louise Homer, Josephine Jacoby, Frida Langendorff, and Mme. Kirkby-Lunn.

"The list of tenors includes Julius Bayer, Alessandro Bonci, Alois Burgstaller, Carl Burrian, Enrico Caruso, Andreas Dippel,

Heinrich Knote, George Lucas, Riccardo Martin, Giovanni Paroli, Albert Reiss, Charles Rousselière, and Giuseppe Tecchi.

"For the barytone parts Bernard Bégué, Giuseppe Campanari, Eugène Dufriche, Otto Goritz, Adolph Muehlmann, Antonio Scotti, Franz Stiner, Riccardo Stracciari, and Anton Van Rooy have been engaged. In basso rôles will appear Raffaele Barocchi, Robert Blass, Theodore Chaliapine, Marcel Journet, Vittorio Navarini, and Pol Plançon.

"Alfred Hertz, S. Bovy, Rodolfo Ferrari, and Gustav Mahler will be the conductors."

Berta Morena, the dramatic soprano from Munich, is mentioned as the principal newcomer. "She has been singing with great success recently at the Wagner festival in Munich," and "has all the Wagner operas in her répertoire as well as 'Fidelio' and several operas in Italian." Of the men we read:

"The array of tenors is the strongest that has ever been assembled at the Metropolitan. For the German operas Heinrich Knote will return for the first two months of the season, and will then be followed by Carl Burrian, while Alois Burgstaller will join the company at the end of December and will remain until the end of the season. Enrico Caruso will return for the entire season, as will Alessandro Bonci. George Lucas, who has been singing first-tenor rôles at the Paris Opéra and at Nice, will take the rôles formerly entrusted to Jacques Bars, in addition to appearing in the French and Italian operas in his répertoire. Mr. Conried has also engaged Riccardo Martin, a young American tenor.

"With the addition of Giuseppe Campanari the list of barytones will be the same as last year. Mr. Campanari will be heard, after an absence of several years, in his favorite parts.

"Among the bassos the interest will center in Theodore Chaliapine, the Russian, who has created a sensation in Paris and Monte Carlo. He will make his début in his extraordinary performance of *Mefistofele* in Boito's opera of the same title. Pol Plançon has again been prevailed upon to come to America for the last three months of the season. Raffaele Barocchi will take the place of the late Archangelo Rossi."

GUSTAV MAHLER,

The new conductor for the Metropolitan Opera House, who comes from the Royal Opera House in Vienna.

Mr. Hammerstein's roster contains such names as the following:

"His sopranos, as has already been announced, are Melba, Nordica, Garden, Russ, Borello, and eight others; his mezzo-sopranos and contraltos are Schumann-Heink, De Cisneros, Bressler-Gianoli, Gerville-Reache, and Giaconia; his tenors, Zenatello, Bassi, Dalmores, Albani, Perier, and Cazouran, and his principal barytones Renaud, Sammarco, Dufrenne, Ancona, Crebbe, and Gilibert.

"The bassos announced include Arimondi and Didur. Twenty-two singers who have appeared acceptably in Europe will sing the second parts. Campanini will be the *chef d'orchestra* and Pellrini and Charlier the conductors. The chorus will number one hundred and twenty voices, and the ballet thirty-six dancers. Mariani will appear as solo dancer."

Mr. Hammerstein promises that he will produce eight works new to this country and ten not in his répertoire last season. Of Wagner he will give "Lohengrin," "Tannhäuser," and "Tristan and Isolde." The favorites of last season from the French and Italian field will be repeated with the addition of such rarely heard works as "André Chenier" (Giordano); "Manon" (Massenet); "Mefistofele" (Boito), and "Navarraise" (Massenet). His new works, with the projected casts, according to the New York *World*, are these:

"'Thais' (Massenet) in French: Mary Garden, Renaud, Cazouran, Arimondi.

"'Louise' (Charpentier) in French: Mary Garden, Gilibert, Bressler-Gianoli, Cazouran.

"'Pelleas et Melisande' (Debussy) in French: Mary Garden, Dufrenne, Perier, Didur, Seegris.

"'Dolores' (Breton), a Spanish opera in Italian: Gerville-Reache, Borello, Carlo Albani, Dufrenne.

"'Jongleur de Notre Dame' (Massenet) in French: (Tenors barytones, and bassos only) Gilibert, Dufrenne, Zanetello, Ancona, Sammarco, Arimondi.

"'Contes d'Hoffman' (Offenbach) in Italian: Renaud, Cazouran, Borello, Zapelli, De Cisneros, Hoelling, Yomelli.

"'Hélène' (Saint-Saëns) in French: Melba, Dalmores.

"'Gioconda' (Ponchielli) in Italian: Nordica, Schumann-Heink, alternating with Gerville-Reache, De Cisneros, Sammarco, Zanetello, Didur."

From the New York *Sun* we derive the following list of works, with their personnel, that will be offered at the Metropolitan:

"Among the new productions for next season will be 'Iris,' by Mascagni, in which the principal rôles will be sung by Mme. Emma Eames and Signor Caruso. Signor Caruso will also sing in the revival of Verdi's 'Otello,' in 'Adrienne Lecouvreur,' by Cilea, and perhaps in André Chenier.' Besides Iris' Mme. Eames will add the rôle of *Donna Anna* in 'Don Giovanni' to her répertoire.

"'Mefistofele,' with Chaliapine in the title rôle and Mme. Cavalieri or Miss Farrar, will be produced on an elaborate scale. Mr. Chaliapine will also appear as *Basilio* in Rossini's 'Barber of Seville,' as *Mephistopheles* in Gounod's 'Faust' and possibly as *Leporello* in 'Don Giovanni.'

"Miss Farrar will add to her répertoire the rôle of *Mignon* in Italian, which she has already sung in German.

"Mr. Bonci will sing his known répertoire and will also appear in 'Tosca.' It is hoped that Mme. Cavalieri will undertake the part of *Carmen*.

"To the German répertoire will be added a new production of Wagner, 'Der Fliegende Holländer,' and later on, under Mahler's direction, Weber's 'Freischuetz' and Beethoven's 'Fidelio.' Mme. Fremstad will surely sing the rôle of *Isolde* and will also be ready with *Fidelio*. 'Die Meistersinger' will be revived."

DARWIN AMONG THE NATURE-FAKERS—Since the publication of the original list of nature-fakers various candidates have been put forward as worthy of places in this elect band. In a recent number of the New York *Times* Henry Frank recalls certain things that Darwin has "told us about animals that should, it would seem, rouse the righteous indignation of our noble chief." We read:

"For instance, it would seem to be quite as unique and human-like an act as the binding of a bird's broken leg with splints devised by some avian genius, that certain mice should enjoy such a cultivated sense of harmony they would sing together in tuneful unison. Nevertheless, describing such a rodential musical rendition a critic says: 'The last bar would frequently be prolonged to two or three, and she would sometimes change from C sharp and D to C natural and D, then warble on these two notes a while, and wind up with a quick chirp on C sharp and D.' . . . . . .

"Again this same authority declares that the following remarkable situation ensued when two chimpanzees were brought together, never having seen each other before. For a moment they rested in silence, eying one another apprehensively. But soon they placed their arms upon each other's shoulders as if to test the sudden friendship; then, feeling the thrill of mutual joy, they threw out their arms, and, rubbing their far-protruding lips together, embraced one another with a vigorous hug. Then standing up, their arms still mutually encircled, they lifted up their voices with a tremendous yell of delight! Could anything be more human than that? It is no modern 'nature-faker,' however, who is narrating these curious incidents. It is none other than Charles Darwin, as any one may discover by reading his 'Descent of Man' or his 'Animals and Plants under Domestication.'"

THE FOUNTAIN OF KNOWLEDGE

BY FRANK H. VIZETELLY, F. S. A.

Associate Editor of The Standard Dictionary; Member Editorial Board Jewish Encyclopedia; Author "The Story of the Wheel," Etc.

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OF all the arts and inventions with which man has enriched the world, none has proved as serviceable as the art of writing. Before it was known men planted trees or built rude structures of stone in commemoration of past events. The early writers used tablets of stone into which they cut with some flint implement the records that they wished to preserve. Others used tablets over which wax had been spread, and wrote or scratched into the wax what they had to say with a stylus or needle-like point made of bone or metal.

When writing in colors came into vogue, reeds were first used, to be supplanted in turn by quills or feathers. Altho the exact kind of reed used is unknown to-day, it may be safely assumed that it was not unlike that used by many of the Oriental nations in our time.

A Stylus of the Roman Period

In the Middle Ages materials for writing were carried by scriveners in metallic or leather cases depended from their girdles. Often as many as six reed pens and several kinds of ink were packed away in this case. The Japanese use a somewhat similar outfit to-day. Contrast the outfit of the scribe with the handy fountain pens which we carry. The first form of the latter known consisted of a brass case fitted with an ink bulb and sponge—the sponge to prevent the ink from flowing too freely.

A great step forward in the perfection of writing implements was taken when the goose quill displaced the reed pen, but the goose quill itself was found to be too soft for constant use and needed frequent trimming; so once again the inventive genius of man sought for some more durable substitute, and horn and other animal substances were resorted to

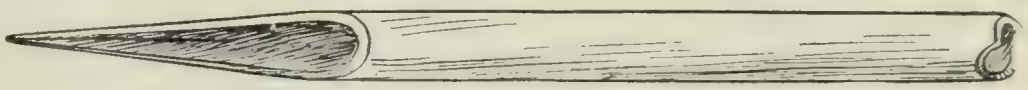
Altho metal pens were commonly known only in the fifteenth century, they had been invented before the destruction of Pompeii (A D. 79), for in the Museum of Naples there is a pen-point made of bronze, slit after the manner practised today, which was found in its ruins.

Later, pens were made of other substances, including gold. Not, however, till the year 1853 did an inventor come forward who made them of vulcanized rubber rolled into a thin sheet, and then cut into strips which were subjected to heat, and made into pens after having been shaped in moulds where they were subjected to a process of cooling. This was Charles Goodyear, who owed the discovery of vulcanizing rubber to a chance experiment in which he mixed some sulfur with rubber that was heating over a stove. In the same year another inventor announced that he had succeeded in making pens of tortoise shell.

The Goose-quill Pen of Our Grandfathers

Chambers' Encyclopedia tells us that barrel pens were first made in 1780, by a split-ring maker of Birmingham named Samuel Harrison. They were made of rolled sheet steel. A blacksmith of Sedgeley, Worcestershire, named Sheldon, improved the method of making these, tabbering or splitting the nib or pen-point before the barrel pen was tempered. By Sheldon's method metal pens were made more cheaply, and he sold his at prices ranging from $4.50 to $8.50 a dozen, whereas those of his rival sold for $1.25 apiece. In 1803 Bryan Donkin made barrel pens with pen-points of steel, brass, silver, gold, and platinum. To him was granted the first English patent for making steel pens.

Other inventors made pens of copper and aluminum, and of a composition of bronze and aluminum; but it was not till seventy-five years after that reservoir pen-points—the true forerunners of the fountain pen—came into use. These were first made with pockets or spoon-like indentions and gullies into which the ink would flow when the pen was dipped into the ink-well, and as fast as the supply at the pen-point was being used the ink would run from the pocket along the gully to the pen-point until the supply was exhausted. Another form of reservoir pen was made by rolling the "wings" of the pen under in such a manner that a supply of ink was retained by them and exhausted as required. Still another device adopted was to make a spoon-like depression in the pen below the place where it was split and then punch out the central part of the shoulder of the pen-point and fold that back over the depression—this served somewhat like a cover to the depression or reservoir. The pen dipped in the ink-well, the reservoir as well as pen-point would be filled and thus enable the user to write longer than he could with an ordinary pen-point. From this time forward until the real genesis of the fountain pen all kinds of devices were resorted to to supply a crying need—a pen that would write as long as any lead pencil and longer, with refilling. Sometimes spiral springs with conductors were inserted into the pen barrel; sometimes attachments were made which when fitted gave the pen the appearance of being a double or twin pen—the theory being that a reservoir was formed by the upper and lower pen, for the attachment was usually placed above the pen-point with which the writing was done. In those days—days most of us can well remember—pens took on all sorts of fantastic shapes.



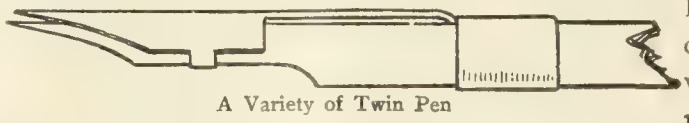
Reed Pen of the Orient

If the annals of the United States Patent Office at Washington and the Patent Offices of the British, French, and German governments were scanned, it would be easily possible to find applications on file for more than one thousand patents for different types of fountain pens. Describing one of these in his work on Mathematical Instruments, published in 1733, M. Bion, the author, says:

"Concerning the Fountain Pen; This implement consists of different parts made of brass, silver, etc., and when the

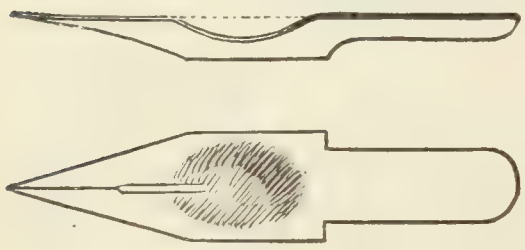
Ancient and Modern Methods of Carrying Pens

parts are fitted they are nearly five inches long, and the diameter of the implement is about three lines. The middle part holds the pen, which must be well split and cut, and screwed into the inside of a small tube which is soldered on to another tube of the same size as the cover. In the cover a male screw is fitted and by means of it the cover is screwed on; this cover also stops up a small hole in the pen-barrel and prevents the ink from flowing through it. At the other end of the pen-barrel is a screw cap which is fitted over a hole or funnel through which the pen is filled. Before using the pen this cap as well as that at the pen-point must be removed to admit the air through the pressure of which the ink is caused to flow."

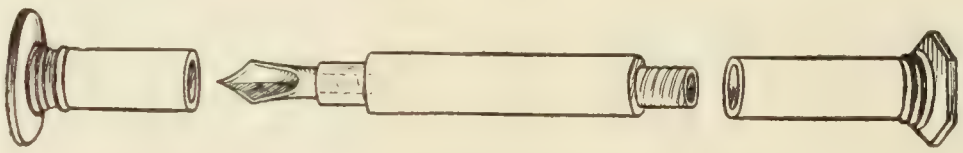

A Variety of Twin Pen

Some fountain pens are made on this theory to-day, but imagine the irritability of the business man using such a one when both screws stiffen and he is unable to loosen them!

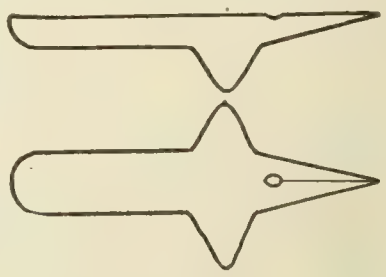
Now, let us pause for a moment. We are on the threshold of a factory high above the housetops and from the windows of which the cable strands that hold the great bridges which cross the East River look like so many silvery threads as they sway in the sunlight. We cross that threshold to enter the home of Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen—the pen which is the drumstick of trade, and which, "following the sun and keeping company with the hours," circles the earth, beating a stirring tattoo that rouses mankind to greater effort.

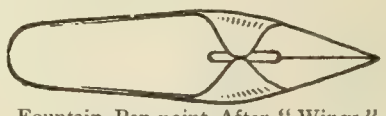

Reservoir Pen-point

The greatest charm of the pen invented by Lewis Edson Waterman is its characteristic simplicity. In all fountain pens the most important feature is the ink supply. If this supply is obtained in a simple way, the pen finds universal favor. The reservoir and "feed" principle of Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen *is ideal in its simplicity.* There is nothing to get out of order. The pen barrel is strong, made of durable vulcanized rubber, and it is large enough to insure a plentiful supply of ink for any task. This type of fountain pen, unlike all others that have been invented, places the entire ink supply in the barrel at the disposal of the writer, as there are no projections or other obstacles within the pen barrel to reduce the ink supply. This is an exclusive feature. Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen when filled contains enough ink to enable a fluent writer to pen from 16,000 to 30,000 words without refilling, the number written depending, of course, on the size of the pen-barrel. An eminent British novelist, Mr. Frankfort Moore, who uses this pen in his work, wrote more than 2,000,000 words with one of them.


A French Type

We stand in a great room with a floor space of more than 10,000 square feet, where human bees are working busily at their trade. Far away in the rear we hear the blowing of the forge, and approaching see by the glowing light of the furnace a mass of seething molten gold metal, to be used in the manufacture of pen-points, and placed in a great crucible which stands over a furnace that heats it to a temperature of 1900° Fahrenheit. The heat is so intense that one is compelled to withdraw, but not before witnessing the pouring out of the precious molten metal, now an alloy of gold, silver, and copper—the gold having been brought down to 14kt., the correct standard of fineness required for the work—into ingots an inch or more in thickness. Did ever Fairy Godmother watch over such delicate work? Here a false move, an unsteady hand, a twist ever so slight may mean a spill and the loss of hundreds of dollars in metal as well as work. None but gold of the finest quality is used, and you wonder why it is necessary to reduce it. This is simply because 24kt. gold would not have the necessary power of resistance required, would prove too soft, and would lack the needed resiliency. Hence an alloy is used. Gold pens have been found to resist the friction and wear incidental to writing, as the pen glides over the paper, better than pens of any other metal. But the gold is used also and chiefly because of its non-corrosive and non-oxidizable qualities. By its use the flexibility of the point is not affected, and gold pens in any degree fine, medium, coarse or stub may be had.

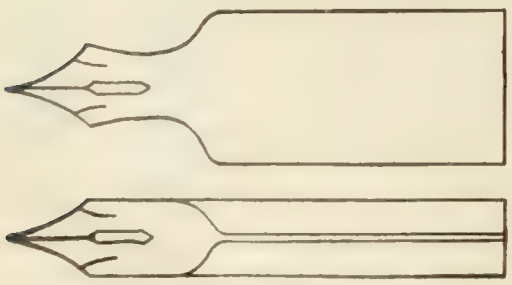

Fountain Pen-point Before "Wings" or Edges are Turned Over

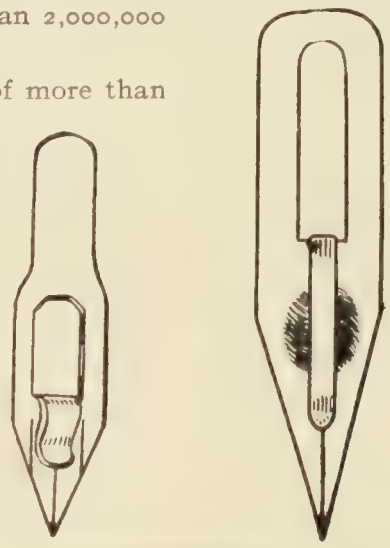

Fountain Pen-point After "Wings" are Turned Over

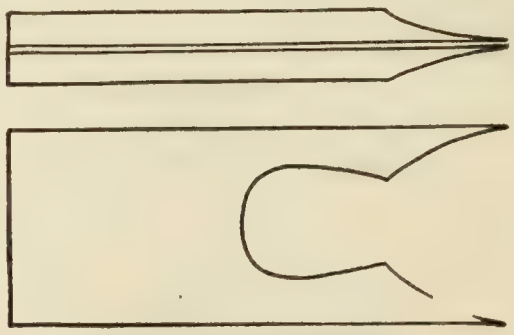
Gold was first used in the making of pen-points in the United States in 1835. Soon it was found necessary to harden the points of these pens, and this was done by protecting them with diamonds or rubies, which made the pens very costly and consequently very rare.

John Hawkins, to whom is due the discovery that an alloy of iridium and osmium soldered on to the gold would serve the purpose just as well as the gemstones and at much less cost, was the first to use iridium. In 1850 his method was superseded and for the first time iridium was fused with the gold and a much stronger and a more durable pen-point was produced. Over 100,000 gold pens are manufactured every year by one firm alone.

Now that our bar of gold has had time to cool, let us return to watch the next process through which it is put. Hard by the furnace stands a massive and adjustable rolling-machine. To this the bar of gold is brought and fed slowly until almost like a live reptile it slides through in great lengths to the opposite side, where it is taken up and the process repeated from sixteen to twenty times before the bar, then become a ribbon of gold eight to ten feet


One Form of Barrel Pen


Reservoir Pen-points


Another Form of Barrel Pens

long, is ready for the tempering-press, where it is hammered until the proper temper is attained.

Next the strip is taken to another press near by and there cut to convenient lengths for handling. To this same press the smaller strips are fed by hand and the blanks which eventually make the pen-points are cut. This machine works with such precision that each blank is an exact counterpart of its fellow. But great care must be exercised in this process, for a careless or premature movement of the machinery might crack the ribbon-like strips of gold, which would have to be annealed or melted down again before they could be used. The die cutter who works the press that cuts out the blanks is an expert, and such a one can cut out at least 5,000 blanks an hour. The strips of waste which drop at the side of the machine have an almost grotesque appearance, and in their miniature somewhat resemble scaling ladders. Once all the blanks that can be cut out of a strip have been cut, the waste metal is collected and melted down, remoulded, and put through the same operation of rolling and blank-cutting, which is repeated continuously and is a practical application to business of the endless-chain principle.

One form of Stylo-Pen

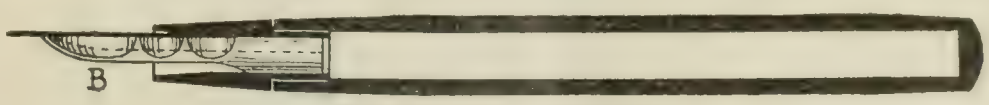
Scrap Gold After Pen Blanks Have Been Cut

Passing from the blank-cutter's bench, one moves to that of the "notcher," whose duty it is to grind a notch in the pen-point—one just small enough to receive a particle of iridium which must be fused with the gold to give the point that necessary hardness that will resist all wear.

Lewis Edson Waterman

Pen Blank Showing Flat and Edge Views

The placing of the iridium upon the notched pen-point is perhaps the most delicate of all operations through which a pen-point goes. The element, which lies on the worker's bench in particles smaller than pin-heads, is dexterously applied by a small metal implement which puts it in place and keeps it there—at the very point of the pen—with the help of a solution of water and borax. Iridium is used because it is the hardest of known metals. It was discovered by Tennant in 1803 and melts at the phenomenally high temperature of 3542° Fahrenheit. This particle (or rather these particles, for two are placed on each blank point) is then subjected to a blow-pipe operation during which the gold is fused around the iridium and thus holds it in its place. So rare, and consequently so costly, a metal is this, which is brought overland all the way from the Ural Mountains on the borders of Asiatic Russia, that it costs no less than $1,500 a pound. In hardness it is second only to the diamond, and it is thrice as hard as the ruby.



Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

During the remaining processes through which the blank has to pass, great care is exercised in protecting the iridium point. The next bench to which the blank goes is that of the piercer, who controls a stamping-press which pierces a heart-shaped air-hole in the blank. Then the blank passes to another bench, where the name and trade mark of the manufacturer are stamped with almost the same speed as the blanks themselves are cut, and the blank, which still remains in flat form, passes to a new machine, where, by uniform side pressure, it is raised and receives the curved shape necessary to fit it into the holder This process completed, the pen is taken to the slitter's bench, and there another of those delicate operations through which every pen has to go is performed. The worker at this bench is noted for steadiness of hand and he handles these pen-points with a dexterity which is amazing.

Sitting before a copper disk which makes 4,500 revolutions a minute and which is kept cool with a solution of emery and water, the slitter cuts his way through the iridium point to the heart-shaped hole with such dexterity that the slit is made in the exact center of the point. No greater skill than his must be exercised in producing the perfect pen-point; one slip of the hand, one revolution more than is necessary, and the work done is useless—the pen must be thrown in with the waste. This is one of the risks that are run by manufacturers of reliable articles. In the grinding of the points, one fact should not be forgotten, and it is that while this is done under instruction the risk of loss in material, labor, and in time is great and varies in accordance with the grade of iridium used, the loss mounting sometimes as high as 20 per cent.

Pen Blank Showing Notch at Point

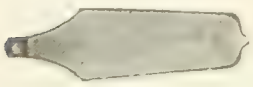
Once the last-mentioned operation has been successfully performed, the pen-point passes to the setter and finisher, who grinds down and polishes the rough inner edges of the slit with the help of another disk of infinitesimally finer grade with the aid of oil and emery. The points are ground, then set, then ground again until both sides are perfectly symmetrical and the points are closed; then the pen is ready for stoning, which imparts a smoothness and evenness which are the attributes of a well-made pen. The polishing is done by felt and rotten stone, by the help of which any foreign substances that may have adhered to the pen-point as it passed through the different operations are removed. Now the pen is ready for rouging, which is done with the help of a felt disk that gives that golden finish characteristic of fine work. Then follows the process of grading. Grading is an operation in which different pen-points are classified as fine, medium, broad or coarse.

Pen Blank Showing Iridium in Place

Having now reached the point where the pen may be laid aside until the assembling is done, let us give attention to the making of the simple vulcanite barrel-reservoirs, which hold the ink; to the feed-bar which supports the pen; to the cap that protects it, and to the clip-cap which prevents any evilly disposed person from appropriating that which is not his own.

In the manufacturing of the first three of these parts rubber enters largely. One type of Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen contains a vulcanized grooved feed-bar which extends

almost to the entire length of the pen-point. This groove or gully along which the ink flows is about one-sixteenth of an inch wide. Along the bottom of the groove are parallel saw-cuts through which capillary action is obtained. In most recent types this feature has been improved, and on either side of the groove "pockets" or reservoirs (B) are formed to collect surplus ink to meet the demands of the pen-point. This principle is known as the "spoon-feed" principle.

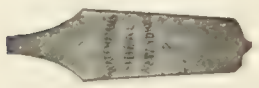

Pen Blank Stamped

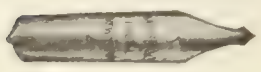
The rubber used is obtained from Brazil, and years before it is used the agents of the L. E. Waterman Company go to Para and engage the quantity it estimates will be required. This rubber is of the finest quality that can be obtained. It is imported in lumps as large as the eggs of an ostrich.

When the crude rubber reaches the factory it is separated, washed, and then placed in a drying-room, where it remains for several months. The drying process over, the rubber is passed between rolling-cylinders, which release it in flat slabs not unlike rolled steel or sheet iron. Then the slab is sprinkled and subjected to the action of sulphur and white lead, by which it is vulcanized, and is then ready for use. As an example of the durability of this rubber when it has been vulcanized the WatermanCompany has preserved and keeps on exhibition a mass of it that passed through the great fire that followed the earthquake at San Francisco in April, 1906.

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen in Sections

The next process through which the now vulcanized rubber is put consists of rolling it over steel mandrels, and placing it in a heater warmed by steam, where it is kept for several hours. When the "vulcanite" is perfectly dry, the mandrels are withdrawn, and the barrels from which the reservoir will ultimately be made are ready for the next process through which they must go. From the drying-room they are taken to the smoother's bench, an anxious-seat for the operator who proceeds to remove all incrustations and smoothes and polishes them in such a way that they shall fit all other parts with which they are to be connected. Then to assure that they are perfectly ink-tight they are carefully tested and turned over to the department which has charge of cutting the screw and fitting the different sections together. That part of the pen support into which the barrel is screwed is made of the same vulcanized rubber as the barrel or reservoir and cap, but the spoon-feed is made out of a solid piece of rubber and has its grooves and capillary tissues sawed in. Workmanship of the highest order is required to make a perfect holder, and once this has been made it is tested and if found perfect is sent to the chasing-bench, where ten mechanical chasers, working automatically, engrave the holders. Each of these machines chase as many as six holders at a time.


Pen Blank Lettered


Pen Blank Raised

This work done, the holder is taken to the clip-fitting department, where the clip-cap is put on. This is done with rivets which are stamped in place. The holder then passes to the assembling department, where the pen-points are fitted, the clip-cap set and the workmanship carefully tested that the manufacturer may be sure that no pen bearing his name shall prove to be anything but Waterman's *Ideal* Fountain Pen.

Even now the work is not finished. The parts once assembled, the complete pen is submitted to trained hands, experts in the use of the pen; men who have spent their lives testing the quality of the workmanship submitted to them. In their hands lies the reputation of the firm. Sitting at desks four feet square, with pads of fine linen paper before them and sheets of superfine emery at their sides, these men spend nine hours a day testing and trying every completed pen sent to them to insure that only work of the highest quality passes through their hands. Then the pen is finished and ready for boxing and sale. During the year 1906 no less than two and a quarter millions of dollars were invested by the public in Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen.

Pen Blank Ground

That in an establishment run with the care shown in running the Waterman factory there should be some waste, goes without saying. But the disposition of this waste forms not the least instructive feature of fountain-pen making. Every day each workman's bench is swept clear of the dust which he has created in the course of his work; likewise the floor of the factory is swept daily, and the sweepings are collected and put aside. Once a month the overalls of every workman employed on the premises are collected, and together with the sweepings are put into a huge cauldron which is placed over a furnace which consumes all the dross but leaves the grains of silver, gold, and iridium used in the industry intact in the very bottom. The burning of the clothes alone yields no less than $250 a month at a cost of $65 for the goods worn; the dust yields a greater amount—$400 at a cost of less than $5 for the trouble of collecting. Nothing here runs to waste. Even the water in which the employees wash their hands is saved, and has been known to pan out as much as $125 a week.

Crude Rubber

The writer has endeavored to tell what has been seen of the making of fountain pens with his own eyes. Little did he think as he traveled from bench to bench that he was seeing made in the process the pen with which this article was to be written, but he feels it his duty to place the fact on record; and wishes to add in appreciation of courtesies shown that never before has the opportunity been afforded him to see things done as he saw them done in the Waterman factory.

The Spoon Feed

So far as Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen is concerned he who makes a gift of it makes a friend for life. It is the most perfect and truly *ideal* implement the writer has had the good fortune to use, and he has used it for sixteen years. No matter what has been achieved by the stylus, by the reed pen or by its steel successor, Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen, as a perfect instrument of record, has undoubtedly proved itself the pen for the people and the ideal "Fountain of Knowledge."

FRANK H. VIZETELLY.

CURRENT POETRY

Windows.

By St. John Lucas.

Here in the city each window is blank as a dead man's eye;
But the windows of a village in the land where I would be
Shine out for me like the faces of friends when night storms up the sky;
Scanning the hills for their tardy guest; waiting, looking for me

Like the smoke of a burning empire the night drifts over the deep,
And the shadows are dusky giants who stride o'er the mountain range;
And the silent earth is clothed with the marvelous hues of sleep,
And the dark flowers melt in darkness, and the white flowers waver and change.

Oh, it is there I would be at this hour, far from the voluble street,
And the cunning of little men, and the gossip of little towns;
Above my head my comrades the stars, and beneath my feet
The warm bosom of earth, the naked breast of the downs.

For I know that where the lines of the hill curve splendidly to the sea,
In the house with the gray stone gable beyond where the pathway ends,
Night after night, in storm or calm, a woman watches for me
At one of those golden windows that shine like the eyes of friends.

And I know that when I return at last, travel-sullied and vile,
Scourged by the whips of life, broken and wan with years,
The blood will leap to my desolate heart when I see her smile,
And my tear-stained soul shall be cleansed in the healing rain of her tears.

—*From The Academy* (London).

An Old Song Ended.

By Alfred Noyes.

(*Another Version.*)

How should I your true love know,
From another one!—
By his cockle-hat and staff,
And his sandal shoon.—

Wherefore hath he roamed so far,
Lady, from your hand?—
Love's a pilgrim, and he comes
Out of Holy Land.—

Nay; but he is dead, lady,
He is dead and gone!—
Seek his grave and lay your face
Down upon the stone.—

Shall I find him if he sleep
In a nameless grave,
Where over many and many an one
The tall wet grasses wave?—

Breathe my name whereas you go.
If you hear a sound
Struggling like a stifled cry
Underneath the ground,

Whisper but a word to him,
Tell him my despair.
If he riseth from the dead,
Then my love is there.

—*From The Nation.*

Yes, Ivory Soap is good for shampooing.

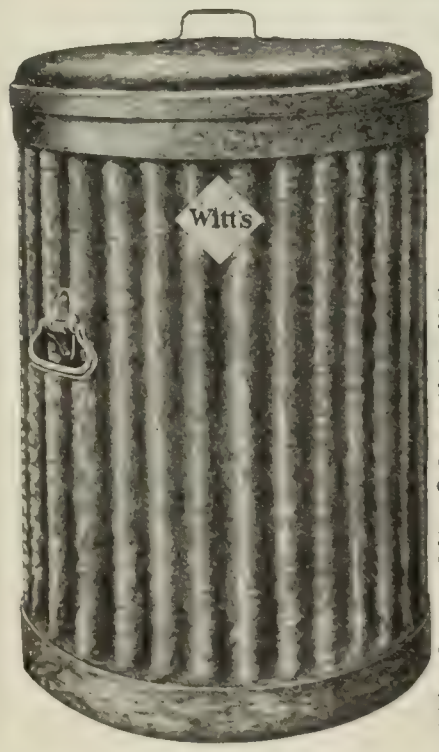
A white soap, it yields a perfectly white lather—a lather that cleanses the hair but does not change its color.

Containing no "free" (uncombined) alkali, it can be used without fear that it will dry the hair or make it brittle.

Use the clearest, cleanest water you can get. Soft water is better than hard. Put the Ivory Soap in the water and when a suds is formed, apply it to the hair—again and again and again. Rinse thoroughly.

Toweling will only partially dry the hair. A fan will help. But the best way of all is to give it an air bath—comb it out and let the air and sunshine dry it.

Ivory Soap - 99 44/100 Per Cent. Pure.



Can't Smell it! Can't See it!

Garbage in

Witt's Can

is odorless, out of sight, will not attract flies, and dogs can't get at it.

Close-fitting lid; water-tight; *never-leak* bottom; made triple-strong by riveting, flanging and extra heavy steel bands riveted around top and bottom. A *necessity* where neatness and perfect sanitary conditions are valued.

Imitations of "Witt's Can" lack the splendid strength and durability of the genuine. Be sure the name "Witt's" is on can and lid.

Sizes—Witt's Can, No. 1, 15¾x25 inches; No. 2, 18x25; No. 3, 20½x25. Witt's Pail, No. 7, 5 gallons; No. 8, 7 gallons; No. 9, 10 gallons.

All steel, corrugated, galvanized, water-tight, odor-proof (close-fitting lid). Look for the yellow label.

Ask at the Stores for WITT'S CAN and see that "Witt's Can" is stamped on lid and bottom.

If not on sale in your town order direct from us. Use it and if you don't like it we'll pay for its return and promptly refund your money.

The Witt Cornice Co., Dept. K, Cincinnati, O.

Paint Now!

The cold, wet Spring was a great disappointment as a painting season. Many postponed the work.

Late Summer or early Fall is in some respects the best season of all for painting. No frost or moisture to ruin the paint film.

But read our book first. 38 pages beautifully illustrated, full of plain facts and money-saving suggestions. Two pages at the back advertising our Pure White Lead.

"Your book has proved very valuable," writes one property owner, and we have received many letters in the same vein.

Free to you. Address Dept R

Our Pure White Lead is for sale by first-class dealers everywhere. Look for the Dutch Boy Painter on the keg.

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in whichever of the following cities is nearest you:

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BANKERS
13 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

Two Russian Poems.

By J. S. Phillimore.

A Storm.

(*After Tioutchev.*)

It seemed the sky took on a sulky fit,
The cloud so quickly masked each part of it.
This was no threat, no meditation deep;
Rather some drugged, discomfortable sleep.
Nothing but summer lightnings that flash out
And in, responsive, turn and turn about!
Some deaf-mute devil and his deaf-mute brother
Exchanging ciphered counsels, each with other.

As tho the preconcerted sign were given,
Broad conflagrations fired a belt of heaven·
And momently from out the dark emerge
Fields, and a forest on the horizon's verge.
Then, just as sudden, back the darkness rushed,
And into close repression all was hushed.
That instant, sure some great and dire event
Passed for decision in the firmament.

A Night at Nice : 1865.

(*After Tioutchev.*)

How beautiful thou art, Nocturnal Sea,
Thy lucent sheens; thy blots of dove-blue shade! . . .
Look, how it apes a living creature's moods:
It crawls, and breathes, and sparkles light for light!

Rolling uncomprehended, large and free . . .
Sparkle and motion, whisper and cannonade . . .
O Sea of the Nocturnal Solitudes,
How lovely in thy veils of glimmering white!

This feast you solemnize, what should it be,
Ye waves that climb and fret, ye dense-arrayed
Scintillant holiday-keeping multitudes—
While thrilling stars peer tiptoe from the height?

Glamour and restless rhythm enchanting me,
I am tongue-tied, I tremble, I reel afraid.
Over these waves a great bewitchment broods
Which lures me down to sink my soul outright.

—*From The Saturday Review* (London).

MOTOR MISCELLANY

Automobiles as Pioneers.—It is a curious fact, says *Machinery* (New York, August), that the automobile is put to its best practical use, not in countries of the highest development, but in corners of the world where one would hardly expect to meet with so recent an indication of the presence of civilized man. The writer goes on to say:

"In Madagascar there has been regular freight and passenger traffic over a route over 200 miles long, all since June, 1903. The motor-cars use two days to cover the distance mentioned. Even in Tunis has a long-distance motor-car route been established, giving regular service over a line eighty miles long. The use of motor-cars for this purpose is rather limited in this country, altho they have been employed to some extent in the newly developed mining regions in the arid Southwest, where there is considerable difficulty in the employment of animals, owing to the heat and the lack of water. One of these routes, that connecting the Bull Frog and Goldfield mining districts with the nearest railroad-station, adopted a novel scheme for monopolizing the highway built for the purpose. Over the gullies, which had to be bridged, the cars are run on stringers, with suitable guides to prevent them from running off. There is no flooring to these bridges, so that it is impossible for a horse-drawn vehicle to cross."

When Sleep Fails Take HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Half a teaspoon in half a glass of water just before retiring brings refreshing sleep.

The Selection of Wall Coverings

In choosing wall coverings due consideration should be given to the color relation of furnishings and the finish of the woodwork. The most artistic and pleasing effects are produced in interiors where walls are covered with

FAB-RI-KO-NA

(Trade Mark Registered in U. S. Pat. Office and in Pat. Office in Gt. Britain.)

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The rich shades afford a wide variety of harmonious color combinations, while the strength of the fabric, its durability, sanitary value and economy all combine to make FAB-RI-KO-NA Fabrics the ideal Wall Coverings.

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If interested, our experts will devise a color scheme adapted to your requirements showing samples of FAB-RI-KO-NA contrasted with woodwork in color to represent the finished wall. Write for information about this special and valuable service.

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Bloomfield, N. J.

FAB-RI-KO-NA Woven Wall Coverings are known and sold by all first-class Decorators.

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

THERE ARE MANY HIGH-CLASS SECURITIES LISTED ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE SELLING BELOW VALUE, WHICH IF BOUGHT *OUTRIGHT* NOW, WOULD YIELD ATTRACTIVE INCOME WHILE CARRIED, AND SHOULD EVENTUALLY ADVANCE MATERIALLY IN PRICE. WE SHALL BE GLAD TO CORRESPOND WITH YOU ON THE SUBJECT.

Send for Weekly Market Review

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(Members New York Stock Exchange)
BANKERS 42 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Difficulties of the Peking-Paris Race.—In the tour from Peking to Paris, many curious obstacles were encountered by Prince Borghese. A contributor to *Motor Age* (Chicago) writes the following description of them:

Going through the Gobi desert the Spyker ran shy of gasolene, and it was necessary for it to lay up until a fresh supply could be secured from Udde. For the third time the Itala was morassed at Urga and then it was no light job getting the car on terra firma once more. Mongolians and oxen extricated it, however, but the next day more trouble of this sort was encountered, and the car was slowly sinking out of sight when it was rescued. That night the tourists camped in the Daturdaba mountains. Then on the 24th the Iro river was encountered and it was a fearful job getting through. Oxen were employed for the task and it was necessary to remove those parts which might be damaged by water. A sandstorm was encountered the next day, which was accompanied by such a tornado that the Itala almost was capsized. In crossing a river on the 26th it was again necessary to drag the car through, the river being so deep the machine was under water most of the way across. However, no damage was done. The Itala created consternation among the natives between Misovsk and Irkutsk, and the villagers thought it was a winged locomotive.

Prince Borghese and his companions had a close call on the 30th. They were on a bridge that broke under the weight of the car and precipitated the machine and its occupants into the water. The current was swift and it took three hours' hard work on the part of the Siberians employed on the job to save the car. The next day the Prince was driving the car along the railroad tracks, when a train came along. It was by quick work only that the motorists were able to get the machine out of the way, as the wheels stuck in the sand. Then the Prince thought it hardly sportsmanlike to follow the rails this way, and took to the road. More adventures were encountered crossing the Birinsa and Kan rivers, it being necessary to ferry over in boats which, however, was much easier than pulling the car through the water. Torrential rains were encountered on July 6, and for 143 miles the car traveled through the rain.

Crossing the Tom river the motorists discovered a new method of propulsion. They used a ferry, the motive power for which was furnished by four

PATCHES

Why Brown Ones Come on Faces.

When a woman can get rid of brown patches on her face by changing her diet it is worth while for other women who care for their complexions to know something of the method.

A lady in Michigan City says that coffee caused the brown patches on her face by first giving her stomach trouble, then putting her nerves out of order, and the result was shown in her complexion.

She quit using coffee and began using Postum Food Coffee and in less than a month the stomach trouble disappeared and within two months her complexion cleared up and is now fine and rosy.

She speaks of two men at Westfield, Ind., who have both been improved in health by leaving off coffee and taking in its place Postum Food Coffee, also a husband and wife of the same place, who were in poor health and suffered from stomach trouble. They quit coffee and after using Postum a short time the result was natural sleep, return of appetite and a gain in strength as fast as nature could rebuild.

She gives the names of a number of other persons who have been helped by leaving off coffee and taking Postum Food Coffee.

It is a safe proposition that if any coffee user has stomach or nervous trouble, or bad complexion, he or she can get rid of the trouble by discontinuing coffee and taking Postum Food Coffee. It is easy enough to prove the truth of this by making trial. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

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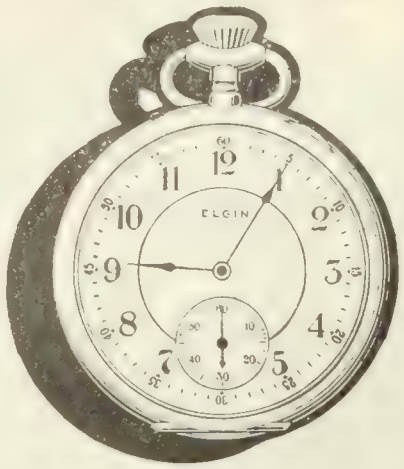

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Right in price—within the reach of everyone—"The Watch that's made for the majority."

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NEW YORK

horses trotting in a circle on the deck, much the same way as a house-mover works. Having escaped floods, morasses, railroad wrecks, and countless other mishaps, the Itala next was threatened by fire. Near Omsk its brake seized, and the overheating set fire to the lubricant. This communicated to the bodywork of the car and before the flames could be subdued it was necessary to use axes and chop the body. Near Abatskaia the fire fiend again attacked the car, a grass fire making the Prince and his companions uncomfortable for some little time.

Painless Eye-protectors.—A French eye specialist has hit upon a new idea in eye-protection which will do away with the disadvantages of the present type. From a medical point of view, it is claimed that the new goggles, which are glassless, prevent conjunctivitis and swelling of the eyes. The following description of this latest novelty is published in *Motor Print* (Philadelphia):

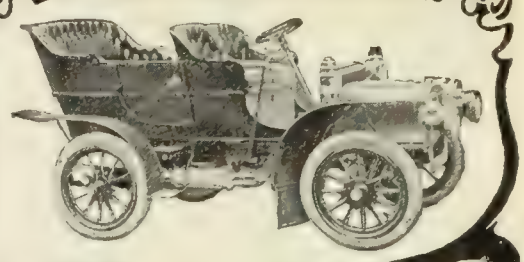
Instead of glass, the lenses are made of thin pieces of steel, in each of which are three narrow slits, scientifically cut so that the wearer can see everything in front of him. The efficiency of these slits is based upon the principle that an opening of a small diameter has the same effect upon the luminous rays as the central point of a convex lens. If the eye is placed near to the opening, the angle taken in is very large and proportionate to the diameter of the opening. The vision obtained through the slits is claimed to be brighter and sharper than with ordinary goggles, while blurred sight caused by rain, mud, dust, steam, and so forth, is entirely eliminated. There is no draft because the heat from the eye forms a cushion that prevents air and dust from entering. One of the slits is cut horizontally, and is intersected near the nose by a perpendicular slit, the junction of these two slits forming a right angle. Below the horizontal slit is another slit which is cut at a slant toward the outside of the lens. The outside of the lens is nickel-plated, while the inside of each is enameled black. The main part of the goggles is made of soft gray leather, and an adjustable headband of elastic is fitted to them while a small strap connecting the lenses makes them adjustable to any pair of eyes.

Disasters of the Touring Season.—Automobile accidents have been more numerous and attended by more fatal results during the three summer months just passed than during the same period in any previous year. The burden of the blame does not rest upon the automobile as a machine of exceptional speed properties on the highway, but on the person driving the car. The following summary, published in the New York *Times*, presents the list of accidents that has occurred since June 1

Were a serious attempt made to compile the statistics of automobile fatalities and injuries throughout the entire country, the numbers would be immeasurably larger. This list, however, does include the majority of the most serious fatalities of the season, and, while a partial summary, may therefore be considered a very conservative one.

To subdivide this list into a more comprehensive table, showing the causes that have contributed to these accidents, the following table will tell an instructive story

Driving at reckless speed	29
Machine out of control	11
Faulty brakes and steering gear	10
Preventing accident to others	10
Trolley-car collisions	9
Persons run down	8
Struck at railroad-crossings	7
Horses frightened	4
Blowing up of tires	3
Traps in road	2
Cars on fire	2
Chauffeur asleep	1
Total	96



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MODEL

VICTOR HAND-FORGED

Water cooled engine; wheels 37 inches; 1 1-4 inch solid rubber tires; speed from 1 to 25 miles per hour. No country too rough for the **Hand-Forged Victor** Price $450.00, including leather top, fenders, lamps, horn, tools, etc. Dos a Dos seat $40 extra. Write for full particulars.

Victor Automobile Mfg. Co. 108 Carroll St., St. Louis, Mo.

PERSONAL

The Inventions of George Westinghouse.—To some extent, perhaps, Mr. Westinghouse has inherited his inventive genius. He was born at Central Bridge, N. Y., 1846. Outside of school hours he spent his time in his father's establishment, the New York Agricultural Works at Schenectady, where his family moved when he was ten years old. At the age of fifteen he had invented a rotary engine. During the Civil War he was appointed third assistant in the Navy. Of his subsequent career a writer in the New York *Evening Post* says:

Altho the Navy wished to retain his services at the close of hostilities, Mr. Westinghouse took his discharge. He entered Union College, pursued the classical courses for two years, and then entered upon an active life in the mechanical field. He knew the use of tools, and he perfected a railroad frog, which proved to be a success. While exploiting this invention, the idea of the air-brake came into his mind. He had witnessed a collision between freight-trains, and the accident suggested to Mr. Westinghouse the necessity for a brake under control of the engineer. He developed the old wagon brake on a larger scale, and then realized that a motor cylinder under each car would be necessary. The use of steam for power was dismissed by Mr. Westinghouse, owing to the difficulty from condensation, but he had heard about the successful application of comprest air in the boring of the Mont-Cenis tunnel, and he experimented until he was convinced that this was the force which would make the brake efficient.

Railroad men were skeptical when Mr. Westinghouse tried to induce them to give his invention a trial. They said that his idea of stopping trains "with wind" was not feasible. Mr. Westinghouse had not the necessary capital to make the experiment, but he eventually found a man with means, and at last the Panhandle Railroad gave permission for a demonstration of the invention. Air-brakes were fitted to an engine and four cars running between Pittsburg and Steubenville, and they were the means of preventing a collision at the first trial.

This was in 1868, and Mr. Westinghouse had just

FAMILY FOOD

Crisp, Toothsome and Requires No Cooking.

A little boy down in N. C. asked his mother to write an account of how Grape-Nuts food had helped their family.

She says Grape-Nuts was first brought to her attention on a visit to Charlotte, where she visited the Mayor of that city, who was using the food by the advice of his physician. She says:

"They derive so much good from it that they never pass a day without using it. While I was there I used the food regularly. I gained about 15 pounds and felt so well that when I returned home I began using Grape-Nuts in our family regularly.

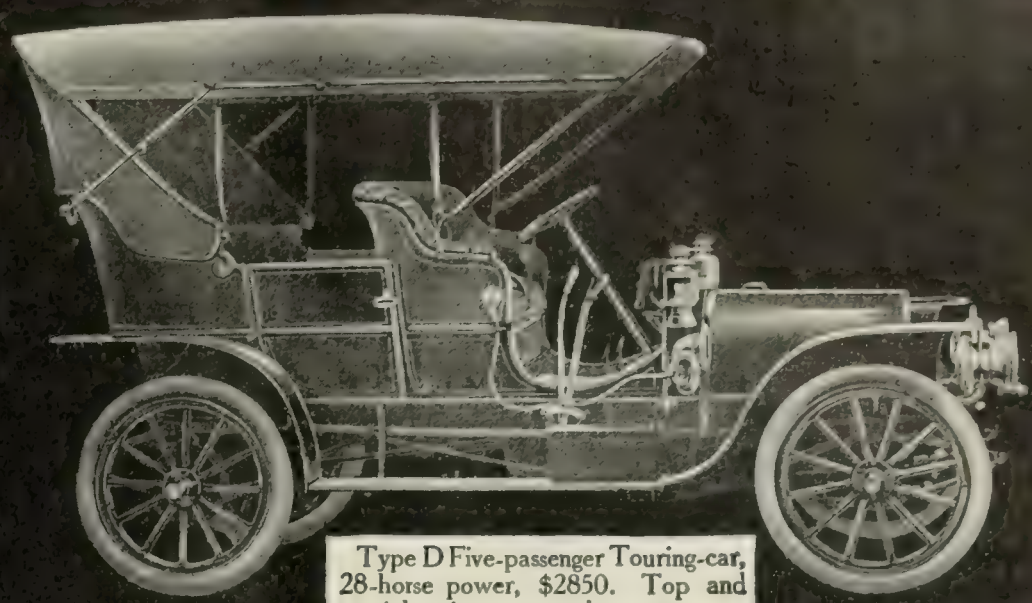
"My little 18 months old baby shortly after being weaned was very ill with dyspepsia and teething. She was sick nine weeks and we tried everything. She became so emaciated that it was painful to handle her and we thought we were going to lose her. One day a happy thought urged me to try Grape Nuts soaked in a little warm milk.

"Well, it worked like a charm and she began taking it regularly and improvement set in at once. She is now getting well and round and fat as possible on Grape-Nuts.

"Some time ago several of the family were stricken with LaGrippe at the same time, and during the worst stages we could not relish anything in the shape of food but Grape-Nuts and oranges, everything else nauseated us.

"We all appreciate what your famous food has done for our family." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

1908 Franklins



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Forty per cent more power without more weight.

The greatest advance since automobiling began.

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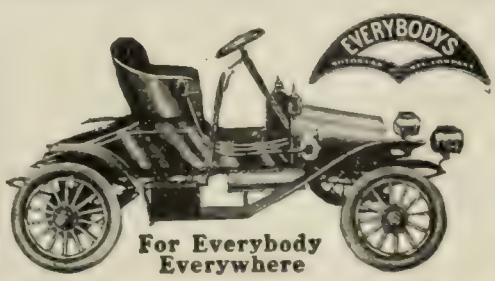

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This is about the best evidence that I can offer that my cigars *make good.*

There are almost as many reasons why they do. I will name three or four here.

First, economy. My customers get their cigars at strictly wholesale prices.

Next, they know what they are getting. Every cigar is as I describe it.

Another. The cleanest cigar factory in America.

Still more. Clean, clear, straight tobacco. No drugging, doctoring or flavoring.

Next. All strictly *hand made* cigars. No machine in the world will make a cigar that will smoke as well as one made by the trained human hand.

Another. Fair treatment. I never ask a man to buy my cigars until he has given them a fair trial at my expense.

I manufacture every cigar that I sell, and my factory is not a little basement affair on a side street either, but a full size five story city building, literally within the business heart of Philadelphia, and I find it none too large for my ever increasing output.

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passed his majority. The invention had made high-speed railroading possible, and a company was organized to manufacture the apparatus. A small shop was opened in Pittsburg, with less than 100 workmen, a patent for the air-brake—the first received by Mr. Westinghouse—having been issued on April 13, 1869.

The following year Mr. Westinghouse went abroad to exploit his invention. He did not rest on his laurels. He sought to improve his appliance, and in the course of time he brought out the "triple valve," which enables the brakes to be applied simultaneously on a long train and sets them fast if a car breaks away.

His success with the air-brake induced Mr. Westinghouse to apply comprest air for the operation of railroad switches and signals, and he also made use of electricity in the same connection, having become interested in the newer field.

When he acquired the patents covering the use of alternating currents, and formed the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, he faced great opposition to the introduction of the system. The older electrical companies contended that the alternating current was much more dangerous than the direct, and efforts were made in several States to have its use prohibited by law.

Mr. Westinghouse fought back, and when, overcoming all obstacles, he lit the World's Fair at Chicago, his triumph was complete. He took the contract for lighting the exposition at a million dollars less than the bids of his competitors, and he furnished bonds to the amount of his estimate. Then he was enjoined from using the Edison patents in the manufacturing of lamps, as well as the air-pump used for exhausting the bulbs. To overcome this he invented a new lamp and a new pump, thereby carrying his contract to completion.

It took four years of costly experiments to produce the recently perfected 4,000-horse-power locomotive, which was designed to haul heavily loaded trains through the Pennsylvania tunnel under the Hudson River. Some of the contrivances for this machine were utilized in the operation of a miniature locomotive in the back yard of the Westinghouse residence in Pittsburg as far back as 1891, which goes to show how the inventor is able to make use of old ideas.

Mr. Westinghouse combines creative ability with the executive faculty, and to-day he is the dominant factor in a score of immense manufacturing establishments scattered throughout six countries, representing an investment of $100,000,000 capital, and giving employment to nearly 40,000 persons. He is the embodiment of a man who can build his own machine and market it successfully—the very antithesis, in fact, of the inventor who dies in poverty while the promoter of his creation flourishes and grows fat.

Including special apprentices, physicists, and salesmen having a working knowledge of the apparatus manufactured, the engineering force connected with the various Westinghouse industries numbers 700, and the chief knows the majority of these men. This is the way he tersely explained the other day how he made friends of his men, most of whom he calls by their Christian names:

"We do not discharge our men for little things. If we were all hung for everything that went wrong, there would be few of us left."

But Mr. Westinghouse knows how to punish. At one time each of his employees regularly received a Thanksgiving turkey from him. It was one of the many ways he had of showing his appreciation of loyal service. One day, without the slightest warning, the men in the Pittsburg shops went on strike. It was a case of strike first and discussion afterward. The trouble was readily adjusted, and everything went on as before, except the turkeys. Since then the men have had to buy their own Thanksgiving birds.

As a reward for his achievements, Mr. Westinghouse has been decorated with the French Legion of Honor, the Royal Italian Order of the Crown, and the Order of Leopold. He holds the honorary degree of LL.D. from Union College, and he is an honorary member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is also one of the three Ryan trustees of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

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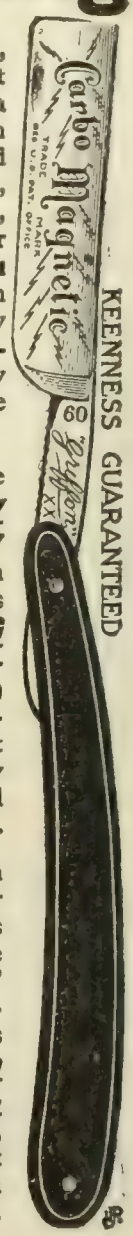

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Stessil Ranked as a Coward.—No paper in Russia has a good word to say of Stessil, the "hero." The mildest caricatures represent him as peacefully milking his cow in a place of shelter while the soldiers are dying outside. There was a time when a person who hinted publicly at Stessil's being guilty of the things which the official Act of Accusation, published last July, now accuses him, would have run the risk of being "tarred and feathered by indignant patriots."

Revelatory of his premature surrender of Port Arthur, the New York *Times* publishes the following:

To almost everybody in Port Arthur, Stessil was personally offensive, owing to his dictatorial and overbearing manners. "Here I am Czar and God" was a phrase he frequently repeated. He strictly insisted on his right to a salute not only from military men but even from civilians, who were instructed to remove their hats when he met them. If a civilian touched his hat but did not remove it, Stessil would rein in his horse and let fly a volley of abuse at him, even threatening such offenders with death! Svirsky, a naval engineer, once committed the dreadful offense of keeping his hat on in the presence of the great man (whom Svirsky did not see), and for this he was sent to a dangerous point on the firing line. Mr. Kupchinsky was himself a witness of how rudely Stessil once behaved toward a lady, the wife of a naval officer, because she wore a naval jacket. He ordered her to remove the jacket at once, and declared in a loud voice that wives of officers had no right to wear the uniforms of their husbands. This wanton insult was inflicted while the music was playing one evening in the little municipal garden near Alexieff's house. Next day the Governor issued a solemn proclamation forbidding ladies, under various severe penalties, to wear any part of the military uniform of their husbands, fiances, brothers, or acquaintances. This "lady's proclamation," as it is called, excited at the time great merriment in Port Arthur, but it hardly tended to raise the Governor in the estimation of the garrison.

It is a mistake, however, to imagine that Stessil had no friends in Port Arthur. He had a few, and they were worthy of him. One of them was a gigantic German of the name of Tautz, whose history is instructive, for it shows the sort of men that come to the top in Russia.

This Tautz (who, I may remark, is now chief of police in Vladivostok) is distinctly charged by Kupchinsky with the brutal murder of many unoffending Chinese.

This ill-treatment of the Chinese which Stessil winked at, or at least made no effort to punish, was (strange as at first sight it may seem) one of the reasons why Port Arthur fell, for when, later on, the pinch came to be felt in the fortress, the Celestials almost all refused to assist. Kupchinsky gives a detailed account of how the Chinese farmers were swindled in regard to the requisition of cattle and crops until they drove their cattle north or even sent them off by sea. He also gives a pathetic account of the condition of the Chinese women and girls who had to take refuge in the mountains, where "hunts" after these unfortunate creatures were organized by parties of licentious soldiers.

The first point in the official act of accusation is that Stessil, "having on June 20, 1904, received a communication from General Kuropatkin ordering him to hand over the command of Port Arthur to its commandant, General Smirnoff, and to leave the army, disobeyed that order and remained in the fortress."

On June 5 (O. S.) Prince Hantimuroff left Kuropatkin's camp with a packet containing the above communication for General Stessil—a curt order, that is, for General Stessil to "git." The same packet contained a letter addrest to General Smirnoff, who was ordered to take over the command of the fortress. Stessil said nothing to anybody about the letter he had received, and did not give Smirnoff the communication addrest to him. On June 17 a second communication was sent by Kuropatkin to Stessil, who was told in still blunter terms to "git" at once, but Stessil only told those around him he had received a letter from Kuropatkin, communicated to no one the contents of that letter, and again kept from Smirnoff the communication intended for him, so that it was only on his return from Japan that

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Smirnoff learned for the first time that Kuropatkin had twice ordered him to take command of the fortress. Smirnoff is now on his trial for having failed to obey that order and to arrest Stessil on account of his refusal to hand over the command; but his defense—which seems to me to be very strong—is that he did not see Kuropatkin's order.

The awkward part of the business from Kuropatkin's point of view is that, after Stessil had thus refused to obey, Kuropatkin continued to correspond with him as if nothing had occurred, and the Czar even decorated him with the Order of St. George (third class) and raised him to the rank of adjutant general!

From the beginning of the war the bitterest enmity existed between the army and the fleet. In fact, the soldiers and sailors hated each other more than they hated the Japanese. Stessil increased this feeling, if he did not cause it in the first instance, by his dislike of the navy. As a result of this tactlessness on the part of the commander, the fleet was useless throughout the siege, and, on surrendering, Stessil did not give the naval authorities sufficient notice of his intention so that they were unable to destroy their ships, most of which now figure in the Japanese Navy list.

Montico Taft.—On the porch of Secretary Taft's summer home is stretched a large piece of matting presented to him by Filipinos in memory of the days when he was head of the Philippine Commission. Woven into this matting are the words "Al Presidente, Mr. Taft." Mr. Taft served as a president "just once." When asked how it sounded to be called President Taft, the Secretary answered that "it didn't sound half so bad as the word 'Welcome' over the door of a jail."

But Mr. Taft possesses a Filipino souvenir of more interest than his woven mat.

It was on one of the globe-trotting expeditions peculiar to his career that the Secretary needed the services of a jinrikisha in Manila. Of the flock of youngsters anxious for the job, the boy detailed to cart the "weighty" official chanced to be even slimmer and lighter than jinrikisha boys are wont to be. Of the results of the venture the New York *Tribune* prints the following account:

But the weight troubled the boy not at all. Far from complaining and charging his ample freight extra fare for the trip, he went to the other extreme and made it clear that he especially desired the honor, when again the big man wanted to be hauled about, of being permitted to do the work. Neither could speak one word of the other's language, yet between these two individuals, the one a Presidential possibility of the greatest republic in the world, and the other a humble Filipino, with no name save that of "Montico," no occupation save that of jinrikisha boy and no outlook worth mentioning, grew up a strange, undefinable, powerful bond of sympathy.

One day the boy accompanied the Secretary on an official errand. He remained at the gate of the residence where the Secretary made his call, as is the custom, and faithfully awaited the return of his patron. Time went by, the official conversation was prolonged much longer than had been expected, and finally the host insisted that, the work of the evening not having been finished, the Secretary should remain over night and complete the business on the morrow. This was agreed to, and a messenger was dispatched to the gate to inform the waiting jinrikisha boy that he need not wait longer, as his patron would remain over night.

What was the surprize of the Secretary the following morning to find the came Montico waiting for him at the gate. Montico looked unusually sleepy and tired for him, and explanations were at once in order. It seems that the information that his master would remain at the house all night never reached the boy, and he had stood on duty, sleepy but awake, all night long. This is the sort of faithfulness which appeals strongly to the Secretary of War.

By and by, time came for the head of the War Department to hurry back to the United States. Montico was forgotten in the rush and bustle. The boy was heartbroken. He applied to a woman

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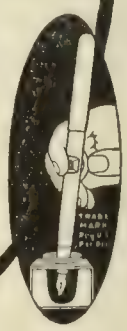

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missionary to tell him how he could follow his big patron. She explained to Montico where the great man might be found. It was many leagues away, and it would take months to travel there. He was a very great man in his own country, and the place where he would be found was a huge pile of marble buildings where innumerable servants would require explanations before they allowed the great man to be bothered. It would not be easy, even if the great man did find a place for the Filipino boy, to see him from day to day, as it had been in Manila, and in fact there would hardly be one chance in a hundred that there could be found a niche into which the visitor could be stowed.

But Montico was deaf to all this. He would go, anyway, and find out for himself. And go he did, working his way here, working his way there, doing odd jobs wherever opportunity offered, explaining in the only language which he could use that he was on his way to the "United States to find Mr. Taft." And the thin, yellow boy of eighteen made his way. No daring American boy, equipped with the language which is a passport almost anywhere, could have made a pluckier journey than did this frail stranger lad from the far isles of the sea.

Finally, two years ago, he arrived in Washington, asking for "Father Taft." Soon after there stood in front of the Secretary, as he sat at his desk in the War Department, a clerk with the word that a Filipino boy calling himself Montico was in the outer room and wanted to see "Father Taft." "Send him in," said the Secretary, and in walked the 'rickshaw boy of the Philippines

From that day to this the boy has not left the statesman. He has become bodyguard, valet, chef, waiter, messenger, and general factotum about the house, until it is safe to say that no member of the Taft household regards him as anything but a fixture in the establishment. Up in Murray Bay, where the Tafts have been spending their summer vacation, he is the most useful personage in the house, and is never so happy as when doing some special service for the big man whom he has adopted as a "father."

Soon after leaving the Philippines for the long journey to see "Father Taft" the boy bethought him of the charming little American missionary who had so kindly furnished him with the information and advice, and he wrote to her. She may have been surprized, but she was also pleased, for she answered quickly and at length. More correspondence followed. Finally "Montico Taft," as the boy now calls himself, told her of his love and his hopes. Back came the answer which makes his happy days even happier as he thinks of the time when in the reflected glory of the great man who he hopes will some day become the President of the United States he is to return to his native islands and, with the great man as an honored guest at the feast, take as his bride the American girl who showed him how to find his "Father Taft."

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Of his brilliant career a contributor in the New York *Times* writes:

Born in London in March, 1838, young Perkin received his early education in a city school. But all of his tastes lay in the direction of science, and his 17th year found him installed as assistant to Dr. A. W. Hoffman, a distinguished German chemist whose laboratory was then in London. The young chemist was constantly trying experiments, and was so absorbed in his work that he rarely quitted it, except for meals. One of his many ideas was that it was possible to produce quinin artificially, and

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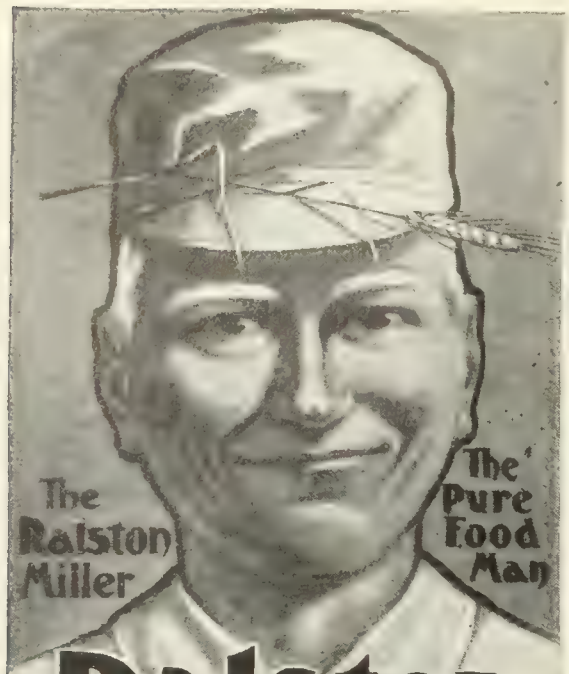

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it was while experimenting on the line of this theory that he oxidized anilin and knew instantly that he had made a great discovery, and, realizing its commercial value, began immediately to organize a company for the manufacture of dye.

The vast importance of the new discovery was quickly appreciated, and within a few years the world was being supplied with new colors such as dyers had hitherto seen only in their dreams. Silk, wool, cotton—all were tinted with the new pigments. Fashion invented and wore new combinations and contrasts. The artificial dyes even challenged the tints of nature: alizarin, the coloring matter of madder, being reduced from coal tar, while artificial indigo was made in larger quantities than the marshes of India could produce. So vast were the new industries which the young chemist had opened to the world that it is now estimated that the coal-tar products of Germany alone exceed $50,000,000 annually.

Perkin also laid the foundations of the artificial perfume industry by the discovery of a method for preparing coumarin, the odoriferous principle of the tonka bean, and which forms an important ingredient in many scents. This still further extended the industries which were born of his discoveries, and within a few years the viscous black gum which had been used for mixing with sand and gravel for sidewalks was transmuted into dainty perfumes and went forth in cut-glass bottles. Besides dyestuffs and perfumes, there have been developed from the coal-tar products many kinds of artificial sweeteners, preservatives, explosives, medicines, and photographic developers. Chemists have found that the number of products which can be obtained from coal tar are practically unlimited, and that combined with materials now known, more than 100,000,000 chemical bodies may be produced.

Of the number of products made from coal-tar which can be nitrated and which form the bases of high explosives, the best-known is picric acid. There are several others, but all of the high explosives which are made from coal-tar are similar in their lack of sensitiveness to shock and the safety with which they can be handled. If lighted in the open they burn like so much pitch pine. But if confined and ignited by a detonating charge a different kind of combustion is produced and the disruptive effect is very great. The lyddite, which the British employ as bursting charges for their shells, is pure picric acid. The melinite of the French is picric acid modified with about 4 per cent. of petroleum. Maximite and jovite, two other of the high explosives, are also derived from coal-tar.

Like many other distinguished men, Perkin was not at first a prophet in his own land. English-born, England might well have reaped the harvest which accrued from the researches and discoveries of her distinguished son, yet when the fiftieth anniversary of his first discovery of mauve dyes was celebrated there was nowhere in the British Isles any vestige of the anilin industry.

But the opportunity which Great Britain overlooked Germany promptly saw and took advantage of. Directly after the conclusion of her war with France the German Government sought a means of employing her disbanded army in the arts of peace, and found a field in the manufacture of coal-tar products. Soon those who were engaged in the new industry were sending their products to all parts of the world.

Arthur Simmons, of the White House.—Arthur Simmons had a humble and at the same time rather important function in connection with the White House at Washington; he was a doorkeeper in that upper corridor from which the doors of the offices of the President and the President's private secretary open. In the Detroit *Press* we find the following biographical sketch:

This fine old colored man was born a slave in North Carolina, but some queer turn of fate threw him into this position as doorkeeper in the latter days of the term of Abraham Lincoln as President, and he held it through successive Administrations until President Benjamin Harrison's time. Somebody of influence with the Administration took a prejudice against him then, and he was transferred

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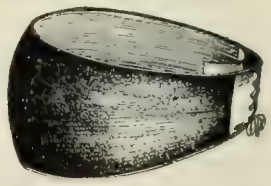

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to the Treasury Department, but in the very first hours of President Cleveland's second term he was brought back to the White House.

He always attributed this restoration to Don M. Dickinson of Michigan, of whom he used to speak most gratefully, and those who know Mr. Dickinson know that this was an act of sentiment and justice to a man of lowly degree in which the Michigan leader would have delighted. During all his life Arthur remained loyal to the family whose slave he was before emancipation, and through his acquaintance with influential men was of assistance to members of it who fell into straitened circumstances.

The great tragedy of his career—a tragedy as real as some of those marked by the more pretentious incidents of classic tragedy—came after President Roosevelt's administration was well under way. Secretary Loeb arbitrarily banished him to the door of some fourth-rate functionary in the Department of the Interior, where he remained until his death, announced a few days ago.

The New York *Sun* thus speaks of him:

So passed a kindly and a faithful soul. Honest, loyal, and devoted according to his lights, always courteous to such as he thought worthy of his deference, tho never really rude to any one, he held his place through seven or eight administrations, and it may truthfully be said of him that not once did he mistake the pinchbeck for the genuine. Negroes of his kind are rare to-day.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

One on Bryan.—William J. Bryan is fond of telling stories, and his répertoire is a rather full one. He is also able to appreciate a joke on himself—a not too common trait:

Coming over on the vessel from Europe in company with Mr. Bryan, a fellow-passenger showed him an English paper which contained a page of stories about him. Some of these the Nebraska statesman pronounced apocryphal. One, however, led to the telling by Mr. Bryan of the following, which is not among those which have seen the light.

It was early in the beginning of Mr. Bryan's political career. He had made a number of what he considered telling speeches in a campaign which had nevertheless resulted in the defeat of his candidate and the election of the man against whom his speeches had been leveled. A short time after, it became Mr. Bryan's fortune to figure on the program of a meeting where the man whom he had opposed was the presiding officer. Mr. Bryan wondered how the chairman, who of course would recall the very eloquent attacks made upon him in the campaign just closed, would announce him. But when it came his turn to take the platform the chairman leaned over toward him and said, "I beg your pardon, Mr. Bryan, but do you speak or sing?"—*Judge.*

No Attempts, Please!—MOTHER (to future son-in-law)—"I may tell you that, tho my daughter is well educated, she can not cook." FUTURE SON-IN-LAW—"That doesn't matter much, so long as she doesn't try."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Where Are the Sprains of Yesterday?—BEGGAR—"Kind lady, I was not always like this."

LADY—"No; yesterday you had the other arm tied up."—*Chicago News.*

The Only Way.—LADY—"I want a piece of meat without fat, bone, or gristle."

BUTCHER (after examining his stock)—"You'd better have an egg."—*Philadelphia Press.*

No Rhetorical Blemish.—"Mr. Gibbons," said the teacher of the class in rhetoric, "point out the absurdity in this figure of speech: 'At this time the Emperor Frederick hatched out a scheme,' etc." "It seems to me all right," replied the young man after some reflection. "It does? Explain, if you please, how he could have 'hatched out' a scheme." "Well, he might have had his mind set on it."—*Christian Register.*

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"About losing my hair."—*Harper's Weekly.*

The Viewpoint.—"How did Jones make all his money?"

"Judicious speculation."

"And how did Brown lose his fortune?"

"Dabbling in stocks."—*Cleveland Leader.*

A Menace to Health.—Podgers was an old man who was just getting over an attack of rheumatic fever, during which his wife had been in the habit of sitting by his bedside to comfort him, and often shed tears at his evident suffering. When he was convalescent he met one of his friends, who asked: "How are you getting on, Podgers?" "Oh, badly. Don't seem to make much progress. And it is all because of my wife" "Dear me! You surprize me, Podgers. She seems such a devoted nurse." "Ah! you don't know her, man! The doctor always said that a damp room was the very worst thing for me, and that woman used to sit and cry just to make the air damp!"—*Argonaut.*

Fishing in a Fog.—Secretary Taft and Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court, while recently playing golf on the Murray-Bay links, near Mr. Taft's summer home, were approached by a photographer, who requested them to sit for a picture together. Justice Harlan, removing his cap, disclosed a thoughtful but decidedly shiny dome.

"You want to look out, Judge," said Mr. Taft; "you'll fog the plate."

"Speaking of fogs," said the Justice, "reminds me of the game of golf I once played at Chevy-Chase links. It was a thick, muggy, murky morning, with a heavy fog rolling in impenetrable banks across the lawn. I drove off straight into one of these opaque clouds. Having a general sense of the direction the ball had taken—by the way, it was headed toward the desired green—I walked on and on, probably one hundred and fifty yards or more. At last I came up to my little negro caddy.

"'Where's my ball?' I asked.

"'Foh de Lawd, Massa Harlan, hit done gone in de hole,' he exclaimed.

"And," concluded the Justice, with a twinkle in his eye, "you may imagine my surprise when I found that such was actually the fact."

There was an ominous silence, broken at last by Secretary Taft clearing his throat and beginning: "Your remarkable performance in this fog, Judge, reminds me of something that occurred to me one misty morning not on the golf links, but with a hook and line. The story has been told and retold in many parts of this prosperous and veracious country, but I was the original fisherman to whom the following incident happened:

"As you know, my favorite fishing-place is some five and a half miles from here on the river, and my favorite hour for this sport is before sunrise. I, therefore, one night, had all arrangements made, a horse and buggy ready, and left a call to be awakened at 2:30 o'clock the next morning. On getting up I found the whole countryside enveloped in a thick gray fog, but as I was familiar with every foot of the way, I drove ahead undaunted. At 4 o'clock I concluded I had reached my destination; in fact, I recognized dimly an old tree in the neighborhood. I drove up a little closer to the bank, baited my hook and cast blindly from my wagon seat out into the fog over the river.

"Luck was with me from the start. I yanked in a big five-pound bass inside of two minutes. In another minute I had—believe me, Judge—landed a fine trout. Next came a bouncing salmon. After that, the fishing, as they say in pugilistic circles, was fast and furious. In less than two hours I had completely filled my buggy with the most remarkable catch of my life."

The Justice sat back in silent thought.

"But that is not all," concluded Mr. Taft. "At sunrise the fog lifted and cleared. I found that I was over half a mile from the river, and had been fishing in the fog all the time."—*New York Times.*

In Society (with no apology to Pope).—Oh, what a tangled web we weave when first we practise to—receive.—*Life.*

Her Idea of Remembrance. A Southern man tells of a conversation he overheard between his cook and a maid, both negroes, with reference to a recent funeral of a member of their race, at which funeral there had been a profusion of floral tributes. Said the cook:

"Dat's all very well, Mandy; but when I dies, I don't want no flowers on my grave. Jes plant a good old watermelon vine; an, when she gits ripe, you come dar, an' don't you eat it, but just bus it on de grave, an' let de good old juice dribble down thro' de ground!"—*Harper's Weekly.*

It Was His Dog.—An automobile dashed along the country road. Turning a curve, it came suddenly upon a man with a gun on his shoulder and a weak, sick-looking dog beside him. The dog was directly in the path of the motor-car. The chauffeur sounded his horn, but the dog did not move—until he was struck. After that he did not move.

The automobile stopt and one of the men got out and came forward. He had once paid a farmer ten dollars for killing a calf that belonged to another farmer. This time he was wary.

"Was that your dog?"

"Yes."

"Looks as if we'd killed him."

"Certainly looks so."

"Very valuable dog?"

"Well, not so very."

"Will five dollars satisfy you?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, here you are." He handed a five-dollar bill to the man with the gun, and added, pleasantly, "I'm sorry to have broken up your hunt."

"I wasn't going hunting," replied the other, as he pocketed the bill.

"Not going hunting? Then what were you doing with the dog and the gun?"

"Going down to the woods to shoot the dog."—*Youth's Companion.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

August 30.—The Moors lose heavily in their attack on Casablanca; the action lasted three hours.

August 31.—The Anglo-Russian convention which divides Persia into spheres of influence and maintains the present position of Tibet and Afghanistan, is signed at St. Petersburg.

The importation of foreigners is stopt by the canal authorities at Panama, the 42,000 men now at work being sufficient for the present.

September 3.—The American proposal for the collection of contractual debts is adopted practically unanimously by the committee of examination at The Hague.

September 4.—Edward Grieg, the composer, dies in Bergen, Norway.

September 5.—Fifty people are buried alive by an avalanche of snow at Juncal, Chile.

Mr. Choate's proposition for the creation of a permanent international High Court of Justice at The Hague is adopted by the examining committee, with the exception of the allotment of judges.

Domestic.

August 30.—President Roosevelt authorizes Secretary Garfield to announce that the Administration will make no further effort to obtain joint Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico, accepting the verdict of the people in the territories as final.

Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Salvador respond in favorable terms to President Roosevelt's proposal for a Central-American peace conference.

Richard Mansfield, the actor, dies at his summer home at New London, Conn.

August 31. The conference of the International Law Association ends at Portland, Me.

September 4.—The Kansas Railroad Commission orders a two cent railroad passenger rate, to go into effect October 1.

September 5.—Governor Hughes accepts the McKinley monument at Buffalo in the name of the State.

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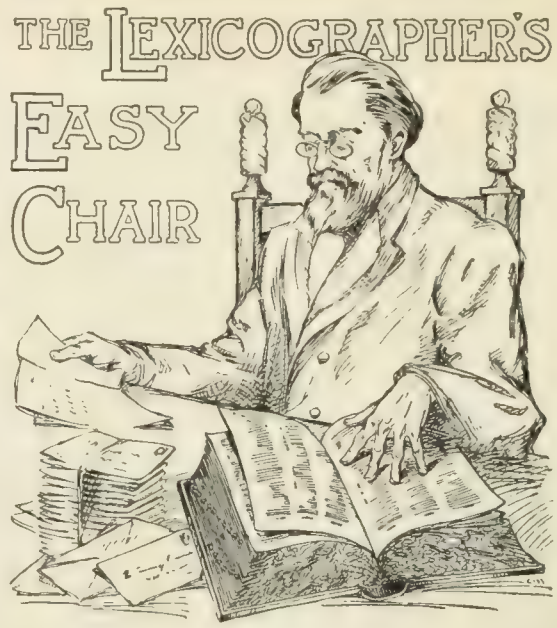

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"G. M. W.," Augusta, Ga.—"Will the Lexicographer please tell us what is *conscience?*"

In ethics *conscience* is "the power or faculty in man by which he distinguishes between right and wrong in conduct and character, and which imperatively commands and obligates him to do the right and abstain from doing the wrong." It has been regarded also as an intuitive moral impulse or moral imperative commanding that the right be done. In ordinary usage the word embraces everything in man's nature that has to do with the decision and direction of moral conduct.

"H. M. P.," New Orleans, La.—"Is there such a condition as being 'agreeably disappointed'?"

To disappoint is "to fail to fulfill the *expectation*, hope, wish, or desire of." Expectation may be agreeable or disagreeable. If agreeable expectation is pleasurable, and disagreeable expectation is depressing, it would seem, then, that agreeable disappointment is the condition of relief that follows anticipated evil which, through unforeseen circumstances, is turned into good. Following this reasoning, there is such a condition.

"E. M. W.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"(1) When did the expression 'yellow journal' or 'yellow journalism' come into use? (2) What is its significance? (3) Does it have any relation to the yellow flag?"

(1) In 1896 or 1897, a short time after R. F. Outcault originated the "Yellow Kid," whose escapades formed the chief attraction of the so-called comic supplements of certain newspapers noted for the sensational character of their contents. In New York City there were two papers of the kind, and rivalry was engendered when the father of the Yellow Kid changed his field of activity from one sheet to the other. Then each newspaper claimed that the "only original Yellow Kid" was star-boarder in its editorial rooms. (2) After suffering from a surfeit of publicity the poor Yellow Kid passed away, but left his reputation behind him. His sensational adventures gave way to increased sensationalism in the news columns so that the transition from Yellow Kid to "yellow journalism" was but a step and it means sensational jounalism of the muck-raker type. (3) Yellow journalism has no relation to the yellow flag used by the quarantine officers.

"R. E. L.," Boston, Mass.—"Will you give me the correct spelling for the thin paper used to cover bound books?"

The paper referred to is known by a variety of specific trade-names, as, *Japanin, glazine*, etc. The general designation, however, is glazed wrapping paper.

"T. D.," Jersey City, N. J.—"Please state what is meant by a *ditto;* also what part of speech is the word?"

The word *ditto* is of Italian origin, from the Latin *dictum*. It is used in English as a noun or as an adverb. As a noun it means "the same thing repeated." In commerce it is often abbreviated to *do* or expressed by inverted commas (''). As an adverb *ditto* means "in the same manner; as before," etc.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE RACE-RIOTS IN VANCOUVER

ALMOST at the very moment when the English papers were commenting on the violent anti-Hindu outbreak in Bellingham, Wash., where a thousand subjects of the King were beaten and driven from the town by an angry mob, the Canadian town of Vancouver was busy with events which have now crowded the Bellingham incident entirely into the background. After a Saturday-night labor meeting and parade, at which some 10,000 members and friends of various Asiatic-exclusion leagues had burned in effigy Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir for his veto of an exclusion measure passed by the Provincial Parliament, a small crowd, composed apparently of hoodlums and riffraff, began to break windows in the Asiatic quarter. Growing rapidly in numbers and excitement, the mob was not dispersed until it had damaged or wrecked fifty-six Oriental stores and had thrown a dozen Japanese from the wharves into the sea. Baron Ishii, director of the Commercial Bureau of Japan's Foreign Office, who is in America for the purpose of studying the racial problem on the Pacific coast, and who had arrived that very day in Vancouver, became involved for a time in the riot and was seriously menaced by the storm of missiles. On the following night similar outbreaks were attempted, but the efforts of the city authorities and the firm front presented by the Japanese prevented the mob from getting entirely out of hand. A Vancouver dispatch states that the Japanese "went into the scrap with a relish and were undismayed by the overwhelming number of the mob"; that the Chinamen "fled at the first sign of danger"; and that the Hindus "were the most craven, crying in their flight like children."

Beyond the extensive destruction of property and the shock to diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Japan, the only casualties appear to have been a few wounds on both sides. The incident, however, has served to reveal and emphasize serious conditions in British Columbia, and has created an embarrassing situation which the Dominion and Imperial governments must face. The labor-unions, the agents most in evidence in all these race-riots on the Pacific Coast, have served notice to all employers of Oriental labor in Vancouver to replace Asiatics with white labor. They allow thirty days' grace, after which strikes and boycotts are promised. This threat affects principally the salmon fisheries and canneries, but it will be felt also by the lumber, farming, and mining industries. There is apparently much bitter feeling in British Columbia against the influx of Oriental laborers, especially the Japanese. Yet the Anglo-Japanese treaty, to which the Dominion Government voluntarily became a party during the last session of Parliament, guarantees to the Japanese the right to enter Canada as freely as British subjects have the right to enter Japan, to reside or carry on business there, and to enjoy "full and perfect protection for their persons and property." Earl Grey, the Governor-General of Canada, in a telegram to Mayor Bethune of Vancouver, referred "with deepest regret" to "the indignities and cruelties of which the subjects of the Emperor of Japan, the friend and ally of his Majesty the King, have been the victims," and exprest hope that all the offenders would be punished. Tokyo dispatches state that the Japanese Goverment takes the situation calmly; and an official of the Japanese Foreign Office is quoted as saying: "We have the utmost confidence in the Canadian Government as we have also in that of America." An equally optimistic dispatch from London to the Boston *Transcript* asserts that "the imperial authorities are sure the matter can be amicably settled between the Japanese officials and the Canadian Government." But the real gravity of the dilemma in which the Dominion Government finds itself is indicated by the words of Mr. Macpherson, M.P. for Vancouver, who, after asserting that British Columbia "must be a white man's country" and that the majority of the inhabitants are utterly opposed to the present flinging wide open of the gate to Asiatics, added ominously: "If the Federal Government does not step in and put a stop to the already humiliating condition of affairs, there will be another little episode like the one which occurred in Boston Harbor when the tea was thrown overboard."

According to the London *Times*, there is now ample confirmation of the belief that the Vancouver riots were actually organized by American labor agitators, "the men whose intrigues brought San Francicso under the domination of Ruef and Schmitz." This view finds support in a dispatch from Seattle, Wash., to the Portland *Oregonian*, which says in part:

"Every indication is that the Vancouver (B. C.) riots were carefully planned to impress K. Ishii, chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. It is significant that the leaders of the Seattle organization against Japanese immigration were in Vancouver heading the demonstration. Frank W. Cotterill, president of the Washington State Federation of Labor; A. E. Fowler, secretary of the Anti-Japanese and Korean Immigration League; George P. Listman, a prominent Seattle labor leader, all were present, together with a big delegation of American anti-Japanese sympathizers. . . . There is no question whether Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco agitators took part. The great bulk of the marching and rioting throng was composed of Canadians, and the Japanese officials ignored American participants in the telegram of protest to the Ottawa Government."

A dispatch from Washington, D. C., to the New York *World* quotes the opinion of officials of the State Department to the effect that these Vancouver outbreaks will smooth the way for the United States in her negotiation of a Japanese coolie exclusion

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treaty, because "the Japanese Government can not well discriminate between Great Britain and America in the matter of demands for fair treatment for its subjects, and must now be convinced that the trouble is really racial and that the only solution is in the recognition by Japan of the right to restrict coolie immigration in both America and the British colonies."

The Canadian papers as a whole recognize the existence of a serious economic and racial problem in British Columbia, and evidently regard the part played by professional agitators from Seattle as a very minor factor in the situation. The Montreal *Daily Witness*, however, seeks to shift a large part of the blame to that American city to which, it asserts, "Canada owes nothing but injury." We read:

"Seattle is the center from which at all times of difference, such as those of the sealing question and the Alaska boundary, emanated to all the world dispatches reckless of the truth and loaded with contempt for every Canadian right. To the Seattle man the very existence of Canada was a crime, and consequently all its fishing was poaching on United States preserves, and all its pretensions to any boundary at all were invasions of United States territory. It is this center of hatred that has now undertaken to control events on Canadian soil and to breed war between Great Britain and Japan, by furnishing hoodlum leaders to raise riots at Vancouver. It is to be hoped that, whoever escapes, some of these leaders will be caught and will 'rot in British dungeons'—that is the approved phrase—for a due length of time."

The Toronto *Globe*, while recognizing the problem of the Pacific Coast, deprecates the rioting as a disgrace to Canadian civilization. To quote:

"There was no sound reason for this anti-Oriental outbreak. Granted the industrial problem, with whatever of weight there is in the contention that the labor situation was being bedeviled and the industries of British Columbia Orientalized by the influx of the Asiatics. Granted the social problem, with the unquestioned fact that social life on the coast is being increasingly vitiated by the immoralities of heathen civilization. Granted the political problem, and Canada that sent military contingents to fight for the claims of English-speaking outlanders in South Africa may find the logic of events leading to similar claims for Oriental outlanders in Canada. Granted the reality and the seriousness of the various problems which the anti-Asiatic agitators tell us are looming large on the Pacific horizon. And yet it remains true that the riots and anarchism which disgraced Canada and for which Canada must make amends were as unnecessary as they are indefensible."

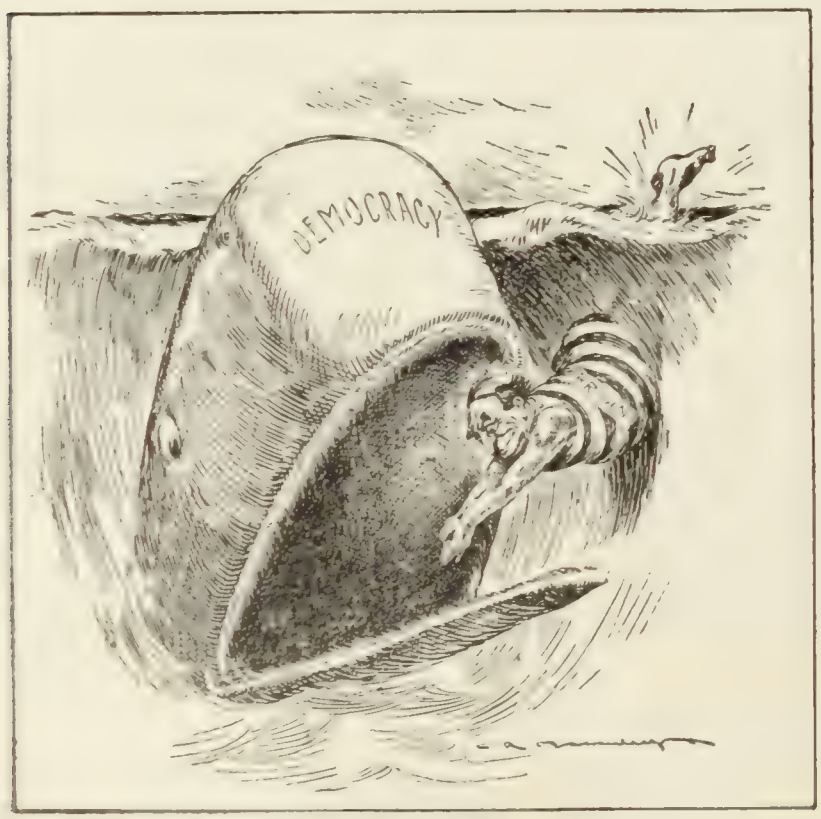
The Winnipeg *Tribune*, while regretting that riots should have been deemed necessary to impress upon the Dominion Government the seriousness of the situation in British Columbia, takes the optimistic view that in the end these riots "will work more good than harm," since they will force action on a problem which, if neglected, would lead to much more serious trouble. British Columbia, it adds, can not be successfully coerced. On the other hand, the Montreal *Witness*, already quoted, argues that the province is running counter to its own best interests in turning away labor which is needed for the development of its resources. After dwelling upon the vastness of Great Britain's trade interests in the East—interests which may be imperiled by the attitude of British Columbia—it exclaims that "it is out of the question to demand that none of the concessions shall be made by those sections of the Empire which contribute nothing to the common protection and whose only plea is their power for mischief, even to the length of secession, as openly threatened by Mr. Macpherson, of Vancouver."

Admitting that there has been much unreal and artificial agitation of the race problem all along the Pacific Coast, and that half-grown youths and drunken loafers have played an important part in the riotings, the New York *Evening Mail* finds that "with all these discounts, there remains something else" behind the anti-Oriental demonstrations. To quote:

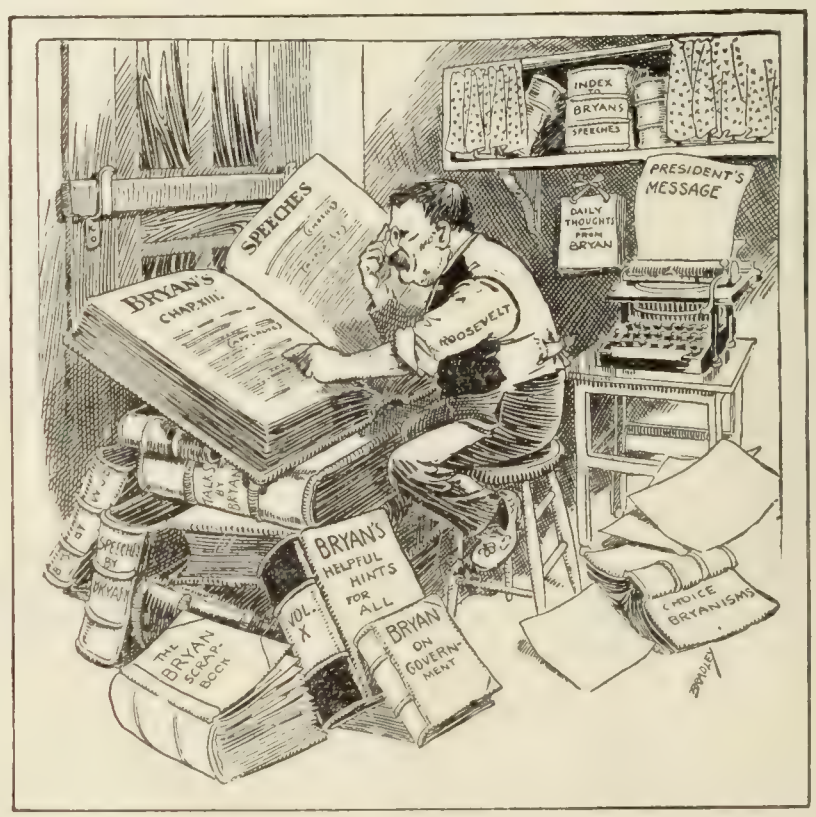
"Whatever its origin, no universal phenomenon is negligible, and these manifestations of hostility or jealousy are well-nigh universal among those white peoples that have had any practical experience with Oriental immigration.

"Australia excludes all Asiatics, including the subjects of its own sovereign, King Edward. Anti-Asiatic feeling has taken form in hostile legislation all over British South Africa. This country excludes the Chinese, and now a demand comes from the Pacific States to bar the Japanese. British Columbia recently undertook to pass an act of exclusion. To get a complete view of the phenomenon it is necessary to note that by ways less direct and less violent the Japanese people themselves are making it to the interest of the Occidental foreigner to choose a residence elsewhere; as a tourist and sojourner he is welcome—not as a business competitor.

"The world has slighted the permanent difficulties in the way of



AN INSISTENT JONAH.
—Macauley in New York *World*



AS MR. BRYAN SEES IT.
"The President is getting up his message."—News item.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*

THE VICISSITUDES OF MR. BRYAN.

THE "LUSITANIA" IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

She is wider than Broadway and longer than three ordinary sky-scrapers laid down end to end; and each of her funnels would do for a double-track railway tunnel, with a trolley-car line on top.

making really effective the policy of cosmopolitanism which modern governments have insensibly adopted. They are both racial and economic. The objections urged to the Asiatic immigrant are that his assimilation is undesirable, and so is his competition as a worker. To meet it the standard of living must be lowered to his own.

"These are the weighty considerations affecting the relations of Orientals and Occidentals. They are colored by the mutual prejudices of ignorance, by the white man's assumption of superiority, by the Oriental's similar obsession, and by the fact that at last the claims of Asiatics have in Japan a champion of the first rank as a military and naval power.

"It is apparent that the world is not yet ready for the gospel of cosmopolitanism."

THE "LUSITANIA"

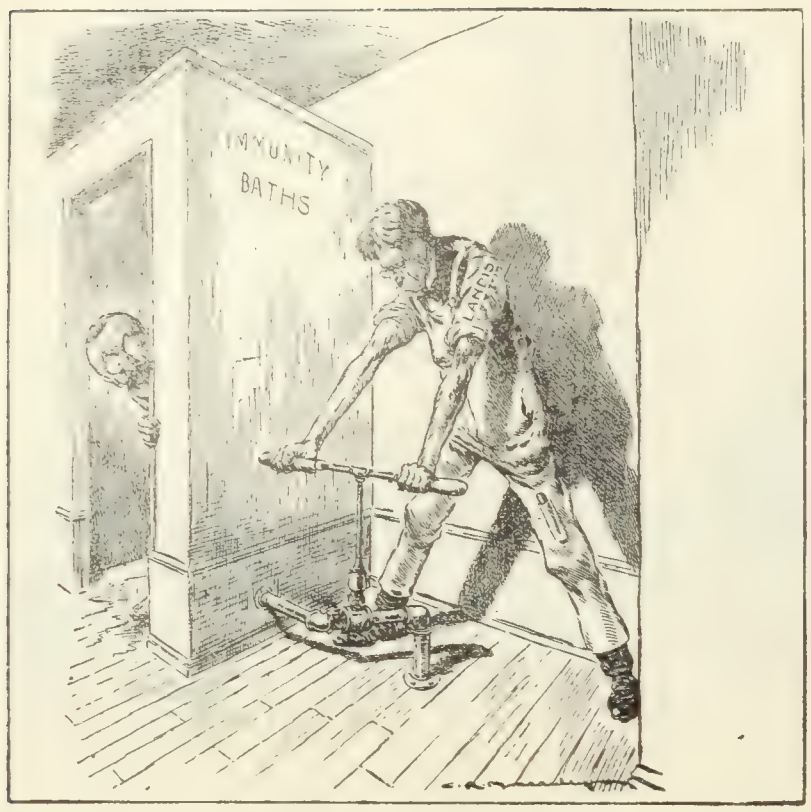
WHOLE squadrons of battle-ships have entered this port and left again without arousing half the interest evoked by the arrival of the *Lusitania*, says the New York *Evening Mail*, and *The American* remarks whimsically: "That this is the age of superlatives was demonstrated anew yesterday when the tallest buildings in the world signaled welcome to the biggest steamship in the world. The only reason there was not the largest crowd in the world to cheer this greeting of the giants is that New York people were busy doing other superlative things." The really world-wide interest centering in this new giant of the Cunard line is due to a number of causes. In addition to outclassing all her rivals in size, the *Lusitania* has the distinction of being the second turbine ocean-liner in service; she has apparently abolished seasickness as far as her passengers are concerned; and she has established a new record of five days and fifty-four minutes between Queenstown and New York—beating by six hours the former record for the same run, made by the *Lucania* in 1894. Her average speed per hour on this her maiden voyage was 23.01 knots, an average which was surpassed seven years ago by the *Deutschland*, of the Hamburg-American line, with 23.36 knots, and again three years ago by the North German Lloyd's *Kaiser Wilhelm II.* with an average of 23.58 knots. But on her trial run the new Cunarder achieved an average of 25.5 knots per hour for forty-eight hours, and it is confidently expected that she will ultimately wrest the record from the German lines. This probability, according to Berlin dispatches, is admitted by the Germans themselves. The rivalry between the English and German lines has been very keen during the past ten years, and the Hamburg-American Company feels that the struggle is not now on exactly fair terms because the Cunard line enjoys the advantage of a heavy government subsidy.

The *Lusitania* is a 32,500-ton steamer which measures 790 feet in length, has a beam of 88 feet and a molded depth of 60 feet. Her turbine engines can develop 68,000 horse-power by the consumption of nearly 1,000 tons of coal per day. She is bound by the terms of her builder's contract to achieve, within one year of going into commission, "in one complete voyage to New York and back a mean speed of 24¾ knots." Says the New York *Evening Post*:

"The significant thing is that the ocean has been crossed in just about five days, and that even greater speeds are in sight. No one believes that the resources of naval architect and naval engineer are exhausted. Mr. Gustav H. Schwab is quoted as saying that the reciprocating engine has about reached the limit of its development; but the turbine obviously has not, and there is the gasoline-engine as well. That is merely at the beginning of its evolution. With the British Admiralty considering plans for a gasoline battle-ship, the day of the 30-knot gasoline liner may not be far off. . . . . .

"But, after all, the supremacy of the ocean does not depend upon owning the fastest ship afloat. Britannia has continued to rule the waves throughout these ten years, when the Atlantic speed records belonged to the Germans. Nor is the British superiority because of her having the largest navy afloat. It is to the enterprise and shrewdness of her merchants and ship-owners and to the liberal shipping laws that her supremacy is due, and it is because of similar traits that the German ship-owners have become within thirty years such mighty factors in the carrying-trade of the world. Subsidies have, of course, helped in both countries, but, after all, to a comparatively slight extent. The great fleet of the Hamburg-American Company has, for instance, been created wholly without the aid of a single government grant of money. The Empire has generally lent only its moral aid and encouragement, and permitted its ship-owners to buy their vessels wherever they could get them best and cheapest.

"This fact alone ought to make Americans hang their heads. Indeed, the arrival of the *Lusitania* should stamp this as a day of humility for all our citizens who wish to see the American flag restored to the place among the world's fleets which it occupied in the fifties, when our clipper ships were in every harbor on the globe. The whole world is looking to see the English regain the lost Atlantic laurels—not from the most enterprising people in the world, the Americans, but from the Germans, with their brief coast-line and four or five harbors. The American trade is fought for by everybody save ourselves. There are no reports of projected American ships to surpass the *Lusitania*, no rumors that



TURNING OFF THE WATER.
—Macauley in New York *World*.

"I believe railroad commissions are good when they are not improperly used."—E. H. Harriman.
—Norris in the Spokane (Wash.) *Spokesman-Review*.

WHERE HE STANDS.

American invention is busy with a plan to develop a vessel that will cross within four days. To France or Germany we must look for the reply to the English challenge. Our chief American line is precisely where it was in 1892, when by act of Congress it was given the special privilege of placing two of its foreign-built ships under the Stars and Stripes, on condition that it build two others in American shipyards. Its ships are now far from modern, and it clings desperately to its mail-subsidies, but as a factor in the development of our European trade it hardly counts, save to remind us of our humiliating position."

THE THIRD-TERM MOVEMENT

REPORTS are coming in from various parts of the country that the most popular candidate for the next Republican nomination is President Roosevelt himself, willing or unwilling, pledge or no pledge. Secretary Straus, after a tour of the Pacific-Coast States, said in Chicago a few days ago, "In every section I visited I found an enthusiastic wish and determined desire for Roosevelt." And when he told the people of the President's position on the matter, "they all seemed to hope that conditions would compel him to accept a nomination." "What our Republicans want is Roosevelt," says Senator Clapp, of Minnesota, and he adds that if one travels through the States of that region to sound the sentiment for Taft, Fairbanks, Cannon, Hughes, and others, "it will not take him long to discover the remarkable undercurrent of feeling for Roosevelt, and the existence of the belief, firmly bedded and unshaken, that when the time comes Mr. Roosevelt will permit his name to be used." Similarly Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, declares that "our State is first for Roosevelt" and "if he is a candidate, or can be induced to accept, he will be nominated." "Our people have the impression," he adds, "that the President will receive such an overwhelming indorsement that he will be forced to accept." It will be "Roosevelt by acclamation," asserts Senator Scott, of West Virginia; "the people of this country are Roosevelt crazy," and altho the President is not a candidate for renomination, he will be unable to "stop the tide that is running in the party." Campbell Slemp, the only Republican Congressman from Virginia, declares he has reason to believe that if Mr. Roosevelt would run again, "he would carry my State [illegible] the solid South." In a symposium on this topic conducted by the New York *World*, Representative Laudenslager, of New Jersey, writes that "a very large percentage of the Republicans of the United States favor the reelection of our President for another term"; Representative Hull, of Iowa, says the President has had only one elective term and would break no precedent or tradition by having another; former Pension Commissioner Evans sees no objection to "electing him President for a second time"; Representative Burton, of Delaware, holds that "a good man can not be nominated too often"; and S. S. McClure, editor of *McClure's Magazine*, writes:

"I think that the United States should have the ablest administrator available in the office of the Presidency. If that man happens already to have been President for four years, if he is able and the best man, he should have a third, fourth, and fifth term. The abuse of power can reside only in that arm of the Government in which the personality is practically perpetual, as the United States Senate. The United States Senate is the most powerful ruling body in the world; the *personnel* changes so slowly as to make it practically a perpetual body. There can never be danger in our Government of the Presidency becoming the most powerful arm of the Government. If I owned the United States and wished to have its affairs managed as well as possible I should feel safest in selecting for the Presidency, after Mr. Roosevelt's term had expired, Mr. Roosevelt himself for the following four years. He has done more to extend the reign of law over the new institutions and forms of our civilization than any other man in modern history."

David Graham Phillips, writing in *Success*, thinks President Roosevelt may not be strong enough to resist the demand. As he puts it:

"A man has no right to swear he will not obey his country's call; the man who persisted in such an oath would not earn the respect, but the contempt, of mankind, if his country commanded him to absolve himself. Mr. Roosevelt's pledge did credit to his modesty, to his respect for tradition about the Presidential office. But the people did not pledge themselves to acquiesce in it; such is the view taken of the matter by the overwhelming majority of State legislature after State legislature.

"Will Roosevelt run in 1908?

"Perhaps he will not run. But, as the cards lie now, he will *be* run. He may protest, he may decline, he may hide in his tent. But who is he that dares forbid the American people to vote for whom they will? Not even a Theodore Roosevelt.

"Mr. Roosevelt has said he would decline if nominated. He has

not said that, if run in spite of himself and elected, he would refuse to serve. And he will not say it.

"Behind the cover of the fake candidacies of Fairbanks and Knox the plutocracy is plotting to spring and nominate some secret, not widely unpopular servant of theirs whom Mr. Roosevelt, in a moment of ebullient enthusiasm has given a hearty, undeserved bill of health. It is a shrewd scheme. If the plutocracy has any wisdom, it will let politics alone just now. Unless it is very discreet it may compass the election of a radical President under whom it will look back upon the days of Roosevelt as the subjects of King Stork looked back upon the days of King Log."

The Riverside (Cal.) *Enterprise* (Rep.) argues for another term thus:

"No one nowadays is silly enough to fear any weakening of the foundations of republican institutions in this country through the prolonged occupancy of public office by an honest and capable man; the experimental days of this Republic passed long ago. Our form of government is here to remain, with perhaps some minor modifications, for a very long time; and the problem which confronts us now is not the formation of a government, but the running of a government, already well organized, upon the most efficient lines. President Roosevelt is possest of the greatest executive genius which this country has developed in more than a generation, and he is clearly the man of the hour and the man for the place."

On the other side, in opposition to the third-term movement, Editor Martin, of the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), writes in *The World* symposium that "there is a deep-rooted sentiment against having a President in the White House more than eight years in any circumstances," and this "in absolute disregard of the consideration of who the President might be." "What the people want," writes another editor, "is a continuation of the Roosevelt policies," and "if President Roosevelt should accept a renomination," he would "give his opponents a chance to raise the third-term cry," and "would thus himself give his foes the only issue they are likely to have in the next campaign." "With the third-term cry to rally under," adds this writer, "his foes could wage a well-organized campaign and might win," so "it may be better for his policies if he sticks to his pledge." Senator Deboe (Dem.), of Kentucky, says in *The World:*

"When too long clothed with mighty power such as the President has, this power will be misused. It is much better, in my opinion, to keep the Government close to the people. We have already seen the power exercised by the President abused, and there is abundant proof of this fact.

"This is a republic and should not imitate European governments to the injury of the masses. I must say that our President is now pandering to the formalities and customs of foreign countries too much. Give him a third term and we can not tell what he will do. He would like to carry on foreign affairs without consulting the Senate or the American people. He likes power, hence too much would be unwise."

Says the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.):

"The 'reason' and the 'logic' against a third term for a President of the United States is simply the fact that, considering the limitation set by this acceptance and sanction, a fourth and a fifth term, and finally life-tenure, would be easier than a third term to an ambitious ruler, who, beginning as a popular favorite, must inevitably end as an actual dictator."

The Los Angeles *Express* (Rep.) does not believe the President would accept a renomination. It says:

"It is curious to note that those who most insist upon the likelihood of a renomination are readily divisible into two sharply opposed classes—one made up of foolish friends, the other composed of sharp enemies of the President.

"As to the misguided zeal of the friends, their loyalty has stifled their discretion and would sacrifice upon the altars of their affection the very character of the object of their devotion. Guided by directly opposite motives, the enemies of the President would achieve the same result.

"It can safely be predicted that should the Republican National Convention, by its unanimous vote, tender a renomination to President Roosevelt, that renomination would be refused. The solemn pledge voluntarily given the nation on the night of the election of November, 1904, will not be repudiated or evaded. To believe otherwise is to imagine a vain thing. That no man has ever refused a Presidential nomination does not affect the situation in any way.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.) believes the country would struggle along pretty well even with some one else in the White House. To quote:

"It is conceivable that should this country ever become so disorganized internally and so poverty-stricken in statesmen as to need a Diaz as the one indispensable man to save society, the third-term tradition would perforce be set aside. But we suppose there is no 'Roosevelt third-termer' so frantic or obsessed as to argue that such a condition confronts us now. Things will go on

SMOKING THEM OUT.

UNCLE SAM "Keep 'er agoin', Ted, my boy; the smoke hurts my eyes, but I can stand it." Allen in the Detroit *Free Press*

UNCLE SAM'S PUZZLE How to separate the two without breaking anything ; Ding in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*

THE PRICE OF REFORM.

under Mr. Taft or Mr. Cannon or Mr. Hughes about as they would under Mr. Roosevelt. We are in that happy condition where the machinery of government runs along smoothly and automatically in spite of changes of *personnel* under the Republican party.

"There is one consideration which superheated and injudicious friends of Mr. Roosevelt fail to reckon with. His best asset with the American people is the reputation of absolute sincerity and fixity of honest purpose. His worst enemies are charging that he secretly and as a political trickster intends doing precisely what his injudicious friends are urging him to do—break his word on the pretext of 'bowing to the will of the people,' and run for a third term. . . . . .

"'Sentimental twaddle' or not, Washington's objection to the third term is become a part of the habit of political thought of our people, and the injudicious friends of Mr. Roosevelt would do well to profit by the experience of the injudicious friends of General Grant. Principles are stronger than personalities in a people trained in self-government."

MR. HEARST ON HIS OWN VIEWS

LAST week these pages reflected the surprize and bewilderment with which the press of the country received Mr. Hearst's Labor-day speech, in which he decried class hatred and indulged in unreserved but discriminating praise of the capitalist and the trust. This speech was almost universally interpreted as indicating a sudden and picturesque change in Mr. Hearst's attitude and philosophy. We now learn from his own lips, however—through an interview published in the New York *Times*—that his views have undergone no change whatever, and that he has always recognized the existence of good trusts as well as bad trusts. In illustration of this difference he said to the interviewer:

"I have eight newspapers in different cities, operating in harmony. That is combination of a certain kind, but it is combination that is beneficial to the public as well as to me. The features and various attractions that are secured for one paper are reproduced in all the others. By using the combined capital of eight papers, I can secure more for their readers than if I should buy for one paper alone. Is not combination of that kind for the benefit of the public?

"If, on the other hand, instead of having eight papers in different cities, I should control all of the papers in some one city, I would then establish a monopoly. If I used that monopoly to give the readers less and less for their money, knowing that there was no competition in which they could find relief, would I not then furnish an example of combination that is harmful to the public? The distinction is clear."

His much-discust Jamestown speech, says Mr. Hearst, "exprest my views exactly, and exprest views that I have always entertained and frequently delivered, and it expresses the beliefs that control my actions." He considers the chief fault in his speech to be that "it contains very little that I have not said before, and many times before." He goes on to say:

"My speech is considered conservative for two reasons: First, my critics insist that I am a violent extremist, and as they have difficulty in harmonizing my utterances with their assertions they insist that I have changed my attitude; secondly, human thought advances, human experience proves certain principles, and utterances that seemed radical a few years ago seem conservative now, because the statements made then are now generally accepted as true.

"The radicalism of to-day is the conservatism of to-morrow, if it is sound radicalism. My radicalism has been a demand for the punishment of the guilty whether they be important and powerful or weak and insignificant; for practise of the equality before the law which we profess; for maintenance of the liberal conditions which have given opportunity to all, and which have resulted in the astonishing development of this great country of ours. A year ago I made a speech on Labor Day at Syracuse, and it met with exactly the same reception that my Jamestown speech met with."

HANDICAPPED SCHOOL-CHILDREN

IT is related that an ambitious amateur statistician who was trying to figure out the relative criminality of the various elements of his city's population reached the astonishing conclusion that 300 per cent. of the Turks in town were criminals. This was borne out by the city records, which showed that there was one Turk in the city, and he had been arrested three times that year. This anecdote is brought to mind by the report of a committee of "prominent educators" who examined 1,400 school-children in New York City ("less than a quarter of one per cent. of the total school registration last year," as *The Globe* points out), and on the basis of their findings sent out a report that 12,000,000 school-children in the United States have physical troubles that retard or deflect their mental and moral development. "Such estimates have little value except to attract attention," remarks the Chicago *Tribune*; and the New York *Globe* thinks they belong in "the region of statistical burlesque."

While the figures may be wrong, however, it is not questioned that many school-children are handicapped by physical defects that could be remedied by proper care. Says the Chicago *Evening Post*:

"The facts which New York has just found out for herself were learned in Chicago seven years ago, and here through the laboratory for child study an effort has been made to change conditions. The conditions are not only a subject for study, but a subject for intelligent and effective action. . . . . .

"The State has a vital interest in the health of its citizens. No nation can live in the face of the physical deterioration of its people. A means must be found to correct the condition that the health boards know to exist and that they are trying to cure. The parents sin against their children through ignorance. They are slow to believe that when there are no external evidences that disorders exist there is anything wrong with the health of the family.

"Legislation of some kind is needed. It should be made as void of offense as it is possible to make it, having full regard for the prejudices of parents. The framing of such legislation will be a difficult work, but if there is no error in the reports of the physicians who have made investigation a careful and painstaking duty the future demands that the present take care of its own."

The New York *American* seeks the cause of these defects. It observes:

"The examination of the origin of these defects of childhood will reveal the fact that in large measure they are due to industrial causes. The wretched air and light of the tenements occasion much of the improper breathing and impaired eyesight. The greed of employers in the working of children depletes the little ones physically as well as mentally. To this source can be ascribed many of the other ills. As to malnutrition, which is but another name for slow starvation, its origin is readily traced to the double law of greed that grinds down the wages of the poor while raising the price of living.

"The committee of prominent educators has rendered a public service by calling attention to this wide-spread and preventable evil. It would have done still better if it had been more minute and thorough in determining its cause and remedy. The most certain way of improving the condition of the race is to improve that of the children who will make up the race of the future."

Some think, however, that the school-teacher is interfering too much in the home life already, an opinion that is voiced thus by the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

"As for providing breakfasts, dental treatment, and eyeglasses for children, it seems incredible that the suggestion should be made in any American community. It is no function of the state to bring up men's families for them, and there is great social danger in such a policy. It would be an encouragement to improvident paternity and maternity, as it is an entirely improper use of the money of taxpayers under any system of republican government. It is easy to demonstrate that children, like their elders, might be better fed, better clothed, better housed, better amused if they had more money with which to do these things. But these

are matters which there is no central power to regulate, results which there is no fund to effect. In the little red schoolhouse of our fathers the boy with the tumbled hair and the patched breeches who ate his cold bread and butter out of a tin bucket may have sometimes had cold feet, bad teeth, and a poor digestion, but the teacher did the best that was possible with the material in hand, and now and then produced a useful citizen. That should be the aim of our public schools at this day, which are loading down their teachers and cramming their pupils with a thousand different kinds of training proposed by the 'social chemists,' from agriculture to the higher diplomacy and statesmanship. A task worth performing would be to teach children something about the speaking, reading, and writing of the English language and a few of the simple accomplishments of our fathers, now almost wholly neglected, so that they might sooner or later become useful agents in carrying forward the civilization of the race."

WOMAN-SUFFRAGE AS A WORLD MOVEMENT

ALTHO the average newspaper reader has watched with more or less attention the spirited and picturesque campaign of the "suffragettes" in Great Britain, and has noted with interest the victory for woman-suffrage in Finland in 1906, he has probably little idea of the general growth of this movement throughout the world. The salient facts of the movement are set forth in *The North American Review* for September by Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, who is widely known as a historian and advocate of the cause. The storm center of the movement at the present moment, says Mrs. Harper, is Great Britain; its most conspicuous triumph has been in Finland, where nineteen women have seats in the National Parliament; and in the United States the conditions it has to overcome "are harder and more complicated than in any other country." The two most important events marking this question as a world movement, we are told, were the meetings of the International Council of Women in 1904 and the International Woman Suffrage Alliance in Copenhagen in 1906. The International Council of Women, which "comprises seven or eight millions of the leading women in the various countries," has declared for strenuous efforts "to enable women to obtain the power of voting in all countries where a representative government exists." In fourteen countries the movement is organized and aggressive, and an international paper has been established for purposes of encouragement and propaganda. In New Zealand women have had the full franchise on exactly the same terms as men since 1893. In Australia since 1901 they have had the full Federal suffrage and the right to sit in the National Parliament. Turning to Europe, Mrs. Harper points to the curious anomaly that in its two republics—France and Switzerland—"the cause of woman-suffrage is more backward than in almost any of the other countries." In France, however, "the Catholics, who have always stood inflexibly against giving political rights to women, are now saying that, if women had possest a vote, they would not have shown the indifference to the interests of the church that men have, and Parliament would not have been able to bring about the separation of church and state." In the Netherlands the movement "is well organized and advanced," and in Denmark it was greatly stimulated by the convention of the International Suffrage Alliance in Copenhagen a year ago. But in actual results Denmark "is far behind the other Scandinavian countries, behind even its own colony of Iceland." In Germany a leading Catholic paper has recently declared that the laws of the church do not forbid the enfranchisement of women, and that social and economic development makes it desirable, and the strong Socialist party in that country has formally espoused the cause. In Russia "the desire for a voice in the Government is strong among all classes of women, but especially among the peasants." Says Mrs. Harper:

"Nothing could be more touching than the petition sent to the Douma by the peasant women of the three villages of Tver, begging that they should have the same rights as the men. 'Till now,' they said, 'even tho we were beaten sometimes, still we decided various matters together. . . . Have pity on us in the name of God! We had formerly the same rulers as our husbands; now our husbands are going to write the laws for us.'"

MRS. IDA HUSTED HARPER.

Author of "A History of Woman Suffrage to the Close of the Nineteenth Century." She thinks that in the United States the obstacles in the way of woman-suffrage are greater than in any other country.

In Norway, we are told, women have achieved the parliamentary franchise, under an income qualification. In Sweden only the municipal franchise has been granted, but Mrs. Harper thinks that there is every probability that the Swedish women will not for long remain behind those of Norway in any matter of political rights. The situation in Great Britain is familiar. According to Mrs. Harper, it is a matter of general opinion that the claim of the "suffragettes" will be granted within a few years. In Japan the cause has been embraced by women of the upper classes, and in India it has enthusiastic advocates among the cultured Parsee women. Even in Persia, we are told, the educated women are asking a vote for members of the recently established Representative Assembly. Says Mrs. Harper: "In all the evolution and revolution which are taking place in various parts of the world at the opening of the twentieth century, there is no more significant feature than this almost universal movement on the part of women for a voice, a vote, and a share in the government under which they live."

Of the progress made in other parts of the British Empire besides Great Britain we read:

"In the Isle of Man, widows and spinsters, since 1881, have voted for all officials, including members of the House of Keys, or Parliament. In the recent organization of the Government of South Africa, there was considerable effort to secure representation for women, the new Premier, General Botha, strongly urging it. The Parliament of Great Britain would not allow it because of the great advantage it would give to the Boers, as there are comparatively few Englishwomen in South Africa. The only concession made was to give the municipal franchise to the women of Natal.

"In all of the nine provinces of Canada widows and spinsters have had for years either school or municipal suffrage or both, and in the Northwest Provinces all women have both on the same terms as men. The agitation for the full franchise has had able supporters, but has not been very strong or well organized until in recent years. Last year various suffrage advocates formed a deputation to wait upon the new Premier and ask his influence for a parliamentary franchise bill. They were supported by the Speaker of the House, the Mayor of Toronto, the chancellor of the university, and other prominent men. The Premier assured them that they were asking only for what was their right, but that their position had been assigned by the Infinite and it was not for a statesman to try to change that plan. The National Council of Women, the strongest organization in Canada, has just created a standing committee on political equality, which will cooperate with the Suffrage Association. If Great Britain should give the full franchise to women, its Canadian colony could not consistently refuse it, especially with those of Australia and New Zealand in full possession of this right."

To present adequately the status of the question in the United

States, says Mrs. Harper, would require a separate article. Ours, she asserts, is the only country where "women have been left to fight this battle alone, with no moral, financial, or political support from men." To quote further:

"The conditions for securing it are harder and more complicated here than in any other country, for in all others it is only necessary to win over a majority of the members of the Parliament. In the United States there are forty-five parliaments to be reckoned with, and that is only the beginning; for, when a majority of their members have been enlisted, they can only submit the question to the electors. It encounters then such a conglomerate mass of voters as exists nowhere else on the face of the earth, and it is doubtful if under similar conditions women could get the franchise in any country on the globe. Principally for this reason they have not succeeded here, tho they have worked longer and harder than those of any other nation—almost than of all others combined. Nevertheless, four States have fully enfranchised women, there is unquestionably a large favorable increase of public sentiment among both men and women, and it would be quite possible to demonstrate that there are substantial grounds for encouragement and expectation of an ultimate general victory. It does not, however, tend to stimulate an American woman's national pride to reflect that this may be the last of civilized countries to grant to women a voice in their own government."

THE CANTEEN CONTROVERSY AGAIN

ALTHO figures are proverbially incapable of lying, it appears from a recent newspaper bout between friends and opponents of the anticanteen law that even official statistics can be so presented as to bear witness on either side of an argument. Thus the New York *Times* cites the annual report of the Judge-Advocate General of the Army to show how the abolition of the canteen has increased liquor-drinking and dissipation among enlisted men. W. P. White, of Philadelphia, immediately writes to *The Times*, asserting that the report in question shows "exactly the reverse" of this, and quotes the following figures, "as given by the Judge-Advocate General," which, the correspondent claims, "tell their own story":

"1900—General courts martial, 6,680; drunkenness, 1,645.
"1901—General courts martial, 6,065; drunkenness 1,458.
"1902—General courts marital, 5,311; drunkenness, 960.
"1903—General courts martial, 5,275; drunkenness, 811.
"1904—General courts martial, 4,429; drunkenness, 616.
"1905—General courts martial, 4,800; drunkenness, 508.
"1906—General courts martial, 4,596; drunkenness, 504."

But these figures are not allowed to close the argument. In fact, a dispatch from Washington represents "army officers here who are interested in the restoration of the canteen" as indignant rather than convinced. It is claimed that the figures are inaccurate, but "their inaccuracy is not the ground on which they are attacked." The greater offense lies in their alleged "disingenuousness." According to the Washington correspondent of *The Times* there have been "practically no cases of drunkenness tried by general court martial" since the passage of the act of March 2, 1901, by which the power of the inferior courts was extended so that they could punish by forfeiture of pay and confinement for three months. To quote further from the same dispatch:

"Mere drunkenness is almost never of sufficient seriousness to warrant sending the offender to a general court. Those cases are handled almost entirely by summary or other inferior courts. But it is also true that in the very great majority of serious cases such as go to general courts, the underlying cause was drunkenness.

"It is estimated at the Judge-Advocate General's office here that in 90 per cent. of the cases before general courts the defendant pleads drunkenness as an extenuating circumstance, if not as a defense. 'I went off the reservation and got drunk, and I don't know what happened then,' is the story of the great majority of army delinquents when brought to book.

"In almost all such cases, when the main charge and specifications have been made, there is tacked on a charge of drunkenness, altho if that were the only offense the case would never go to the general court martial, but would be handled by the inferior court. In this way the general courts have had to do with drunkenness in the last six years, and that is about the only way they have had anything to do with it.

"These are the cases represented in the figures quoted by Mr. White, and it is true that these cases have decreased in number in the years purporting to be covered by his figures. But it is pointed out that Mr. White fails to take into account the enlisted strength of the Army, an important factor in determining the proportion of drunkenness in different years. The Army has been growing smaller steadily since 1900, and in that and the year just following it there were a great many volunteers enrolled, which naturally increased the infractions of discipline."

The figures which really throw light on the subject of drunkenness in the Army, we learn from the same source, are those for the inferior courts. Of these we read:

"Full figures have not yet been compiled, covering the entire period involved by Mr. White's figures, so as to afford an accurate line on the effect of the abolition of the canteen. But in 1904, three years after the abolition of the canteen and the passage of the summary court act, the number of convictions by summary and other inferior courts was 40,803. In 1906 there were 45,009, and this does not include the number in the Department of California, the records of which were destroyed at the time of the earthquake."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Lost valuable prestige in Morocco case. Return to French Government. —*New York Commercial.*

It costs more to live nowadays than it did in the old times, but you get more kinds of life. *Chicago Tribune.*

Of course, Wall Street "stands by the country." That's the best way to get its hand in the country's pocket. —*Atlanta Constitution.*

The campaign for better homes for American diplomatists is to be revived. Some persons who have traveled abroad will at once suggest the United States. —*Chicago Post.*

Certain nature-fakers who have been listening to recent public utterances are now prepared to believe the story of Balaam and his talking animal.—*New York Evening Post.*

A Lowell, Mass., paper has discovered that "an Englishman may now marry his widow's sister." It would certainly be a grave undertaking, however. *Washington Herald*

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MARY'S LAMB.

Mary had a little lamb,
Affectionate and tame;
And for a while when Mary called
The lamb, it always came.

It followed her where'er she went,
Until—the strangest thing!
Some heartless vandal clipped its fleece
And left it shivering.

"What makes the lamb dodge Mary so?"
The guileless people cry;
"The lamb is on to Mary now,"
The wiser ones reply.

—L. M. Glackens in *Puck.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN TREATY

WHEN commenting on the Crimean War Lord Salisbury said that in allying herself with Turkey against Russia England "put the saddle on the wrong horse." If he was correct the British Government has at last found heart of grace to put the saddle on the right horse, the unexpected has happened, and a new treaty between England and Russia has shelved some possible *casus belli* that have been the nightmares of diplomats for years. The particulars of this agreement relate principally to the coterminous spheres of influence occupied by each party in Asia. The boundaries of Afghanistan and of Persia are safeguarded, and extension of territory is not to be contemplated by either of the two European Powers except by mutual consent or even cooperation. For many years England has regarded with anxiety the railroad which Russia has been extending nearer and nearer to the Afghan frontiers. This treaty secures the immunity of this "buffer state" from all encroachments or even menaces on the part of the Czar.

The German press are a little suspicious of this fortifying of English and Russian influence in the Far East and fear that these two gigantic empires may form a warlike coalition to the detriment of other regions of the earth. Thus the *Hamburger Nachrichten* says in the plainest words possible:

"From a German standpoint the signing of this treaty is to be looked upon with a feeling of bitter regret that German diplomacy should not have prevented its ratification. We take it for granted that an Anglo-Russian *entente* is quite certain not to interfere with German interests, and has indeed no significance for Germany except that it may diminish the rivalry between the two Powers in Asia, and so far further the cause of peace. Germany certainly has no interest in diminishing the rivalry between England and Russia; quite the contrary. The more strained the relations between these two empires the better for Germany, since freedom of action and influence in international questions will be more fully accorded her. But everything that can draw Russia and England more closely together makes more imminent the danger that both Powers will not be content to confine their operations to Asia, but will lay hands on other territories where the vital interests of Germany are at stake."

The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* thinks that the ratification of this treaty has removed a thorn from the side of European diplomacy. Russia has given up her dream of Indian conquest, and confines herself to "a sphere of influence and commercial activity in commerce in Middle Asia." Each of the two parties is to maintain the *status quo* and "sit down in the territories which it already possesses." The following are the terms in which this eminently reasonable journal sums up the situation:

"The signing of this treaty is a great political event, for such an agreement has an influence on all the diplomatic questions of the hour. Its ratification is a pledge that both the signatory Powers, who have so long been contending with each other on Asiatic ground, have at length come to terms and agreed to confine their influence and their ambition within certain spheres of delimitation. The opposition existing between England and Russia has for a hundred years been a standing obstacle to be reckoned with in all political conventions. To state that it has now utterly vanished over the horizon would be rash, but we may safely declare that for the present it has lost its actuality."

England has been aiming at this treaty for a long time and only feared, says the *Gaulois* (Paris), that Germany might forestall her. To quote its words:

"The idea of an agreement with Russia has been the ruling motive of England ever since the Algeciras Conference. It appeared to her to be indispensable, as it was the logical sequel to the *entente cordiale* with France. From the English point of view the necessity of an Anglo-Russian alliance was twofold. A Russo-German agreement was first to be prevented. At such an agreement the German Chancellery had long aimed in vain. Then a stop had to be put to Germany's ambitious schemes in Persia, and the frontiers of India had to be safeguarded against any ulterior designs of Russia. . . . Above all we think the Anglo-Russian treaty signifies the consecration of reconciliation between these two countries and a new guaranty that peace is to be maintained in Europe. Hence the felicitations with which we greet it."

The London *Times* thinks that the making of this treaty will be greeted by all Englishmen with "deep satisfaction" and will revive Russian prestige in Europe. Thus we read:

"In Russia itself the disastrous issue of the war and the internal crisis had produced a wholesome reaction against the policy of

THE GHOST AT WILHELMSHOEHE.

EDWARD "How long must you haunt this place, unhappy spirit?"
SHADE OF NAPOLEON III.—"Until some one else gets his fingers burnt by meddling with Germany!"

—*Jugend* (Munich).

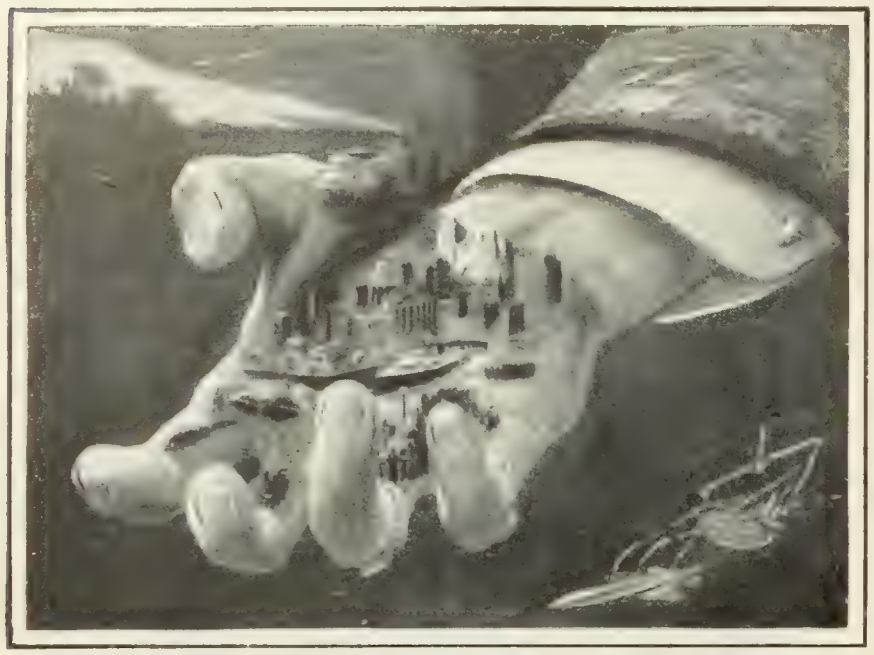
adventure in Asia. From our point of view, as well as the Russian, it was felt that the antagonism in Asia between their interests and ours was no longer irreconcilable, if both parties would only bring moderation and good-will to bear on the study of the problems involved. The removal of that antagonism would go far to restore Russian influence in Europe."

But *The Saturday Review* (London) speaks as if the treaty were scarcely worth the paper it is written on, and observes:

"It would be fatuous to found great hopes upon any agreement, for the stability of all such arrangements is determined by the necessities of every case rather than by previous resolutions, however excellent. We know by long experience how little effect sentiment either hostile or friendly has upon the relations of states, and even tho Great Britain and Russia may be determined to bury the hatchet for good, inevitable causes might force them asunder in the end. Nothing could be worse than the constant state of irritation and antagonism in which Russia and England have stood to one another, except perhaps the ill-directed and ill-informed sympathy with the Revolutionary party which for a time had a spurious vogue among us. But to leap from this into anything like an *entente* and to believe that such a condition could be lasting might in the end be even more injurious than the petty nagging."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRENCH MILITARY DECADENCE

THE Gallic cock was once considered not only prompt to crow, but ready to fight. Nowadays, we are told by unmistakable authorities, both the Army and Navy of France are in danger of being demoralized. The French Navy is undisciplined, disorderly, and destitute of *esprit de corps*. This is the verdict passed by the senatorial committee appointed to investigate the blowing up of the French battle-ship *Jena*. The powder "B" was



"SOCIETY IN THE GRIP OF WAR."
A striking cartoon by a French artist in *The Illustrated London News*.

indeed packed too tightly and in too high a temperature in the magazine of the fated vessel. But the committee of inquiry in their report, as summarized by the French and German papers, declare that other than material causes are accountable for the catastrophe. "The direct cause of the catastrophe," they declare, "lies in the want of cooperative harmony, in the dissension and antagonism which reigns between the different departments of the Navy." The report testifies that the senatorial committee found nothing but antagonism and quarreling in the Navy. The gunners, the yeomen, the seamen, and the marines have no friendly relations with each other. They are rent asunder by professional jealousy. Moreover, their commanding officers make no attempts to reduce these contending and hostile departments of the ship's crew to such a condition of harmony as would render them orderly and useful elements of the naval force. This rapid deterioration of the French naval personnel is the result of a spirit of irresponsibility and indifference which witnesses to a deplorable weakness in the Government. The report closes as follows: "It is our duty as Frenchmen to aim at reviving in our navy the spirit of order, authority, discipline, and vigilance. We must furnish our sailors with ships and weapons worthy of their courage, their intelligence, and their valor. All Frenchmen must unite in furthering this object."

These remarkable words of severe censure are directed against the French Navy by French senators. The French Army is even more bitterly castigated by a retired French general who, writing in the *Gaulois* (Paris), on the "French Military Officer," speaks of him as a coward, a materialist, a man who thinks first of worldly success and comfort, and has no idea of that disinterested and devoted patriotism which is generally described as the love of glory. General Canongé's words are as follows:

"The military spirit, whose decay became notoriously perceptible during the latter years of the Second Empire, is day by day growing feebler throughout our nation. The worship of material well-being, the dread of death, so natural when nothing beyond it is anticipated, all contribute to intensify that aversion for military service which is daily becoming more generally noticeable. On the one hand, it is shown by the cry raised for a shorter period of military service, on the other by the progress which the anti-militarists and internationalists are making in France."

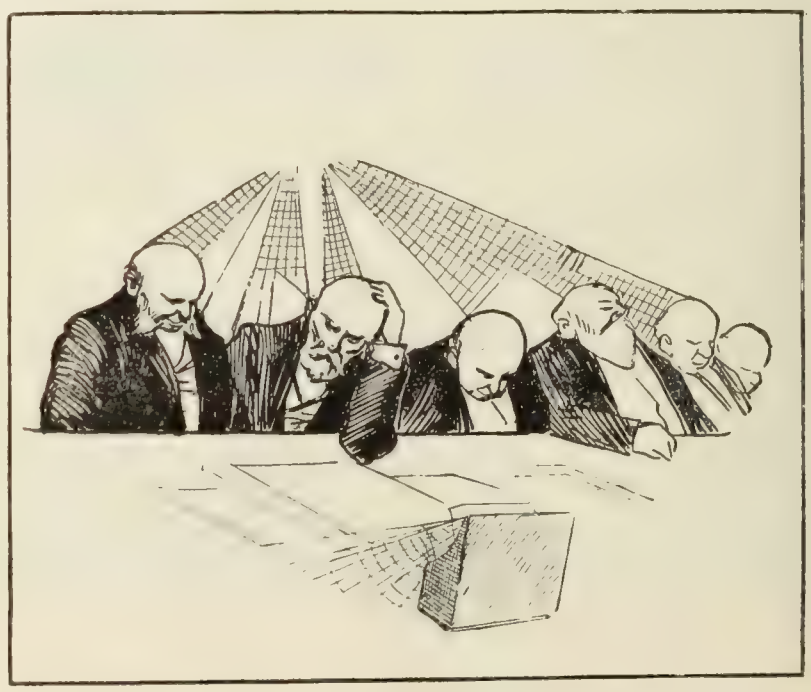
This writer exhorts the officers and soldiers of the army not to meddle in politics, "a mirage which merely dazzles the eye of the soldier; sooner or later it will prove hurtful to him and will lead him to swift dishonor." He explains this position by declaring that the soldier is to fight for France, and not for any government, republican or monarchical. To quote his words:

"We must not forget that the army was made solely for war, and must fulfil certain conditions at the risk of being beaten. If this obligation is acknowledged, no political considerations can interfere with its discharge. Harmony between the social and political organization of the state and its military organization ought not to be such as will mislead the army into a path whose end is disaster. For it matters nothing to the soldier whether the military power and the democracy think alike. The army is pledged to serve France, not this or that form of government. It has been amply proven that the introduction of politics into the army, which is becoming more and more prevalent, may serve the individual interests of certain men of mediocrity, but it is always weakening to the military character and destructive of that moral unity so indispensable in an army."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH AND GERMAN MORALE

GERMANY owes her supremacy in Europe, not to her economic policy of protection, but to the sterling qualities of her people, the high education, discipline, and energy of her cities and villages—qualities that raise her, says a British writer, even above the standard of England. There are no loafers, spendthrifts, and social parasites in Germany compared with the number of those that exist in the British isles, writes Mr. Sidney Whitman, the famous London political writer and economist, whose views we are epitomizing. Treating the subject of German preeminence in relation to protection, from a purely economic aspect, in *The Investors' Review* (London), he speaks as follows of the German's capacity for work:

"Education, during the last one hundred years, and discipline of life generally among both sexes, have gradually eliminated the parasite, loafing, wastrel element in Germany, which is still Eng



GENERAL VIEW OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.
Rire (Paris).

land's curse, and imbued the whole German race with a capacity for work and its corollaries: economic discipline and efficiency. This in itself explains a deal. It is no longer possible to live in Germany by working three days a week, as is done by many thousands in England. If you read the evidence collected some years back by the royal commission appointed to inquire into the

causes of physical degeneration in the Staffordshire potteries, you will not require any elucidation from me on this matter."

English people, or a great many of them, we are told, if they were put into competition with Germans on German soil, would be much in the position of a mouse in the exhausted receiver of an air-pump. Mr. Whitman tells his complaining fellow countrymen that they should learn a lesson from Germany and America. Old-age pensions, so glibly promised by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, will only complete their ruin. To quote his words:

"There are still millions of people in England to-day who, if they were transplanted to the leading countries of the Continent, and did not at once fit themselves into the strenuous conditions prevailing there, would simply die of starvation. You will hear on all sides that the English emigrants who go to the United States either have to work there as hard as people are obliged to work in America in order to live, or they disappear—*i.e.*, are pitilessly engulfed. How long the advantages which free trade confers on England (not to mention other conditions favorable to the unfit, such as our poor laws) will enable her untrained masses who decline to work to feed on beef and mutton it is difficult to say. Old-age pensions, in the form in which they are likely to be introduced in England, will probably do their share to further degrade those who are already an incubus on the community."

It is his opinion that free trade is ruining England by making the necessities of life too cheap, and inducing the working classes to think that as living is low, and thus life no great hardship, they can spend a large part of their time in idleness. Hence they fail to attain the thrift, hardihood, and good husbandry which are so generally seen among the poor and the middle class in European nations great and small. Not only free trade, but a higher income tax is now the cry in England. "Sixpence more on the income tax, and you have a free breakfast-table, sixpence more and you have the cost of old-age Pensions," says J. L. Garvin in *The National Review* (London), derisively, for he believes "the home market should be held for home trade." But Mr. Whitman adds:

"Protection at its worst, at least as far as Germany is concerned, does not, as far as my observation goes, burden the masses to the extent it is usually believed; for the simple reason that they are much more frugally economical and their wives incomparably better housekeepers than their English cousins. And this matter brings me to the so-called higher standard of life which the English working classes are supposed to enjoy. But it seems to me that this can only be substantiated if we take the eating of large quantities of badly cooked beef and mutton as implying a high standard of living. According to my experience of the world a high standard of life is not to be measured by the consumption of butchers' meat and adulterated alcoholic drinks, but is identical with a clean, well-ordered life. For, as regards food alone, 'man wants but little here below nor wants that little long.' Judged by this standard, the bulk of the German working classes of both sexes live according to a higher standard of life than the same classes in England. And as long as they do I venture to prophesy that they will remain strong competitors, notwithstanding their handicap of protection and our advantage of free trade."

THE MOROCCAN ARMY

THE troops of the Moroccan Army, now besieging General Drude and his French soldiers in Casablanca, can scarcely be called regulars, says a writer in the *Tour du Monde* (Paris), a pictorial weekly which gives expert information about the habits and customs of some of the remoter peoples. This army has long been an important factor in the political life of the Shereefian Empire, now ruled by a man as much a usurper as ever Bolingbroke was. In an interesting article this French writer dwells upon the constitution of the army which seems to have declared for Mulai Hafid, and which will form the nucleus of his garrison in Fez in case he decides, as some of the Paris papers, notably the *Temps* and the *Intransigeant*, think possible, to declare a holy war, *i.e.*, a sort of St. Bartholomew's Day, or war of extermination, against the European settlers in Morocco. There are certain tribes of Moroccan Arabs from whom alone this army is recruited. Thus we read:

MULAI HAFID,
The usurping Sultan who is in the saddle in Morocco.

"The Moroccan Army of regulars, if we may so call them, have a war effective of 25,000 men. This total varies from time to time, but we state the average. It is a fixt rule that this army only accepts recruits from certain tribes. All the efficient men of such military tribes receive a small stipend in consideration of which they stand ready to provide, when the Sultan calls for it, a contingent of a certain specified strength. The caids, governors of towns or provinces, may also be called upon to levy any battalions needed for certain extraordinary expeditions."

The pay of these soldiers is very meager; and one of the chief difficulties which the French have had with their *goumiers*, or native soldiery in Morocco and Algeria, is to prevent pillaging, a practise which the Sultan encourages in his army as a substitute for pay. On this point the writer in the *Tour du Monde* speaks as follows:

"In time of peace the soldiers of the Sultan's army receive two or three cents a day, and upon this meager wage they have to feed and clothe themselves. The uniform with which the Government supplies them is reserved for parade and review. While thus poorly paid in ordinary times, no sooner does the army come into the field than it battens on pillage and robbery. At once discipline becomes so relaxed that the lash is frequently resorted to in enforcing obedience."

These troops are well armed, but the great hospital-service corps, which form so important a feature in European and such civilized armies as that of the Japanese, is altogether wanting, and the dead and the wounded are left with equal indifference on the field. Thus we read:

"The infantry is armed with Mauser rifles, Martini-Henry rifles, and chassepots. The artillery, 1,500 strong, have sixty guns made by Krupp or Kreuzot, and a dozen mitrailleuses. But the principal arm of the service, both in number and quality, is the cavalry. . . . There is no means of transport except the camel, which is employed for the main baggage. The sick, as well as the wounded and the dead, are abandoned in the rear of the marching columns."

The Europeans who were employed in training these soldiers

before the present outbreak were not very successful. They could not make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. In the case of a holy war, however, every Arab of Morocco old enough to carry arms would rush to join the standard of the Crescent. "Then there would no longer be an army of merely 25,000 men, but 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 warriors would start out against us, for in Morocco every man has a rifle." —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GENERAL DRUDE,

Commanding the French troops in Morocco, whose repeated victories over the Arabs are, according to the Paris *Temps*, a guaranty of quickly returning order and the early restoration of police control.

INDIA ITS OWN WORST ENEMY

WHILE the English press congratulate Mr. John Morley, Secretary for India, on the promptness with which he has checked sedition in Bengal and the Punjab, and the cartoonist in *Punch* represents that minister as crushing the serpent whose poisonous fangs threaten the British lion, Indian unrest still continues. Mr. Morley has only scotched the snake. Mr. Iswar Saran, writing in the *Hindustan Review* (Allahabad), talks of "Mr. Morley's ignorance of the real state of the country." He adds that "the deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai," the seditious Indian editor, "and other repressive measures" carried out by Mr. Morley were instigated by "the exaggerated and misleading telegrams that have been sent to England." But neither Mr. Morley nor all the political doctors in the world can profitably minister to the "mind diseased" of India. The patient must minister to himself, writes another contributor to the *Hindustan Review*, who signs himself "A European Onlooker." The inhabitants of India are their own worst enemies. As represented by the men who clamor for nationalism and for independence, they are neither Orientals nor Occidentals. They hang midway between the glorious heroic traditions of their native land and the brand-new civilization of Europe. They have cast off their own religion without embracing the faith of Europe, whose fashions in dress and education they copy, and are neither Anglicized nor nationalized. Hence their feebleness in political action, their short-sightedness in political outlook, their imbecility in political organization. To quote this author's estimate of the modern Hindu progressist and nationalist, the "educated man":

"The so-called educated man as if education meant nothing more than success in passing examinations—has shaken hands with his native style of dress, his native etiquette, his native language, and most of all his native cast of thought, without imbibing the truly Western spirit. Meet him where you will, he offers a wretched contrast to his glorious predecessors. In discarding all that he received from them he has been the most unscrupulous. He does not hesitate to talk irreverently of his ancients, which any Westerner would shrink from doing. The links connecting the present with the past he has most mercilessly cut in twain, and with bated breath he follows foreign fashions, which, however, he imitates most ludicrously, having not the wherewithal to keep them up. He is a man of poor physique, looking little better than a skeleton or a consumptive.

The "educated man" thinks he is becoming Westernized by forsaking his own temple and becoming a profest agnostic. But nationalism can not flourish without some kind of a religion, and he fails to see what the Bible is to the race he is trying to copy. As this writer remarks of Hindus of this class:

"Their insight into English life, if it at all deserves the name, is superficial. The Bible has a pious significance for every cultured English man or woman, and never would he or she dispense with it in his or her business. What they see is the want of ostentation and thence they jump to the absurdity that culture and science can not walk hand-in-hand with religion and piety. If they would only take the trouble to consult some responsible person—I mean one whose personality carries weight—they would be soon disabused of their absurd notions. Again, I would advise them to go to history and see for themselves whether any irreligious nation ever placed anything to its credit. Religion is the only incentive to noble deeds and lofty endeavor when all else totters; and the masses will resist to the death encroachments on religion even if they were dead to all political oppression. The frenzy of religion runs like wildfire, obstacles obviously the most insurmountable vanish into nothingness, and deeds are accomplished in the fury of the moment which would surprize the man in his sober moments. But once that the love of religion ceases to exist, liberty and progress desert the nation, and it may reconcile itself to its abject lot before it would strive against evil."

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

"Now that the United States has been drawn into the vortex of world politics," says *The Broad Arrow* (London), "she will have to act with more restraint or there will be trouble. Irresponsibility in a nation is the advance messenger of war."

IN the political prison at Riga, according to the *Rigaer Rundschau*, if a prisoner, male or female, shows a head at the barred window, in search for air or light, the sentries shoot at the face, by order of Gen. Baron Meller-Zakomelski, who is called "the Butcher of the Baltic Provinces."

JONATHAN—"I'm sending sixteen battle-ships to the Pacific in honor of you. Let us smoke the pipe of peace over it."
MIKADO—"With all my heart."

MIKADO—"Treason! There's a bomb in the pipe!"
JONATHAN—"Heavens! Who can have sent me that tobacco? I guess it must have come from Manila."

—*Amsterdammer.*

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

HAVE THE JAPANESE BEEN OVERRATED?

THAT the military sanitation of the Japanese has been overpraised, and that their record along this line in the war with Russia is by no means as good as at first reported, are asserted by *American Medicine* (Philadelphia, August). An editorial writer in this paper says that the Japanese themselves were astounded at first at the high praises showered upon their methods, but that later they seem to have accepted these and to have written and acted accordingly. He says:

"It will be remembered that in wars the deaths by disease are usually four times as numerous as those by wounds, and that the cause is the sudden concentration of masses of men without proper means of sanitation. A somewhat large percentage of deaths by infection is unavoidable by the very conditions of campaigning. The same or worse would occur in a city if the use of water and sewer-pipes were suddenly discontinued. In short, bloody wars few have a chance to be killed by disease; in long wars or those of few battles, such as our Spanish war, few have a chance for death by bullets. Circumstances other than sanitation, therefore, vary the relative numbers of the two kinds of deaths. When it was first reported that the Japanese deaths by disease were only a fourth of those by bullets, it was at once assumed by the Japanophiles that the Jap sanitarians were sixteen times more successful than our own military surgeons. It now appears, from the published reports of military *attachés* who were with the troops in Manchuria, that neglect of sanitation was notorious, and the absence of great epidemics was due to two factors—the wide area over which the soldiers were spread by necessity, and the frequent moves they made. Moving armies are healthy because they run away from their own poisons."

The Japanese death-rates, the writer goes on to say, will never be known. The strength of the field armies has never been divulged, and the total and proportionate numbers of sick and wounded are so diversely and curiously stated as to be incomprehensible. But even the available statistics do not bear out the early reports. The sick-record was not very good, and the number of killed in action was apparently very high, so that not good sanitation, but Oriental slaughter, reversed the death-rates. The writer goes on to assert that physicians have nothing to learn from the Japanese war. He says:

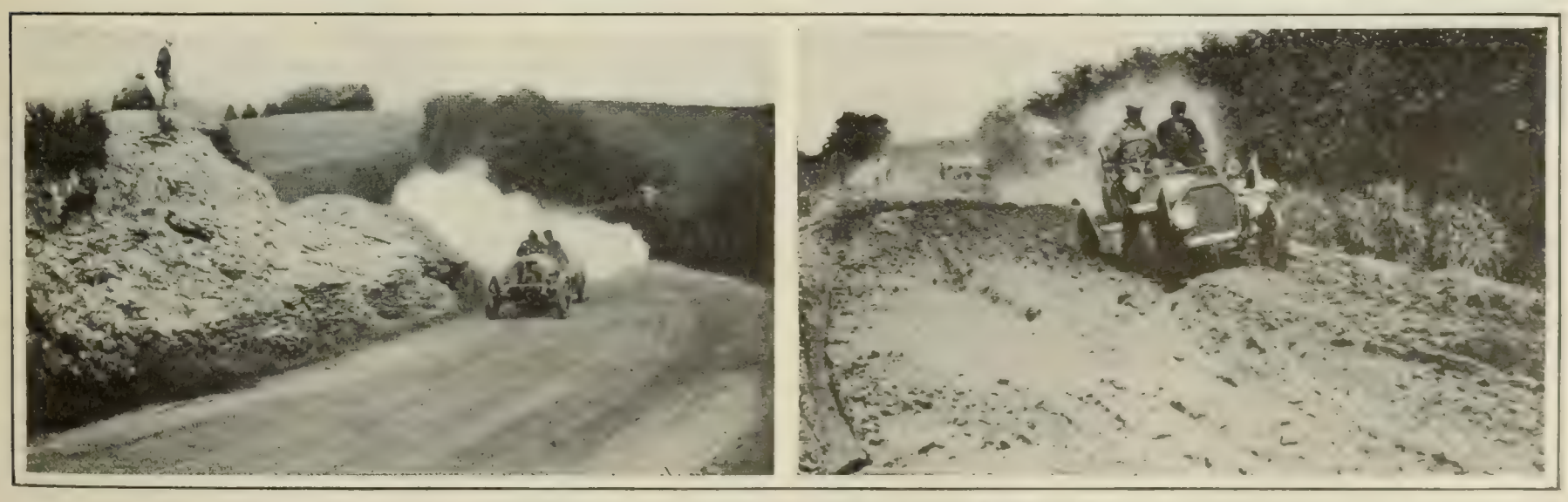
"The publications of their surgeons are very disappointing in their childlike simplicity. They have merely copied the elements of sanitation of the Occident. The masses of line officers and soldiers were ignorant of even the fundamentals. Any one who knows the nation could have predicted that much. The reports of superhuman intelligence are pure myths. The blinking owl has a great reputation for wisdom he does not possess. We have previously mentioned the disappointment occasioned by an article by Surgeon-General Suzuki of the Japanese Navy. At his visit to America he was not prepared for the encomiums on their sanition and wisely declined to answer the questions showered upon him. He now publishes some statistics which he assures us are reliable as they have come from the Army itself. . . . He says that tho the war lasted but twenty-one months, there were twenty-one great battles and fifty little ones, and there were 220,812 men wounded, of whom 47,367 subsequently died. Tho he does not give the number killed outright, nor the number of troops engaged, the figures appear to substantiate the charges of needless slaughter. In the field army there were 236,223 men sick enough to go to hospital—and that means they were very sick. The 'trivial' cases treated by surgeons with the troops are not included. Even among the home troops there were 97,850 admitted to hospital, which is not a good record at all for home sanitation. When it is considered that American army statistics of the sick include every case excused from even the least part of his duty, and that the serious cases are but a small proportion, these Japanese figures are a confession of a serious amount of disease. Suzuki states that one-fourth of the cases were beriberi, a preventable disease. The early reports that it was not common or was even absent were pure inventions.

"We must accept everything from the Orient with a grain of allowance—even Suzuki's assertion that an apothecary has invented a perfect sterilizing filter, for such a thing seems impossible. No doubt the wagons for boiling water deserve examination. . . . . .

"The ratio of deaths by wounds and disease is reported to be 1 to 0.37, as compared to the ratio of 1 to 1.8 in modern European war. Suzuki rejects the accepted ratio of one killed to four dead of disease as asserted by the Japanophiles, but he . . . states that the death-rate from disease, by the above comparison, is only one-third that of European wars, not one-sixteenth. The few figures he presents warrant the assertion that the deaths by disease were practically the same as in every war, but that the killed were three times as numerous as in European wars. Thus vanishes a myth whose very existence has been inexplicable."

A HUMILIATING COMPARISON

TO one who is interested in American progress in road-building, the accompanying pictures, which are published on the first page of *The Car* (London), without other comment than the legend beneath, afford food for thought. In the upper photograph Jenatzy is seen rounding a corner in the recent Circuit des Ardennes race in France; in the lower a competitor in our own Glidden trophy tour is seen passing over the road from Toledo, Ohio, to South Bend, Ind. That the latter is not typical of American roads is true, tho the readers of *The Car* will doubtless consider it so, but that it represents the condition of countless American highways that ought to be in good repair is unfortunately the case.



A CONTRAST IN ROADS FRENCH AND AMERICAN.

IDENTIFYING CRIMINALS BY PHOTOGRAPHIC MEASUREMENT

A SYSTEM of personal measurement based on the use of a special photographic apparatus, by which valuable evidence can be obtained in the investigation of crimes, has been devised by Dr. Alphonse Bertillon, the well-known chief of the Department of Identification of the Paris Prefecture of Police. The new method, we are told by a writer in *Popular Science Siftings* (London, August 17), is based on an ingenious application of the laws of perspective to photography. Photographs of the person to be measured are made on various scales without moving the camera, so that the real dimensions can be calculated from measurements of the photographs. Says the paper named above:

"Theoretically the problem is simple, but in practise it is complicated by several difficulties. In the first place, in order to obtain a number of photographs on different scales of an object placed at a fixt distance from the camera, it is necessary to use an equal number of lenses, or combinations of lenses, of different and appropriate focal lengths. The change of the entire combination for each change in focal length would involve great expense for lenses as well as probable displacement of the optical center.

"In Bertillon's apparatus the back lens remains fixt and may be combined with any one of six front lenses of graduated focal length, without displacing the optical center of the entire combination. . . . The camera, which is mounted with its axis vertical, is a large rectangular wooden box supported by three legs. In one side are six slots at distances from the optical center corresponding to the focal lengths of the six combinations of lenses, and the plate-holder, measuring 10 by 12 inches, is inserted in the slit corresponding to the combination used.

"The optical center is about 6½ feet above a fixt horizontal plane, the plane of reference—median or middle plane—which is itself 8 inches above the floor. Hence, as the lens has a focal depth of 16 inches it will give a sharp image of any point within a distance of 8 inches above or below the median plane. Portions of the objects situated above this plane and consequently within less than 6½ feet of the lens will, of course, be less reduced than equal areas of the plane of reference. It has been determined that the scale of dimensions increases by $\frac{1}{100}$ for each $\frac{4}{5}$ inch of elevation, between the limits of 72 and 96 inches from the lens. Hence, if the photograph is surrounded by perspective scales, the real dimensions of a part of the object in any plane parallel to the photograph can be computed from measurements of the corresponding part. The method appears susceptible of numerous applications, especially to anatomy and natural history."

DR. ALPHONSE BERTILLON,

Inventor of the "Bertillon system" of measuring criminals, and chief of the Identification Department of the Paris police. He has devised a new plan for identifying criminals by photographic measurement.

ARTIFICIAL HONEY—The following interesting facts about the manufacture of artificial honey are from a paper on the subject by Professor Herzfeld read before a convention of sugar-manufacturers at Breslau, Germany. Our translation is that of a summary in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris), which credits *La Sucrerie Belge* (March):

"When refined sugar is 'inverted' [altered in crystalline structure] almost completely, in conditions that have been well determined, it solidifies like natural honey, after standing a long time, but may easily be reliquefied by heating. Bee-keepers have attacked artificial honey, and have even gone so far as to talk of the 'falsification' of honey. It has been proposed to oblige manufacturers of artificial honey to add to their product some foreign substance that may enable chemists to distinguish it from natural honey.

"The addition of invert sugar improves the quality of honey by making it more digestible. Besides, sugar is the only food that may be produced in absolute purity, and its addition should not be considered a falsification. Bees often visit flowers that have disagreeable flavors. Tony Keller has shown that real chestnut honey often has a repulsive taste, that from rye has a taste of bitter almonds, asparagus honey is disagreeable, colza honey is oily, that from onions betrays its origin, and so on. Such honeys are notably improved by the addition of invert sugar. . . . There are numerous extracts for giving the aroma of honey, but none of them can replace that of natural honey. By adding invert sugar, however, to natural honey of strong aroma, an excellent result is obtained."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMPHIBIOUS VEHICLES

SOME interesting facts in the history of attempts to build boats that shall also be able to run on land are noted by a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, August 17). This history, at least in the United States, runs back nearly one hundred years; and the end is not yet. We read:

"Near the opening of the nineteenth century, when steam-engines were just coming into use, Oliver Evans [of Philadelphia] devised a singular machine to which, thinking that new objects should have new names, he gave the no less singular appellation of *Orukter amphibolos*. This was a steam vehicle that could propel itself either on land or on water.

"We do not know what became of this invention; but the Americans have retained it, at least in part, since in the last years of the century they have employed, under the name of 'steam warping-tugs,' tow-boats of special design in the logging business of Ontario. These machines are intended to move masses of logs, both on the lakes and rivers, and also over dry land, to get them to the water.

"With an engine of about 20 horse-power, these boats, for they are really boats, move over the water by means of paddle-wheels. Their means of land locomotion are less perfect, for they have no wheels. These would be useless on the rough, log-strewn ground, and are replaced by smooth steel shoes under the hull. When desired, a steel cable several thousand feet long is fixt to a tree-trunk, and a capstan, worked by the engine of the warping-tug, serves to move both the vessel and its tow, with a force that surmounts all obstacles.

"Recently, this type of vehicle has been brought nearer perfection; for several years, to save the trouble of transferring freight and passengers, there has been used on a chain of Swedish lakes a form of boat which, after crossing one lake, passes into the next over the intervening strip of land.

"Evidently the idea of the amphibious boat has been in the air. About 1889 Madame Truax, of New York, caused to be built a steel boat mounted on bicycle wheels; the rear wheels were actuated by an electric motor run by a storage battery. On land this vehicle ran about 16 kilometers [10 miles] an hour; when it descended into the water and became a boat, the speed was considerably less. It was propelled by floats fixt to the spokes of the rear wheels."

The latest amphibious vehicle, that of Mr. Ravailler, in France, has recently been described in these columns. After discussing it, and noting that it uses at times the principle of the warping-tug, in employing a cable to haul itself up a steep bank, the writer goes on:

"Such a device is the dream of many tourists, but the transitions from land to water and the reverse will be fruitful in accidents; it will often happen that a favorable point for the change of elements must be sought for a long time. This was foreseen by our friend Jules Verne, who predicted so many things that are now

accomplished facts; his 'Master of the World' owed his whole power to a combined automobile-boat and air-ship. . . . But without joking, several days ago E. de Perrodil, writing of this latest invention, says in closing: ' . . . We should not stop in the way of progress. Later we shall see automobiles that will be not only boats, but dirigible balloons.' We are still more ambitious; we shall not be satisfied until the machine of the future is not only all this, but a good submarine."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

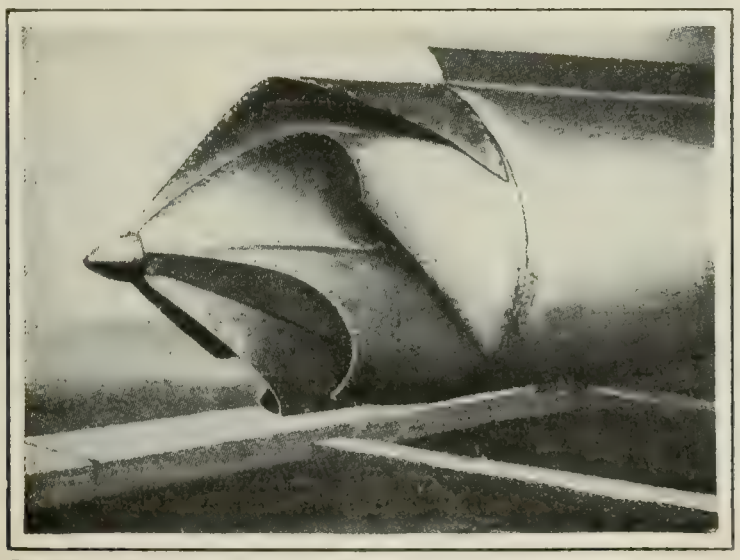
A NEW TYPE OF MOTOR-BOAT

A MOTOR-BOAT in which the screw-propeller is placed at the bow instead of at the stern was launched on July 27, at the Beilvaire shipyard, near Nantes, France. The boat is the invention of André Gambin, who claims that it can not be capsized, except possibly in making a short turn at high speed, when great skill on the part of the steersman will be required. Says M. J. Peltier in a descriptive article contributed to *The Scientific American* (New York, August 24):

"The boat is propelled by a 'typhonoid' screw, 31½ inches in diameter, which is placed at the bow, as shown in the illustrations. The inventor has guaranteed a speed of 100 kilometers, or more than 62 miles, per hour.

"Mr. Gambin, after fifteen years of fruitless attempts to improve the action of the ordinary screw-propeller, conceived the idea of converting the defects of that apparatus into advantages by the adoption of the 'typhonoid,' placed at the bow instead of at the stern of the vessel. Without going into theoretical details it may suffice to point out that the injurious effects of centrifugal displacement and the central void are thus converted into beneficial effects, and the limit to the advantageous increase in the velocity of rotation of the propeller is removed. The name *typhonoid* is derived from a Greek word which means a whirlwind, and the apparatus is designed to act by suction, in the manner of a water-spout.

"Very curious experiments were made by the inventor two years ago with models about eight feet long, driven by clockwork, and velocities exceeding 40 miles per hour were obtained. Last May another series of experiments was made with a typhonoid two inches in diameter, for the purpose of determining the tractive effort and the energy expended in moving large and measured volumes and weights. The results were not only satisfactory, but surprizing. From these two series of experiments it seems fair to infer that the typhonoid will produce the maximum speed for a given expenditure of power. Furthermore, as the typhonoid presents no projecting edges, it is manifestly superior to the ordinary screw-propeller for the navigation of shallow waters containing vegetable growths. The typhonoid propeller consists of a number



By courtesy of "The Scientific American."

SIDE VIEW OF THE NEW PROPELLER.
Showing its location at the forward end of the tube.

of blades—six in this instance—symmetrically distributed around an axis and terminating in a cylindrical tube. Each blade is composed of two sheets or surfaces. One sheet is spiral-cylindrical, like a loosely rolled sheet of paper, with its inner edge at the axis and its outer portion forming part of the enveloping tube. The other sheet is smaller, inclined, and helicoidal, like the blade of an ordinary screw-propeller. It extends from the front edge of the cylindrical sheet to a spiral line traced some distance behind

By courtesy of "The Scientific American."

MOTOR-BOAT WITH THE NEW "TYPHONOID" PROPELLER.

the front of the cylindrical sheet of the preceding blade. The front edges of the two sheets of each blade are riveted together and form a salient cutting edge which slopes backward from the apex to the circumference at an angle of forty-five degrees to the axis.

"A French naval engineer, after making a minute examination of the inventor's plans and calculations, has asserted that the Gambin typhonoid far surpasses all other propellers in efficiency, and has exprest his confidence in the ability of the new boat to develop a speed of much more than 62 miles an hour, with an expenditure of energy of 100 horse-power."

SECRET OF MAKING JOSS-STICKS DISCOVERED

THE composition and manufacture of the well-known "joss-sticks," used in Chinese worship, which have long remained mysteries, have recently been revealed by the investigations of two travelers long resident in the Orient. Their results, which are given in detail in the *Bulletin des Sciences Pharmacologiques*, are thus summarized in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, August 7). We read:

"In all countries where Buddhist worship is celebrated there is a great consumption of 'joss-sticks.' These ceremonial candles, whose use corresponds very nearly to that of the wax candles used in the ceremonies of the Catholic Church, are lighted on similar occasions—ceremonies of festivity or mourning, prayer or thanksgiving to divinities, etc. Joss-sticks are at once candles and incense, since, like the latter, they burn without apparent flame. Their preparation is shrouded in some mystery, and the process is still practically unknown, those who carry it on being chosen from a special class and kept in rigorous seclusion. Messrs. L. Decker and P. Hurrier, in a long sojourn in Indo-China and China, have succeeded in discovering the essential points of their fabrication.

"A squared strip of bamboo, of varying length and thickness, according to the size of joss-stick that is to be made, is skilfully rolled on an inclined surface, in a mixture of odoriferous powders agglutinated by resin, made viscous by slight elevation of temperature. One of the ends is left as it is, to serve as a handle. In some cases the bamboo is replaced with a flexible rod which enables the joss-stick to be rolled in spiral form.

"The composition of the odoriferous powders varies with the country; those used in Indo-China come generally from the

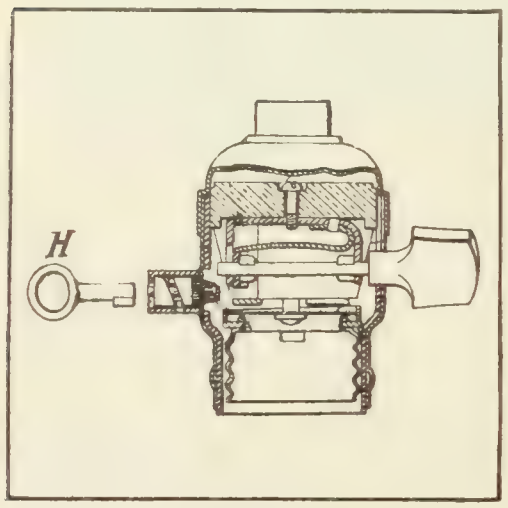
province of Canton and include fourteen different drugs, among which may be named camphor, sandalwood, aconite, and clove.

"Aconite, whose presence is somewhat surprizing, really plays the part of a preservative and protects the joss-sticks well against the attacks of rats, mice, etc. As for the camphor, it is of use from more than one point of view; its odor is agreeable and its combustion easy; it enables the joss-stick to burn without going out, and appears to replace the saltpeter used in our 'Armenian papers.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TO FOIL LAMP-THIEVES

IT is frequently desirable to prevent theft of incandscent lamp-bulbs in public places. To effect this, a socket has been produced that locks the lamp so that it can not be removed by an unauthorized person. Says a writer in *The Western Electrician* Chicago, August 17):

"Curiously enough, this is not accomplished by actually securing the lamp-base rigidly in the socket, as might appear the first solution, tho a moment's consideration would show that with the base thus prevented from turning, a slight effort would twist the glass bulb out the base, resulting in the destruction of the lamp anyway.



A LAMP-SOCKET THAT LOCKS.

"Instead, on attempted removal by unscrewing, the lamp turns easily and promisingly for ten or fifteen turns or until the uninitiated would-be remover begins to notice that the lamp is no farther out of the socket than when he commenced his efforts. The internal-threaded cup which carries the lamp is free to turn on a swivel, so that, unless its movement is arrested during the twisting operation, it turns with the lamp-base, from which it does not unscrew. A key (*H*) is arranged to be inserted in the side of the socket, which locks the cup against rotation while the lamp is being inserted or unscrewed.

"The inventor of this thief-proof socket describes a form of construction which has certain important practical advantages. It may be strongly, lightly, and cheaply made and involves the minimum of alteration of the ordinary standard socket, utilizing most of the parts without change. No change in the exterior shell is necessary except cutting the hole for receiving the lateral key-shell. The screw-socket or cup is not liable to be strained or distorted if the lamp be too forcibly screwed in; no distortion or wear of the parts can affect the conductive contact with the switch in the closed position; and the lock admits of the use of a small key entering through a keyhole so small as to practically preclude tampering with the lock.

"While the invention has been illustrated in the accompanying drawing as applied to the ordinary Edison socket, the invention is not limited to this application, but is applicable to any socket with which the lamp is connected by screwing into place, or by any other means requiring a rotative movement."

CALOMEL AND SALT—The simultaneous use of these two substances in the same medicine has always been avoided by pharmacists on the understanding that one of the products of the chemical reaction between them was corrosive sublimate, a powerful mineral poison. Curiously enough, it now appears that, altho this substance is really formed, it is produced only in minute quantities. The reaction takes place normally with the natural chlorin compounds of the body whenever calomel is taken as a medicine, and it is even asserted that whatever value it has is not its own, but is due to the traces of corrosive sublimate thus produced. Says the *Medicinische Wochenschrift* (Munich, Germany) as translated in *The National Druggist* (St. Louis, August):

"Mixtures of calomel and salt have ever been looked upon with suspicion. It has been supposed that some corrosive sublimate might form, and hence the ancient precautions never to combine salt and calomel in a prescription, and to avoid salted food products during calomel medication. It should be remembered, however, that the stomach secretes hydrochloric acid and that the system contains much salt, which being the case, if the above theory be correct, every exhibition of calomel might be expected to change into corrosive sublimate to such extent that poisoning would ensue. The Spaniard Carracido has conclusively shown that corrosive sublimate is formed when salt and calomel are brought together, but he finds the amount generated so minute that no toxic effect is possible. The same effect was noted with hydrochloric acid and calomel. Now comes this same authority and declares that this production of a minute amount of corrosive sublimate is just what is wanted, since it is to this trace of sublimate that the cholagog action of calomel must be credited. Another physician, Puerta, has shown that the amount of sublimate thus formed depends on the quantity of salt present, and is also affected by the temperature."

AN AUTOMOBILE SEARCH-LIGHT

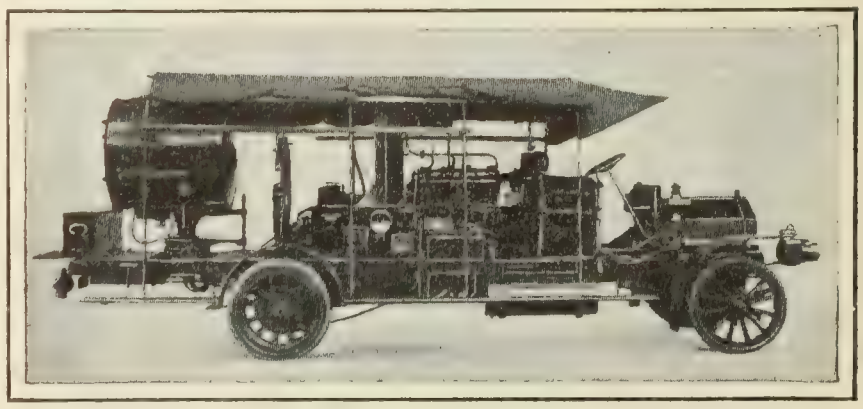
THE latest thing in military devices would appear to be the automobile search-light recommended for adoption in the British Army and tested in the recent maneuvers. This is described and illustrated in an article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, August 10) by Will Darvillé. Says this writer:

"The British War Office has discovered a new application of mechanical locomotion, answering to one of the needs of a campaigning army; it has adopted experimentally an automobile searchlight, which has given the best results and whose trials have been most satisfactory. . . . . .

"The vehicle is intended to make a speed of 35 to 40 kilometers [22 to 25 miles] an hour. The wheels are of the English artillery type; they are real cannon wheels with bronze treads furnished with specially solid pneumatic tires enabling the machine to traverse, at a speed varying from 20 to 25 kilometers [12 to 16 miles] an hour, cultivated fields, bad country roads, etc.

"The chassis, entirely of steel, is about 6 meters [20 feet] long; it has a platform supporting a 4-cylinder Brooke petroleum motor of 45 horse-power. This motor has a double purpose, serving at once to propel the vehicle and to feed the electric lamp of the search-light. The latter is most carefully constructed and is a real instrument of precision, very ingeniously and delicately regulated. With candle-power evaluated at 40,000 it projects to a distance of five or six kilometers [three or four miles] a mobile beam of light, easily turned in all directions. . . . It is controlled by hand and its lens has a diameter of nearly a meter.

"The automobile search-light may, without fatigue or the necessity of recharging, run 180 to 200 kilometers [112 to 124 miles] and the light will last without interruption, under normal conditions,



THE AUTOMOBILE SEARCH-LIGHT.

during a period varying from 10 to 12 hours. Four men serve as the crew, both for working the search-light and running the automobile. The light may be used either when the vehicle is at rest or on the march. It takes about 75 seconds to light the projector, and the projected beam is of great clearness, even when in motion. At rest it has as absolute stability as that of a masonry lighthouse, showing no vibration either from motor or from dynamo. . . . . .

"The British Army, and landing-parties in the Navy, will

shortly be furnished with a certain number of these Brooke search-light motor-cars. . . . The Royal Engineers have made a very enthusiastic report in which it is stated that the new device is likely to render great service in time of hostilities.

"The vehicle shown in the illustration belongs to the Tyne Volunteer Engineers. Another type is being devised; it is proposed to modify the present construction by mounting the projector on a separate car connected with the one bearing the motor and dynamos. The towing will be done by a cable rolled on a drum. This arrangement would seem likely not to give so good results as that of the earlier type described in the present article."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SANITARY DISHWASHING

THAT dishes need a thorough cleansing to avoid the danger of infection by a previous user seems clearly indicated by the recent experiments of Messrs. Christiani and Michelis, described by the authors in the *Revue Médicale de la Suisse Romande*. The writer of an article in *Cosmos* (Paris, July 20) notes that hygienists have often dwelt on the insufficience of ordinary dishwashing, especially in hotels. It may be added that, in this country, attention has recently been called to the ordinary drug-store soda-fountain, as a place where glasses are used indiscriminately with very little cleansing. The writer of the note in *Cosmos* thus summarizes the results of the experiments alluded to above:

"1. A series of three glasses was simply wiped with sterilized cloth, without previous washing;

"2. Another series . . . was rinsed in a basin of cold water and then wiped, as is generally done in kitchens; that is, with little care;

"3. A third series was washed and rinsed in fresh water, then wiped with great care, as is done in laboratories.

"More or less abundant cultures of germs were obtained in the cases of simple wiping and of insufficient washing, while rare cultures or even negative results were had with abundant washing and careful wiping.

"It is thus seen that the act of dishwashing is extremely beneficial, and that, while careless washing only partly removes the germs, an abundant washing, even in cold or lukewarm water, followed by careful wiping, may either entirely remove the bacteria or at least so reduce their number that they cease to be practically a menace to health.

"It is thus an exaggeration to assert that a washed dish is almost as dangerous, bacteriologically, as an unwashed one. A carelessly washed and badly wiped dish certainly exposes those who use it to dangers which are as real, tho perhaps not as great, as those of a dirty dish; but, on the contrary, a dish carefully washed and rinsed, and particularly well wiped, while it may not always be bacteriologically sterile, presents no practical danger of infection, because the number of germs that may still remain alive upon it is considerably reduced.

"In fact, the experiments of Christiani and Michelis show that if sufficient trouble is taken in cleansing a dish it may be rendered innocuous; but the question is, how this may be done most conveniently. It is a good thing to remember that the nearer water is to the boiling point, the better it will sterilize; also, the addition of two per cent. of carbonate of soda makes the sterilization infinitely easier, even at 50° [122° F.]."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DISADVANTAGES OF STEEL CARS—That steel passenger-coaches will not make travel any safer is asserted by D. C. Moon, assistant general manager of the Lake Shore Railroad, in an interview published in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* and reproduced in *The Industrial World*. Mr. Moon is quoted as saying:

"I am not decrying steel passenger construction. I see where it might be economy for the railroads to replace present equipment gradually with the new kind, but I can't see where anything is given the public by such an innovation. It is certainly not true that the new coaches would be built of solid steel. If they were it would take a few more engines to haul them. The present passenger-coach with steel underframes weighs from forty to fifty tons. All-steel construction would mean that the coaches would weigh four times as much. We will have to keep an interior of a certain amount of wood and other inflammables, and for that reason the steel car is apt to catch fire. In the event of an accident it would be impossible to reach victims encased in a steel car. It is the underframe that ought to be of strong steel. The danger now is in the telescoping of cars. The underwork in the most modern equipments protects against the telescoping as long as the cars stay on the rail. When they leave the rail the steel car would not save the people. The weight, if of all-steel make, would do injury. If merely covered by steel on the outside, the situation would be about as it is now."

SCIENCE BREVITIES

"AT Washington a movement is on foot," says *Commercial America* (Philadelphia), "to instal at the Congressional Library a department of phonographic records containing the utterances of statesmen and other distinguished men from all parts of the world. The idea, it is said by *The Electrical World*, started with the gift of a phonographic record of an address delivered by Kaiser Wilhelm. An attempt will be made to have the leading men of the country talk into the phonograph, and records thus made will be sent to the library. The Smithsonian Institution has some most interesting records of Indian dialects, and the authorities propose to follow the example of the French and Austrian governments to preserve famous voices of the stage as well as of the forum. The New York Electrical Society can contribute the record made by the late Vice-President Hobart in opening the electrical exposition given under its auspices."

REGARDING the possibilities of the Florida Everglades as a sugar-producing region, touched upon in a recent article quoted in these columns from *The Manufacturers' Record*, the following editorial comment is made by *The Sugar Planters' Journal* (New Orleans) "The supposed possibilities of 2,500,000 tons of sugar being produced from 500,000 acres is too absurd for consideration, for Cuba, the ideal sugar country both as to land and climate, does not average more than half that yield, or about 5,000 pounds of sugar to the acre, against this Florida claim of 10,000 pounds. If the reclaimed lands of the Everglades should average 3,000 pounds of sugar to the acre it would be a good sugar return, quite as much as the most optimistic sugar man who knows would care to figure on. There has been too much overoptimistic speculation as to what the infinite, latent possibilities of the Everglades are. Such claims have no foundation whatever, and can but work harm to the State of Florida and the Southern sugar industry in the end."

"POSSIBLY experimenters have been working at the wrong end of the smoke problem," says the Minneapolis *Journal*, "in seeking an apparatus which will consume the smoke while it consumes the coal. The gas-man separates the coal, taking what he wants in his business and selling the coke remainder to be burned. In the same manner a Londoner, one Thomas Parker, who is said to be an eminent engineer, has invented a process by which all the smoke-producing qualities are removed from coal before it is fired. The process, which has not been made public, is by a distillation of the coal at low temperature. The process saves the hydrocarbons intact and gives a glossy substance which is claimed to have more heat value than the original, while it is free from dirt. The process has been indorsed by Sir W. B. Richmond, Royal Academy, president of the Coal Smoke Abatement Society, who declares that its general adoption in the metropolitan district is desirable. He believes if its use became general 'the greatest evil of modern times, coal smoke in the air,' would be overcome, and that if this were done London would rise in new splendor. Not merely London, but the cities of all the world would take on a new life if coal smoke in the air were abated. The Parker process apparently makes hard coal out of soft coal by removing the loose volatile parts which fly up the chimney in soot and become an offense to the nostril, a danger to health, and a curse to mankind generally."

"THERE has been more or less talk," says *Cassier's Magazine*, "about the extent to which young college graduates in the United States find ready employment in the large shops and manufacturing establishments almost immediately upon the completion of their college courses, and it is interesting to be able to confirm the correctness of this state of affairs at the present time. In a communication from the professor of mechanical engineering in one of the large technical colleges the following statement will explain itself and form interesting reading for those who are interested in the relation of modern educational methods to practical life. This especial school is but an example of the experience in other engineering educational institutions, and this particular professor says. 'We will graduate fifty men this year, and a fine crowd of fellows. They are all placed except three or four, who want a special kind of work and will get it. Three of them go to Schenectady, three to Westinghouse Electric, three to the United Gas Improvement Company, two to the Baldwin Locomotive Works, one each to Cramps, Southwark, Ambridge, American Locomotive Works, two to the New York Telephone Company, etc.' No better evidence than the above report could be given as to the extent to which the modern engineering training of the technical school is furnishing men immediately acceptable to employers, and the names of the works which thus take the graduates into their service give additional proof of the acceptability of the college graduate."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

HOW THE OUSTED PRIESTS OF FRANCE LIVE

WE learn from the European press that the precarious condition of the clerical life of France at present has driven many who once were incumbents of large and important parishes, to seek in some way or another, now that their income has been confiscated, a living from the labor of their hands. The clergy and members of the monastic orders in the Church of Rome have always been practical and industrious men, and William II. of Germany has tried over and over again, as we are told by a writer in the *Gaulois du Dimanche* (Paris), "to attract to his country these exiles of the monastery who were stricken with legal death in France by the illegal methods which we all know about." "He was convinced that they would add to his provinces a producing force, an element of prosperity, which it was important to cultivate."

It is interesting at the present moment to see how the clergy in France, who have universally been "stricken with legal death," have fallen back upon the resources of handicraft and secular labor as a means of obtaining a livelihood, just as the *émigrés* of the eighteenth century crowded to London and other capitals of Europe and undertook the teaching of languages, music, or drawing for their subsistence. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* gives an interesting account of the vocations to which a deprived priest flees for refuge. Yet, after all, these religious men are only following the example of the apostles. To quote from the article referred to:

"An unforeseen result of the separation of church and state in France has been to make the Church of France more apostolic than it has ever been before. Peter was a fisherman; Paul a tentmaker. Thus a great number of the French priests are looking round for opportunities of earning their daily bread by the labor of their hands. Several of them are keeping bees and living on the sale of honey. Others have large poultry-yards and live by selling eggs and fowls for the table. The breeding of blooded dogs, such as poodles, makes a profitable occupation for a number of them. The curé of Labourgabe has a profitable trade in the fruits he preserves and has become quite famous for the geese he rears."

These are all country occupations and require little practise in handicraft. The towns are being sought by such of the clergy as possess mechanical skill and can handle tools. To quote further:

"Many of the clergy show a preference for handicraft. The curé of La Pannonie has set up a lathe and become a turner. Wheelmaking suits the priest of Averdon, who has accordingly become a wheelwright and carriage-builder, while as a side issue he undertakes the repair of sewing-machines and bicycles. The curé of Maurages has turned locksmith. But the favorite trade of these spiritual men is that of watchmaking, in which at least seven noted curés are known to be engaged. Humbler vocations are also selected. The curé of La Tadière has taken to tailoring, the ex-pastor of Négron weaves rugs, while about ten of his *confrères* do knitting, producing stockings and underwear. Among the most respected and honored of French village clergymen is the curé of Héricourt, who now applies himself to the stationery business, the printing of visiting-cards, etc. Some of these clerical workers in lay professions are bookbinders or photographers."

Among so refined a body of men as the French clergy there must needs be many who can do something better than raise geese or knit stockings. Hence we read:

"There are many artists among these excluded clergymen; for instance, the curé of Saint Paul (Oise), who has long been renowned as a painter and under the name of Hollebreke exhibits every year in the Salon, has no difficulty in living by his brush and palette. The congregation of Maguils-Reigners in the Vendée have lost from among them a renowned sculptor in the person of their exiled pastor, who has gone to Paris, there to practise his art. In fact, these clergy turned lay breadwinners have finally formed themselves into an alliance—it may as well be called a trade-union; they have also founded a newspaper as the organ of their alliance, under the title of the *Trait-d'Union* (Blace, Rhone department)."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT,

Who expresses her approval of President Roosevelt's views of race suicide, because, she says, "there are so many souls clamoring for reincarnation."

MRS. BESANT ON PREINCARNATION

MRS. ANNIE BESANT, the newly elected president of the Theosophical Society, said, upon her arrival in America, that she was "perfectly confident" she had lived a number of times. She also affirmed her belief in the transmigration of souls; and, when asked by a reporter for the New York *Tribune* to explain her view of the viability of souls, declared that she saw the soul as a "force akin to electricity, but much finer." Electricity, she corrected herself, is only cited by way of comparison and must not be confused with the soul. "The soul can leave one body and pass into another," she asserted. "It may leave the last body and enter into the astral body." Asked how she could believe that she had lived before, the answer was:

"I would not use the word believe, rather let me say I know I have lived before. You, for instance, would not say you believed you were a child at one time. You know that you were. You would say, 'I was a child.' So I say I have lived before. It is really a training of memory to understand that one has lived before. Some persons can not remember back to their days of childhood. But with a little training they can go back a bit further, and by careful cultivation they are able to go back to a previous existence. The tendency of the scientists to-day is to prove the existence of the soul. They have thus separated man from the animal. The tendency of humanity to-day is toward the spiritual rather than the material. I prefer to call it idealism. Thirty years ago I was inclined strongly to materialism, but with age and the advancement of thought in that time I now believe in spirituality. The trend of science is to end materialism, which is in its descendency."

Mrs. Besant declared that she approved of President Roosevelt's views on race suicide chiefly because she thought it wrong to set any artificial limitation upon birth, since there were so many souls clamoring for reincarnation. She would, however, restrict the children of the poor, where they were found unable to obtain sufficient physical and mental advantages. Hypnotism, as an ally to theosophical belief, was also touched upon. Thus:

"I know a hypnotist in Paris. His name is Roussow, and he

has done some very clever things in his hypnotic way in assisting his subjects to recall the past. He succeeded in making persons with poor memories recall incidents of early childhood. He told me that he had succeeded in recalling former existences to some persons under his influence, but I doubt his accomplishment. He is working along correct lines and some day he will be successful."

"COLLIER'S" INDICTMENT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS

ONE of the recent "house-cleaning" exploits of *Collier's Weekly* has been the ventilation of the alliance of religious journalism and "the great American fraud." By the latter we are to understand the advertising of patent nostrums and injurious medicines. In their issue for August 3 the matter was reviewed in detail, names were called, offenses stated, and certain editors invoked to explain "the inconsistency of printing fraudulent and dangerous medical advertisements in a medium whose avowed object is the betterment of humanity." Such as are guilty are stigmatized as "lacking the principle or the courage to purge their journals of this taint," and, therefore, "accept it in its entirety or in graded phases of compromise." In order to deal justly, *Collier's* promises a second article for the near future which "will open the case for the defense," allowing editors to speak "in justification or in exculpation of their alliance with the Great American Fraud." Some journals, however, have not waited for this opportunity and are already on the ground with their statement. Heading the list of the "accused"—those "who deliberately betray, for gain, the faith of their readers; paid traitors to every household into which they enter"—stands *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston). *Collier's* indictment of this paper, written by Mr. Samuel Hopkins Adams, is as follows:

"*The Christian Endeavor World*, as the 'official representative of the Christian-Endeavor movement,' displays, as its editorial motto, 'Continuing the Golden Rule.' That is very good so far as it goes. But, after studying its medical columns, I would suggest as a second motto, to be printed above its advertisements, the warning, *Caveat emptor!* For the intending purchaser may well beware in reading the man-traps which constitute so large a part of *The Christian Endeavor World's* patronage. Clippings from a few issues, taken haphazard, show, in the line of medical advertising, eight obvious swindles, five dangerous quackeries, and seven promised 'cures' for diseases which are incurable by medicine."

Religious papers are quoted as declaring that "thousands of dollars' worth of advertising" is rejected by them every year. This is taken by Mr. Adams to refer to "booze medicines," which when bearing a name obviously suggestive of alcohol, are tabooed. But *The Baptist and Reflector* (Nashville) is charged with advertising "fourteen rank medical fakes, seven dangerous 'remedies,'" and with publishing "six advertisements of charlatans who prey upon sufferers from incurable disease, five of them being cancer quacks." *The Evangelical Messenger* (Cleveland) carries, according to the writer, advertisements of a blood-vitalizer, "a fraud on the face of it," and also a certain delusive cancer treatment: *The Christian Index*, of Georgia, is said to urge its readers to patronize, among other nostrums, four cancer cures and half a dozen fake medicines. The Richmond *Religious Herald*, we read, "which is filled with quackery of all kinds, willingly prints, as reading matter, an exact imitation of a legitimate paragraph," exploitations of a cancer cure. "For thus deceiving its own subscribers it receives an extra rate from the charlatans." *The Cumberland Presbyterian* (Nashville) is quoted as saying regarding the physician who performs a "knifeless cancer cure" that he "is personally known to some of those connected with *The Cumberland Presbyterian*, and we have every reason to believe that he is a reliable man and competent physician." The Baptist *Watchman* (Boston) is charged with being "jam-full of advertisements of both kinds: the legitimate proprietary remedies and the arrant shams—mostly the latter." "If one cuts out from any single issue of Dr. Rankin's Texas *Christian Advocate* all the foul, indecent, dangerous, and mendacious paid matter," says Mr. Adams, "the remnant resembles a pattern for a broad-mesh mosquito-netting." And so the review goes on, concluding in these words:

"No denomination is free of this taint of blood-money except the Christian-Science publications (some of whose exploited 'cures' are as absurd as the claims of the most blatant quacks) and the Quakers."

Among Roman-Catholic journals, *The Catholic Monitor* (Newark), *Church Progress* (St. Louis), *The New World* (Chicago), and the Pittsburg *Observer* are named as accepting advertisements of fraudulent medicines; while the undenominational religious press like *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York) and *The Ram's Horn* (Chicago) advertise consumption cures, and remedies for "not only all nervous complications, but such simple ailments as pneumonia and locomotor ataxia." The reference to *The Living Church* (Milwaukee) calls forth a spirited reply from that journal. The indictment mentions the "Way Ear-Drum," and the breakfast food named "Grape-Nuts." *The Living Church* speaks for itself in these words:

"Near the close of the article, *The Living Church* is mentioned. We shall quote the connection later. But we first say that the mention of *The Living Church* in an article which contains the prefatory statement just quoted, is a moral libel so great, an injustice so far-reaching, a misrepresentation so contemptible, a meanness of so vile and low a nature, that no denunciation of it or of the paper that prints it can quite do it justice. And the worst of it is that it is probably not a legal libel; for the mention of *The Living Church* occurs more than two pages after the prefatory observation, and the technical defense could easily be pleaded that there is no direct connection established, in so many words, between the one statement and the other. As with many another form of libel of which examples are given in the law-books, there is probably no legal redress available for *The Living Church*. But we do, here and now, openly demand from *Collier's* an apology and a withdrawal of the libel."

On the counts of "mendacious advertising" the same paper replies:

"On both these two counts against *The Living Church* it is perfectly easy to defend ourselves. The 'Way Ear-Drum' advertised is not a drug, but a manufactured article. The advertising manager of *The Living Church* informs the editor that he has in his possession the names and addresses of certain men who assert that with the aid of that article they can hear and without it they can not. He has verified the statement of one of them by a personal interview. That showed that the article was not fraudulent, which is all the publishers need to know. . . . . .

"Grape-Nuts is a breakfast food that has for a long term of years been regularly advertised in *The Living Church*. The same issue of *Collier's* that contains this criticism of *The Living Church*, contains also a full-page advertisement of another breakfast food called Cream of Wheat, and another full-page advertisement of Shredded Wheat. The previous issue contained a full-page advertisement of 'E—C Corn Flakes.' Will somebody tell us why these are legitimate and Grape-Nuts is not? The criticism alludes to a 'particular advertisement suggesting that one needn't be operated upon for appendicitis if he will eat Grape-Nuts.' We have not looked up the particular advertisement, nor do we assume the slightest responsibility for what any advertiser claims, except to the extent of excluding blasphemous or indecent language or obviously false statements; but any reputable physician would inform the editor of *Collier's* that appendicitis is a disease directly resulting from indigestion or improper diet, and it strikes us as perfectly legitimate for the manufacturer of a health food to maintain that his product does not lead to appendicitis."

The *tu-quoque* argument is even more spiritedly applied by *The Living Church* in calling the attention of *Collier's* to its own quarter-page advertisement of a brand of cigarets. "Which will do more harm," it asks, "a diet of Grape-Nuts or a diet of

cigarets, '10 for 15 cents'?" "How do the 'responsible publishers' of *Collier's* know," it continues, "that in a certain tobacco, 'only the choicest grades of ripe and mellow North-Carolina Red and Golden Leaf are used,' as stated in the advertisement?" We read further:

"Can Messrs. Collier & Son prove, as declared in other advertisements in their columns—for we hold them, and not the irresponsible writer, of the article responsible—that a certain advertised system can make one 'stop forgetting'? Or that a certain 'lawn-sweeper' 'sells on sight'? Have they tried to sell it? Or that a certain branch of Philadelphia chocolates is 'recognized as the daintiest, purest, and most delicious chocolate made'? Have they instituted a chocolate contest in order to discover this? Or that a certain 'Carbonol' 'makes wounds heal quickly'? Does not that sound painfully like the advertisements denounced in the article? Would it not be easy to apply the bitter sarcasm of this article to *Collier's*, by reason of the insertion of that advertisement, in its issue of August 10—page 21?"

This weapon is again elaborately employed in an article in *The Cumberland Presbyterian* (Nashville, August 29), where a tabulation of "*Collier* ads." is presented to exhibit the "house-cleaning" the "Quixotic" weekly will be forced to when it fulfils its promise to "take up this question of good or bad faith in the advertising field at large." *Collier's* is represented as making this promise in response to a charge of *The Cumberland Presbyterian* that "virtually all advertisements are lies." *The Presbyterian Standard* thanks "Mr. Adams for our part of the castigation which he administers with unsparing hand. We have tried to live above reproach in this matter, but it can do us no harm to have our vigilance stimulated."

MORAL ASPECTS OF AUTOMOBILISM

THE automobile as a new disturber of the ethical and religious balance of communities is treated in an editorial in *The Christian Advocate* (New York). Among other things it has this to say:

"Ethics requires persons who can not afford to buy automobiles to resist the mania. In one city of moderate size within two months fifty men mortgaged their homes to get money to buy an automobile. These were probably not all, but all that could be ascertained. Since that time, in the same State, but in a smaller place, twenty-nine did the same thing. Ordinary drunkards do not go much farther than that. Every person who is a Christian should resist with all his moral power the growing tendency to spend Sunday in automobiling. It is as right for a Christian who lives at a distance from church to ride there in an automobile as it is to do so in a carriage, but thousands who never thought of spending Sunday on excursions, beginning gradually, now spend the whole day in such pleasure. Temptations to spend the night come under the classification of hygiene. To allow young people to make night excursions to morally or otherwise uncanny regions is a violation of parental ethics. The old 'road-houses' are coming back, with some added evils. Fearful domestic scandals, revealed by accidents, ending in the breaking up of families, are becoming numerous. . . . . .

"We should say that at least twenty-five per cent. of all automobilists that we have seen have been guilty of one or more of the following infractions of public rights: Illegal speed, dangerous proximity to other vehicles, too great risks in passing, failure to toot their horns, or tooting them so loud as to frighten horses, indifference to the actions of horses, and disregard of common decencies, such as going at great speed through towns when church services are breaking up and the horses of attendants are drawn up in a row along the sidewalks; also, in addition to great speed, making all sorts of noises as they pass through the towns and laughing at the dismay of persons in carriages, or racing on the highways, also indifference to accidents which they have caused. Besides, we have seen in automobiles numbers of persons intoxicated, and in the aggregate a large number of automobiles under the management of small boys, and sometimes of girls.

"The automobile '*has come* to stay.' But that is no reason why decency, humanity, and law should *go*."

ITALIAN MONOPOLY OF CATHOLIC HONORS

ITALIANS are roundly accused of turning the Roman-Catholic Church into a "close corporation," and the anomaly of the situation thus produced is pointed out by a correspondent of the New York *Sun*, who signs himself "An Irish Catholic." He shows how America furnishes most of the genuine spiritual support of the Vatican as well as a large proportion of the sinews of war, while Italy pockets the honors and emoluments and keeps the door tightly closed upon American preferment, at the same time showing but a meager account in her works of grace. It would be impossible, he thinks, for Cardinal Gibbons to be elected Pope, tho his influence in the world at large, "as evidenced by the attention given to his utterance on the French-Church question, exceeds that of all other members of the Sacred College." Some comparisons of Italy and America in the matter of allegiance are stated in these terms:

"Catholics in the United States support the Pope's claims to temporal power, while the Italian who favors it is the exception. One diocese in the United States sends more Peter's pence to Rome than all the dioceses in Italy. A single priest, bishop, cardinal, or layman in the United States does more to promote the interests of the Catholic religion than a dozen Italians of corresponding rank. More respect and influence attach to the American section of the Catholic Church than to all the other branches combined."

What, asks the writer, "do American Catholics get from the Vatican for their loyalty, good example, labors, and sacrifices?" He goes on to answer:

"Not one of the many cardinals in Rome is an American. Among the numerous *attachés* of the Sacred Congregations and the hundreds of canons holding sinecures in the large churches of Rome we look in vain for an American. If an American wants to get a glimpse of the Pope he can't find an American in the entire Vatican court, altho Americans contribute liberally to the maintenance of the papal court. Surely this is taxation without representation.

"Yet this is not the least evil. Italian ecclesiastics would rather see the church's growth impeded than to see it advance under the leadership of Americans. Their policy, like that of all machine politicians, is to rule or ruin. Their zeal to collect tribute from American Catholics is equaled only by their monopolization of the papal revenues and honors, 95 per cent. of which are distributed among members of the Italian race. They care not who saves souls, provided they get the honors and revenues. A movement is on foot to impose a tax upon every diocese and church in the United States, aggregating $500,000 annually, for the purpose of maintaining at the Vatican an expensive and in large part useless retinue, whose pomp and luxury contradict the teachings of Christ and shock the simple and democratic tastes of American Catholics.

"The Catholic Church meets with no opposition or hatred in America, and it would find none in Italy or France if it was under the guidance of churchmen like Gibbons, Ryan, and Ireland. Yet Italian ecclesiastics would rather see their church and priests an object of hatred and contempt than relinquish in the slightest degree their selfish and rapacious grasp upon the machinery of the church's government. The power of a political leader lies in his control of the district leaders and committeemen. A group of Italians is able to appoint all bishops and shape the policies of the Catholic Church because of the fact that 75 per cent. of the College of Cardinals are Italians. Catholics need not expect to see Italy reclaimed to the Catholic faith nor the church accorded the rank and influence due her until the Italian majority in the College of Cardinals is cut down and replaced by a proportionate number of representatives from other nations.

"Suppose the shoe were on the other foot; that Americans filled all the posts of honor at the papal court, including the papacy itself. How much loyalty would Italian priests, bishops, and cardinals evince toward an Americanized Vatican? The answer to this question must give us pause."

LETTERS AND ART

COOPER'S FAME NO LONGER QUESTIONED

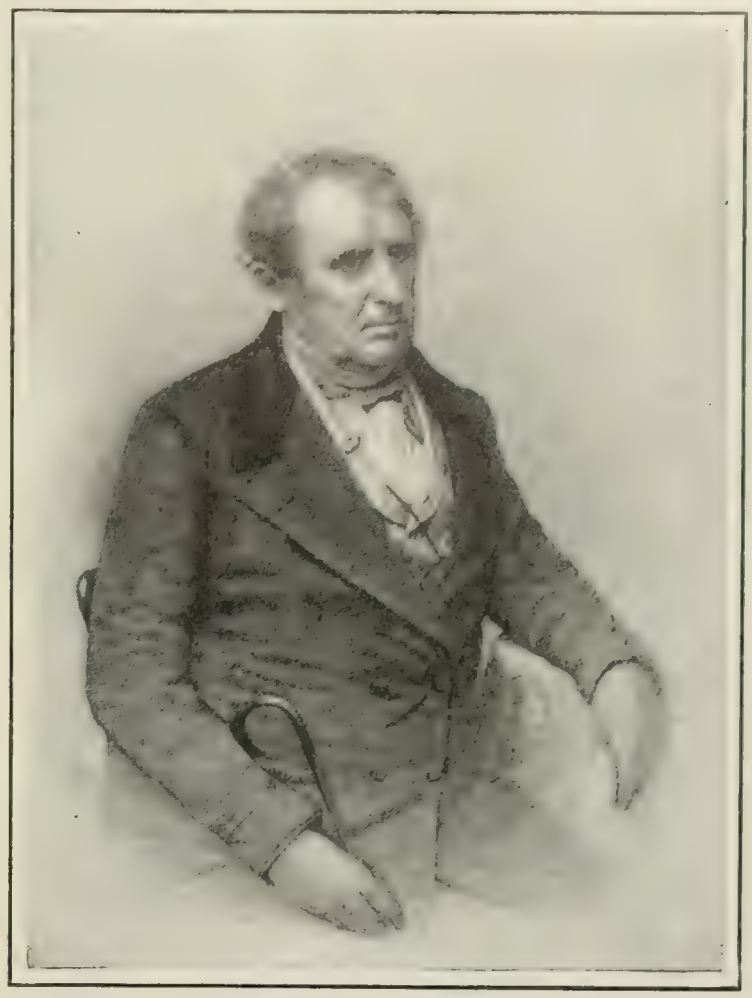
THE efforts made in behalf of Poe, Cooper, and some others to revise the voting methods in connection with the Hall of Fame call especial attention to the fact that fame has played fast and loose with the name of Fenimore Cooper. He had plenty of applause when he published his earlier works, "The Spy," "The Pioneer," and "The Pilot"; but it fell away toward the latter part of his life. His fame, we see it asserted, was "proclaimed again by Bryant, Bancroft, and Parkman in the stress of emotion evoked by his sudden death, only to be obscured once more in the two-score years that followed, as other literary fashions came into favor." Now, at last, says Prof. Brander Matthews in *The Atlantic Monthly* (September), "in this new century, it has emerged once more, solidly established on his real merits and not likely again to be called in question." These words formed part of the address delivered by Professor Matthews at the recent celebration at Cooperstown, N. Y., commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the village. Cooper, as its most illustrious son, came in for recognition during the week of festivities begun August 4, and the especial duty of estimating his place in literature was assigned to the Columbia professor. There are two reasons, he asserts, why Cooper has come into his own later than was his right, and why full recognition of his genius has been delayed. We quote:

"The first is a consequence of the enduring vogue of realism, which has failed to perceive that he was one of its precursors, and which has no relish for his more evident romanticism. Yet sharp-eyed critics ought to have been able to see that Cooper's detailed descriptions of customs and of costumes, when these were truly characteristic and needful to relate the character to the background, set a pattern for Balzac, the romanticist thus serving as a stimulus to the realist. They might even have noted that Cooper is a romanticist who is often a realist, just as Balzac is a realist who is often a romanticist. In all later fiction there are no more sternly veracious characters than *Natty Bumppo* and *Long Tom Coffin;* and tho the method of their presentation is not so modern, they can withstand comparison with *Huckleberry Finn* and *Silas Lapham* and with *Colonel Newcome* and old *Goriot.*

"A second reason for the tardiness of Cooper's recognition may be found in the fact that the vicissitudes of literary reputation seem to be more or less dependent on the historians of literature, and, as it happens, Cooper's deficiencies as a writer are of a kind obnoxious to the ordinary literary critics, who are rarely broad-minded or keen-sighted enough to perceive beneath Cooper's more obvious defects the larger merits, which are clear to the plain people, insensitive to the lesser blemishes that send shivers down the spine of the dilettante. These critics are unmoved by Cooper's fundamental force, which the plain people feel fully, while they are acutely sensitive to his lapses from literary conventions and traditions. Cooper came to story-telling late, without any apprenticeship to writing. He was not at all bookish; he was not a man of the library, but a man of the open air—of the ocean and of the forest. In a sense, he was not a man of letters at all; he was interested not so much in literature as in life itself. And we must recall the pitiful fact also that there are always fastidious criticasters who think that whatever wins wide popularity must be poor stuff, ignorant that nearly all the really great artists have achieved indisputable popularity while they were alive to enjoy it."

Judged by the variety of those he has stimulated, says Professor Matthews, Cooper must take high rank. "He has stirred a host of other writers, often men who pursued wholly different artistic ideals." Some are named in the following:

"He drew from Balzac 'roars of pleasure and admiration'; and Dumas avowedly imitated him in the 'Mohicans of Paris.' Mr. Kipling once remarked to me, after a rereading of Cooper, that he had come across scene after scene which he knew already in the narratives of later novelists, and that a host of later writers had been going to Cooper's works, as to a storehouse of striking situations where they could help themselves, so fertile in invention was the earlier American author. Even Thackeray did not disdain to borrow from him the hint of one of his noblest chap-



JAMES FENIMORE COOPER.

A hint for the electors to the Hall of Fame may be found in Professor Matthews's declaration that Cooper's fame is at last "solidly established on his real merits and not likely again to be called in question."

ters; and Poe may have taken over the suggestion of the method of his marvelously acute *Dr. Dupin* from the skill with which Cooper's redskins followed a trail blind to eyes less acute than theirs. Better than any other American author, save Poe, so Professor Trent has asserted, Cooper 'stands the test of cosmopolitan fame'; and his share in the swift spreading of the romantic movement throughout Europe is almost, if not quite, equal to the share of Scott and of Byron."

LITERARY POCKET-PICKING—Plagiarism which lends itself to exhibition in the "parallel column" is stigmatized by a device called "deadly." Little has hitherto been said, however, of a form of plagiarism more subtle and also more reprehensible, if we accept the dictum of a correspondent to the New York *Tribune.* To him the "acme of all that is ignoble" is "the deliberate adoption by one author of the style, manner, and whole literary atmosphere of another." Upon this point the literary editor speaks, in his trenchant column in the Sunday supplement, to the following effect:

"The point is well taken. The form of plagiarism thus denounced is obviously worse and meaner than the 'conveyance' of a single outstanding idea or phrase, for it adds a certain insolence to the injury inflicted. The 'sedulous ape' flaunts his borrowings, posing as the 'disciple' of the man whose workshop he has invaded, and talking about his great 'debt' to the latter. All the time, we dare say, he is probably aware of the fact that he is making headway with resources not his own. There can be no plea of unconscious cerebration in this matter—it is the unmistakable

device of dishonesty and of mediocrity. You never find the masters doing this sort of thing. Everybody knows the curious parallel between the dying utterance of *Leatherstocking* and that of *Colonel Newcome*, but nobody dreams of crying plagiarism in the presence of a creative artist like Thackeray. What deserves reprobation is the manner in which George Meredith, for example, is made to furnish forth some young novelist's whole stock in trade, his way of turning a sentence or a paragraph, his descriptive method—in fact, his very attitude toward life and the romancer's art being slavishly copied. In the long run all this counts for naught. Without the genius of his original the imitator soon gives himself away. But even so his critics are apt to be too good-natured, merely observing that 'This author is of the school of Mr. Meredith,' where they ought to say, 'This author has been picking Mr. Meredith's pocket.'"

"LIMERICK" GAMBLING

THE most popular literary occupation of England at present is said to be the composition of the "limerick." Many newspapers and weekly journals, says Ralph D. Blumenberg in *Town and Country* (New York), are taking part, the paper setting as a bait the first four lines of this verse form, with the object of

WELSHWOMEN IN THEIR NATIONAL COSTUME.
Frequently worn at the annual Eisteddfod.

angling for the fifth. The writer furnishes a specimen, and comments as follows:

"There was a young man of Kildare.
Who took his sweetheart to a fair.
They remained very late
And got lost at the gate

"The last line, you see, is blank; and literary England is invited to compete as to the exact line to fit this highly poetic effusion. You send a sixpenny postal order to the paper with the coupon, of course, so as to increase its circulation, and then the total sums are divided between the winners. It seems incredible, but thousands upon thousands of pounds have been divided during the past few weeks, and the post-office is so hard prest for money-orders that extra printing-machines have been at work day and night to fulfil the demand. People go up and down the street mumbling final lines to themselves, and if a beneficent government does not soon step in we shall all be turned into a vast company of raving limerick lunatics."

The London *Times* in an editorial seriously considers the craze in the light of gambling and moralizes over the fact that the reward to the successful is "out of all proportion to the quality of their work or the mental effort involved in its production." It goes on:

"The largeness of the possible prizes—in some cases amounting to over £100—and the easy, unintellectual character of the work to be done constitute an irresistible temptation to risk a small sum on the chance of a great gain; and the difference between this temptation and that which leads hundreds of respectable persons to put a five-franc piece upon the table at Monte Carlo is one of degree rather than of kind. To win is ostensibly a matter of chance. True, a judge is appointed, who, we hope, is well paid, and whose work, if he really inspects every one of the thousands of rimes laid before him, few of us would envy. But there is nothing in the published results of these competitions to indicate that mental skill, or literary taste, or power of versifying makes for success. The Attorney-General, indeed, in replying to a question in the House of Commons, drew a distinction between the gambling character of the 'limerick' and 'missing word' competitions on the ground that the former involved mental skill. But he did not support his argument by examples; and plain people may be excused if they find it hard to detect the difference. Indeed, he has already revised his opinion; and yesterday he told the House that 'in some cases, at least, the prizes for "limericks" are chosen haphazard. If so, the so-called competition is undoubtedly both a lottery within the statute and a fraud upon the competitors.' These 'limerick' competitions are, for nine-tenths of the competitors, a deliberate, if harmless, gamble; tho whether they should be suppresst as such is another question, which time and waning interest may perhaps be left to settle."

THE OLDEST LITERARY SOCIETY IN THE WORLD

WALES has recently been celebrating the Gorsedd rites, which, according to Sir Norman Lockyer, pertain to a gathering "forty centuries old—quite the oldest thing we have on this planet connected with any human activity, past or present." The "gorsedd," or assembly, it is explained in the Encyclopædia Britannica, is an essential part of the modern eisteddfod, the name usually applied to the Welsh national festival. The eisteddfod is the national bardic congress whose purpose is the encouragement of "bardism and music and the general literature of the Welsh, to maintain the Welsh language and customs of the country, and to foster and cultivate a spirit of patriotism among the people." The term itself means a "session" or a "sitting." The distinguished astronomer, who this year became a "bard," made a remarkable address, says the London *Sphere*, declaring that the gorsedd was important from an astronomical point of view. "He pointed out that the axis of Stonehenge was absolutely parallel to the axis of the temple of Amon Ra at Thebes in Egypt. Wales alone in all the world had a richness of tradition and literature which, if properly studied, would be of the greatest possible value to science." The celebration took place at Swansea during the third week in August. The scene, as described in the Manchester *Guardian* by Ernest Rhys, is set forth in these words:

"We left a brilliant moon shining on Swansea Bay last night, and found a brighter sun this morning. It favored exceedingly the gorsedd of the bards of the isle of Britain, which took place in Cwm Donkin Park as early as half-past eight. One or two new and unaccustomed touches of local color added to the picture. Taldir, otherwise Mr. Jaffrenou, and his fellow Bretons provided the first of these. The other, yet more original, was supplied by a band of children charmingly attired and gaily disposed so as to bring into relief the usual tricolored circle of the bards, with the archdruid, Dyved, at their head. Among the englynwyr, Taldir recited an englyn [quatrain] in Breton. The scene encouraged improvisation. The Welsh checks, black and white cockleshell hats, and red and black petticoat and bedgown ('pais a betgwn') of the children were a delight. They sang 'Hob y derri dando' and other old Welsh airs with most taking melody and freshest

voices. Eos Dar's pennillion-singing, accompanied by Abraham Richards, the harper, proved in turn to have lost nothing of its inimitable sweetness and humor, in which some echo of his quondam friend and poet, the late Watcyn Wyn, still seemed to linger. Those are in part, it is fair to say, collected impressions, for the wise chronicler of an eisteddfod is he who recognizes that he can not be in several places at once."

The musical events in which choirs as well as individuals participated, the literary numbers embracing bardic exhibitions and prize awards, are described by Mr. Rhys as follows:

"The first program of an eisteddfod is never a great one, but to-day we had some notable moments. There was more pennillion-singing, this time in the North-Wales style. It was only for a small prize, too small if such an exquisite and characteristic art is to be fostered cordially, as it ought to be. The singing had an added grace because the words used were those of Ceiriog, our finest Welsh lyric poet, fine in his way as Burns, as unerring in his note at his Welsh best. The struggle for the pennillion prize lay between eight singers, and the best man won—and he was two men who divided. A choral prize for women's voices, too, led to less familiar strains. . . . They sang Sir Edward Elgar's 'Snow,' and then a favorite recent piece of music by a Welsh composer, Bryceson Treharne, 'Newid Cywair' ('Change of Key'). The Pontypridd Choir took this prize, and Swansea and Cynon came next. . . . . .

"A literary interlude or so usually follows a musical event in the program, and supplies a natural enough relief, but a gala audience loves the evident noise of battle, and, save for a chairing or crowning of bards, hardly tolerates the quiet announcement of a prize for a translator or half a prize to an essayist. Some of to-day's results were in very weighty subjects. No. 17 (English essays) was divided between four possible subjects, all bearing on the economic history of Wales, and ranging from that of Welsh commerce and industries, from the Norman Conquest onward to the Act of Union, to an estimate of the revenues of the principality from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century. There were lesser prizes for Welsh quatrains or englyns, which are written here as freely as limericks in London and the provinces, and with how much more art and grace of rime! Another prize which went

BARD SINGING A WELSH SONG AT THE EISTEDDFOD

The picture also shows the archdruid standing back of the bard on the "Gorsedd Stone"; before them on the stone rests the bardic sword, and on the barrow is seen the horn. The banner of the triple rays stands at the left.

to a North-Welsh winner was for a translation into Welsh of Blanco White's one famous sonnet on 'Night.' The Rev. Mr. Williams, of Glyngarth, Menai Bridge, was the only translator out of twenty-one who had succeeded in giving a version worthy of the original, fine and sensitive in style and phrase.

"But music waits. At an eisteddfod, music is an imperative tyrant. To-day's master event was the second choral competition, 'agored i'r byd' ('open to the world'), for which as many as eleven choirs were entered. One of these came from Portsmouth, and was hailed with fervor by the huge audience now massed in the three arcades of the pavilion. Llandilo sang first, and the heart of the man who came from their pleasant shire of Carmarthen must have waxed glad to hear them. However, still better

CEREMONY AT THE WELSH EISTEDDFOD.

Initiation of new bards, who are seen standing on the rock, taking the oath.

singing was to come. Narberth, Pembroke Dock, and Treorchy had their champions. Those who could stand the excitement listened to the whole eleven. Tea-time arrived, and the thousands still sat on, rapt and critical, but the rest went out to tea. Faning's 'Moonlight' and Mr. David Jenkins's 'He Saved Them Out of Their Distresses' were the test pieces. In the issue Pembroke Dock came out first and Treorchy second, and the hubbub, cheers, and counter-cheers that followed might have been made into a motive for a Wagnerian march."

TO SEND WRITERS TO SCHOOL

EDITORS who have suffered from the imputation of "conspiracy" against budding genius have found their spokesman in Mr. Walter H. Page. So at least the press have agreed to look upon the recent utterances of the editor of *The World's Work* (New York) contained in an address at the Chicago University on "The Writer and the University." Mr. Page, so the papers report, declared that "in America we fail to understand that writing is an art which must be studied like other arts, and the practise of it a profession for which a man must be trained as for other professions." The New York *Times*, which thinks Mr. Page "rather more than half in earnest," and also "half right," thus presents his main thesis:

"We go upon the theory that anybody can write, because everybody can talk. Can everybody paint pictures or play the violin? These are not Mr. Page's words, but they are true to his idea. He wants to put every aspirant to authorship to school for a term of years; admission to this school to be granted only to Bachelors of Arts, and graduation to depend upon satisfactory progress through a course a feature of which would be the composition of a daily sonnet or a daily theme of one thousand words. 'Up to this time,' he says, 'writing has been a harum-scarum, rough-and-tumble business, with lots of superstition and little training or experience. But we must follow the example of the other crafts. Let us have professional post-graduate schools to teach men and women how to write.'"

Until Mr. Page's words are given us in full in some printed form we must take the newspaper representations of both his statements and his temper. The comments that he has called

forth are either ironic or at least scarcely half serious." The New York *Sun* remarks:

"He spoke severely, with excessive severity, we hope, of the mob of gentlemen and ladies that write with ease. 'To-day,' he said, it is not considered good form to write well,' but he wisely limited this assertion to the specialists; that is, to the Ph.D. people with their barren theses and to the 'scientific gents' who don't care how they write. Most writing is novel-writing; and since this is a favorite means of acquiring automobiles and Italian palaces, gardens, and villas, can the novelists be expected to linger by the way? The public can't get novels enough. If they are not all well made, the same complaint is sometimes brought against automobiles. The demand outruns the supply. What does the public care about style anyway? Immortals like Dickens and Scott did not have it. Why should even 'our best ephemerals' be asked to strive for it? It is 'the stuff' that counts. It might be desirable that novelists should follow a recent English example and not publish until they are seventy or more; but such a rule would be in restraint of trade. Fiction is a necessity of life, and goaders at Ananias ought to remember the fact."

In a vein not dissimilar speaks *The Tribune* (New York):

"Mr. Page, who has doubtless read the first page at least of a million or more 'contributions,' deduces from his experience that 'in educational institutions we train the dentist, horse doctor, engineer, cook, and sociologist, but the writer has no chance.' But is this true? What are Mr. Page's magazine and the thousand and one others but schools in writing? The aspiring young student of the art sends thither, as to the professor in Mr. Page's ideal university, his sonnet, his essay, or his novel, and gets his mark on it, usually not a passing mark. He tries again his prentice hand, as Mr. Page would have him try it, and generally his patience is exhausted long before such an arduous course as Mr. Page suggests would be completed. Doubtless Mr. Page finds the conducting of a free school in writing a tiresome and thankless task and wishes some university would take it up. But the young men who have hitherto been victims of the 'editorial conspiracy, against genius will regard his address as one of the most unblushing efforts of that conspiracy. They pin their faith on the kindly old fellow who wrote that the 'poet is born, not made,' and who thereby caused a lot of trouble for Mr. Page and his craft. For who in the face of it will take the pains to be 'made'?"

The New York *Times* believes that our lack of style is due to our "slovenly speech"; for which fault our knuckles are still smarting over recent rappings. A generation which is a victim of oral atrophy, it thinks, can not be expected to show any power of written expression. But no school, it appears, can put ideas in a writer's head; and "part of our difficulty" seems to be that "with all our literary shortcomings we have a certain number of writers who compose with grace and skill." And it adds in English not exactly Miltonic that "some of these are among those who could be with least loss spared." And "unconsidered comment upon Mr. Page's address," says *The Times*, "speaks of what it calls the unfortunate idea prevalent in America that writing may be an avocation; that anybody may write, and may do so unprofessionally, as a pastime, or because he feels 'inspired' to write." It adds:

"But, indeed, the world's best literature has come into existence just so—because somebody felt 'inspired'; because it was believed that anybody might write, even a Shakespeare or a Bunyan or a Fielding.

"The poems that lift and strengthen the souls of men have been produced, not professionally, but by way of avocation—the inevitable use of a moment's respite from toil. 'True literature,' says Mr. David Grayson in an altogether charming essay in a magazine of the month, 'true literature is ever a by-product; it is the song of one working.' You may not manufacture it in professional schools; you may not, even if your lexicon is rich and strange with all the splendors of immortal imagery, your wit as nimble and your pen as mighty as the sword of Michael—you may not say, 'Go to, let us write literature.' Literature is the unpremeditated product of souls which 'forget themselves into immortality'—the forthflowing of hearts too great to contain themselves."

NEWSPAPERS OF JAPAN

BEFORE 1870 there was not a single daily newspaper in the Japanese Empire, says a writer in the New York *Evening Post* (September 7); but "in modern Japan daily newspapers are almost as universal as they are in Europe and America." It is also observed that "they are just as various in ability, character, and aim." The most popular journal of the country circulates a quarter of a million daily. One paper only commands a price equal to a cent and a quarter. Others range below that figure to a quarter of a cent. The following journalistic traits will be recognized as not exclusively Japanese in character:

"Japanese journalists and reporters eagerly seize upon every event or incident that lends itself to sensational development, and, with a few important exceptions, exploit it to the extreme. Nothing amazes the foreign journalist more than the triviality of incident that is deemed sufficient to flood the streets of a Japanese city with 'extras,' and the din and clamor of the noisy venders calling out the headings of the latest sensation for the moment overwhelm all other business. Even midnight or the very early hours of the morning, or whenever the paper receives the news, becomes an appropriate hour for regaling the public appetite for fresh or first accounts of some question in which the public may be expected to take an interest. The Japanese newsboy is usually a man, often of gray hairs, but always with a shrill or stentorian voice of sufficient power to awake the soundest sleeper at the most sleepy hour; and it is curious to note, as he races along the street, rain or fine, how many windows will slide open and heads pop out in eager expectancy after these newspaper extras. During the war with Russia the craze for news extras was at its greatest height, and all hours of the day or night the newsvenders could command a sufficient number of patrons to make their frequent rounds a profitable enterprise."

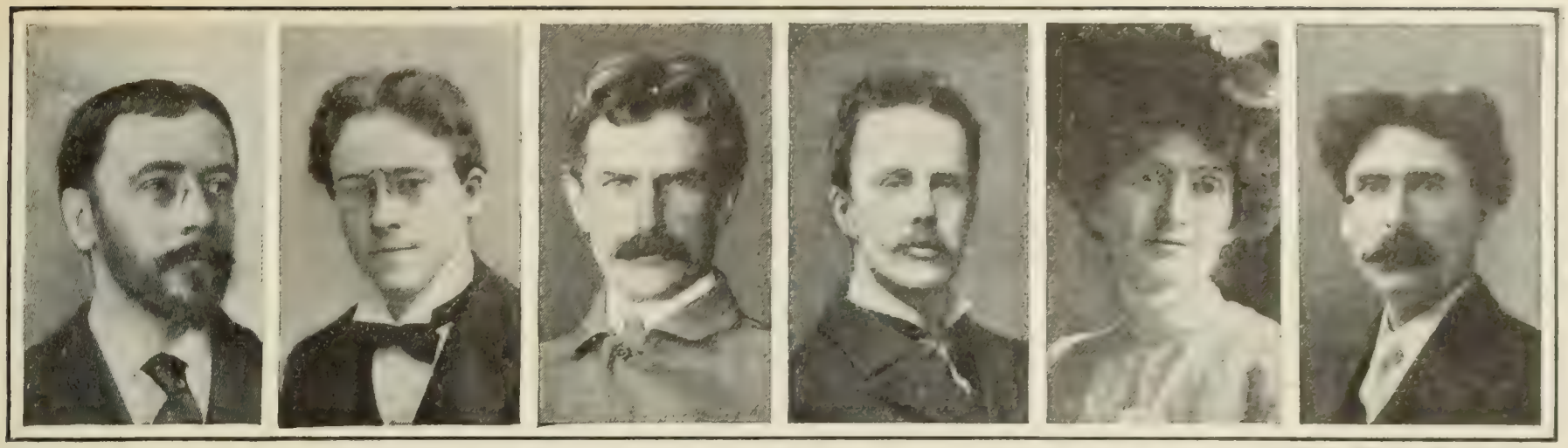
Some of the important journals issued in the vernacular are described as follows:

"Undoubtedly, the greatest newspaper in Japan is the *Jiji Shimpo*. This journal was founded by the famous Mr. Fukuzawa, who did more than any Japanese of his time to interest his countrymen in the wisdom of adopting Western civilization. The *Jiji* is still carried on by the Fukuzawa family, and under the able editorship of its leading writer, Mr. K. Ishikawa, it has attained a reputation in Japan equal to that of *The Times* of London in the British Empire. The editor of the *Jiji* wields a pen of power, and his utterances are accounted the sanest and most representative of Japanese expressions of national opinion. Tho the *Jiji* claims to be an independent organ, its editorial chair is understood to keep a sympathetic ear toward all matters relating to government policy and opinion.

"The *Asahi Shimbun*, under the editorship of Mr. K. Ikebe, is less conservative than the *Jiji*, and perhaps more frankly outspoken in affairs of international import, tho it must be admitted that of late its utterances have been marked by a commendable moderation. The *Nichi Nichi*, lately purchased by the ex-Cabinet Minister, Mr. Takaaki Kato, is, under the editorship of Mr. S. Honda and certain government writers, attaining a place of prominence and power in the journalistic world of Japan. During the discussion of recent questions in Japan and the United States, these three papers, which represent the highest standard that Japanese journalism has reached, always maintained a sober and common-sense view of the situation, and have perhaps done more than all other influences to allay any excitement of the masses about exaggerated rumors from America."

The one radical organ that continues to survive "despite its frequent digressions from the Government's dignified policy of reserve on important international questions," so we read, is the *Hochi Shimbun*. Further:

"The *Hochi* is the only Japanese newspaper that has shown any decided disposition to discuss Japan-American questions in an immoderate tone. At times its articles on the immigration question and the general treatment of Japanese subjects in the United States were so intemperate as to call for severe rebuke from the authorities, as likely to lead to unpleasant complications if the masses should begin to demand what the paper suggested."



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Fernald, Chester Bailey. John Kendry's Idea. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 348. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. $1.50 net.

Fräulein Schmidt and **Mr. Anstruther.** By the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." 12mo, pp. 332. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The German-Garden coterie of readers will not be disappointed in the latest product of the author, who, despite applause, remains unpictured and unparagraphed. On the contrary, they will find a book more maturely conceived, and still wrought with a cunning hand. Only dexterity fine poise could achieve the effect of a life-record out of material one feels to be fictional. Occasional threads in the weaving betray a literary consciousness. Who that takes pen in hand does not foresee the written word, and begin to stiffen in phrase? In the main, however, the story has a genuine air, and reads easily, tho told in the difficult form of letters.

No letters of Mr. Anstruther appear. Their contents may be guessed from what she writes to him. He had come to live at Jena, under the tuition and roof of her father, a professor at the university. The father is seen dimly, but in charm, content under the household yoke of his second wife, who is Fräulein's stepmother. Laboriously he grinds out scholarly works that find reluctant publishers and a more reluctant public. The stepmother is a remoter personage, drawn in hard, fine lines. With drab heroism she pursues her ideal of life: to maintain her standing in the community, to manage her house thriftily, to clean and make her servant clean with frenzy on Saturdays, to cook every day enough and on Sundays to cook a gross plenty. Her carking care is that her stepdaughter shows no interest in becoming such a Hausfrau as she is by fixing her eyes on an eligible man.

The truth is Fräulein Schmidt is in love with Mr. Anstruther, and he has fallen in love with her. Neither learns it until the night before he leaves Jena when they kiss good-by.

Mr. Anstruther goes back to England and enters on his career as a clerk in the Foreign Office. He writes to Fräulein Schmidt of the dull routine of his life, of his family, the visits they make,—and one day of the girl they expect him to marry. He explains the social necessity of the match, quite apart from all feeling in the arrangement. It is easy to imagine what a weak, shambling explanation that letter of Mr. Anstruther's must have been. In return Fräulein Schmidt sends him a masterpiece. This letter of hers marks one of the high places in the book. Thereafter her letters to him treat of everything in Jena, and all of it, except her feelings toward him. One wonders why she writes to him at all, for all his pleas that they should continue to correspond. At length she lets the reader and Mr. Anstruther into her secret. Henceforward the letters have a different tone. But, after all, Mr. Anstruther does not marry the girl they chose for him in England, which surprizing event throws his relations with Fräulein Schmidt into a new adjustment.

It will be surmised, therefore, that the love course of Fräulein Schmidt and Mr. Anstruther was no smoother than many another. It is all the more interesting as a story. As a work of fiction, the book deserves particular notice for distinction of manner, acuteness of view, and, above all, for the refreshing spirit that animates each letter from the first to the last.

Frost, Margaret A. Sunny. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 200. Philadelphia. Griffith & Rowland Press.

Goss, Herbert I. T. Thorndyke, Attorney-at-Law. (The Romance of a Young Lawyer.) Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 496. Boston: The C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

Gregg, Rev. David, D.D., LL.D. Between the Testaments. 12mo, pp. 124. New York and London Funk & Wagnalls Co.

Hickmann A. L. Prof. Geographical-Statistic Universal Pocket Atlas. Maps and illustrations. 16mo. pp. 63. New York. G. E. Stechert & Co. $1.50 net.

Hillyer, William Hurd. Songs of the Steel Age. 12mo, pp. 110. Boston Richard G. Badger. $1.25 net.

Holler, Prof. Dr. Helmut P. Theomonistic Theology or Philosophic Statement of Biblical Monotheism Opposed to the Dogma of Trinity. 8mo. pp. 31. Gowanda, N. Y.: Oriental Mission Book Concern. 30 cents net.

Houghton, Stephen Chase. The Master Language. An Outline of the Principles and Rules of a Proposed International Auxiliary Language. 8vo, pp. 32. Rome, N. Y. Sentinel Co.

Kenton, Edna. "Clem." Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 275. New York The Century Co. $1 net.

Klarmann, Andrew. The Princess of Gan-Sar. 12mo, pp. 421. New York: Fr. Pustet & Co. $1.50 net.

Lafargue, Paul. The Right to be Lazy. 16mo, pp. 164. Chicago Charles H. Kerr & Co.

La Joven Literatura Hispanoamericana. 16mo, pp. xlvii–320. Paris: Liberia Armand Colin.

LaMonte, Robert Rives. Socialism: Positive and Negative. 16mo, pp. 150. Chicago: Charles Kerr & Co.

Leland, Samuel Phelps, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D. World Making. (A Scientific Explanation of the Birth, Growth and Death of Worlds.) Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 166. Chicago. The Leland Publishing Co.

Lindsay, Anna R. B. Gloria Christi. (An Outline Study of Missions and Social Progress. 12mo, pp. 302. New York The Macmillan Co. 50 cents net.

Long, William J. Wayeeses. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xvi–172. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Magister, Stephen. In the Path of the Persian. 12mo, pp. 63. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1 net.

Mantellini, G. Rendered into English by. With Biographical Appendix by L. D. Ventura. Memoirs and Artistic Studies of Adelaide Ristori. Illustrated. 8mo, pp. xvi–263. New York: Doubleday & Co. $2.50 net.

Marx, Karl. Revolution and Counter-Revolution, or Germany in 1848. 16mo, pp. 192. Chicago Charles H. Kerr Co.

Moghabghab, Faddoul. Rev. The Shepherd Song on the Hills of Lebanon. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 128. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1 net.

Mother Goose's Picture Puzzles. (A Book for Children, combining Quaint Drawings, Hidden Objects in each Picture, and Nursery Jingles.) 12mo, pp. 77. Philadelphia Henry Altemus Co.

Munro, Neil. Bud New York Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Muther, Richard. The History of Painting. From the Fourth to the Early Nineteenth Century. By Richard Muther, Ph.D. Translated from the German and edited with annotations by George Kriehn, Ph.D. In two vols. New York. G. P. Putnam & Sons.

Muther, Richard. The History of Modern Painting. Revised edition continued by the author to the end of the nineteenth century. In 4 vols. E. P. Dutton. $25 net set.

In these two works the history of art, both ancient and modern, is presented in a form at once entertaining and trustworthy. The writer is essentially modern

in his method of treatment without making his narrative partake of the technical character that bristles in so much of the present-day writing on the subject. The first-named work treats of the entire history of European painting from the downfall of the antique world to the early nineteenth century. It covers the field where so much critical work has been done since Morelli first promulgated his theories of intensive criticism; but Dr. Muther manages to avoid those speculations concerning proper attributions interesting in the main to the purely professional critic.

Dr. Muther, on the other hand, would not be German if he were not plentifully equipped with theories; only his theories have the advantage of falling in with so much that is at the present moment interesting thinkers in other lines of speculation. This work, says Dr. Kriehn, who has performed the service of introducing it to the English public, "represents the consistent application . . . of the author's interesting theory of interpretation of the great styles of painting from the psychology of the age in which they originated." As it is the author's or his translator's own choice to label his theories "psychological," we ought not to quarrel with a term that does descriptive service in a general way, tho at the sight of some of his chapter headings one would have perhaps been inclined to name his point of view sociological.

At all events one is glad to get away from the cut-and-dried text-book method dealing with biographical sketches and descriptions of paintings. Art is here treated as a vital force in the life of a people, with its changing phases consonant with the changing temper of the life itself. As the editor points out by way of illustration of what is meant by the "psychological" method, the work of Muther shows, for instance, "the religious art of such painters as Botticelli, Crevelli, Perugino, and Memling as part and parcel of the great religious reaction throughout Europe of which the chief spokesman was Savonarola," while that of Zurbaran and Velasquez represent "the two dominant tendencies of the Spanish monarchy, Catholicism and absolutism."

While the psychological method may have been used before on special monographs, it is probably true that no one has essayed with its aid to cover such extensive periods. Nor perhaps has any writer on art—a subject now described by industrious hundreds—combined accurate knowledge, copious illustrations, ingenious comparisons with a style (as Dr. Kriehn observes in his preface) "more resembling clever magazine writing than the ponderous involved style frequently met with in German works of this character."

The larger work, that covering the nineteenth century, is now presented in a revised form, with the final volume newly added and entirely taken up with a survey of the art of the present time. European art, of course, is the writer's principal concern, but there is also a generous chapter dealing with American painting. Nowhere else can the student turn for an exhaustive critical study of the nineteenth century, a statement which in itself, declares the unique value of this work. In mechanical features the work is excellent. It is profusely supplied with illustrations, a few of which are full-page colored plates, agreeable enough in themselves and pointing out the excellence to which color printing has arrived. There is, perhaps, some abatement to be made in the regard they inspire when one thinks of the originals of which these counterfeit presentments can only hope to be inadequate reminders. The same brilliance of style characterizes this as the work on medieval painting. Together the two works are an unfailing source of pleasure and information.

Niendorff, John. Divine Adventures. A Book of Verse. 12mo, pp. 70. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.25 net.

Olcott, William Tyler. A Field Book of the Stars. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. xii–163. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1 net.

Pattee, Fred Lewis [Edited by]. The Poems of Philip Freneau. Volume 3. 8mo, pp. xiv–430. Princeton, N. J.: The University Library.

Patten, Simon N. The New Basis of Civilization. 12mo, pp. 220. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Peary, R. E.; **Wadhams,** A. V.; **Seawell,** Molly Elliott; **Matthews,** Franklin; **Munroe,** Kirk, and others. Adventures of Uncle Sam's Sailors. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. v–232. New York: Harper & Brothers. 60 cents.

Picton, J. Allanson. Spinoza: A Handbook to the Ethics. 12mo, pp. viii–264. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Poulsson, Laura E. Lisbeth Longfrock. Translated from the Norwegian of Hans Aanrud. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. ix–149. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Raisin, Jacob S. Sect, Creed and Custom in Judaism. 12mo, pp. 142. Philadelphia: Julius H. Greenstone.

Rives, Hallie Erminie. Satan Sanderson. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 399. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Rhys, Ernest [Editor]. Everyman's Library. New volumes, 155 to 197A inclusive, as follows: Grote's History of Greece in 12 volumes; Ruskin's Modern Painters, 5 volumes; Stones of Venice, 3 volumes; Seven Lamps of Architecture, 1 volume; Pre-Raphaelitism, 1 volume; Elements of Drawing, 1 volume; and Under This Last, 1 volume; with introductions by Lionel Cust, L. March Philips, Selwyn Image, Laurence Binyon, and Sir Oliver Lodge; Shakespeare's Plays in 3 volumes; Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity in 2 volumes; Thierry's Norman Conquest, 1 volume; Finlay's Greece Under the Romans, 1 volume, and An Atlas of Ancient and Classical Geography, 1 volume each. 18mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Cloth, 50 cents. Limp leather. $1.

These thirty-two volumes, which reach us simultaneously, constitute the latest additions to the popular "Everyman's Library," and are volumes 155 to 197A inclusive of the entire number thus far issued. In a notable sense the books in this library are among the most important literary undertakings of recent years. Here are to be had at extremely moderate prices the classics of English literature. One can see that the intention eventually is to embrace in the series practically all English works entitled to be called classics. The size of the volumes (16mo) meets every modern requirement. The type is sufficiently large for middle-age, or even old-age, eyes. The paper is good and the binding firm. Altogether we can not see why there should not be for many years a constant demand for the "Everyman's Library."

The books have been edited with care and yet have not been overedited. The text, we believe, has always been allowed to remain as it has heretofore existed in standard editions. What has been usually done is to prepare, where needed, bibliographies and indexes, and to secure from competent persons brief introductions. Admirable ideas in editing for a series of this kind have been carried out.

The introduction to Grote's "History of Greece" (14 volumes) is a good example of the work that was needed for such editions. Its author is A. D. Lindsay of Oxford. He reminds us that Grote's work, altho published sixty years ago, is still in English, in many respects, the greatest history of Greece that we have. Moreover, it was the first notable history of Greece written in the spirit of scientific criticism. It is true that since Grote's time great changes have come over our knowledge of Greek civilization in consequence of the work done by archeologists, but in spite of all this, our general conception of the history of that period remains as Grote presented it. From the sixth century onward Grote remains, in spite of all that has been discovered, "about as valuable as ever." Grote's limitations mainly relate to his point of view. He was a fervent defender of the Athenian democracy, and thus represents the reaction which set in against "the foolish carpings of antidemocratic historians like Mitford."

Ruskin's "Modern Painters" we find introduced to us by Lionel Cust, who sets forth briefly and interestingly the circumstances in which this famous book was written, not overlooking Ruskin's own statement as to the influence of Turner's pictures in Roger's "Italy," in determining the main tenure of his life afterward. The introduction to "The Stones of Venice" comes from L. March Phillipps, who cites, as an illustration of the fascination exercised by this book, the fact that many years ago, he himself, having gone to Venice for a month's stay, chanced to take up "The Stones of Venice," and became so absorbed in it and in what it inspired that his stay was prolonged to three months. Sir Oliver Lodge furnishes the introduction to "Unto this Last," this being the work in which Ruskin's much-debated ideas of political economy are set forth. Sir Oliver writes with much warmth of sympathy in elucidating Ruskin's protest against material ideas, quoting among other things Ruskin's remark as to "whether among national manufacturers, that of Souls of a good quality may not at last turn out a quite leadingly lucrative one."

The last volume in the instalment of the library here noticed deserves particular mention, "The Atlas of Ancient and Classical Geography." Here are twenty-seven well-printed maps of a kind quite indispensable to readers of such works as Grote and Gibbon; the latter being one of the additions to the library now under way. The basis of these maps is the atlas of Dr. Samuel Butler, at one time head-master of Shrewsbury School, and afterward Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. The work after his time was twice revised and its maps redrawn under the direction and personal labors of Butler's son. The present volume represents a further revision, as well as an enlargement to suit the special needs of books in this library. In addition to the twenty-seven maps, it contains an index of names, with references to the maps where the names appear, and the latitude and longitude of the points on the earth where the places are situated. This index comprizes ninety-three pages and is an admirable supplement to the maps themselves.

Seton, Ernest Thompson. Birch Bark Roll of the Seton Indians. 8vo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 75 cents.

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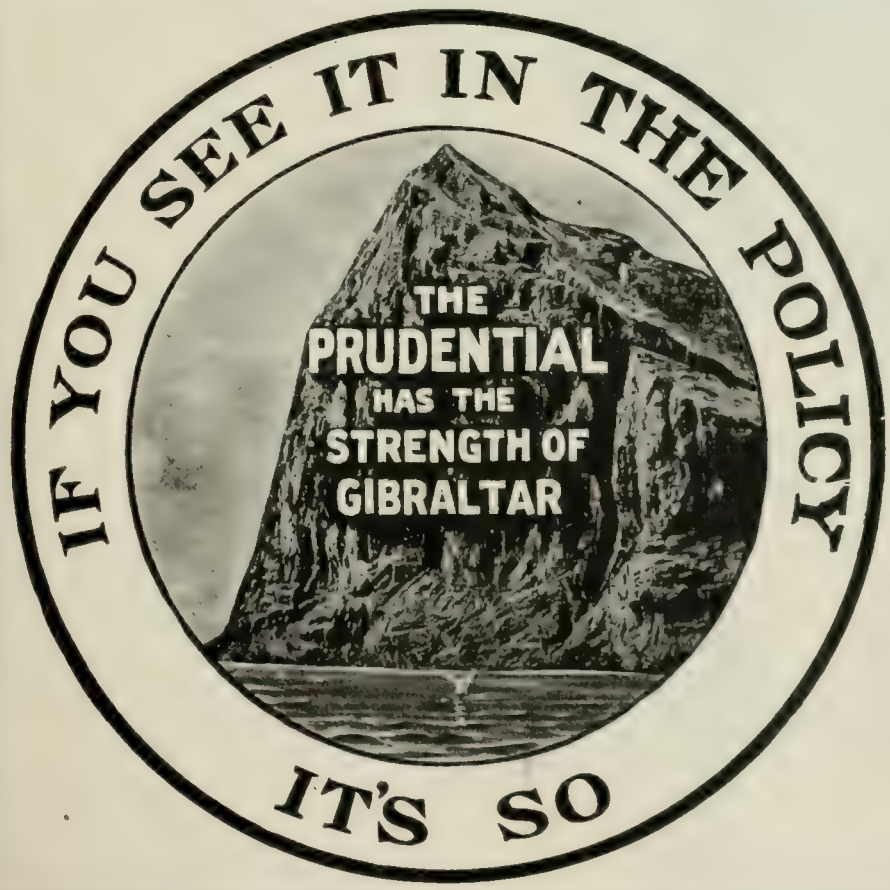

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CURRENT POETRY

Unpublished Sonnets.

By Richard Hovey.

A Remnant Remaineth.

To A. R.-C. [Amélie Rives-Chanler].

Amid this clamor of the silly throng
  Who boast that they have wrought true counterpart
  Of Nature's face—ah, me, they miss her heart!
Who scoff at them that for God's music long
And for the love of beauty suffer wrong,
  Who would turn Helicon into a mart
  And smite with Cromwell-stroke the throat of Art
And slay with Judas-kiss the lips of Song.
My heart leaps up when I behold afar
  A new hand stretched to take the torch of Truth,
  Which seer and saint pass down from age to youth
  To light the future Temple's inner shrines.
Across the dusk I see and name a star;
  Pray God that Phosphor and not Hesper shines.

April, 1888.

Per Aspera ad Astra.

To A. R.-C.

There is no heart that sorrows not. The higher
  The path winds for our feet o'er shards and stones
  The sharper cuts the stinging wind that moans
And wails for rage of unattained desire.
They that are struggling in the lower mire,
  For all their sorrowing, never know the groans,
  The Mutius-agony, the dread monotones
Of Golgotha, that whoso would aspire
Must shudder with throughout earth's period.
  Crowned Poet! Read God's message through the storm;
    "Yea, there shall pierce thine own heart, too, a sword;"
  For Art, like Mary, handmaid of the Lord,
  Tears out of her own quivering flesh the form
To clothe the unseen and living Word of God.

April, 1888. —*From The New York Times.*

The Wind's East.

By Josephine Preston Peabody.

The Wind's east,—Oh, oh!
  Only a little while ago,
To-day was just like yesterday.
  But now, now,—only now,
The world's all turned some silver way:—
  I know how,
  I know how!

    The Wind's east,
    The Wind's east,—
Salt, salt wind that I love so!
All the things in the garden blow
Wavy gray;—so the trees all know,—
Trees that never, never can go,
  Must know how it would feel to be
There where the Ships sail to and fro,—
  Ships on the blue, blue Sea!
And the homesick ones by the bridge up here
Are tugging to get their anchors clear,
  And they stretch up high to see;
They catch their breath when they feel the air;
And the rigging stirs, and the lanterns stare;
For they know that the tide is high out there,
The gulls go skirling by, out there,
  The gulls and the wind go free.
And they tug, and they pull, and they wonder so,
When will the Captain let them go?—
  Oh, oh, to Sea,
  To Sea!

—*From Harper's Magazine* (September).

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PERSONAL

How the President Rests.—On leaving the White House for his summer vacation at Oyster Bay, the President would, it seems, wish to enjoy a season of relief from his strenuous executive and physical life at Washington. But Mr. Roosevelt spends the summer months in quite a restless manner, according to Mr. Charles Somerville, who writes in *The Metropolitan Magazine* for September:

There he goes flashing past on cantering Blenheim for the mere matter of a ten-mile ride, or there he is on the hillside in front of his house with his coat off, his throat bared, his arms bared, his brow wet, bending and rising in the glaring sun—pitching hay! Or he is out back of the house, superintending the painting of the barn. Or on hands and knees examining the progress of his asparagus-beds, or moving slowly with a knowing eye through the rows of corn. Or he is scampering, running, and battling in the tennis-court. Or out in a heavy boat manning the oars, with a smiling family and two big picnic hampers for cargo, on a four-mile pull to Lloyd's Neck. Or the hammer and crackle of his blade are heard as he fells trees. Or in the twilight the sweet scent of the woodlands is penetrated by the savory smell of bacon and eggs that over a camp-fire the President is flopping under the gleaming eyes of hungry boys whose names are Theodore, Kermit, Archie, and Quentin. Or he is in his study, giving ear to Secretary Loeb while his eye runs through a big bundle of letters; nodding an affirmative here or a negative there; making a mental note of this or that letter. Or accoutered for a ride, probably, and slapping his stick against his khaki trouser leg, he dictates rapidly, loudly, and with some show of teeth, an essay on the Irish sagas, the description of a wildcat hunt, or an appreciation of some historical character. . . . . .

It is on this hillside that the President, from time to time, performs his most picturesque exercises in the course of taking his hard-working vacation. It is from this hill-slope that hay is obtained for the Roosevelt horses and sundry live stock, and here under the hot sun, the Chief Executive of the nation has now and then become a subordinate in the ranks toiling afield under the stern eye of Amos Jackson.

Amos Jackson is a sturdy man for his three-score years, and is manager of the Roosevelt farm. Tho a stanch Republican in spirit, in the letter he is a decided democrat. In fact, according to village history, he had no hesitancy on one occasion in going to the President and saying:

"We need an extra man to load the hay if we are going to get it all into the barn while the good weather holds out."

"All right," said Mr. Roosevelt; and suiting the action to the word, his coat was off, his shirt-sleeves

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Simple in Construction, durable, reliable. Light, compact, flat like a book in the pocket, and backed by the COLT guarantee, are some features of the COLT Automatic Pistol, cal. 32, weight 23 ounces.

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COLT'S PATENT FIREARMS MFG. CO.
Hartford, Conn 15 a Pall Mall, London, S. W.

STRENGTH IN NUMBER

rolled up, the collar of his outing shirt turned back, and, his broad shoulders swaying to the sweep of his fork, he was presently swinging the hay into the wagons. The perspiration beaded on his brow, and there were times when breathing became an effort; but he did as much work as any man there.

Since that time he has regularly taken part in the labor of the hay-fields, and it is his regularly assigned place, after the hay has been transferred to the barn, to stand up in the loft and receive the fragrant bunches as they are tossed from the forks of his fellow workers.

These, however, are but a few of the hard physical exercises that President Roosevelt includes in his curriculum of rest. The usual daily program at Oyster Bay finds him bounding out of bed (and that is really his characteristic method of beginning the day) and hastening for the shower bath. The hour is never later than seven. He takes the shower cold—as cold as he can get it. There is a prodigious splashing of water, and it is a man with color surging in his cheeks who seeks the breakfast table. He is invariably attired, then, for a ride—breeches, soft shirt, and crash coat, with his big Panama lying on a convenient chair in the hallway. The President isn't dainty in the matter of appetite. Eggs, fried chicken, semi-occasionally, and waffles are Presidential *pièces de résistance* at the breakfast table. . . . . .

Back from his morning constitutional, at ten-thirty, he dictates his private correspondence, and sharply on the stroke of eleven Secretary Loeb makes his appearance. The hurrying Secretary comes to the house in the big white Secret-Service automobile—the only automobile with any right of way at all on the private road. From one to three assistants are with him. The official mail is carried in big leather pouches. Two hours of the fastest sort of work goes on then, and Secretary Loeb and his assistants do not look any too fresh when they resume their seats in the white automobile and are taken back to the Executive Offices in the village. These offices are located on a big floor in the principal office building in town—an ordinary two-story building, such as every American village boasts, along with a possible thousand or so inhabitants. . . . . .

And no President—no man or monarch on earth, for that matter—ever had such a remarkable calling-list. One day it is a novelist, the next day a diplomat, the next some famous Nimrod, the next a soldier of fortune furthering some scheme of war, or of sociology presenting novelty and likelihood sufficient to have attracted the Presidential attention. Farmers call now and then, and artists, litterateurs, and actors have all been received at Sagamore Hill, while Cabinet ministers, as a matter of course, are to be expected in the procession.

Nor is he too busy a man to be above caring for the details of his establishment, which costs something like $15,000 yearly to maintain. He is ever ready to adjudicate on any troublous matter that may have perplexed the minds of his half-dozen farm hands, or his three stablemen who have the care of his fourteen or fifteen horses, or the long-headed coachman, or the six house servants who look after the fifteen rooms of Sagamore Hill.

Governor Glenn as a Fighter. A man determined to be to his State a defender of all her interests and to show her "that a governor can do something besides pardon criminals" is Robert B. Glenn, Governor of North Carolina. He is described as a born fighter, and his determination to stand firm in the defense of his Commonwealth against the Southern Railway Company brings into public view the personality of a man of high moral courage. The New York *Evening Post* says of him:

That Robert B. Glenn, Governor of North Carolina, had the backbone to stick through a fight to the finish did not surprize those who knew him

THE IFS OF HISTORY
By J. E. CHAMBERLIN
Ready October 10th Cloth, $1.00
HENRY ALTEMUS COMPANY, Philadelphia

down in the Tar Heel State. Whatever his faults, a dislike for fighting has never been one of them. When once he took the stand, right or wrong, that he would force the Southern Railway to obey the new State law limiting the passenger rate to two and one-quarter cents a mile, only strangers, political adversaries, and corporation followers foretold any outcome but the one that took place early this week—a victory, at least temporary, over the railroad interests and the Federal courts. . . . . .

Knowing his fighting instincts, people around him were expecting "something to drop" at the first opportunity. That opportunity came when the Southern Railway refused to obey the rate law. . . .

Incidentally, he served his present foe, the Southern Railway, as an assistant division counsel less than five years ago. He also represented the Western Union Telegraph Company and other corporations. It was no secret at the time of his election that the Southern and the rest of the corporations rejoiced over his success. They thought he was on their side. They were among the minority to be surprized.

The Governor has a habit of surprizing people, as certain Tammany politicians will testify. His little adventure with some of the wigwam leaders, year before last, was told in New York as an interesting political yarn; but Glenn was not a big figure in those days, and doubtless the story has been forgotten. At any rate, it will bear repetition.

Tammany invited him to deliver its Fourth-of-July oration in Fourteenth Street. He was advertised as the Silver-tongued One from the South. He came, spoke in his best ornate style, and was applauded furiously. On the ensuing evening he was invited by a group of district leaders, hitherto unknown to him, but not of the most savory reputations hereabout, to accompany them on a sight-seeing tour of Coney Island. There they had dinner. For everybody except Glenn, who is a teetotaler, the wine flowed freely. It was a fine dinner, and the Governor of North Carolina seemed to be enjoying himself in the unfamiliar surroundings and company.

Without warning, so the story goes, one or more of his hosts made a demand that he set free a convict imprisoned in a North-Carolina penitentiary. It developed later that the convict was a Tammany heeler. At first Glenn was astounded. Then, realizing the game that had been planned, he rose abruptly, told the gathering what he thought of it, and left the table. He found his way back to Manhattan alone.

The Tammany plotters had tackled the wrong man; but the Governor of North Carolina doubtless was glad, despite his indignation, to be enlightened as to political methods not in vogue down his way.

FOUND OUT

A Trained Nurse Made Discovery.

No one is in better position to know the value of food and drink than a trained nurse.

Speaking of coffee, a nurse of Wilkes Barre, Pa., writes: "I used to drink strong coffee myself, and suffered greatly from headaches and indigestion. While on a visit to my brothers I had a good chance to try Postum Food Coffee, for they drank it altogether in place of ordinary coffee. In two weeks after using Postum I found I was much benefited and finally my headaches disappeared and also the indigestion.

"Naturally I have since used Postum among my patients, and have noticed a marked benefit where coffee has been left off and Postum used.

"I observed a curious fact about Postum when used among mothers. It greatly helps the flow of milk in cases where coffee is inclined to dry it up, and where tea causes nervousness.

"I find trouble in getting servants to make Postum properly. They most always serve it before it has been boiled long enough. It should be boiled 15 to 20 minutes after boiling begins and served with cream, when it is certainly a delicious beverage." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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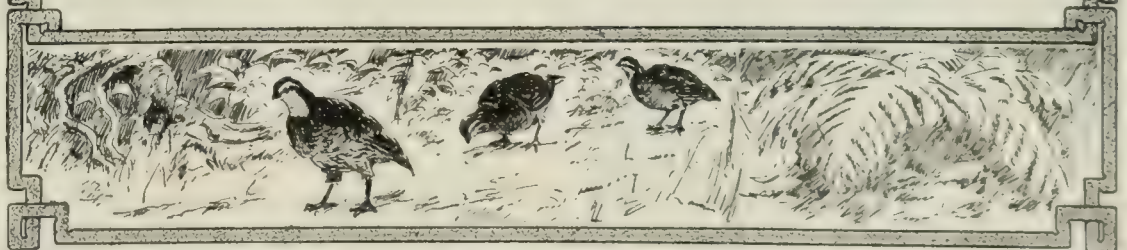

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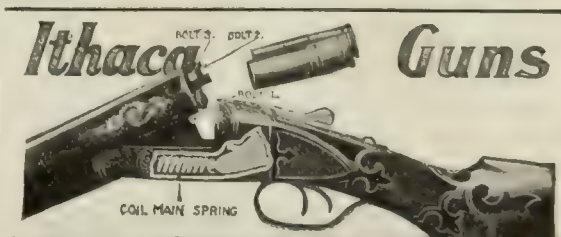

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

The New York Idea.—A Westerner visiting New York was held up by a highwayman with the demand "Give me your money, or I'll blow your brains out!" "Blow away," said the Westerner. "You can live in New York without brains, but you can't without money."—*Christian Register.*

He Knew.—PENITENT OLD LADY: "I have been a great sinner more than eighty years and didn't know it." OLD COLORED SERVANT: "I knowed it all de time!"—*Christian Instructor.*

Only a Trifle.—"Professor," said a senior, trying to be pathetic at parting, "I am indebted to you for I all know."

"Pray don't mention such a trifle," was the reply.—*Christian Advocate.*

Nature's Knitting.—"Father, what are wrinkles?"

"Fretwork, my son, fretwork," replied pater familias, confidently.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Limits His Acquaintance.—HUSBAND (after introducing a visitor to his wife): "Would you like to be introduced to my daughter also?"

VISITOR: "Thanks. That is quite sufficient."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

A Manly Woman.—TEACHER: "Of what profession is your father?"

SCHOLAR: "Am I obliged to tell you?"

TEACHER: "Certainly."

SCHOLAR: "He's the bearded lady in a show."—*Floh (Vienna).*

A Clearer Vision.—TOM: "It was a case of love at first sight with me."

JACK: "Then why didn't you marry her?"

TOM: "I saw her again on several occasions."—*Chicago News.*

Ran Across a Friend.—"But, cousin Bertha, how did you make the acquaintance of your second husband?"

"It was quite romantic. I was out walking with my first, when my second came along in an automobile and ran him down. That was the beginning of our friendship."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Married?—Judge Blank, a justice of the peace in Oklahoma, was called upon to perform the marriage ceremony for a young couple of Guthrie.

The Judge, who until a short time before had gained his legal knowledge in a neighboring State, where ministers officially officiate on such occasions, was at a loss to know how to proceed. However, he arose to the occasion. Commanding the couple to stand up, he directed that they be sworn in the following terms:

"Do you solemnly swear that you will obey the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the Territory of Oklahoma, and perform the duties of your office to the best of your ability, so help you God?"

The couple nodded assent. Then continued the Judge: "By the power in me vested by the strong arm of the law I pronounce you man and wife now, henceforth, and forever, and you will stand committed until the fees and costs are paid, and may the Lord have mercy on your souls!"—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

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can be prepared in many ways. Write for free Crab Book containing recipes. This is one of them:

CRAB TOAST.—Put into a chafing dish a teaspoonful of butter; when melted add a can of McMenamin's Deviled Crab meat, a teaspoonful of chopped celery, half a teaspoonful of flour, a gill of cream, salt and cayenne to taste. Stir and simmer until the moisture is about evaporated; then place on thin slices of toast, sprinkle a very little sherry over each portion and serve.

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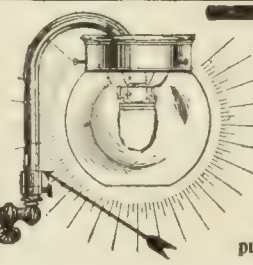
THE BUCCANEERS. An up-to-date story of the black flag in business, by HENRY M. HYDE. 12mo, cloth, 236 pages. $1.20 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.



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BED Clothing should be warm and light. Blankets and thick quilts should never be put upon the bed. The weight is depressing, retains perspiration, causes nightmare and uneasiness. **Paper Blankets** are warmer than woolen, and weigh only ten ounces each. Made of strong sterilized paper, kid finish, will not slip. Cost less than washing blankets. They are an application of **A Well-known Scientific Principle.** Worn between sheet and top cover. **PRICE $3.00 A DOZEN,** F.O.B. Cincinnati, or we will send two full size for sample, postpaid, for $1.00. Also make the famous **Paper Diapers** that **Appeal to the mother of the babe** to be worn inside the regular diaper and destroyed when soiled. 75 cents per 100 F.O.B., Cincinnati, or will mail 50, postpaid, for $1.00. If skeptical send 10cts. in stamps for samples of diapers.

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Tea or Coffee? "Was it tea or coffee they threw over in the Boston harbor?" asked the funny man.

"Why tea, of course," replied the other.

"I'm sorry it was tea," continued the funny one; "for if it had been coffee I was going to say that they could have thrown an egg over afterward and that would have settled it."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

It's an Ill Wind, etc.—"I see your mayor must be a rich man, he drives an automobile."

"Rich? Oh, no. He is so much hated that the citizens bought him one."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

A Clean Sheet.—"I see you have arrested a man whose mind is a blank," said a large woman, pushing her way into the police station.

"Yes."

"Well, trot him out. John didn't come home last night, and that's a pretty good description of him when I've given him a list of errands."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

September 6.—The Russian Constitutional Democrats issue a manifesto denouncing the new system of elections as a violation of the Fundamental Laws.

September 7.—The *Lusitania*, of the Cunard line, leaves Liverpool on her trial run for the transatlantic record.

A *modus vivendi* to cover Newfoundland fisheries for this season is signed at London.

September 8.—The Zemstvo Congress at Moscow rejects Premier Stolypine's plan for local self-government.

France decides that Morocco must pay all damages for the Casablanca outbreak and its repression.

Three imperial commissioners are appointed by China to study the constitutional systems of Japan, Great Britain, and Germany.

September 9.—Smallpox spreads in Vienna and public gatherings are forbidden. About 166,000 persons have been vaccinated.

A new Cabinet is formed in Persia.

September 10.—The Hague Peace Conference adopts by a large majority the plan for a tribunal to deal with prizes taken at sea.

Mehmed Ali Bey is appointed Turkish Minister to the United States.

Oriental rioting ceases at Vancouver; Japanese and Chinese laborers quit work.

September 11.—The Pope calls the first plenary council ever held in the Philippines.

Lord Blount, of England, bequeaths $400,000 to Yale University.

September 12.—The Moors are routed at Taddert by a joint attack of the Franco-Spanish army, and the natives sustain heavy losses.

Imperial troops kill 100 Chinese rebels in a battle in Hunan Province.

Domestic.

September 6.—Eleven persons are killed and a dozen injured in the collision of a Rock-Island passenger train with a freight at Norris, Iowa.

September 7.—The United States Court of Appeals reverses the Union Traction case, involving the unification of the Chicago street railways. This places the properties in the hands of the original receivers, and renders useless the work done to improve traffic conditions.

September 9.—An investigating committee of physicians report that in the New York public schools 465,800 of the 600,000 children in attendance are physically defective.

September 10.—The Standard Oil Company makes application for a writ of supersedeas to prevent the United States from collecting the recently imposed fine of $29,240,000.

September 11.—Representatives of the five Central-American republics hold their preliminary meeting in Washington to carry out the suggestion made by the United States and Mexico for a permanent peace understanding.

September 12.—Secretary Taft and party sail from Seattle on the *Minnesota* on his tour to the Far East.

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Exact Size and Shape

Are you paying 15 cents, 10 cents, or 5 cents for your cigars? Are you so well satisfied that you will continue? If so read no further—but if equal or better quality for less money interests you then let me have a few minutes with you to present my argument and offer.

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The filler is GENUINE HAVANA (not American or Key West Havana—nor Havana Seed), but HAVANA that was grown and cured on the Island of CUBA, and the wrapper is GENUINE IMPORTED SUMATRA—a combination par-excellence.

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I am selling my REGNO CIGARS direct from the factory to the smoker—no middleman's profit to be paid. They are put up in boxes of 50 CIGARS for $2.00—I pay all carriage charges and I positively guarantee that if they are not as represented I will refund your money. In ordering state shade desired—Light, Dark, or Medium.

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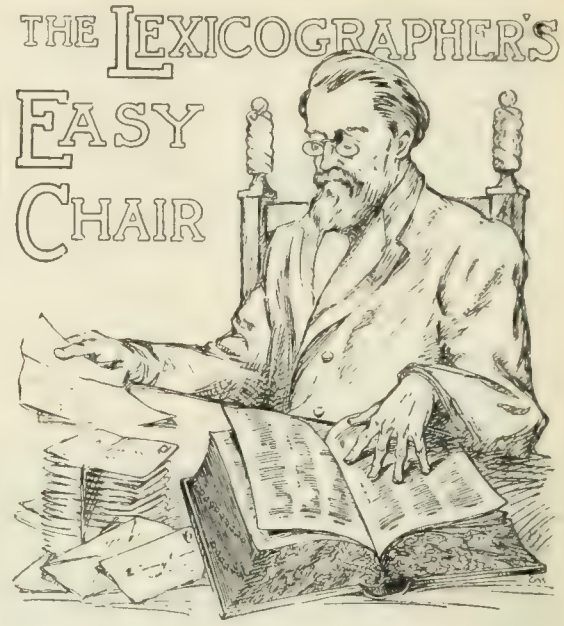

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.

"X.," North Dakota.—"(1) Please distinguish between 'think,' 'imagine,' 'judge,' in common speech. (2) How about 'as if' and 'as tho'?"

To *think* is "to hold as an opinion, view mentally"—a thing that can not be done without reflection. One thinks when one receives an idea or recalls it to the mind. The term is, however, used without restriction in regard to all objects. To *imagine* is "to form a mental image of something as existing, tho its actual existence may be unknown or even impossible. To *think*, in this application, is "to hold as the result of thought what is admitted not to be matter of exact or certain knowledge." Judging from the demeanor of a witness we *think* he speaks the truth. We do not know that the husband mailed his wife's letter, but knowing the character of the man, we *think* he did. As the envelop was large, we *imagine* he had some difficulty in putting it into the letter-box. To *imagine* is also to take up an idea by accident or without any connection with the truth or reality. Thus, one person may *imagine* that another is offended with him without being able to give a definite reason for his idea. To *judge* is a speculative process which involves critical examination, analysis, and weight of evidence to enable one to come to a conclusion. We *judge* which of two courses it is better to adopt. While we decide for ourselves we *judge* for another. The use of *judge* as a synonym for *think* or for *imagine* is a local corruption of the true meaning of the word. (2) The expressions "as if" 'and "as tho" mean "the same, or in the same manner, that it would be if—" and are sanctioned by usage.

"W. A. C.," Montreal, Canada.—"Why are the closing exercises of colleges and schools referred to as *commencements*?"

In American universities and colleges, and by extension in lower schools, the *commencement* is the celebration of the completion of the prescribed course by the graduates, when degrees or diplomas are publicly conferred and the students have qualified *to commence the higher studies or profession* to which they have been advanced. The term is used in this sense also in the universities at Cambridge and Dublin.

"Mrs. F. A. D.," Chicago.—"(1) In the following sentence the word 'may' was substituted for the word 'might'; please explain why: 'Some one might take my book if it is left on the desk.' (2) Why do we we hear 'calla lily,' since a calla is not a lily? To what family in botany does the calla belong?"

(1) This is clearly a case of mixt tenses, and the change made was necessary to correct it. *Might* is used sometimes with a future signification, and if retained in the sentence the verb *were* instead of *is* should be used to agree with it. (2) Because some one erroneously added the word "lily" to the name, but who this was has not yet been determined. The calla is a South-African plant of the Arum family—a native of the Cape of Good Hope. The calla is known also by other names, as, "Egyptian lily," "lily of the Nile," etc., possible because it thrives in Egypt.

EDUCATIONAL

Training School for Nurses

The Kings County Hospital Training School for Nurses is desirous of greatly increasing the nursing staff. The course is two years with two months probation. During this probationary term candidates are maintained; after this term $10 per month is allowed. Uniforms and books are supplied. There is a comfortable nurses' home which is pleasantly located. For further particulars apply to

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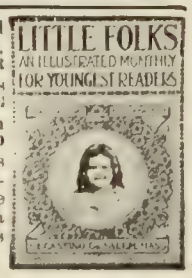

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

STANDARD OIL AT THE BAR

THE most famous corporation in the world is now on trial for its life in New York City. Conviction in this case of the United States Government against the Standard Oil Company under the Sherman Antitrust Law will mean the legal dissolution of the company. Just what such a dissolution would really accomplish is not as yet quite clear, but the vastness of the interests affected by the suit, and the control of these interests by less than a dozen men, have already been brought to light by Mr. Frank B. Kellogg of the prosecution. It has also been shown that the Standard Oil Trust of Ohio, when ordered by the Supreme Court in 1892 to wind up its affairs and dissolve, continued to do business without any real change of management or method until 1899; and that the supposed expulsion of Standard Oil from Texas resulted in little more than a change of name for a subsidiary company and increased caution on the part of the condemned concern in covering its tracks. It is shown that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the holding company of the alleged "trust," controls nineteen subsidiary companies and holds a stock interest in fifty-four other corporations in the oil trade. But perhaps the feature of the proceedings most interesting to the public has been the definite revelation of the company's huge earnings. Thus it is shown that the total profits for the past eight years—1899 to 1906, inclusive—were $490,315,934, or more than $61,000,000 a year. The capital stock of the company is $98,338,382. It is stated that during last year the profits were over $83,000,000, of which less than $40,000,000 was paid out in dividends—so that, as the Philadelphia *Inquirer* remarks, if it were to pay the fine of $29,000,000 imposed by Judge Landis upon its subsidiary company in Indiana, there would still be a surplus of about $14,000,000 for that single year. It appears, moreover, that the Indiana company alone, in 1906, showed a profit of 1,000 per cent.

It is interesting to note that John D. Rockefeller owns 247,692 shares in the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. This amounts to a little more than a quarter of all the shares, and is five times more than is held by any other individual. As the stock was last quoted at $440 a share, his holdings are worth nearly $109,000,000. Estimating his aggregate dividends since 1882 as $143,499,954, and his total public benefactions as $95,155,000, the New York *World* points out that Mr. Rockefeller has given away two-thirds of this oil income. The same paper, in its editorial columns, points to the tremendous and far-reaching power that the Standard Oil Company has placed in the hands of a few men. The Standard's monopoly of the oil industry, we read, "is in itself an evil of gigantic proportions," but a graver menace lurks in the fact that "the money extorted from the people by this monopoly is used further to exploit the people through the banking, railroad, and public-service corporations, of which the Standard Oil coterie has gained control." Thus:

"Of the directors of the Standard Oil, John D. Rockefeller is content to remain he president of that one corporation. William Rockefeller is director of Amalgamated Copper, the United Metals Selling Company, and the Anaconda Mining Company. He is director of the Brooklyn and Consolidated gas trusts. He is also on the boards of the following railroads: Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Delaware, Lackwanna & Western, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, New York Central, and New York, Ontario & Western. Two of these companies are in the Anthracite Coal Trust.

"William G. Rockefeller is director of gas companies, banks, and the Union Pacific, which controls the Southern and Central Pacific and Oregon Short Line. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is director of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and the Steel Trust, and trustee of Chicago University, which his father has richly endowed.

"H. H. Rogers is director of Amalgamated Copper and Anaconda Copper, of the Steel Trust, and of the Union Pacific, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and the Chicago, Milkaukee & St. Paul. He is in the Brooklyn Gas Trust and virtually owns the electric light, power, and transit companies of Staten Island.

"James Stillman is president of the National City Bank, a Standard-Oil concern, and director of twenty other banks and trust companies, of Amalgamated Copper, and among railroads director of the Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Michigan Central, New York Central, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific; also of the Western Union and various gas companies.

"H. M. Flagler is on the boards of banks, steamship companies, and of the Western Union. Charles M. Pratt, secretary of the Standard Oil, is director of Brooklyn street-railroads, the Boston & Maine and Long Island railroads, the American Express Company, and of banking and trust companies. Some of the lesser Standard-Oil directors figure less conspicuously in places of usefulness.

"The Standard-Oil monopoly has been the source of all this power. It has enabled these half-dozen men, representing themselves for their own enrichment, to acquire control of a great chain of banks, industrial trusts, and railroad systems covering the entire country. It has put in their possession the public-service systems of many of the largest cities. They have used their influence to secure control of the Mutual Life and its policy-holders' funds. In every direction they have laid the public under tribute."

These things have been made possible, the press agree, by the secrecy with which the great corporation has hitherto enveloped the details of its operations. "If the people of the country would be more sane as regards the right of enterprise to large profits," remarks *The Wall Street Journal*, "there would be less of

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concealment either by the device of excessive capitalization or by the refusal to make statements of financial conditions." When a corporation handles 90 per cent. of a necessity of life, as petroleum and its products are, asserts the Philadelphia *Press*, its operations have no right to be secret. "No man," it adds, "can be trusted with the power in secret over the price of a commodity necessary to all." With a good deal of heat and vigor the Pittsburg *Leader* exclaims:

"'Profits' and 'earnings,' are wrong words to use. Loot or plunder would be better. . . . . .

"It is not a question of water or fictitious capitalization with this company; it is simply a matter of downright robbery.

"The Standard draws its wealth directly from natural resources upon which all the people have a claim and to which they should have access on terms of equality.

"To market its product the Standard has been granted by the people through their national, State, and local governments special privileges which give it a practical monopoly of a public use, and in return therefor its plain obligation is to supply the people with

EVERYBODY WORKS FOR FATHER.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

this necessity at a reasonable price which will give to it a fair profit.

"A profit of $10,000,000 a year on its investment would be large. That would give it higher returns than are received from the average industry. But it demands from the people, and through the monopoly it has acquired has forced them to pay according to its own figures, six times that amount on an average in the past eight years. . . . . .

"The case of the people against this trust could be rested upon the testimony of its own officers as to its plunder. Such 'profits' as the Standard has been taking from the people for an every-day necessity can not only not be justified, but are nothing else than loot."

The New York *Globe*, however, is impatient of the sweeping condemnation of which this is a type, and discusses the proposed dissolution of the trust with undisguised irony. We read:

"The nimble statistician is also quick to prove, estimating the population of the country at 80,000,000, that in the seven years each one of us has yearly contributed fifty cents to the dividends Rockefeller *et al.* have drawn. We bewail the loss of that half-dollar with exceeding lamentation. Altho we have no hope of recovering it we propose to go after the filchers thereof, even tho in the end we so upset business as to lose a hundred other half-dollars. To this wise and prudent course a highly intelligent public, speaking from a million throats, urges on public officers, under penalty of instant anathema if they deliberate. . . . . .

"Unfortunately, however, when the case is examined into, its extreme simplicity disappears. There is more to the matter than merely convicting the nefarious company by universal shouting and drumming it into bankruptcy. Here is a huge business machine, with scores of refineries, hundreds of miles of pipelines, thousands of employees. Its ships traverse every sea, and the sale of the commodity they carry goes far toward preventing a money drain on America that could not be endured. If Messrs. Bonaparte and Kellogg are to explode the bomb they are laboriously manufacturing, and the Standard Oil Company is scattered in a thousand fragments, who is to have the pieces? Perish the thought that the bits are to be distributed among the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company, for are they are not the very thieves we are pursuing? It would be a ridiculous anticlimax to capture a burglar after infinite trouble and then restore to him the implements of his craft. If we break up the present Standard-Oil organization and then solemnly, by decree of court, hand over its constitutional companies to Rockefeller, Rogers, and Archbold, the miscreants within a fortnight would doubtless be at their old tricks of selling all the oil they could at the highest price they could secure. Henry O. Havemeyer once had the effrontery to say to a Congressional commission, 'As a business proposition it is right to get all out of business you possibly can.' There is no evidence that the dealing in oil makes for higher ethics. If the present Standard Oil Company is dissolved, as is the prayer of the government prosecutor, and the property is turned over to its present owners, it is exceedingly doubtful whether the transfer will induce them to become altruists, spurning profit, and working solely for the joy of social service."

THE LOOMING OF HUGHES

IN the increasing discussion of Governor Hughes as Presidential timber it is interesting to find the growth of Hughes sentiment proclaimed most vigorously by the Democratic press. "On the Republican horizon," asserts the Boston *Post* (Dem.), "the rising of the twin star of Roosevelt-Taft is in danger of eclipse by the orb of Charles E. Hughes." There is no longer any doubt, says the New Orleans *States* (Dem.), that the Governor of New York "is coming more and more into the political limelight as a Presidential possibility, while the fact looms steadily larger that there is to be powerful and stubborn opposition to the nomination of Secretary Taft." The Savannah *News* (Dem.) discovers in Mr. Hughes "the one man who is making headway against Mr. Roosevelt's opposition," and the Pittsburg *Sun* (Dem.) remarks colloquially: "The biggest noise like a real Presidential candidate on the Republican side comes from a quiet man named Charles E. Hughes, of New York."

The independent press also comment in a tone of very friendly interest on "the drift toward Hughes." "One with just a little bit of intuition," affirms the Washington *Post*, "can not but observe that Governor Hughes is the second choice of everybody, progressive and reactionary, for first place on the Republican national ticket of 1908." This claim is supported by the result of a canvass made by the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) among representative Republican politicians in ten middle Western, five middle Eastern, and six New England States. Each voter was asked to name his first, second, and third choice. The votes cast are divided principally between Taft, Hughes, Cannon, Fairbanks, and Knox, with Taft and Hughes the favorites. For first choice Secretary Taft is named 1,443 times to Governor Hughes's 369, while Speaker Cannon polls 220, Vice-President Fairbanks 187, and Senator Knox 166. For second choice the votes run as follows: Hughes, 888; Taft, 545; Cannon, 339; Fairbanks, 217; and Knox, 187. Governor Floyd (Rep.), of New Hampshire, is quoted as saying that "there has been a crystallization of sentiment in favor of Governor Hughes," whom he describes as "the type of man that appeals to New England—clean, clear-cut, and fearless, intellectual, and not a politician." Yet the Chicago *Journal* (Rep.) contends that "sentiment for Governor Hughes is not strong throughout the country,

"I place full confidence in the sobriety and integrity of motive of the American people. I have profound belief in their ability to cure existing evils without disturbing their prosperity."

nor is it likely to become so in the next six months"; and the Republican *Inter Ocean* of the same city thinks that, while the Republicans of the nation regard him with increasing interest and esteem, they "do not feel that his shadow falls across the continent." The Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.) points out that if he should become a serious candidate for the Presidency he has the advantage of being free from all entangling alliances. To quote:

"Should the situation in the next Republican national convention be such as to justify Mr. Hughes's friends in presenting his name, they can do so with the clear consciousness that Hughes is nobody's man but his own.

"He will not be the Administration's candidate nor Wall Street's candidate, nor any faction's candidate. He will occupy as independent a position in the nation as he did in the State of New York when he accepted the gubernatorial nomination without any other pledge than to do his duty as he saw fit.

"Governor Hughes is not accounted a professional politician. There is no reason to believe that he has been playing politics in conducting the State administration; but the effect upon his standing as a Presidential possibility has been as favorable as if he had been playing the most skilful game of politics imaginable.

"It is cheering to be able to recognize the fact that courage, honesty, singleness of purpose, and conscientious regard for the public weal still bring appreciation in quarters where appreciation can materialize in overwhelming popular strength."

Turning again to the independent press, we read in the Washington *Herald* that Governor Hughes "has become a national figure, not because of known views on national issues, but by reason of substantial personal qualities that do not usually appeal to the popular fancy." Thus:

"He is much more than an honest man; he combines with his honesty a calm and sensible habit of thought and a firm and judicious course of action. No one knows whether he is a tariff revisionist or not, nor has any one heard of a Hughes plan for the national regulation of trusts and railroads. We do not know whether he approves the parade of the battle-ships around the world, or his opinion of our Philippine adventure. Governor Hughes has made no reckless excursions into the field of national political issues, has proposed no striking scheme of governmental reconstruction, has neither borrowed nor appropriated anybody else's 'policy.' . . . What influence for good, in the political education of the American people, might not such a man wield should he be called to a higher station? How refreshing might be a government of common sense?"

Meanwhile nobody claims to know whether Governor Hughes would accept a nomination or not. The New York *World* (Dem.) urges the Republican party not to commit an outrage upon the State of New York by robbing it of so good a governor—a plea which leads the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) to remark: "There is something in that conception of the case, but actually the Republican party will esteem the Governor's running qualities the more highly because he inspires such sentiments in a Democratic newspaper."

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the "Hughes boom" is the assertion, frequently encountered, in apparently independent and disinterested quarters, that the Governor's candidacy would be regarded with favor by the corporations and the "reactionaries." According to the Louisville *Post* (Ind.), the cry of the corporations is "anybody to beat Roosevelt"—which means, says *The Post*, "anybody to beat Taft." The same paper adds:

"Let us have it thoroughly understood, that a man walks to his political doom who thinks of anything but the public welfare in connection with public office."

"The corporations and their New York organs especially are making much of Governor Hughes. This is well. Governor Hughes is a man of ability. He has rendered great service to the people, and he is in a position to render them greater service hereafter. He needs neither to hasten nor to delay. The support he is receiving from the enemies of Mr. Roosevelt may emphasize the necessity of nominating and electing Secretary Taft, but it

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"But I tell you, what the citizens of this State want more than anything else in connection with their government is the ascertainment of the truth, the dealings of things in a true and honorable way, the standing for the truth and the readiness to account to the people according to the truth."

GOVERNOR HUGHES AT THE COUNTY FAIRS.

The Governor refused invitations to speak in various parts of the country, thus neglecting opportunities to further his Presidential boom, in order to speak at a number of county fairs in his own State.

THE "YALE."

One of the two fast turbine steamers which have inaugurated a new all-water passenger service between Boston and New York.

will not serve to discredit Governor Hughes before the American people."

The Wall Street Journal (Fin.) is surprized that the opponents of "Rooseveltism" show signs of rallying to Governor Hughes, since "it is difficult to discover in any of his words or acts any conspicuous difference in his views and those taken by President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft; in fact," says *The Journal*, "he is following directly in the footsteps of the President, and so far as the main point is concerned, what he says and does is about what Roosevelt would have said and done." The chief difference, continues this paper, is that "Hughes always appears as if he were as cold as steel, while Roosevelt gives the impression of being as hot as a bar of iron at white heat." There is something of danger to Governor Hughes, thinks the Chicago *Post* (Ind.), in this reported friendship of the reactionaries; but it adds: "If they succeed in securing the nomination of the Governor, they are likely to fall into the pit of disappointment should election follow nomination."

In his own State the candidacy of Governor Hughes would apparently be supported, from different motives, by both the people and the bosses—by the people because of their confidence in the man, and by the bosses because, with Mr. Hughes in Washington, they foresee their own return to power at Albany. Meanwhile the action of the New York Republican State Committee, which meets during the first week in October, is awaited with interest. Last winter a resolution by Mr. Odell committing that organization to the Hughes Presidential boom was laid on the table. The real issue at the coming meeting, says the New York *Evening Post*, will be this resolution. "Will Odell move to have it taken from the table?" And, if he does, "what strength will be shown for Hughes in the State Committee?" Public sentiment for Hughes, asserts *The Post*, is "growing by leaps and bounds" in his own State.

VIEW OF THE "YALE" IN DRY DOCK

And outside the State, says a Washington dispatch to the same paper, he "is rapidly becoming the overshadowing factor in the Republican situation." Washington, according to a dispatch to the New York *Times*, watches with interest the development of the Hughes boom, and "it notes with amusement one of his most perplexing embarrassments in the expectant attitude of former Governor Odell, who is only waiting the opportunity to jump into the Hughes band-wagon, grab up the reins, and start out as the driver." But *The Post* asserts reassuringly that there is a growing popular conviction that "the favor of discredited politicians can not injure," nor "the lack of favor from the throne cripple," the man who dares to walk alone. The same paper records Senator Cassidy's nickname for the Governor, "Straight Line Charlie," and quotes the comment of a supporter who said: "Well, a straight line is the shortest distance between two points, even when they are Albany and Washington."

ANOTHER LINK BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON

IT was Thomas Bailey Aldrich who said that the only good thing about New York was the fact that there were so many trains leaving it for Boston. This attribute, which owes its proper recognition to so graceful a poet and so loyal a Bostonian, is now enhanced by the inauguration of a rapid, all-water, turbine steamship service between the two cities. In their initial trips the *Yale* and *Harvard*, the new boats of the Metropolitan line, have already, it is claimed, captured the record for coastwise passenger and freight service. In a trial trip over the route some months ago the *Yale* made the run in less than fourteen hours, and the *Harvard*, on the 18th of this month, covered the same course on her maiden voyage in fourteen hours and forty minutes. The maximum speed of the *Yale* on the occasion mentioned above was 24.32 knots per hour. The average speed of the *Lusitania* on her maiden voyage was 23.01 knots. Both the *Yale* and the *Harvard* are triple-screw turbine steamers, and their average speed of about 21 knots makes them the fastest passenger-vessels in American waters. Not only does this newly established all-water service enable New York and Boston business men to leave either port at five in the afternoon and reach their destination by eight o'clock the following morning without the old discomfort of having to change from boat to train in the small hours; but as a freight route, according to the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, "it cuts at least a day, possibly more, from the quickest time heretofore made" between the two ports. But the real significance of the new line, adds the same paper, lies in the fact that it forms a link in what will ultimately be "an unbroken, closely articulated system of freight and passenger communication" between Boston, Philadel-

phia, and other seaboard cities of our Atlantic coast. At present the most prominent figure in the development of this system is Mr. C. W. Morse, who, as head of the Consolidated Steamship Lines Company, controls seven other lines in addition to the Metropolitan, with an aggregate of one hundred and eight steam-vessels.

The *Yale* is equipped with one high-pressure and two low-pressure turbines, which develop collectively 10,000 horse-power. Her motor equipment is thus described in *The Nautical Gazette* (New York):

"The high-pressure turbine is on the center line of the ship and there is one low-pressure and astern turbine on each side of the center line. Each turbine drives a shaft and a three-bladed bronze propeller wheel, so that there is one starboard, one center, and one port wheel. The starboard and center wheels are right-hand screws, and the port left-hand. When the ship is in the regular, straight-away ahead motion, steam is first admitted to the center or the high-pressure turbine and after passing through this turbine is exhausted to the forward end of each of the starboard and port turbines, and from the after-ends of these turbines is carried to the condensers, which are in the wings of the ship."

We learn from the same source that the first turbine steamship built in the United States was the *Governor Cobb*, which has been in commission for about a year. The pioneer experiments with the turbine in transatlantic travel were made by the Allan line between Liverpool and Canada, whose turbine steamers, the *Victorian* and the *Virginian*, were running successfully before the Cunard line adopted this form of marine engine for its *Carmania*, *Lusitania*, and *Mauritania*. The turbine, asserts this paper, is unquestionably the marine engine of the future for many varieties of routes.

MR. WELLMAN'S SUCCESSFUL FAILURE

MR. WALTER WELLMAN has little sympathy from the press in his failure to reach the pole by the air-ship route. The elaborate explanation of his failure, cabled by him recently from Tromsoë, is variously analyzed as a "joke," as "no surprize," and as "a justification of his critics," tho some more charitable agree with the Philadelphia *Ledger* that this first real attempt, tho futile, "must bring from the skeptical an acknowledgment of their error and the frank admission that Mr. Wellman has given a genuine earnest of his purpose and of his faith in his undertaking." In his cabled report of the ascension, Mr. Wellman says in part:

"After the steamer *Express* cast off the cable the balloon *America* did excellently, but an increasing wind soon gave us a hard struggle and the storm drove us toward some high jagged mountains near the coast where the air-ship would have been destroyed if she struck. There then ensued a hard fight between the storm and the motor. The latter triumphed, and we slowly rounded the north end of Foul island in the teeth of the wind. Our confidence in the *America* had so increased in the mean while that I gave the order to start for the North Pole."

TRAPPE:

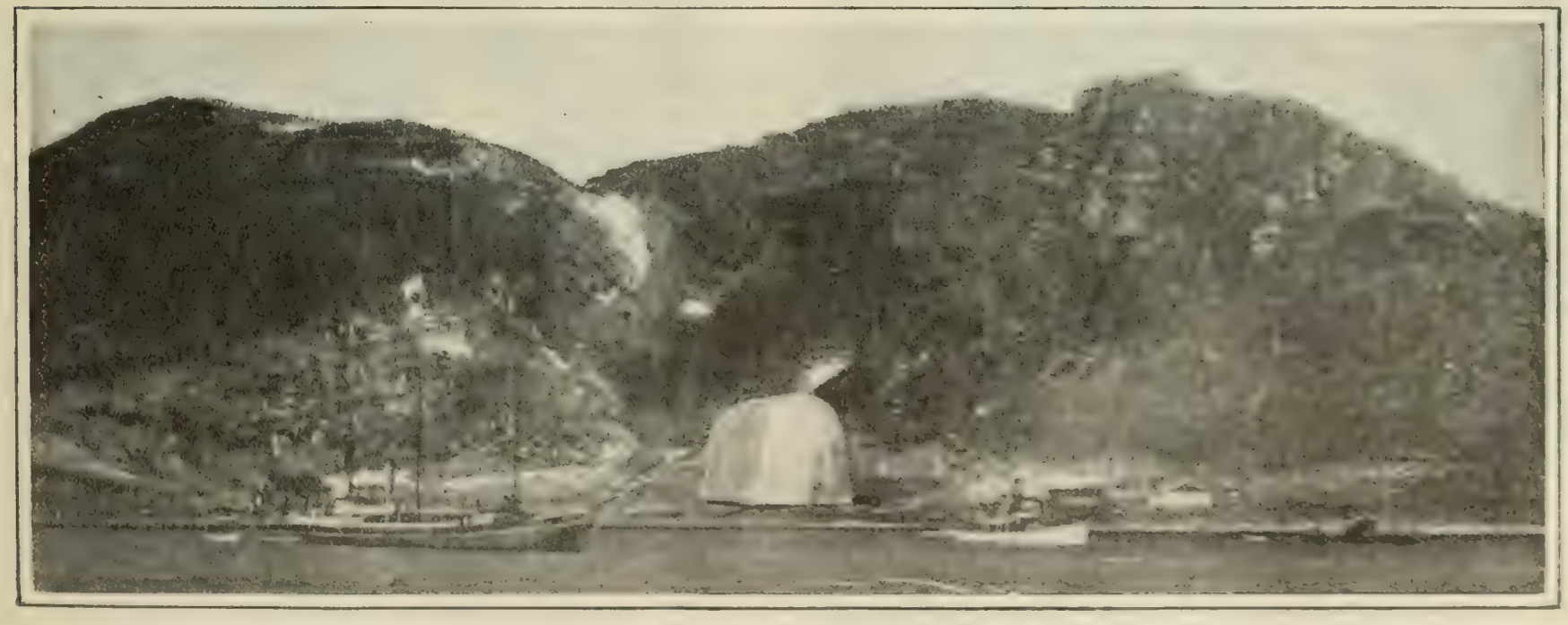
Or, the pen is mightier than the soared.

—Nash in the Detroit *Free Press*.

Continued unfavorable storms, and his compass, which "failed to act, owing to defective construction," made him give up, however, after some three hours in the air, during which time about fifteen miles were covered. That he had to give up under these conditions is by no means a discouragement to Mr. Wellman. Witness these closing words of his cable:

"After this successful attempt we are all convinced that the *America*, in normal summer weather, can make her way to the pole. We all regard this plan as rational, practical, and feasible. The thing can be done, and what can be done shall be done."

This "successful failure," as the Springfield *Republican* terms it, is regarded as much more of a failure than a success by the



WELLMAN'S STATION AT VIRGO BAY SPITZBERGEN.

The tent-like structure is the "dock" in which the air-ship was [illegible]

Chicago *Journal*, which paper could not be expected, perhaps, to look too favorably on an expedition backed by another Chicago paper, *The Record-Herald*. *The Journal* says:

"The world will not be greatly deprest by this news. In the first place, everybody knows that to find the pole would be of not the slightest benefit to mankind. In the second, there is hence no interest, except among sportsmen, in Wellman's project. In the third, Wellman himself has not taken his balloon trip seriously. He has often spoken lightly of it, giving the impression that all he had to do was to fly his air-ship, circle around the pole, and come back in time for supper, as a Chicagoan might get into his automobile and ride in Lincoln Park of an evening.

"It is possible that the pole will some day be discovered, but we do not believe that a man of Mr. Wellman's disposition will perform that feat. Somebody of scientific knowledge, dogged of purpose, regarding his task soberly and realizing that it is not a summer night's picnic, will reveal to mankind the secrets of the polar regions."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* sums up the attempt of Mr. Wellman in the observation that "having a chance to choose between the rôles of a possibly dead explorer and a surely alive journalist, he selected the latter." And the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* agrees that he chose wisely. "No one is desirous that Wellman shall commit suicide by an untimely voyage or a voyage in an inadequate craft," it says. The New York *Tribune* in a conservative editorial presents the view of the case taken by those papers which credit Mr. Wellman with sincerity. We read:

"Whether or not Wellman will try again probably depends on the willingness of the Chicago *Record-Herald*, which has given the enterprise financial support thus far, to continue to back it. A rumor that no further help will be given is already current, but without verification it should not be accepted. The decision of the paper's publishers may well be postponed until an opportunity for a confidential talk with Wellman has been afforded. If he can convince them that there remains a reasonable chance of success, they may welcome the distinction which would attend that result. If he can not, he will have difficulty in securing the necessary money elsewhere. His prospects would not, of course, be rendered absolutely hopeless by such a verdict, but the scheme itself would be discredited.

"In the twelve years which have elapsed since Andrée's fatal venture from the same group of islands that have constituted Wellman's base of operations, the folly of trying to reach the pole by drifting in the air has grown increasingly apparent. The means employed by Wellman are certainly superior to those of Andree, and there has been a possibility that they might be enough better to enable the American to succeed where the Scandinavian failed. The undertaking involves vastly more, however, than any voyage yet on record with a self-propelled air-ship. A flight extending over a period of a week or ten days may be necessary to insure success. Hence, unless Wellman can report a test demonstrating the ability of the *America* to perform this feat, he will have little claim to confidence. There are other uncertainties to be cleared up, moreover, before the completeness of Wellman's preparations will be fully evident.

"In the right hands, and after the art of aerial navigation has been sufficiently developed, a journey from Spitzbergen to the pole and back ought to be possible. The world is now asking whether the time has yet arrived to make the achievement possible and whether Wellman is the man to carry the project through."

IS THE ANTITRUST LAW A FAILURE?

"I BELIEVE the most mischievous piece of legislation in the history of the country is the Sherman antitrust law as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court. It is intolerable and strikes a blow at development and progress." These remarks, together with other equally interesting statements in his address before the American Association of Freight Traffic Managers, have brought Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, into considerable prominence. The Detroit *Free Press*, deploring his "abominable taste" in condemning a law which it is his duty to enforce, and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, characterizing the utterance as "extravagant and silly," are representatives of that part of the press which can not agree with his assertions. There are many papers, however, which are in accord with the spirit of his remarks, tho many of these find some ambiguity in his manner of expressing himself. The words which gave rise to the discussion are these:

"The axiom 'Competition is the life of trade' must be discarded if we are to progress. The obvious tendency of the age is to combine, and I think that this tendency is to become more pronounced as we grow older and as industrial and commercial civilization is

NOT A FAMILY AFFAIR.

The contracting parties to the Anglo-Japanese alliance do not seem to have taken the children into account.

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

A DUPLEX VARIETY.

On the Pacific Coast.

—Carter in the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

TROUBLE IN THE NURSERY.

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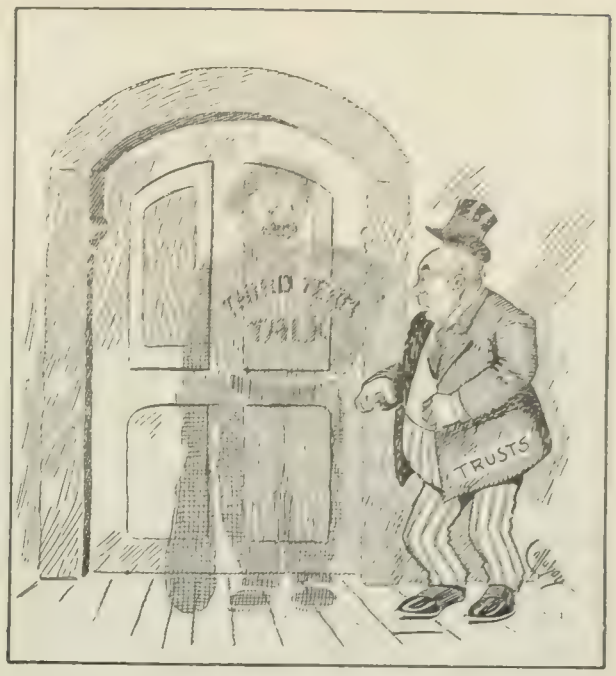
THE BACK-FIRE.
—Keppler in *Puck*.



THE HAUNTED MAN.
—Callahan in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

TWO WAYS OF MEETING IT.

perfected. The ultimate result, I think, will be the central control and regulation of all transportation lines with diffused ownership. Let us not denounce, but discriminate in bringing about, the desired reforms. The constant friction of unbridled competition has become irksome. We are drifting toward a world-wide financial federation."

The following day, in elaboration of these remarks, Mr. Knapp explained more carefully his dissatisfaction with the Sherman law, particularly as it applied to the railroads. He said in part:

"The law was founded on the exploded belief that competition, the fiercer and more bitter the better, is best for the general public. In the old days of stage-coaches this may have been so, but the higher civilization, which has brought railroads, steamboats, telephones, electric lights, and all these modern conveniences, can never thrive on that kind of nourishment. The ultimate end of such competition is that one of the parties to it must be forced to the wall. I can not see that this is a thing to be desired.

"How much better it would be if an agreement, not necessarily as to prices, but as to territory, could be arrived at! This would not kill competition—the healthy competition which says that the man who can manufacture his products at less cost may undersell his competitor. We would have, however, more of cooperation, more of help, and less of this fierce desire to down the other fellow."

The Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* thus views the matter:

"Mr. Knapp means that in forbidding traffic agreements between railroads the Sherman law goes too far and thus, instead of preventing combinations of roads, as was intended, it compels them in order that traffic may be more conveniently handled and rates may be maintained upon a reasonable basis. To overcome this he would have traffic agreements authorized by law in all cases where it can be shown that such ageements will work to the good of a given community without injury to another. In this Mr. Knapp is in harmony with the views repeatedly exprest by President Roosevelt, to say nothing of Secretary Taft and others who have discust the railroad problem and the question of regulation. It would seem, therefore, that with the Executive and the Commerce Commission of one mind upon this phase of the transportation business the coming Congress should take up the matter and do a little legislating for the railroads rather than at them. Mr. Knapp would have traffic agreements both as to prices and territory, subject, of course, to government supervision and so drawn as not to kill competition nor exploit one section at the expense of another. He declares that traffic associations are absolutely necessary to the proper conduct of the railroad business, and for this reason they should be given a legal status to the end that the provisions of the new rate law may be maintained."

The Wall Street Journal thinks Mr. Knapp was wrong to assert sweepingly that "the axiom 'Competition is the life of trade' must be disregarded if we are to progress." "There was never a time," it declares, "when there was more need of that kind of competition which is the life of trade than to-day. It is only competition which is the death of trade that needs to be abolished. That is probably what Mr. Knapp means." In explanation it adds:

"What must be disregarded if we are to have progress is the abuse of competition. This takes various forms. In its worst form it amounts to trade anarchy, to unlimited, unrestricted, ruinous cutting of trade throats, a competition like that of savagery. In that form competition is as far removed from being the life of trade as it could possibly be.

"Another thing to be disregarded is complete, absolute, oppressive monopoly, which is competition annihilated. That is a state of tyranny, and is repugnant to the thought and ambition of our people. Competition that is the life of trade stands midway between these two extremes. It is competition regulated by common sense and common decency. It is competition which gives play to individual liberty and at the same time pays regard to the rights of others. It is competition based upon the live-and-let-live theory. It is a competition which seeks to prevent trade anarchy by reasonable trade agreements, which, while serving to preserve the peace and order of the industrial body, at the same time do not go to the point of creating monopoly.

"Unquestionably, Chairman Knapp is right in stating that the tendency of the age is toward a world-wide financial federation. But such a federation will mean something very different from the discarding of competition which is the life of trade. The political federation which exists in the United States unites forty-six different States under a central government; but it does not prevent competition between the different States; it only regulates that competition and prevents it from disturbing the peace and order of the country.

"The true financial federation will establish an even balance between monopoly and trade anarchy by creating a combination of those things which are essential to industrial order, and permitting the widest liberty as regards all other competing points."

And the Philadelphia *Press* has this good word to say for the law:

"The Sherman act has doubtless done harm. Most reformatory legislation has its failures and follies, its disasters and drawbacks.

"It was enacted to remove real evils. It has pruned many. It has wholly removed some. In doing this it has barred some beneficial combinations, but it is a sad lack of both discretion and discrimination to let the harm it has done incidentally obscure the good it has done directly."

The Springfield *Republican*, mildly rebuking Mr. Knapp for the rigor with which he denounces the antitrust law, says:

"The Sherman act as applied to railroads has been of little

real value in any case and a source of much useless disturbance in other cases, while it is wholly out of harmony with the principle of Federal regulation of trusts, which recognizes them as monopolistic and not competitive except to a limited extent. But until some substitute for the regulation of trade by competition has been provided, it is just a little premature, to say the least, to be denouncing efforts to keep competition open as 'mischievous.'"

ANOTHER STATE FOR THE "SOLID SOUTH"

IT is no longer open to doubt, asserts the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), that Oklahoma is to all intents and purposes a Southern State, allied rather with Texas than with Kansas. This conclusion is based on the sweeping Democratic victory scored in the recent elections, by which C. N. Haskell, the Democratic candidate, wins the Governorship; the new Constitution, in the face of Secretary Taft's advice, is adopted by a majority of 60,000 or so; four of the five Congressmen elected are Democrats, and two United States Senators are guaranteed to the party. At the same time the new State declares for prohibition by 60 per cent. of the votes, says a Guthrie dispatch. The next move, as *The Post* reminds us, will be due from President Roosevelt, since the enabling act provided that by his proclamation twenty days after the ratification of the Constitution "the proposed State of Oklahama shall be deemed admitted by Congress into the Union . . . on an equal footing with the original States." Oklahoma's census, as the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) remarks, proves that the new Commonwealth, as far as population is concerned, "is better entitled to admission to the Union than was any other State on the roll at the time it actually entered the charmed circle." That is to say it has a population of nearly a million and a half people. "This fact alone," says *The Republican*, "would make it morally difficult for the President to prevent admission because of a few defects in the State Constitution." Moreover, adds the same paper, there is nothing to show that Secretary Taft's advice to vote down the Constitution and thus postpone Statehood reflected the President's policy as an administrator under the enabling act of Congress. Oklahoma knows her own mind, remarks the New York *World* (Dem.), which adds:

"If the people want prohibition, it is their own thirst they prolong. If they want the initiative and referendum, it is their own business; and their experience may be of value to others. If they want a three-fourths vote in a jury to carry a verdict, it is they who will profit or suffer by the innovation. If they are severe upon corporations, wherein do they differ from Mr. Bonaparte's blood-curdling threats on behalf of the Federal Administration? If they have gerrymandered the State for the Democrats, other and bigger States have been gerrymandered for the Republicans."

The preelection warfare of the Oklahoma press was spirited and picturesque, as witness the following attack and counter between *The Oklahoman*, a Democratic organ published in Oklahoma City, and the Republican *Oklahoma State Capital*, of Guthrie. Says *The Oklahoman*:

"The ponderous Secretary of War who was imported into Oklahoma to stampede the voters away from the Constitution made one admission that makes Frantz and the Republican State platform look even more ridiculous than formerly. Taft makes specific assaults upon the Constitution, but he also specifically stated that there are some very good things in the much-abused charter. Frantz and his staff of Federal official cuckoos have been declaring that the whole document was 'rotten,' and his platform denounces it as a whole. Taft appears to have read a part of the Constitution at least, but Frantz and his cuckoos, when cornered, admit that they are totally ignorant of its many splendid provisions."

To which *The State Capital* retorts with the assertion that *The Oklahoman* has been "Haskellized," and explains that "to Haskellize" is "to say that which you know is not true." Quoting this attack upon Mr. Frantz and his associates, *The State Capital* continues:

"*The Oklahoman* says that he and they declare that the whole document is rotten.

"They do nothing of the kind.

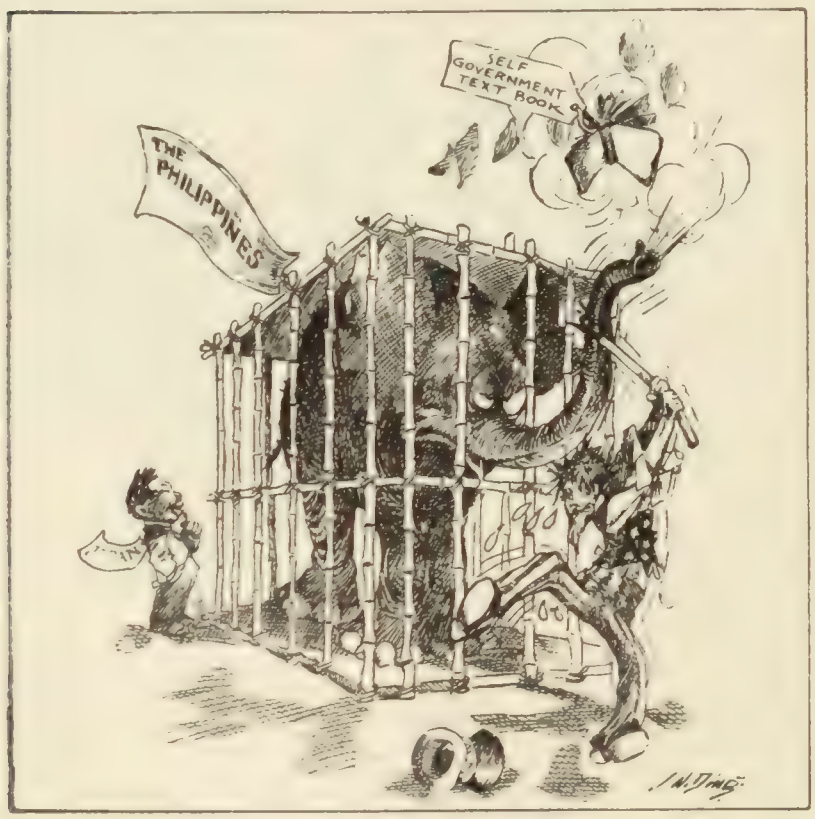
"All admit that there are many good things interspersed with the villainously devilish ones.

"It would, indeed, be a travesty upon American manhood—even upon rank partizans steeped in venomous hatred—to say that in 240 days, in all the engrossment of laws, there were not good things—things of merit.

"No one, Mr. *Oklahoman*, has made such a sweeping assertion.

"You were simply indulging in the Haskellization habit which you have formed when you sent out to the public the above.

"Surprize the intellectual portion of your readers, neighbor, by occasionally straying away from your Haskellization habit."



UNCLE SAM—"I wonder if he really wants it."
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

SEE THAT SMILE—THAT'S GRATITUDE.
—Reynolds in the Tacoma *Ledge*.

ON HIS HANDS.

FOREIGN COMMENT

KILLING THE ROOTS OF RUSSO-JAPANESE HATRED

WHEN President Roosevelt induced Russia and Japan to come to terms at Portsmouth, some keen observers detected the fact that the treaty left unsettled a number of important questions that might cause future trouble, and the President was therefore blamed by some for bringing about a mere half-settlement that might only give the combatants breathing-space to prepare for an even bloodier struggle. Better have let them fight it out to a finish, said these critics, for it would have taken fewer lives. Now these unsettled points have been adjusted by the new Russo-Japanese treaty, however, and "the end crowns the work." The main result of the new agreement, says the Tokyo *Kokumin Shimbun*, is that Russia and Japan will no longer stand scowling at each other, ready to renew the war, the one aching to revenge herself for her disastrous defeat, the other to gain more advantages over her fallen foe and add more territory to what she now has. On the contrary, says this influential Tokyo daily, this treaty has definitely relegated the Russo-Japanese conflict to the past, and "the two once hostile Powers can henceforth work hand in hand in the task of peaceful development." The publication of the agreement will, it hopes, mark the starting-point of a new era in the building up of commercial interests between Russia and Japan. The treaty provides for the integrity of China and the open door in Manchuria, and is reported to contain provisions regarding Manchuria, Korea, and Mongolia which have not yet been made public. The *Kokumin Shimbun* says further:

"If this agreement had been entered into in 1903, the war would not have taken place, but, on the other hand, perhaps the truer point of view is to regard the new instrument as a gift bestowed by the war itself. In that case, the agreement can not be said to have been cheaply obtained, but there is room to hope that even after deducting the heavy price which has been paid for it a sufficient balance of profit will remain."

TOYS IN THE PACIFIC

DUET—"The palm of peace is on the sea,
And it's peace 'twixt you and me."

—*Jugend*, Munich.

The other leading metropolitan paper is the *Asahi* (Tokyo), which expresses a fear that there may be some secret clauses in the treaty which are likely to be for the advantage of Russia over Japan, but as a whole the article shows the utmost confidence in the astuteness of the Japanese negotiators. Thus we read:

ROYAL VICTIMS OF THE JAPANESE COUP D'ÉTAT IN KOREA.

At the middle window the two in white are: In the center, the new "Emperor," and, on his right, the Emperor Yi-Hyeung, who abdicated. At the window on the left is the little heir-apparent, Yung-Tchin, between two eunuchs.

"According to the rumors, the agreement really consists of five articles, of which only two have been published, the remaining three relating to Manchuria, Korea, and Mongolia. As far as Korea is concerned, the cautious and prudent Japanese Foreign Department may have thought it desirable to supplement the acknowledgment of Japan's predominance contained in the Portsmouth Treaty in order to prevent friction arising out of possible developments of Japanese policy in the Peninsula. But we are quite unable to look with favor on the rumored provisions defining Russian and Japanese spheres of influence in Manchuria and Mongolia. Such a step might be of advantage to Russia, but could in no way benefit Japan. The latter country is well able to develop her commerce and general interests in South Manchuria and Inner Mongolia and does not need any arrangement with Russia for such purposes. On the other hand, Outer Mongolia is so far away that Japan can have little influence on Russian development in that region."

The *Asahi* does not favor the notion of "spheres of influence," a vague and dangerous expression, which is sure to involve complications and heart-burnings. This paper says:

"The policy of defining spheres of influence is now discredited. At one time the Powers believed that such a course was necessary, but they afterward recognized that such arrangements contained the seeds of future troubles. Lord Charles Beresford led British public opinion against the policy of spheres of influence, insisting that the better course was to maintain the independence and integrity of China, with the result that most of the Powers have now come round to that point of view."

While not undertaking to deny the rumor that Russia may have entered into some secret stipulations, the *Asahi* thinks "it is wiser for the present to accept the official disclaimer that such provisions or stipulations exist."

PERSIA'S BLOOD-BOUGHT CONSTITUTION

PERSIA'S new Constitution, with its representative assembly, has been inaugurated, in Russian fashion, by a baptism of blood. The Premier the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and other European papers style "the ablest statesman Persia has known for a century" has been assassinated, because it was suspected he was out of sympathy with the reform movement, which, as the London *Times* says, "has transformed the whole situation in that country." The Persian Kingdom of Cyrus and Xerxes for centuries has been more despotically ruled than Russia. The uncontrolled dominion of "the Great King," or, as he was styled in the days of Herodotus, "the King," has been assumed by Shah after Shah to this day. In the heart of this Mohammedan Orient we see a wonderful change to-day. "A parliament, conscious and jealous of its rights," has been instituted, and at its mandate the most powerful satraps and governors of the Kingdom have been dismissed and degraded. Even the present Shah, altho distrustful of the Constitution granted by his dying father, felt himself compelled to ratify its provisions. The Persian Prime Minister, however, was not the victim of the genuine constitutional reformers, says *The Times* correspondent, from whom we are quoting, but of a revolutionary society, who, under the inspiration of the Russian terrorists, had their headquarters at Baku, in the oil districts of Russia.

THE NEW SHAH OF PERSIA,
Mohammed Ali Mirza, whose father was assassinated on January 8.

The emissary of this society treated Amin-es-Sultan as the Russian terrorists tried to treat Stolypine, and for the same reason. They suspected that the Persian Minister would prove a reactionary and a traitor and would imperil the Constitution, altho he had given the plainest pledges that he would uphold and carry on the reform movement. The Persian Parliament, says the correspondent quoted above, expresses its reprobation of the murder, and denies any complicity in it. Meanwhile the future of Persia is very anxiously discust by the European press. The late Shah of Persia used to declare that his realm was like a lamb between two lions, Russia and England, each threatening to devour her. Things have become changed for the better by the recent treaty or understanding between England and Russia. Says the London *Times* editorially:

"The danger of complications arising out of the internal situation in the Shah's dominions has, we hope, been averted by the understanding which has just received formal shape in the Anglo-Russian agreement. The two Powers will doubtless work together, in order to make the difficult transition period through which Persia is now passing as free from tumult and from violence as circumstances will permit. Whether the process of demolition which is going on ends in a sudden crash, or is followed by the gradual reconstruction 'bit by bit' to which the wiser reformers look forward, the actual situation is exceedingly anxious, and may at any moment become exceedingly grave. The desperate condition of the finances promotes the process of disintegration, which is making rapid and visible progress all over the land. The murder of the Atabeg Azam [Amin-es-Sultan] will not tend to improve the public credit, and the growing misery of the populace may render them the prey of a sudden appeal from any party to religious fanaticism and to antiforeign feeling. It may need all the skill and all the vigilance of the representatives of Great Britain and Russia, acting in cordial cooperation, to ward off disasters which would seriously injure the interests of both Powers."

The "crime augurs ill for the tranquillity of the country," declares *The Standard* (London), and proceeds as follows:

"It is also particularly inauspicious at the present moment; for the Atabeg, tho at one time he succumbed to Russian influence, if he did not actually intrigue against us, is believed to have been of late years entirely favorable to an amicable arrangement between Great Britain and Russia for the settlement of all disputes about their interests in Persia. But whatever may have been his real character and inclinations, he was a man who might have done much for Persia; and his career marks him out as one of the most capable Asiatic statesmen outside Japan, and perhaps China, who have come to the front for many years."

The Paris *Temps* also thinks that the hope of Persia lies in the Anglo-Russian agreement. To quote from this ministerial organ:

"In view of the complicated and somewhat unfavorable condition of Persia we have double cause to rejoice over the agreement so happily established between Russia and England, an agreement which France has long desired to see and to which she has been happy to give her moral support. If to the causes of anarchy which Persia finds within herself were added foreign rivalries, if the contending factions were encouraged and urged on by diplomatic intrigues, in a short time absolute chaos would have prevailed. Instead of this the loyal cooperation of the Powers most directly interested in Persian affairs gives us reason to hope that whatever troubles may break out, they will be quickly repressed,

Photo copyrighted by Reginald Haines, London.
AMIN-ES-SULTAN.
Premier of Persia, who was assassinated on August 31 by the terrorists of Baku. At his right is Lord Roberts.

and that anarchy will not be permitted to work any permanent injury to European interests."

But the *Frankfurter Zeitung* thinks that German interests may possibly be imperiled by the new Anglo-Russian agreement, unless both Powers concerned refrain from meddling in Persian affairs. Thus we read:

"The late Shah's son and successor drew very close to Russia, and Russian influence was all-powerful in Persia until the Japanese war revealed Russia's military weakness. If the interests of Germany in Russia are ever to be real and stable, we must do all we can to see that the Persians attain absolute independence and set out on a course of intellectual progress. It is palpable that this can only happen by means of a development from within, such as the Germans for their part will welcome with approval, provided that the new Anglo-Russian agreement do not lead to any meddling with Persian affairs on the part of either of the two contracting Powers."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPE'S PLANS FOR MR. ROOSEVELT

THE present dweller in the White House at Washington attracts almost as much attention in the press of Europe as in that of this country. The provost of Eton, as reported in the London *Times*, declares that Mr. Roosevelt is the hero of every schoolboy in the United Kingdom; and his horsemanship, his love of sport, his honesty of purpose appeal strongly to every Englishman. But the question is sympathetically asked, What is to be done with this "able and earnest statesman" when his term of office expires? The *Intransigeant* (Paris) confidently announces that when Mr. Roosevelt retires from office he will become a newspaper editor and direct or express the opinion of the Republican party as a successor to Horace Greeley and Whitelaw Reid. But the London *Spectator* has a nobler destiny in store for an ex-President. The Senate felt some satisfaction at the sight of Julius Cæsar working off his energies on Transalpine Gaul when his services in Rome were scarcely needed, and *The Spectator* thinks that Mr. Roosevelt would make a fine proconsul for the Philippines. What is the United States to do with the Philippines? this journal asks. At the present juncture it would be injudicious, if not immoral, to sell them—certainly they could not be sold to Japan. No. The islands must be governed and civilized, and the great statesman best adapted to this task is Mr. Theodore Roosevelt. To quote the calm terms in which this thoughtful weekly makes its interesting proposal:

"It is obvious that in the present circumstances, when there is talk of transferring the American Navy to the Pacific, and when the dangers to the peace of the world are recognizably there, the proposal to sell the Philippines could not be seriously entertained. To whom would they be sold? Not to Japan. If strategic reasons did not forbid that, religious reasons certainly would. And in every other case an objection could be discovered. We would even go so far as to say that a civilized power which has deliberately undertaken the governance of an inferior people has no right to sell the country into the possession of others. We foresee that the question can not become acute for some time. But if the expenditure on the Philippines continues too high to be tolerated, after all, why should not our fortunate experience in Egypt be imitated? Why should not a proconsul be chosen to guide and inspire the reconstruction of the Philippines, and with it create a new pride and efficiency in the colonial civil service? Why should not Mr. Roosevelt be asked to undertake that vastly important and honorific task? In a little more than a year he will be free. In two years he will be rested and have a heart for any fate. With Gen. Leonard Wood as his lieutenant, what might he not accomplish? Could he devote his powers to a work of wider import? At all events, till some solution as heroic as that had been attempted, we, as ardent well-wishers of America, should not reconcile ourselves to the sale of the Philippines."

GERMAN IRE AT FRANCE IN MOROCCO

WHILE most of the German press follow the example of their Government and view the French invasion of Morocco calmly, the spectacle is too much for some of them to stand. Germany has abdicated her proud position in Europe, they declare, and the Kaiser and Chancellor are sacrificing the prestige of the

AT CASABLANCA.

"Flee for your lives! Civilization has come!"

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

Empire. Such a tone marks especially the utterance of Maximilian Harden, editor of the fiery *Zukunft*, of Berlin. Mr. Harden is a great friend of that Mr. von Holstein who used to be considered the power behind the throne in Wilhelmstrasse. It is indeed firmly believed in France and in some parts of Germany that von Holstein's intrigues lie at the root of all the present disturbance in Morocco. Mr. Harden speaks as follows of the present situation:

"France is now triumphant, and Germany has suffered on the diplomatic field the deadliest defeat that could possibly befall her. France, unless she listens to pacifists of all kinds, and ceases to be France, will take possession of Morocco, as she has already proved to Islam her military strength, and brought down Germany from her pedestal. No longer does Islam think that France is bound to give way before Germany. . . . In fact it is a complete enigma to me why Germany makes concession after concession, altho she possesses the strongest army in the world."

Another fire-eater is Professor Theodor Schiemann, one of the instructors in the Berlin Military Academy. Writing in the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), he blames France for all the sufferings undergone by the German colonies in Morocco, and demands an indemnity. On this point he remarks:

"The damages which German subjects in Casablanca have suffered through the badly prepared, rash, and summary action of France are to be reckoned in millions. . . . It is quite conceivable that France will generously recognize Germany's right to an indemnity, but this mere recognition will not prove a complete satisfaction, and the French do not even seem in a hurry to express it. In this they do wrong, for authentic information leads us to the

conclusion that if the French had acted with more prudence, and shown better discipline, the destruction and waste of European property would have been considerably less than it has been. We are even told that the day after the Governor of Casablanca had guaranteed order and security, a merchant on entering his store found that it was being pillaged by soldiers under French command."

Another German merchant applied to a French officer for help when his goods were being seized, but applied in vain. Some French soldiers actually struck another German merchant who tried to prevent them from carrying off his goods. Professor Schiemann recalls the fact that after the English bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, the question of indemnities was settled by an international committee, and the treasury of Egypt was taxed for their payment. That method does not suit this writer, who continues:

"In accordance with this precedent it is possible that France may try to shake off the responsibility for these indemnities and to saddle Morocco with them, but it is hardly necessary to point out that this course is beset with the gravest difficulties. It is therefore right to insist upon an immediate settlement of the indemnity question, and to avoid any delay, as the situation in Morocco does not allow us to predict any restoration of order within the immediate future."

These remarks have called forth the most earnest protests from the Parisian press. Thus the *Temps* declares that the Germans have not lost more than $62,500 at Casablanca, and that the German merchants are insignificant in number as compared with the English and French, who practically control the trade of that port. These two nations have lost a hundred times as much as the Germans, and "the complaints of these Chauvinists beyond the Rhine are dictated by mere jealousy, for they can not forgive France her possession of the greater part of the Moroccan trade."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S DISTRUST OF BRITAIN

A CURIOUS feature in the fisheries dispute between Newfoundland and the United States is that the Government of the old crown colony prefers to submit its case to the decision of a Continental board rather than to its own Home Government. The London *Times* thinks that the long delay, the grudging attention, and manifest lukewarmness of the Campbell-Bannerman Government in this question, so vital to Newfoundland, has forced the recourse to arbitration which the London *Standard*, *The St. James's Gazette*, and other Conservative organs severely reprobate. But, we are told, the Newfoundlanders do not trust the British; and Sir Robert Bond, who while in London spoke against arbitration and said he preferred to have the matter settled there and then, has felt compelled to go to The Hague. The people and government of Newfoundland more readily acquiesce in the arbitration plan because they think they have ground to accuse English statesmen of sacrificing colonial interests to keep the favor of the United States, as in the case of the Alaska boundaries. This is the opinion of *The Advertiser* (London, Ontario), which says:

"As regards the main issue, it is not unlikely that the Newfoundlanders will reconcile themselves more readily to a verdict by so high a tribunal as the Hague court than to leave their cause in the hands of the British Foreign Office, which they have learned to distrust because of its presumed readiness to sacrifice colonial interests to imperial considerations."

Yet the Toronto *Globe*, the leading organ in the Dominion, thinks that the Hague tribunal has a pretty delicate task before it, and points out the special knots in the tangle as follows:

"While great care will have to be taken in formulating the treaty and in defining the issue, it is not difficult to foreshadow with certainty some of the elements in the dispute that must be arbitrated. One is the soundness of the United States' contention that the fisheries concessions of 1783 were not abrogated by the war of 1812-15; another is the validity of the Newfoundland statutes regulative of the fishing industry by whomsoever carried on. These statutes forbid fishing on Sunday, fishing during the close season, and fishing with seines, the prohibitions having been enacted in 1862 and in 1876 with the full sanction of the Imperial Government. As the statutes are general in their application, the Hague tribunal may be asked to decide whether American fishermen are properly amenable to them, and whether, in the event of their being declared exempt from their operation, there is any means of taking effectual precautions against the destruction of the fisheries."

Talking of the wide imperial interests at stake in this dispute, the same paper speaks as follows:

"Before this matter is finally settled the governments of Great Britain and the United States will have to recognize that this is not merely a Newfoundland question, and that it affects Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. If the British Government can lawfully override the laws of Newfoundland it can similarly override the laws of any other provinces, and if this is so, then the sooner the colonies know it the better. All this is, of course, without prejudice as to the kind of a final settlement that should be accepted. What Canadians will protest against to the bitter end is any attempt to settle this controversy without reference to the history of the question and the law of the Imperial Constitution. That way lies trouble infinitely more dangerous than the temporary displeasure of the United States."

The main points of the controversy are summarized by a leading Newfoundland paper, *The Evening Herald* (St. Johns), in the following terms:

"The most important question to be settled at The Hague is whether colonial laws are binding on the Americans. In other words, can treaty privileges override the laws of the country to which these treaty privileges appertain? It is scarcely intelligible that the United States should put forward such a claim when the consensus of both English and American jurists are against this view. Newfoundlanders feel they have been sacrificed by the Imperial Government, which is unwilling to offend the United States. They naturally ask: 'If there is a doubt concerning the fishing rights of the United States fishermen, how is it Newfoundland never gets the benefit of the doubt?' Were the Hague tribunal to lay it down that treaty rights could override colonial statutes, it would create a condition of affairs in this country that would be intolerable."

IT BEATS THE DUTCH.

STUYVESANT (to Roosevelt)—"I thought to make my New Amsterdam as honest as Old Amsterdam, but look at this!"

Amsterdammer

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

EFFECT OF CITY NOISES ON THE BRAIN

A WRITER in the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) asserts that the summer vacation, spent at the seashore or in the mountains, is essentially a device to escape from nerve exhaustion due to city noise. Such an escape is a necessity for both adult and child, he continues, but while the adult of strong nerves can counteract the injurious effect of city noise by spending a few weeks each year in the country, a child requires a somewhat longer change. Heretofore this necessity for escape from noise has not received much attention from educators of children, but now, says the writer, advocates of better school hygiene "are asking why so much care is taken to spare the eyes of pupils and so little is said of the delicacy and sensibility of their ears?" We read further:

"Usually the situation of a school is such that the noises of the city reach the pupils easily, fret their ears, and weaken their attention. Interrupted by distraction, the thought of the pupils is very often incited to new and burdensome effort, and how irritating and obstructive this is those know who have cause to appreciate the urgent importance of concentration.

"The least result of necessary habitual resistance to the noises is that the ear is dulled, that is, the noises that surround the resident of a great city constantly produce an oscillation of the mechanism of the ear that weakens the nerves that connect the ear with consciousness.

"Therefore, the finer a brain is, the more grossly it is disturbed in its activity by purposeless impressions on the ear. The Roman law recognized this fact, for it forbade a coppersmith to enter any street on which a teacher lived.

"This very suggestive view of the effect of noise is supplemented specifically by the serious attention given by European pedagogy to the various phases of deafness among children. For instance, modern psychology has demonstrated that the loss or even only the injury of any one sense signifies the unmistakable injury of the mental faculties. Modern pedagogy, therefore, seeks to repair through educational measures the effect of lost or poorly developed senses. This is done chiefly by assigning to another and healthier sense the functions of a weaker sense. As far as possible, moreover, an effort is made to cure the faults of development themselves. This phase of activity, unfortunately, is marked by very little progress, for, beyond the small number of those who can treat with scientific certainty any disturbance of the senses, there is very little comprehension of the insidious effect of external opposition to the latter.

"In regard to disturbance of the sense of hearing this can be caused, for instance, by the intrusion of foreign particles and bodies, by an insufficient or unusual secretion of the wax of the ear, by dangerous agitation of the bones of the skull by blow or fall, and by the development of abnormal growths in the cavities of the nose, and frequent aggressive sound, especially in the city. Educators have, therefore, an incentive to give prompt and zealous attention to the care of the ear among pupils, for they must know that the sense of hearing is of very great importance for mental development, in its intellectual as well as in its temperamental phase. In the intellectual phase its importance is based on the fact that it facilitates the study of the language of sound, and what would our temperamental life be without the sensibility of the ear? Constantly the external world is influencing our psychic being through the ear. Through sound the most intimate feeling is divulged. Hence the great effect of conversational and forensic art and of music on the human temperament. In the intenseness and quality of its impressions a dulled ear is quite different from the normal ear. Even sensibility of vision is diminished by deafness. As the ear has ceased to call attention to many things happening around it, these naturally escape the eye. The effect of this on speech, thought, and conduct reveals the mental defect of different persons with more or less urgency. A child with dulled ears lives in another world, secludes itself, and the false judgment to which it is exposed is a sinister obstacle to the development of its character. A deaf child is a prey to misfortune as soon as it enters the ordinary school, where it must be a laggard and finally be treated as a weakling. For such a child relief may be procured only in a special school conducted by persons who have studied thoroughly the correct treatment of aural defects and their effect on the daily intellectual and temperamental life of the children afflicted with them.

"It is as ludicrous as futile to hold, as some persons do, that sensibility of the ear should be retarded through exposure to rigorous noises, to help the ear to acquire sturdy indifference to sounds however insidious and ponderous; and it must be admitted that there are many kinds of noise in the city that might be avoided easily. The servant, for instance, who is beating carpet with a bulging muscle, the restless boy who is drumming on the bottom of a tin pail with a poker, the thunderous rumble of an elevated train, the oppressive clangor of a load of suspended rails driven over a stone pavement, the snappish clatter of a stick passed over the bars of a wooden or iron fence, show that there are still some things that mean acute barbarism."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOURCE OF COMETS

THE appearance of a new celestial body—Daniel's comet—gives renewed interest to the question of the origin of these wanderers. It is a generally accepted belief that they come from outside our solar system, swoop down and around our sun, and then return to outer darkness. That some comets move in closed orbits like the planets, and are thus permanent members of our system, is well known, and it is the opinion of some astronomers that all of them belong to this class. This has recently been asserted, on the strength of an investigation of considerable length, by Fayet, a French astronomer. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, August 10):

"It is becoming very doubtful whether comets have an origin outside the solar system. Laplace, it is true, pronounced clearly in favor of extrasolar origin; but other scientists, among whom may be named Faye and Schiaparelli, have more recently upheld the opposite view, invoking as their chief evidence the absence of clearly hyperbolic cometary orbits.

"It is well known that cometary orbits are of two different forms, either elliptic or hyperbolic. Most comets describe an ellipse, more or less eccentric, around the sun, revolving in a closed curve: these evidently belong to the solar system. Some other comets describe hyperboles—open curves whose two branches, the ascending and descending, are indefinitely separated. As to the parabolic form, which is sometimes attributed to the paths of certain comets, this is merely a transitory appearance, due to the fact that we can observe only a very small portion of the path, that near the sun, where the comet becomes luminous; the path when followed for a great distance always shows itself to be either elliptical or hyperbolic.

"There have been about fifteen comets that are clearly hyperbolic; these at least, it will be said, are extrasolar, and have come from some other stellar system. Fabry answered this question in the negative ten years ago; he showed that an extrasolar comet, on its arrival in our system, should have a very clearly marked hyperbolic form, with a degree of eccentricity that has never been found in any cometary path.

"What, then, is the reason for the slightly hyperbolic shape of some comets' paths? A simple explanation is to regard this hyperbolic form as accidental; it might result from the perturbing action of the great planets (Jupiter in particular) on the elements of an elliptic comet. This hypothesis has been confirmed by the recent investigations of Stromgren, Fabry, and Fayet on the comets of 1890 and 1892, which were originally elliptic, but became hyperbolic after penetrating the region of planetary attraction.

"Fayet, of the Paris Observatory, has pushed the discussion of this interesting problem still further. It may be asked whether the inverse action may not sometimes occur, the perturbing action of the planets sometimes making elliptic a path originally hyperbolic, so that extrasolar comets may have been captured and incorporated into the solar system. From an examination of about one hundred and fifty comets, Fayet has proved that the great

majority could not have been of extrasolar origin. For the small remaining number a more rigorous calculation, taking into account not only the attraction of Jupiter, but that of certain other planets, places them in the same category. One comet only, that of 1844, studied by Bond from the same standpoint, would seem to be an exception to the general rule, but Fayet, having gone over all Bond's calculations, has discovered an error. Thus, and in this conclusion lies the interest of Fayet's patient and remarkable investigation, we may assert with a great degree of probability that of all known comets none exists that may be invoked as an argument in favor of the hypothesis of extrasolar origin. Comets are apparently permanent members of our system."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FAILURE OF A GREAT BRIDGE

THE collapse during construction of the greatest cantilever bridge in the world—that over the St. Lawrence near Quebec—which took place on August 29, with the loss of about eighty workmen's lives, is a disaster of more than usual significance from an engineering standpoint, because, until its causes shall be exactly known, it may throw doubt on the safety of all other cantilever bridges, both in course of building and already completed. New Yorkers should be especially interested on account of the great cantilever now going up across Blackwell's Island. Says *Engineering News* (New York, September 5) in an editorial on what it terms "the greatest engineering disaster":

"Public confidence in engineers and engineering constructors and in the safety and reliability of their works is an asset of the whole engineering profession. To have this public confidence receive such a blow as this at Quebec is a loss almost incalculable. For decades to come, the Quebec disaster will be quoted, in public and in private, as an unanswerable proof of the unreliability of engineers and their works—of even the best engineers.

"For it can not be said in this case that the disaster was due to the work of incompetent men who posed as engineers. Often it has happened, where an engineering work has failed, that the failure has been traced to the blunders of some quack wearing the professional garb. But at Quebec the work was in charge of men of long experience and the highest professional standing; so much the more, therefore, must the profession bear the responsibility.

"There is another fact which makes this disaster a peculiarly

Courtesy of "Engineering News," New York.

VIEW OF LEFT ANCHOR-TRUSS,
Looking northeasterly toward the main pier.

heavy blow to the engineering profession. Of all bridge structures in the country which were expected to be built with absolute safety and certainty, we take it, the Quebec Bridge is foremost. We know of no engineering structure anywhere whose failure would have been a greater surprize to the profession than this collapse at Quebec."

The writer goes over all the possible causes of failure, and concludes that the collapse must remain more or less of a mystery. He believes, however, that none of the usual causes of failure were operative. The "traveler" had been built with the utmost care; no connections had been left unriveted; failure of hoisting apparatus

Courtesy of "Engineering News," New York.

WRECKAGE OF SOUTH ANCHOR-ARM.
Seen from the bluff west of the approach span.

would not have caused so complete a wreck; the masonry piers are intact and of great strength. The bridge thus must have collapsed from some unusual cause. What was it? Says the writer:

"It may seem to the reader that it should be an easy matter to promptly settle, beyond possibility of doubt, what caused the wreck, by an examination made on the spot. The first sight of that gigantic heap of torn and twisted steel promptly negatives such an idea. Only the most careful expert analysis can determine the hidden cause of the wreck."

After analyzing tentatively such data as were known at the time of writing, the editor concludes that the wreck was caused by failure of some compression-member in the anchor-arm of the cantilever.

In the issue of September 14 the editor of *Engineering News*, still attributing the collapse of the bridge to the failure of this certain member, adds, however, that "a question of far more importance to the engineer than the question which member caused the initial failure, is the question, WHY DID THE MEMBER FAIL?" If we accept his placing of the defective spot, we must then decide, he continues, "what caused this huge column—intended by its designers to safely carry a load at least a third greater than it bore at the time of the accident—first to buckle out of line, to a sufficient degree to be discovered by a watchful inspector, and later, as the stress on it was increased by the building out of the suspended span, to give way entirely?" In solution of the problem he suggests:

"There are two, and only two, possible answers to this question. The one is that this member had some inherent weakness, due to defects in manufacture, to accident in handling or transportation, and possibly in combination with these to delay in completing the field riveting of its connections.

"The other answer is that this member was typical of all the members of its class, and that, while it was the first to fail, all members of its class were also loaded to the point of serious danger.

"If the first answer is correct, then the Quebec-bridge collapse was due to a single fault in construction, which unusually careful inspection failed to detect. If the second answer is the true one, however, then there was a radical fault in the design of all these huge struts; and it is fortunate that the accident occurred before the construction had proceeded further. Sad as is this catastrophe in all its phases, it would have been far worse had the bridge been

finally completed and put into use, and had then crashed down two hundred feet into the St. Lawrence, perhaps with a whole trainload of passengers.

"Of these two answers all the facts and circumstances now available appear to indicate the second to be the answer nearest the truth."

Further than this it may be impossible ever to go, as it is a task of great difficulty to decide whether a given broken link was a cause or a result of the failure. At any rate it would seem that the calculations of the designers, based on trials of much smaller masses of metal, failed at some point when applied to such great units as these used in the Quebec Bridge. To quote further:

"We step up from the ordinary columns of ordinary construction, tried out in multiplied practise, to enormous, heavy, thick-plated pillars of steel, and we apply the same rules. Have we the confirmation of experiment as a warranty? Except in the light of theory, these structures are virtually unknown. We know the material that goes into their make-up, but we do not know the composite, the structure.

"It is at exactly this point that the Quebec-bridge failure becomes of importance to the whole engineering profession. Until the cause is absolutely determined—if indeed it can ever be—or until the profession has actual results of tests of huge columns at its command, a cloud of doubt rests upon us as to the margin of safety in every great bridge structure; at any rate when the unit stresses are forced up to the point deemed safe by the designers of this bridge.

"Long and careful inspection of the wreck shows that the material was of excellent quality; that the workmanship was remarkably good. The end connections of the compression members were remarkably massive and well wrought together. The doubt all centers around the design of those enormous long columns of which the lower chord and the vertical posts were made up. Did one of them fail under a load only one-half the elastic limit of the material in it? That is the question which must, for the present at least, be left unanswered."

VIEW OF QUEBEC BRIDGE ON AUGUST 14, 1907, FIFTEEN DAYS BEFORE ITS FALL.

POSSIBLE LUNAR INFLUENCE ON TREES—Should trees be felled during the waxing or during the waning of the moon? This question, which is often asked, says *Cosmos* (Paris), divides itself into two parts, as follows:

"1. Has the age of the moon any influence on trees?

"2. If it exists, what is it?

"Up to the present time no solution has been given, and all arguments are drawn from popular opinions, which are more or less justified—principally less, since they are contradictory in different regions. The following testimony comes from a distance:

"A correspondent of *Nature* (London) writes that in Mexico and neighboring regions it is believed that bamboo and other woods should be cut during the moon's decline, if they are to be preserved. An American cultivator explains this by the assertion that at full moon the bamboo is full of sap, which rises and descends with the lunar phases.

"Steebing met the same belief in India, but his experiments were not conclusive. An opinion so widely held, at least in warm countries, should not be rejected *a priori*; it would be desirable to test it by systematic experiments, conducted with care."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RESUSCITATING OLD RUBBER

ENORMOUS quantities of india-rubber articles are now worn out every year, and it has become a matter of great interest to know whether or not this material may be used over again. This problem is more vital now than ever before, owing to the great demand for rubber in the electrical and automobile industries and the limited production. Methods of recovery have been known and used since 1846, but until last year nothing completely satisfactory had been devised. The great mass of commercial rubber is hardened for use by vulcanization, or combination with sulfur; and many other mineral substances are mixt with it for various reasons, which complicates the problem of recovery. The present status of the question is described in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, August 10) by J. C. Bougrand, a French chemical engineer, who gives credit for his data to a recent lecture by W. E. Reid before the [British] Society of Chemical Industry, which was treated briefly in our issue for July 6, p. 17. Says Mr. Bougrand:

"Vulcanization is at present a necessity, since no other process has yet been discovered for rendering rubber indifferent to changes of temperature, but it is probably the sulfur that causes the deterioration of the rubber, since crude caoutchouc may be kept for many years without alteration, while vulcanized rubber becomes brittle in about twenty years.

"It has been noted that all old objects of vulcanized rubber contain sulfuric acid due to the gradual oxidation of their free sulfur, and it is probable that this is the chief cause of the alteration. . . . . .

"Foreign substances incorporated in rubber are of different kinds—mineral substances such as the carbonates of lime and magnesia, sulfates of lime and barium, magnesia, zinc oxid, litharge, ceruse, clay, and lime, and also vegetable or animal fibers, forming a sort of skeleton. In a pneumatic automobile-tire half an inch thick there may be eight to ten layers of such tissue. The best methods of removing it are purely mechanical ones that do not alter the quality of the rubber; the mass is coarsely powdered and then subjected to an air-current that blows away the fiber. This separation, tho only partial, is sufficient in practise, but there are cases where the fiber is so intimately incorporated that it can not be removed by physical processes; the pulverization is then continued until the fiber itself is finely powdered, when it is subjected to chemical treatment . . . varying with the nature of the fiber. . . . . .

"Tho less affected than the fiber by acids and alkalies, the caoutchouc itself also undergoes some change that may affect its quality. Numerous attempts have been made to recover it by

dissolving it in appropriate liquids, but most have failed, because vulcanized rubber is insoluble in the usual solvents of crude caoutchouc; it swells up in some liquids, but is not dissolved until the temperature of decomposition is reached.

"It is well known that vulcanized rubber may be converted into a homogeneous mass by superheating and that the product thus obtained may be used after the addition of other caoutchouc, giving a mass whose plasticity is fairly good but which lacks elasticity and strength. Much of the 'recovered' rubber on the market is really only superheated rubber.

"This was the state of the problem last year, when it was discovered by A. Tixier that vulcanized rubber is completely soluble in terpinol. On this fact has been based a process for the recovery of worn-out rubber. . . . The caoutchouc, whether vulcanized or not, is reduced to pulp and digested with twice its weight of terpinol in a closed vessel at a temperature of 100° to 150° C. [212° to 302° F.], being continually shaken. The solution thus obtained is then agitated with four times its volume of benzene, the insoluble impurities remain after the clear liquid is poured off and the benzene distilled. Finally it is treated with alcohol and acetone. The caoutchouc thus recovered is very like the natural product; it is very viscous and bears well the addition of neutral mineral substances; it may be revulcanized and resists chemical action on account of the removal of certain resins during the treatment that it has undergone. . . . . .

"Despite the mediocrity of rubber recovered by other methods, there is considerable trade in this substance, especially in the United States. Last year about 10,600 tons of used rubber were imported into that country and 380 tons of caoutchouc were recovered and exported, of which 211 tons went to Great Britain.

"The used rubber is sorted into several grades, whose price varies according to the quality of the caoutchouc and the ease of extraction."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THEFTS OF ELECTRICITY

THE stealing of electric current is an increasing source of anxiety to the supply companies, according to an editorial in *The Electrical Review* (New York, September 7). Such thefts, this paper informs us, go on continuously in all large cities, but convictions are rare. Says the writer:

"There is a great deal of difficulty in securing convictions, for it is generally required that evidence of actual theft, and not of an intention to steal, must be proved; in other words, the use of the device or arrangement intended to defraud the company must be proved, its mere presence in a place where it might be used for this purpose not being considered sufficient. For this reason the electrical-supply companies, altho they know that stealing is going on, are frequently obliged to delay a long time before they can take any action. . . . It has been found in many cases advisable to let the matter go on for some time until a good example could be made of some one offender."

The thefts, we are told, are generally made possible by some device for interfering with the meter, as by destroying its bearings or shunting it. Such interference is not hard to detect, however hard it may be to prove who did it. In a recent New York case interference was only temporary, the aim being to turn the instrument backward for a time, while at other times the device was removed and the instrument operated normally. We read:

"The plan was to place a powerful magnet over the instrument arranged so as to drive the moving part backward. The exact way in which this was done has not been made clear. The scheme, however, was ingenious and difficult of detection. In this case the oversight of one of the purchasers of the so-called regulator led to the discovery."

The writer of the editorial goes on to inquire why gas and electric meters are such universal objects of scorn and distrust. He says:

"As far as the electrical instrument is concerned, it is safe to say that it is as accurate as the measuring devices deemed satisfactory in other lines of commerce. In fact, it is probably more accurate than many such instruments, and when it does go wrong it is more likely to offend against the seller than the purchaser. The reason for this antipathy is no doubt psychological. It possibly may be started by an overenthusiastic solicitor who tells the prospective user of electric light that this system will not cost him any more than gas, without also telling him that, of course, the cost of the new system will depend entirely upon how many lamps he uses. He, as long as he is making a change, thinks he might as well improve matters, and the result is that his monthly bills are larger than anticipated."

A NEW WEED-DESTROYER

A METHOD of destroying weeds in standing grain by spraying with iron sulfate is now being used with success in Wisconsin. The chemical is particularly destructive to wild mustard, one of the greatest pests in Western grain-fields, while it is harmless to the grain itself, or even beneficial to it, as some maintain. In *The Technical World* (Chicago) May Wood-Simons writes of this solution of a long-standing problem. We read:

"It is estimated that weeds cut down the yield of grain in this country at least twenty per cent. Under these conditions agriculturists have for several years occupied themselves in the attempt to discover a chemical that can be used for spraying grain-fields. To make it a success it is necessary that the chemical should destroy the weeds, but leave the cereals uninjured. . . . Numerous methods of extermination have been tried and abandoned because they were ineffective, injured the grain crop, poisoned stock, or were too expensive.

"From this it is evident that any means that can be found to destroy these pests will mean one of the greatest discoveries for agriculture that have ever been made. No mechanical invention in farm machinery will compare with it in importance.

"It can now be said with certainty that such a discovery has been made. The first successful experiments were attempted in June, 1906, by the Agricultural College of the University of Wisconsin. The work has been carried on under the direction of Prof. R. A. Moore. . . . . .

"The experiments carried on consist in spraying the field with a ten-per-cent. solution of iron sulfate. The idea of controlling wild mustard by this method was conceived last year at the university experiment station. The work was based on information derived from Germany, where experiments had been tried on mustard. Plans were laid to make tests on the university farm as soon as the wild mustard appeared. No machine for the purpose is made in this country. A sprayer costing $135 was imported from Germany. The tests on the university farm were entirely successful. Professor Moore then experimented on other Wisconsin farms, in Dane, Kenosha, and Waukesha counties and at Lynn, Lyons County, Minn. As far as known these are the only experiments that have yet been made in this country, and in every case there is evidence that the weeds have been annihilated, while there has been no perceptible injury to the grain. The grains that have been tested are oats, barley, wheat, and spelt. No tests have been made on rye in the United States, but Professor Staglich has had success in spraying rye in Europe. Experiments are also being made on Indian corn, and the results so far have been successful. The only effect that is seen on the grain is the blackening of the lower and older leaves that are doomed to wither eventually, while the young leaves, that bring the cereal to maturity, are unharmed. There are no complaints from any center of deterioration either in the quality or quantity of the grain crop sprayed. There has been no difference observed in the time of ripening. No tests have been made in this country on clover or grasses, but experiments made in Scotland show that in no case was damage done to the young clover or grass, while the mustard was entirely destroyed.

"So far, the sulfate-of-iron solution is found to act definitely on mustard, yellow-dock, cockle-bur, smart-weed, rag-weed, and Spanish needles, while there is every reason to believe that it will destroy Canada thistle. . . . . .

"It is at once apparent that every section of the country will share in the benefit of this discovery. The various weeds that iron sulfate will destroy are found to prevail in different localities. The white daisy is familiar to Eastern farmers, the rosin-weed to

Western, wild mustard is widely scattered, and Canada thistle grows in most of the Northern States."

The sprayer used for the tests, we are told, looks like a chemical fire-engine, but has a large copper tank of seventy-five gallons' capacity mounted on a two-wheel cart and drawn by one horse. Pipes filled with holes extending ten feet from each side of the machinery spread a fog-like spray over the field. A pump, set in motion by the drawing of the machine, keeps a pressure of one hundred pounds on the liquid. The arms are adjustable so that the spray is brought close to the crop or in narrow places they can be raised perpendicularly. The solution before using is strained through a fine wire sieve to keep foreign material from the reservoir. To quote further:

"Agriculturists everywhere confront the experimenter with the question as to why the weed is killed and the cereal left uninjured. Various theories have been offered. It is a botanical question of much interest. It is found that sulfate of iron sprayed on turnips will produce serious effects. Turnips belong to the same order as mustard. One theory of the difference in effect is that it is due to the varying quantities of oil in plants. This has now been disproved by Professor Stender, of Breslau. A second theory held that the difference in effect arose from the position of the leaves, whether more or less vertical, but this has no apparent foundation. Still another argument advanced is that the roughness of the leaves produces the difference in the results. The rough mustard leaves were thought to retain the spray better and therefore to feel the full effects of the solution. This theory also is untenable, for there are many other plants that retain the spray equally well and yet escape injury. It is probable that the plants injured contain substances peculiar to the order, substances which react chemically with the iron salts. This subject is being investigated by Mr. Ingles, agricultural chemist of Yorkshire College, England, and has been extensively discust by Professor Stender, of Breslau. . . . .

"All indications seem to show that this discovery will go far toward making easier the farmer's lot as well as greatly increase the yield of cereals."

WILD MUSTARD. SPELT.

Specimens taken from a sprayed field. The growth of mustar insignificant.

OUR CRUMBLING WALLS—That the finest stone buildings and monuments of many cities are disintegrating through the action of the sulfuric acid produced by the combustion of coal is asserted by a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris). In London, especially, it has been estimated that no less than half a million tons of acid are thus discharged into the atmosphere yearly. Says the writer:

"The use of coal is doubtless less in other cities, but it is now so wide-spread that the question is everywhere of interest. The stone becomes covered, little by little, with a layer of soft sulfate of lime, so that delicate ornamentation and sculpture is soon ruined. To guard against this, Mr. Church advises the use of paraffin, but this method has been tried in the United States with but moderate success. The cleaning of façades with steam or sand-blast, which is common in many cities, is one of the most active causes of ruin. When these cleaning processes have removed from the stone the patina which forms on it when first exposed to the air, it is attacked with the greatest rapidity. This can be prevented only by using in the first place a solution of baryta to form a new patina, and then protecting this by a layer of paraffin."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CITY AND COUNTRY EDUCATION

THAT it is better to locate colleges in cities than in the country was the conclusion of Walter H. Page as the result of an investigation made last year. This showed that, although tuition is fairly cheap, college boys, as a rule, do not go far from home. Probably 75 per cent. attend a rural institution, and Mr. Page regards it as necessary to have many colleges in the towns to accommodate those boys who would otherwise not receive a higher education at all, while some other small town has two or three small colleges struggling for existence. Mr. Page's conclusion that the city is the place for a college is deplored by *American Medicine* (Philadelphia, July), which points out some of the disadvantages of the city college apparently underestimated by him. This paper discusses the question editorially as follows:

"Mr. Page is doing good work, but he has unfortunately carried it too far and advocates that which is destructive of health. He advises the establishment of all colleges in cities, and deplores the old-time notion that they should be set far off in the country, sometimes in the very woods. This was done to seclude the boys and remove them from city temptations, which Mr. Page asserts are not any worse than in the villages. We have shown that the main advantage consisted in the wholesome living which insures proper development and fully accounts for the tremendous percentage of noted men who have been educated out of the cities. The big city 'universities' do not show up nearly so well because, perhaps, the boys have been somewhat injured in health.

"City life is very deadly to the young, a fact known to anthropologists for a long time, and we are now in a fair way to explain the phenomenon. For hundreds of years country families have flocked to the towns, to die out in a few generations, so that cities are said to be consumers of rural populations. A man raised in the country seems to stand the unknown strain, but his children sometimes perish long before he does. Every physician knows of these disappearing families where the country-bred parents survive all their city-bred children. The trolley system which permits suburban homes is doing more for the survival of these types than the lay public realizes. Mr. Page's advice, then, to continue the damage by establishing the colleges in the cities, is deadly and should be rebuked by the medical profession at once."

SUBSTITUTE FOR RADIUM FOUND—An announcement has been made from the School of Medicine at Rochfort, according to *The Lancet* (London, July 13), that a substance has been prepared which shows the same radioactivity as that of radium bromid. If this is true, says this paper, a very considerable impetus will be given to the study of radioactive phenomena. The writer goes on:

"It is said that the substance is uranyl molybdate, and judging from its constitution there should be no difficulty in preparing it or any trouble about finding plenty of materials, for uranium and molybdenum are fairly abundant elements. The molybdate is formed by adding ammonium molybdate to uranyl nitrate, when a white amorphous powder separates. This is dried in the dark and apparently must be kept there, as it is unstable. Report says that it gives radioactive effects which are practically as intense as those given by radium. Tho costly—namely about £22 [$110] per ounce—the price is not so enormous as is that of radium, which has reached many thousand pounds for the same quantity."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

PAPAL DECREE AGAINST MODERNISM

THE Pope's definite attitude toward the advanced liberal wing of the Roman Church, named "Modernists," has been declared at last. On September 16 his long-expected encyclical was published in the *Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican organ, and is said to fill seventeen columns of that paper. Dispatches to the secular press of this country state that the document "goes at great length into the philosophical and theological aspects of the modernist errors of the church which are unequivocally condemned as thoroughly anti-Romanist and entirely against the oneness and everlasting unchangeableness of the truth of the church." This latest pronouncement of Pius X., it is said, presents a detailed analysis of the various aspects of modern thought which the head of the church believes constitute one of the gravest menaces to faith. He is quoted as saying:

"'In Rome the movement of modernist errors is agnostic and immanent: agnostic in that it limits to simple phenomena the knowledge of men and refuses to grant to human reason the power to raise itself to God; and immanent because it explains faith in God as proceeding from a vital want of the human mind. Modernism is not so much a special error as an amalgamation of all the heresies. Logically its double principle of agnosticism and immanentism abolishes the distinction between man and God. Pantheism is its normal result.'

"The encyclical holds that the pride, curiosity, and ignorance of scholastic philosophy are the causes of modernism.

"In concluding, the Pontiff says he foresees that the adversaries of the church will take advantage of this encyclical to represent him as the enemy of science, progress, and humanity. To that accusation, he says, he replies by acts. He has decided to support by every means in his power the 'foundation of an institution which shall group the most illustrious representatives of science among the Catholics, and which shall have for its object to favor, with Catholic truth for light and guide, the progress of all things designated under the names of science and erudition.'"

Some of the special provisions upon which bishops are directed to send reports to the Holy See are these:

"(1) The teaching of philosophy, positive theology, et cetera is to be carried on in the church schools and universities, but in a Catholic spirit.

"(2) Modernists are to be removed from professorships and the direction of educational institutions.

"(3) The clergy and faithful are not to be allowed to read modernist publications.

"(4) A committee of censorship is to be established in every diocese to pass upon the publications which the clergy and faithful shall be permitted to read.

"(5) The encyclical of the late Pope Leo XIII. prohibiting the clergy from assuming the direction of publications without their bishop's permission, and providing for supervision of the work of ecclesiastical writers, is confirmed.

"(6) Ecclesiastical congresses, except on rare occasions, are prohibited.

"(7) A council is to be constituted in every diocese to combat modern errors."

As yet not much comment either from the religious or secular press has appeared, but a few words are given by a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, representing the attitude of the Italian press. We read:

"Commenting on the papal encyclical, the Catholic newspapers say that in condemning modernism, which is in complete contradiction to the spirit, dogma, and discipline of the church, the document clearly separates it from healthy and opportune modern research and recommends the study of positive theology. The newspapers add that Pope Pius has finished and applied the work of restoration begun by Leo XIII., a work which has, in the encyclical, its doctrinal and disciplinary program, on which henceforth will be based the action of the ecclesiastical superiors.

"The *Giornale d'Italia* (Rome), a conservative journal, declares the encyclical shows that the Vatican is incapable of keeping in harmony with modern civil society, while the *Italia* (Rome) says: 'The encyclical strikes the characteristic note of the pontificate of Pius X. and his reforms. It is the reconstruction of the Roman Inquisition.'"

Rabbi Joseph Silverman, of Temple Emanu-El, New York, in an address before his congregation at the services held on the Jewish Day of Atonement, criticized the Pope for his "reactionary encyclical." His words are as follows:

"He instructs, practically, that the Index Expurgatorius shall exclude all showing for modern things, all reform in thought. It is time, high time, I repeat, that the governments of the great religious organizations should protest against such a decree, a dictum that would tend to shunt the human race one thousand years backward and makes for the upholding of a blind faith that can never bring true happiness to humanity."

SHALL "THE COLLECTION" BE ABOLISHED?

THE collection, as it is taken in the majority of churches today, is an "ill-mannered proceeding, . . . tolerated in civilized communities only by force of a long-continued custom." In speaking in these terms *The Watchman* (Boston) voices its belief that the method ought to be changed, since in effect "it is a public demand on every person in the congregation for a contribution, and subjects every person to the necessity of a public refusal to give, or of a willing or unwilling compliance with the demand." "Money for religious or charitable purposes extorted from reluctant hands may benefit the cause in which it is used," reflects the writer, "but not those who have parted with it unwillingly." We read further:

"Many churches have abolished it, and placed small boxes in every pew, and at a certain point in the service, after a moment of silent worship, each person places a contribution in the box if he or she desires, or refrains from doing so. This plan is far preferable to the method of passing the contribution-boxes. Even the Roman-Catholic way of placing boxes at the entrance to a church, to receive the offerings of those who wish to give, is preferable, and it has the good precedent of the method used at the Temple in Jerusalem by divine direction. In other of their methods for raising money, however, the Roman-Catholic Church is far from deserving commendation.

"We have also felt that the methods of raising money for benevolence in our churches have been trending toward the mechanical and away from the voluntary spirit, which should be predominant. Many churches which do not report a single conversion in a whole year point proudly to an increase of benevolent contributions. In many churches there is far more effort and activity in raising money than in winning souls to the Savior. This is an inversion of emphasis, and will result in spiritual desolation. The atmosphere of the church should be such as to make it easy and agreeable for people to attend the services, and easy and natural for them to become disciples of the Lord. There should be no pressure or constraint to induce the giving of money for religious purposes, but giving should be the cheerful and voluntary act of ardent love for the Lord."

The Watchman is led to these reflections by a recent editorial in *Leslie's Weekly* asking if church-going costs too much. *Leslie's* is quoted as asserting "that many people who would like to go to church are prevented from doing so by the many calls for money involved in regular church attendance." It says further:

"Even when sittings in church are low-priced or entirely free, it is claimed that there are so many calls for money in other ways that self-respecting poor people who are unable to respond to these

requests remain away from church rather than be subject to the shame of declining to give, and it is said that the class of people who are most affected by this are the bright, intelligent young men and young women who are just beginning active life on small salaries, but who are the most promising material for the future strength of the churches."

MISSIONS A MAN'S WORK

MISSIONS are a work for men. Exprest in the terms most common among the "business" element of the country, the missionary "proposition, as it exists to-day, is one that calls for the best powers of the ripest masculine judgment." This is the conclusion of Mr. William T. Ellis, the Philadelphia journalist whose recent tour of the missionary world of the East was from time to time reported in THE LITERARY DIGEST. Reviewing the impressions derived from this investigation Mr. Ellis declares (in the Chicago *Interior*) that he is "more than ever a believer in foreign missions, altho my understanding of the enterprise has radically altered." Without depreciating the work hitherto contributed by women, he avers that "this is no work for the exclusive interest of women and children"; the time has come for "men to come to their own." We read:

WILLIAM T. ELLIS,

Who set out to study missions from a layman's point of view, and returned more than ever a believer in foreign missions, but with his understanding of the enterprise radically altered.

"Here is a field for the exercise of the largest abilities possest by the ablest men of Christendom; and the nature of the situation at present is that if the men of the churches do not enter into their proper inheritance, the biggest task to which they could lay their hands will languish, and they themselves will miss the opportunity of ages.

"Up to the present, foreign mission work has been a mere reconnaissance in force, and not a war. One of the hurtful delusions of the home churches concerning foreign missions (a delusion sometimes fostered by ill-balanced reports from the field) is that the whole heathen world is on the verge of conversion to Christianity. One of the commonest figures of missionary oratory represents the nations as crowding into the church. Now, the unwelcome fact is that heathendom, as a whole, has scarcely been budged by missions. Great as have been the missionary triumphs in spots, the whole mass has hardly been touched by the Christian teachings. Even enlightened Japan, which many persons believe to have become almost Christianized, is still rankly heathen, except for a small percentage of the population which only the mind of faith can invest with conquering power. The overwhelming and, at first sight, immovable and impregnable heathenism of mission lands is a challenge to the churches.

"Now, this big task calls for large measure. The brains which have created the vast commercial enterprises of the twentieth century must attack this work with equal adequateness. This undertaking is too great to be maintained on a basis of pretty, pathetic, or heroic stories, adapted to arouse the interest and sympathy of women and children. Unless it be established on a firm basis of principle and purpose, by men who have the vision and courage and resourcefulness to plan tremendously and persist unfalteringly, the missionary work that the conditions imperatively demand can not be successfully accomplished. One is made indignant, and almost disgusted, to behold the two-penny character of a work that is designed to transform nations. More than once while on the mission-field I was tempted to write to the laymen of America: 'EITHER DO THE JOB OR CHUCK IT; DON'T PLAY AT IT.'"

The biggest work in the world, says Mr. Ellis—"and as such I do not hesitate to characterize foreign missions—should be done in the biggest manner in the world by the biggest men in the world." It is not alone the "bigness" of the work that calls for men, Mr. Ellis points out, but "also because of its intricately and delicately strategic character." He continues:

"One whose eyes have seen how tightly wrapt up with problems of statecraft, national prestige, international relationships, and commercial expansion is the missionary movement, is bound to feel the weight of this appeal to men. The modern man prides himself on his broad views and farsightedness. He loves politics, big politics. Let him get even a glimpse of what missions mean to the future of Korea—poor, opprest Korea, with its new manifestations of the Christian spirit that put all Christendom to the blush—and his chivalrous zeal for giving the under dog a square deal and for making himself count greatly, will inspire him to rush to the succor of Korea with a generosity that will speedily multiply the missionary force and equipment in that most fertile and promising of all mission lands.

"Similarly, China, which is but another word for 'Possibility,' will not be left to the cruel craftiness of politicians and promoters; but her true welfare, and inevitably the ultimate welfare of her friends, will be furthered by a many-fold increased missionary effort which will be the precursor of general education, general cosmopolitanism, general patriotism, and general civilization throughout this largest of the world's empires. China, now actually in the crisis of her history, offers an opportunity to Christianity which makes one's blood tingle with eagerness to do large things for the enlarging kingdom."

Some of the specially "masculine problems" involved in the missionary future are here pointed out:

"Only men can give to missions the supervision that they require. As there is a phenomenal drawing together of denominational bodies on the mission-fields, with a breaking down of lines of division that must gladden the heart of every one who is distrest by any kind of wasted force and hurtful friction, so there is bound to come in the home lands a coordination of missionary agencies that will far exceed the friendly cooperation already existing. There should be no force spent here that can be better utilized on the field. The business judgment of the hard-headed laity will compel consolidations and coordinations that will save a vast amount of money and energy, and that will set free for the work of administration and oversight on the field a force of trained executives.

"At present the real activity is too far separated from authority and responsibility; the boards are too remote from the fields. Different talents must be utilized for different work; a more discriminating employment of missionary workers, and a more diverse, is suggested by an examination of the work. Most missionaries are qualified for their positions; some are not. A careful winnowing process will be maintained by closer, more businesslike oversight.

"The missionary body as a whole is too worthy to be made to suffer for the shortcomings of the few. The professions at home may have the ordinary proportion of effective and ineffective men; not so with the picked missionary force. Even the commonplace are not fit for this service; only the excellent can suffice. This great work must be greatly manned, as well as greatly administered and greatly supported."

Antimissionary criticism is, thinks Mr. Ellis, a "too greatly ignored phase of the work of foreign missions." All criticism of missions should be challenged, and "the ordinary antimissionary liar should be fearlessly held up as such to the scorn of the world. . . . One of the needs of the hour is an organization of the church's men for sane, intelligent, and courageous missionary defense." The "port-city problem" is also one presenting the most urgent need of masculine handling, for from the port cities "the Orient gains its most abiding impression of the Occident." Mr.

Ellis outlines as follows three methods of dealing with the moral problem of these cities:

"First, the union churches should be strengthened, the very highest order of men and ministers being put into the pulpit. Second, a Christian secret service should be established, non-professional workers going out, ostensibly for business reasons, but really to do missionary work among the European men. Third, pressure should be brought to bear upon the home government, and upon the home officers of international business concerns, to insure that their representatives abroad do not transgress the home standard of morals, and that they be not openly hostile to the Christian cause which has the support of most people at home."

A NEW LAW ON CATHOLIC-PROTESTANT MARRIAGES

ALMOST coincident with the annulment of the law in England forbidding marriage with a deceased wife's sister is the promulgation of a stringent marriage law for the Roman-Catholic Church. This law is only a part of the system of laws of the Church upon the codification of which a special commission is at work. The new law concerning "Sponsalia" is, however, issued in advance of the general code because (asserts a Roman correspondent in the Baltimore *Catholic Mirror*) "the ecclesiastical law regarding the validity and licitness of the celebration of marriage varies greatly in different countries." In Italy, it is said, a marriage celebrated without the presence of the parish priest of one of the contracting parties is invalid, while in America such a marriage would be valid. Confusion has been created by the increased facilities of intercommunication between persons of different countries; and the Congregation of the Council is overwhelmed with cases submitted to them for judgment. The substance of the new law, so far as it interests the United States, is given by the same writer as follows:

"After next Easter no marriage between a Catholic and a non-Catholic will be valid unless it is celebrated in the presence of a properly qualified priest and two witnesses. It is needless to point out the far-reaching importance of this provision.

"The properly qualified priest is one who has the care of souls in a given district. In missionary countries every priest with the usual faculties granted by the superior of the mission may validly assist at marriages in any part of the mission, but where, as in America, ecclesiastical territory is duly portioned out, the jurisdiction of priests is limited to their own district. The duly qualified priest can assist validly at any marriage celebrated within his district—but to assist lawfully at the marriage of persons, neither of whom lives in his district, he requires the consent of the pastor of one of the parties or of the bishop.

"In case of danger or death any priest, whether duly qualified or not, may assist validly at a marriage provided there be two witnesses. But one of the most notable features of the new law is this: If the parties who intend to get married find it impossible for a whole month to have the presence of the priest or the ordinary, their marriage will be valid simply by their formal declaration of consent in the presence of two witnesses.

"Finally the new law binds all Catholics, and heretics and schismatics who have apostatized. The law comes into force next Easter, and it is to be considered as lawfully promulgated throughout the world, from the mere fact that copies of the decree have been sent to all the ordinaries."

FEARS OF ANTI-SEMITISM—Lest America should produce a movement of anti-Semitism, the Zionists, assembling in mass-meeting in Cooper Union, New York, repel the charge of "un-Americanism" recently brought against them by Mr. Jacob Schiff. At this meeting Dr. Harry Friedenwald, of Baltimore, president of the Federation of American Zionists, declared that the pain occasioned by the charges is doubled "because they have been made by those whom position and power should have made to consider the significance of the charges they were making before they heaped ignominy upon their brethren, even tho they had different views." The words already uttered, he declared, 'might prove a boomerang injuring all." Should they result in creating an anti-Semitism, from which this country had been happily free, the blame would lie upon the shoulders of those uttering the charges. The following resolutions were passed at the meeting:

"We Zionists of America feel compelled to give public expression to our deep sorrow at groundless accusations that have been hurled against us by men of our faith whose qualifications and whose authority to pass judgment against us we utterly deny. We Jews, native-born and naturalized citizens of this country, are charged by other Jews with disloyalty to our country by reason of our efforts to create a legally assured home for the Jewish people in Palestine. We denounce these accusations as fundamentally un-American in theory and false in practise.

"We have shown by our actions in the past how sacredly we regard the rights and duties of American citizenship. We are therefore outraged to hear Jew repeat against Jew the pernicious calumnies resorted to by all Jew-baiters for almost two thousand years.

"We feel that our brethren who have made these charges against us have not carefully considered their words.

"Be it, therefore, resolved at this meeting of Zionists, held at Cooper Union, New York, September 14, 1907, to admonish our brethren to desist from a course which can but increase the heavy burden now borne by the Jews of the world, and which, if persisted in, will lead to the introduction of anti-Semitism into this free country."

CHRISTIANS AND SPIRITISM

WHEN one surveys all the harm that has been done by the faith in supersensible beings, he could almost be willing to relinquish everything of such a description. So speaks a writer in *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), after surveying the reports in the secular press of spiritistic interference in mundane affairs beginning with the case of "Little Bright Eyes," who directed an otherwise sane Brooklyn gentleman "to do things more or less extraordinary," and surveying the alleged causes of anticlerical riots in Italy, closing with the report "that the better elements of the royal family have been of late keeping away from Czar Nicholas largely because the lofty ruler of all the Russias is surrounded by monks and holy magicians, and cares only for spiritualists and similar charlatans." The writer goes on to express his gratitude that we have got rid of our belief in Santa Claus, in witches and fairies, and adds:

"Some scientists tell us we can not so easily get rid of spiritualistic phenomena. Even Prof. William James concedes that there may be an inexplicable residuum in them. The Society for Psychical Research is sure there is. But how much better off, for all practical purposes, we are without any such belief! So much of what it is based on is proved fraud we had best let it all go. When a man lives a full, healthy life, with plenty of time outdoors and a steady business that keeps him interested, he commonly finds no uncanny mysteries in his life. If he is the victim of hallucinations he had best go to the doctor.

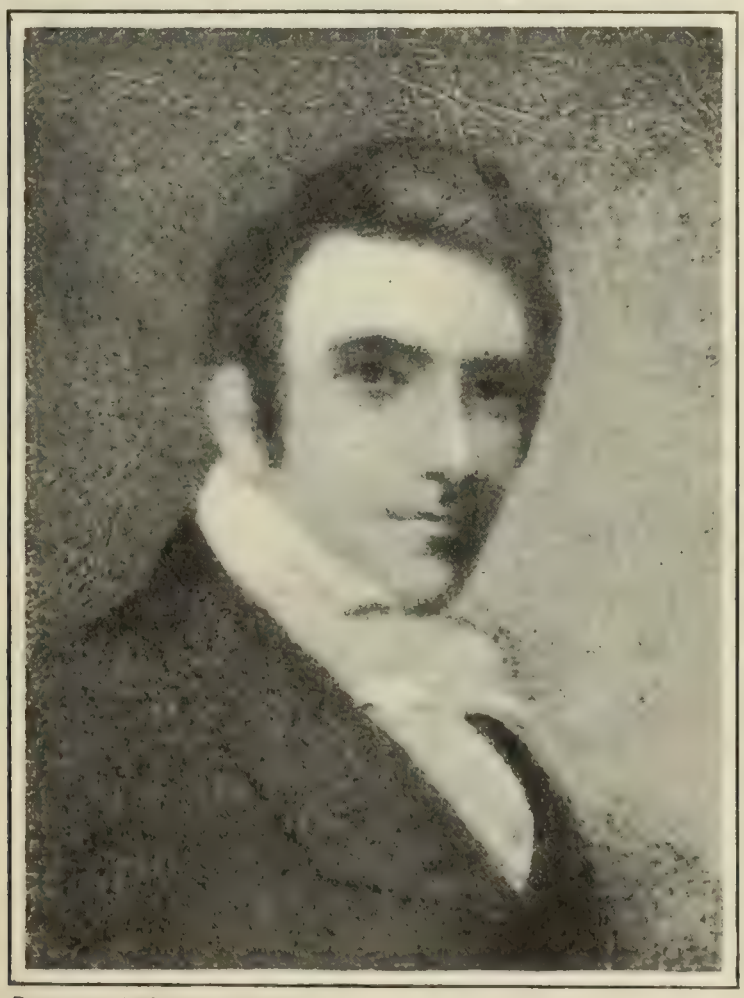
"But in treating of this we Christians should face one problem frankly. When the woman who founded the 'Holy Rollers' declares that she sees angels, we believe that either she can not be well balanced or she is a fraud. When we read of the ecstatic visions of Saint Theresa or Saint Francis, we take into account their prolonged fasts and vigils, and conclude that if they had been well-fed and had sufficient sleep they would not have seen such sights. Many people do not believe that the devils of the New Testament were literal devils. They accept them as figures of speech, because we do not find such devils now. The same reasoning, we must confess, might be applied to angels. But certainly there are messengers of God, and an angel might equally well be translated messenger. In that sense all the daily happenings of life are really angels; they are the divine messengers showing us the ways and will of God."

LETTERS AND ART

A FORGOTTEN AMERICAN PAINTER

THE man who has left us one of the few portraits of Shelley ought, it would seem, to be remembered for that reason, if for none other, yet this American artist, William Edward West, was himself so "careless of fame" as to sign none of his canvases. So we are told in *Putnam's Monthly* (September) by N. P. Dun, who takes pains to revive this forgotten figure. The friend of Washington Irving, this artist was, like his literary fellow countryman, long an absentee from his native land. Early in his career abroad, whither he went to improve his "drawing," tho he had already "set up" as a portrait painter at home, he met in Italy the charmed circle of Byron, Shelley, and their friends. In Leghorn he painted the portraits of Byron and of the Countess Guiccioli, the former at the request of G. H. Bruen, who wanted it for the Academy of Fine Arts in New York. Says the writer in *Putnam's:*

"West, in a letter to his father, written after his return to Florence in July, describes the pleasant experiences connected with this episode in his life. He remained in Leghorn and drove daily to the villa. Byron in his 'sky-blue bombazine or camlet frock-coat' and the Countess Guiccioli, with 'her romantic appearance' and 'hair of deep auburn color flowing upon her shoulders in the thickest profusion of ringlets' move easily through this letter; and his pleasure in painting them as they sat to him alternately is shown in every line. Byron, writing to him in the following September, asks what he owes for the portrait of the Countess, but it appears that West kept the picture, which is said to be now owned in England. Diligent search has failed to locate it, but a copy in pastel is owned by Sir J. G. Tollemache



By courtesy of "Putnam's Monthly."

WILLIAM EDWARD WEST,

A forgotten American painter who left notable portraits of Byron, Shelley, Washington Irving, and others, yet never signed a canvas.

Sinclair. During these weeks of intercourse with the villa, Shelley was sometimes a visitor there, and the pencil sketch made of him at their first meeting remained a valued possession of the artist's till the last.

"The pleasant days among the hills were rudely ended. The Gambas were ordered to leave Tuscany at once, and Byron accompanied them back to Pisa just as Leigh Hunt arrived to take up his quarters on the ground floor of Byron's palace there. West remained at Pisa for some days as Byron's guest. Shelley had come from Lerici to help establish the Hunts in their new abode, and so we find him and the artist again together, this time under the historic roof of Michelangelo's Casa Lanfranchi. The Kennedy

By courtesy of "Putnam's Monthly."

WEST'S PORTRAIT OF SHELLEY,

Executed a few days before the death of the poet.

youth had indeed traveled far! West, not finding the time auspicious for improving Byron's or the Guiccioli's portrait, left suddenly for Florence; but we must believe that he carried with him strong impressions of the group of men and women among whom he had so lately moved, and no better proof of this is needed than his matchless portrait of Shelley, probably completed immediately on his return. In a few days Shelley was dead. The chapter was closed. Tuckerman tells us that in speaking of the poet long afterward he was still strongly under the spell of his wonderful personality.

"The Byron portrait Mr. West copied many times, sometimes well—but in later days rather weakly. Several replicas in this country are interesting. One well known in England was owned by Percy Kent, Esq., but is now the property of Lord Glenesk. It is probably the original. One was painted for Van Buren, who died before it was finished. West retained the picture; at his death it passed to his niece, who recently sold it in Philadelphia. It is now owned by Mrs. Joseph Drexel and is preserved in her collection at Pen Ryn. His own Byron, the one he always kept and repeatedly copied, was sold at auction after his death and cannot now be traced."

From Italy, West went to Paris, and from thence to London, where he settled and became known to the most interesting people there. In 1827 he began to paint the portrait of the author of "The Landing of the Pilgrims." "A friendship sprang up between him and Mrs. Hemans, which was doubtless the strongest tie he formed," the writer observes. Samuel Rogers and Joseph Bonaparte were friends of his prosperous London days. In 1838 he returned to America, and two years later settled in New York, where "he lived quietly, mingling little with the younger artists, known and valued by a few friends and dwelling much in

the past." He and Irving were much together. His latter days are described in these words:

"Increasing illness in 1855 caused Mr. West to seek out his own people with a desire to see again the family circle from which he had been so long absent. His father had died in 1827, his sisters had married and removed to Tennessee, so it was to Nashville that he turned his steps. There in his sister's household he spent his last years. He was soon at work in his indefatigable fashion, and is still remembered as he daily walked to his studio, which soon became a popular place. The alert little old gentleman, quiet, well-bred, and full of anecdote, was kept busy with portrait-painting till within a few days of his death, which occurred on November 2, 1857."

"COMFORT" IN BOOKS

TO assume that in our latter-day life of distractions one can read only things that can be finished at a single sitting is surely a mistake, declares a writer in *The Outlook* (New York, September 21), who thus strikes one of the defects of our modern attitude toward books. The point is enforced by a suppositious old-time reader named Jonathan, who calls Thackeray's "Virginians," "a comfortable sort of book," chiefly "because it's so good and long." This leisurely reader is made to remark:

"You get to know all the people, you get used to their ways, and when they turn up again, after a lot of chapters, you don't have to find out who they are—you just feel comfortably acquainted."

Replying in her own person, though of course in the representative capacity she assumes for herself to teach us something about our follies, the author of the essay, Elizabeth Woodbridge, takes up the cue:

"I sighed. I had just finished a magazine story—condensed, vivid, crushing a whole life-tragedy into seven pages and a half. In that space I had been made acquainted with sixteen different characters, seven principal ones and the rest subordinate, but all clearly drawn. I had found it interesting, stimulating; as a *tour de force* it was noteworthy even among the crowd of short stories—all condensed, all vivid, all interesting—that had appeared that month. But—comfortable? No. And I felt envious of Jonathan. He had been reading 'The Virginians' all winter. His bookmark is at page 597, and there are 803 pages in all, so he has a great deal of comfort left.

"Perhaps comfort is not quite all that one should expect from one's reading. Certainly it is the last thing one gets from the perusal of our current literature, and any one who reads nothing else is missing something which, whether he realizes it or not, he ought for his soul's sake to have—something which Jonathan roughly indicated when he called it 'comfort.' The ordinary reader devours short stories by the dozen, by the score—short short-stories, long short-stories, even short-stories laboriously expanded to a volume, but still short-stories. He glances less frequently at verses, chiefly quatrains, at columns of jokes, at popularized bits of history and science, at bits of anecdotal biography, and nowhere in all this medley does he come in contact with what is large and leisurely. Current literature is like a garden I once saw. Its proud owner led me through a maze of smooth-trodden paths, and pointed out a vast number of horticultural achievements. There were sixty-seven varieties of dahlias, there were more than a hundred kinds of roses, there were untold wonders which at last my weary brain refused to record. Finally I escaped, exhausted, and sought refuge on a hillside I knew, from which I could look across the billowing green of a great rye-field, and there, given up to the beauty of its manifold simplicity, I invited my soul.

"It is even so with our reading. When I go into one of our public reading-rooms, and survey the serried ranks of magazines and the long shelves full of 'Recent fiction, not to be taken out for more than five days'—nay, even when I look at the library tables of some of my friends—my brain grows sick and I long for my rye-field."

GRAFT AND ART

DECEPTION, disappointment, ill-health, almost beggary, are the pathetic counterparts of the story of graft told in connection with the building of the Pennsylvania State Capitol. The sufferer, in this case at the hands of Architect Joseph M. Huston, now the object of criminal proceedings, is George Gray Barnard, the sculptor, whose work was to decorate the Harrisburg building. Mr. Barnard, in laying his story before the Investigation Commission, told how Mr. Huston had at first promised him $700,000 for the work he was to furnish, but how this sum was finally reduced to $100,000. Mr. Barnard went to France, established himself at Moret, and the work was started under the agreement that he should receive $10,000 a month; but according to the account given by *The American Architect and Building News* (New York), payments began to be withheld, "so that the sculptor was without funds, in debt for the building of his studios, and with his workmen clamoring for pay." Immediately following this disorganization of work and payments, came an episode of contracts, made and broken, for a work of Barnard's called "The Prodigal Son." The business methods employed by Huston may be deduced from the following story:

"Huston visited Barnard in February of 1903, and then, according to the sculptor, contracted to buy 'The Prodigal Son' for $25,000.

"Of the subsequent visit of the Rev. S. C. Huston, the architect's brother, Mr. Barnard said:

"'He came over in August. He said, "You didn't take it seriously about that 'Prodigal Son'?" I said, "Yes; go look at it," and he did. "Good heavens! Barnard," he said, "this will never do in the world! My brother is an enthusiast about your work; he just said it enthusiastically; he never intended you should go ahead and do this for $25,000."'"

The effect of these irregular dealings upon the sculptor is given in his words:

"I set to work again, but, not having any money and being frightfully upset by what had passed—by the strain on me in every

WAITING.
—Doyle in the Philadelphia *Press*.

way—I felt things were going slowly, and I could not go on—my brain would not go on—I was done for. So I closed up my studios and went to Switzerland, where my wife was. I was entirely broken down and had to stay in bed there for two weeks. While in bed there I got a letter from Mr. Huston, in which he

said: 'I forbid you, as official architect, to make any movement toward carrying out the plaster casts in marble until I see all of the plaster casts up in their places, completed—all the plaster casts of the groups and bas-reliefs up in their places, completed.'

"I said to my wife: 'I haven't had any money for six weeks. They haven't written to me; his brother has come over to tell me this, so there wouldn't be anything on paper; rather than write or cable, he has come across the ocean. And now I have had no money for six weeks, and I know the whole business now. I have done these figures; they are the nude form. They are covered in one way, so that there will be nothing shocking about it; but they are the human form. But he has gone back, and I have sent over a whole lot of photographs, and he has told me the politicians do not care about sculpture, and that it would hurt their morals if they saw a nude leg of a man, perhaps. And now they are going to close me off, and all this effort of mine is going to ruin.'

"I thought perhaps the politicians would say, when they saw the statues, that they were not what they wanted; they wanted some workmen with spades, and so on. So I cabled and said: 'Answer me if you care anything about my life and about this work, and answer me, is it because the statues are nude, or what is the matter that you do not send money and have ordered me not to go on?' He never answered. I wrote him letter after letter when I was in my bed sick there; I wrote him every three days; I could not help it. I went on another month. I stayed there August and through the month of September, and I did not get an answer. I went then to Moret, my wife with me, and we were all pretty well done up—and there was no letter from Huston. I sat down and cabled him again. I don't know how much I spent in cables, but it never did any good."

JOSEPH M. HUSTON,

"The scandal has left its mark upon him," say the press reports, and when arrested September 18 "he looked almost a mental wreck."

This thing went on, the sculptor recites, until the first of December, when money came, but was immediately exhausted in paying the assistants. The sculptor continues his story:

"Then the month of December passed and the first of January came, and no money; and I had to turn my studios, that cost me $6,000, over for the rent, because the last hour of the year I had nothing to pay my rent with and they gave me notice to quit the house, and I could not do it, and I had to give them these studios. They went for $100. I had to give them the $6,000 for $100 to pay my rent."

Following is another episode—a visit to Europe of a "committee of five or six gentlemen" who sought out the sculptor and tried to make amends for the past. Huston, when accused, transferred the blame for the agony Mr. Barnard had suffered to "the office-boy," to whom, he asserted, had been entrusted the writing of a letter which caused the sculptor to pause in his work and ruin himself on account of obligations already assumed. There followed, we observe from the story, a dinner in Paris in which Mr. Barnard was toasted; and Architect Huston said: "Gentlemen, it is just five minutes of 12, and I want to say that if I could sign my name to any one of those statues down in that old grange in Moret I would give my life up to-night." The story, as presented in *The American Architect* goes on:

"Then came perhaps the most pathetic part of the story told by the sculptor who was duped by Huston. For fourteen months, he said, from late in 1905, he was without money because Huston held up payments. For three months his workmen had served without a penny's pay, feeling that the American Government was in some way behind the work. For five months longer they worked, then, in July of 1906, the sculptor being reduced almost

From "Harper's Weekly." Copyrighted by Harper & Bros.

GEORGE GRAY BARNARD,

Chosen to furnish sculptures for the Capitol at Harrisburg, but deceived and reduced almost to beggary by his treatment at the hands of the "grafters."

to starvation, Barnard went to the south of France and gathered curios, which he sold to dealers to get money to pay his men. In this way he raised $20,000. Continuing, he told the committee:

"'Just before the dedication of the Capitol I learned that there had been trouble with some chandeliers, and then so much money for a model of a chandelier that I would have done for a hundred dollars. The thing went on until last May, or a month or so ago, and I commenced to realize more and more why Mr. Huston had stopt my money.

"'Here had been fourteen months that I was without money, and twelve months of those I spent in the southern part of France collecting antiques in order to make a living. I have been in almost every village and almost every yard in France collecting fragments of broken cathedrals and taking them to Jew merchants in Paris and selling them for what I could get. I made enough money out of that so that I was able to send my wife and children over and come over myself, and also to settle up all I owed.

"'Every man I owed was paid. They said they would have waited until the end, and Mr. Bailey had been asking me to come over and we could fix it; but I could not fix it, and I could not leave all those men. I had six studios full of things; but I settled all up, and here I am, and there is your story.'"

Worst of all, in the sculptor's estimation, *The American Architect* continues, "was what he had to give up in France that he might devote the rest of his life to work for his country." We read:

"After his first group was completed, artists and critics were invited to his studio, and they were amazed at the beauty of what he had to show. The French Government at once offered to buy seven figures for the Luxembourg galleries.

"'I was offered everything to stay in France,' the sculptor said

in concluding his tragic recital. "I was offered the cross of the Legion of Honor and a magnificent studio, with a garden and orchard attached, if I would only stay. But I declined all these honors, saying, 'I have [illegible] my art, and now I am going back to work [illegible] my [illegible] country.'"

WHERE THE ILLUSTRATOR MIGHT SPARE US

THERE are many readers with enough imagination of their own to supply pictures to the mind's eye more satisfying than the "illustrations" that adorn the pages of the average novel. Most readers, however, may prefer to have the picturing done for them, however crudely, and the prevalence of illustration, at any rate, might easily lead one to think that the pictorial element of the printed page is sometimes the main thing desired. Perhaps it is with a spirit of protest that *The Saturday Review* (London) points out that "illustration has been lavished on two branches of literature that need it least—poetry and novels." Yet it ironically accepts the conditions presented by the times, affecting to "neglect" the "very superior beings who do not care for books with pictures," and reflecting that "while human nature remains as it is, it will retain a good deal of the baby." But concerning those two branches already mentioned—poetry and novels—where we might in most cases be spared the intrusion of a second hand, often a careless and unsympathetic one, we read these words:

"Poetry and novels, . . . if of any intrinsic worth, will produce a mental impression which no graver will approach. To a mind of any imagination a picture, however well executed, of Shelley's skylark or Wordsworth's daffodils is an offense. Yet these are objects possible to the artist. When, more ambitious, he seeks to 'adorn with cuts' 'Paradise Lost,' as Gustav Doré did, he becomes a blasphemer. The Flaxman outlines to Homer (or Pope) may be an exception: but most men, we think, prefer to be without them. In novels, again, what artist has ever been able to embody, so as to be satisfactory to admirers, the creatures of the story-teller? If it can be done, it must be only where the story is very light comedy, not to say farce. It is rumored that the masses think of *Micawber* and *Micawber* as they were imaged by Seymour and Browne. There is no accounting for the taste of the masses.

"Now and then a writer can draw, and if he illustrate his own books one would hope for a happy result. But does he get it? Rarely, if ever. Thackeray succeeded pretty well in grotesque, but his scratches are too amateurish for the more serious books. He wrote much better than he drew. Against Du Maurier no such accusation can hold, and he is probably the most successful author-artist on record. But, alas!—in spite of *Trilby* 'booms,' in spite of the fact that parts of his books have charm—he drew so much better than he wrote.

"When another hand is employed to illustrate, the unhappy author is brought face to face with what we can only call the 'pure cussedness' of illustrators. They will not draw what is set down for them. As an instance, the frontispiece of 'Can You Forgive Her?' [Trollope's] represents 'The Balcony at Basel' occupied by the heroine and *George Vavasor* 'the wild man.' Basel and the balcony are all right. The heroine, for those who can abide 'Phiz's' women, is not amiss, but *George* has a huge pair of mutton-chop whiskers. Now Trollope is not often at much pains to describe his characters' outward appearance, tho he generally gives the reader a very good idea of it, but it happens in this case that he has been very particular. 'George, in a combat as a boy with a burglar, had had one side of his face dreadfully scarred from his left eye to his lower jaw. 'People said of him that he was so proud of his wound that he would not grow a hair to cover it. The fact, however, was that no whisker could be made to come sufficiently forward to be of service, and therefore he wore none.' And therefore, we suppose, 'Phiz' gave him a pair.

"'Can You Forgive Her?' is a long book, and probably 'Phiz' was too busy to read novels. But what did Trollope say? Better, perhaps, not inquire."

The Saturday Review makes merrier over another misadventure of an illustrator in treating Gray's "Lines on a favorite cat drowned in a *tub* of goldfishes." The lofty vase, we are told, is shown as "a glass globe with a very narrow aperture at the top, through which the pensive one might possibly have squeezed (cats are wondrous compressible), but through which she could by no means have 'tumbled headlong in.'" Further:

"If she was a cat of firm resolve, bent on suicide, there might be water in the globe sufficient to drown her, but there is no room to admit of her 'eight times emerging from the flood.' The globe might hold the cat, or the flood, but not both. It may be said that this vignette was not done to order, but annexed to the purpose."

Poetry and novels are "strong enough to stand alone, and the illustrator is aggravating," the writer concludes, tho he throws in a mild plea for portraits, stating it this way:

"It is a weakness perhaps, but a very common one. It leads sometimes to disappointment. Fortunate possessors of the 1648 Herrick show the effigy of the poet to perfervid admirers of the 'Hesperides' with a rather malicious glee. A comfortable hook-nosed gentleman with a curly wig and mustache, looking like a successful company promoter, he is not at all what they expect. Which is foolish: for with poets no more than with birds, a sweet voice implies a splendid appearance."

TRANSPLANTED FRENCH STYLES

MUCH of the inspiration of modern English literature comes from France, asserts a writer in the London *Daily News*. An examination of the style of many of the foremost English writers will reveal a connecting link with a French source. But there is one remarkable style, the writer points out, which has never been naturalized in England—"the style which Prosper Merimée used in France and Anton Tchekhoff—if I may judge by translations—in Russia." This style, the writer thinks, may in time supersede the psychological and analytical methods of to-day. We read:

"The writer approaches his subject in a purely disinterested way; he tells his tales of tragedy or passion as if they were not of the least concern to him, the mere narrator or spectator. The poignancy of the story gains its utmost effect from the coldness of the writer, from the fact that his own passion was entirely concealed.

"I have heard people express surprize that Merimée should reveal so passionate a mood in his 'Letters to an Unknown.' But surely the truth is that he was only unloosing his real nature. And that is why the external coldness which he assumed for the purposes of his art makes his stories so superbly effective.

"One of the few people who might have adapted this style to the English language was Edgar Allan Poe. All his stories, tho not his poems, were written with an air of detachment. But he seldom came to grips with really human affairs; the fanciful, the ingenious, and the supernatural held his attention, so that he never achieved what his temperament otherwise fitted him to achieve. The only instances I can think of where this method is used in English occur in Browning, as, for instance, in the story of Lazarus told by the physician writing to his master. The physician cares nothing about Jesus of Narazeth; it does not behoove him, a man of science, to dabble in Jewish superstitions; so he tells the story, coldly, for what it is worth.

"Perhaps we do not realize often enough how big a debt the English writers of this and the last generation owe to France. It was Sainte-Beuve who initiated the school of criticism which Matthew Arnold made familiar to Englishmen. Walter Pater owed much of his style to a study of Flaubert and other Frenchmen. Zola created the realistic novel which has become so fashionable among us. George Moore and his school must have closely followed the work of Pierre Loti, tho they have superimposed much that is alien to the spirit of that delicate artist. Stevenson always frankly acknowledged his debt to nineteenth-century French literature, from Dumas onward. And Lafcadio Hearn made it a deliberate aim 'to realize a Latin style in English.'"

LORD ACTON. HEREWARD CARRINGTON. THOMAS DIXON. JUSTUS MILES FORMAN. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON. FRANCIS LYNDE.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Acton, Lord [planned by]; **Ward,** A. W.; **Prothero,** G. W.; **Leathes,** Stanley [Editors]. The Cambridge Modern History. Volume X. The Restoration. 8vo, pp. xxv-936. New York: The Macmillan Co. $4 net.

Alvord, Clarence Walworth [Editor] with introduction and notes by. Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library. Volume II. Virginia Series, vol. I. Cahokia Records 1778-1790. Illustrated. 8mo, pp. clvi-663. Springfield, Ill.: Illinois State Historical Library.

Bagot, Richard. Temptation. 12mo, pp. 374. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Bridge, Norman, M.D. House Health, and Other Papers. 12mo, pp. 204. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25 net.

Bronson, Walter C., Selected and Edited with Illustrative and Explanatory Notes and Biographies by. English Poems. 12mo, pp. xv-619. Chicago. The University of Chicago Press. $1.50 net.

Brown, Catherine Holland. Dawn. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 53. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

Burrell, David James. Wayfarers of the Bible. 12mo, pp. 222. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1 net.

Canfield, William M. The Spotter. 12mo, pp. 300. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50 net.

Carrington, Hereward. The Physical Phenomena of Spiritualism. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xxii-426. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co. $2 net.

Cooper, Lane [arranged and adapted by]. Theories of Style. With Especial Reference to Prose Composition, Essays, Excerpts, and Translations. 12mo, pp. xxiii-460. New York The Macmillan Co. $1.10 net.

De Morgan, John. In Lighter Vein. A Collection of Anecdotes, Witty Sayings, Bon Mots, Bright Repartees, Eccentricities, and Reminiscences of Well-Known Men and Women Who Are or Have Been Prominent in the Public Eye. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 164. New York. Paul Elder & Co. $1.50 net.

Dixon, Thomas, Jr. The Traitor: a Story of the Fall of the Invisible Empire. Illustrated in color by C. D. Williams. 12mo, pp. 331. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

With this story, the author assures the reader, "The Trilogy of Reconstruction" is brought to a close. Like its predecessors in this series, "The Leopard's Spots" and "The Clansman," "The Traitor" deals with the negro problem and defends the existence of the Ku Klux Klan during the Reconstruction period in the South. Aside from this clearly defined purpose, the story follows the usual lines of the melodramatic novel and is filled with impossible characters who are tormented with impossible passions and who do impossible things. The hero, *John Graham*, is a young lawyer who possesses all the manly virtues and who is, besides, the Grand Dragon of the Invisible Empire. His rival, *Steve Hoyle*, the villain of the story, is a member of the same secret organization; and when the latter is dissolved by the Grand Dragon he forms a new Klan of his own. Both men, of course, love the same woman, *Stella*, the daughter of the Judge, who is *Graham's* bitter enemy. On the invitation of this strange heroine, *Stella*, the new Klan visits her house one evening, and before the festivities on that occasion are concluded her father, the Judge, is found murdered in his chair.

For some reason *Stella* is convinced that *Graham* is guilty of the crime, and she thereupon dedicates herself to the task of getting him completely in her power, in order that she may procure from his own lips the evidence that will convict him. As she is a woman of amazing beauty and charm—"the very air about her seemed charged with the intensity of her personality; she radiated it in every direction"—she experiences no difficulty in carrying out her design. Of course, *John* is not the murderer; there is never any doubt in the reader's mind as to that. He is bound, however, to suffer the usual penalty for being a hero in melodrama, and is accordingly handed over to the authorities, to stand trial for his life, through the wiles of the Delilah who has had him in her toils.

Just as the trap is sprung, *Stella* unfortunately discovers that she is in love with the man whose life she has endangered, and at the same time she is thoroughly convinced that he is innocent of the murder of her father. All kinds of indignities and sufferings are heaped upon the unfortunate *John* in prison; but, in spite of every inducement, he refuses to divulge the names of his comrades in the Secret Empire. *Steve Hoyle*, however, is not so loyal to the oaths of the Klan, and, by revealing all that the Government wishes to know, becomes the Traitor of the story. Through this act of treachery the Ku Klux Klan comes to an end and a reign of law and order is restored to the community. At the trial it is discovered that *John* was not the murderer of the Judge, a carpetbagger by the name of *Larkin* having committed the crime, and after a brief term of imprisonment for his connection with the Ku Klux Klan the hero regains his liberty, and with it the hand of the heroine.

There are not lacking some dramatic scenes in the course of the story, but as a defense of government by means of the Invisible Empire the author manifestly defeats his own purpose.

Dudley, Albertus T. The Great Year. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. ix-300. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25 net.

Fogazzaro, Antonio. The Woman. 12mo, pp. vii-501. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Forman, Justus Miles. A Stumbling Block. 12mo, pp. [illegible]. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.

Mr. Forman's practise in writing novels is shown in his easy management of technical construction. His ideas have become mature; and his way of expressing them remains quite the most curious that is seen in any fictionist addressing the American reader. In the present instance he is concerned with the making or marring of a young man, by marriage, the lottery in which, as has been said, most people draw blanks. The young man is *David Rivers*, who grows up in a quaint little town of New York State, and develops a talent for writing stories. Beside him flowers *Rosemary Crewe*, the perfection of femininity in loveliness, bodily and spiritual. His guardian, a graceful gentleman of the old school, who takes more brandy than he should one day in each week, sees that *David* and *Rosemary* must naturally drift into the port of matrimony. Therefore he sends *David* off to see the world, so that he may not be impeded in his career. The guardian loves *David* as a son, and with as much misunderstanding as even his father could have shown. The guardian has loved David's mother in his youth, and worships her portrait now. He grovels in brandy once a week, and always makes phrases, courtesies, and postures, as gentlemen of the old school are said invariably to do. Beyond doubt, *Robert Hardy*, the guardian, felt himself a gentleman. The proprietor of the hotel where he bought his brandy, and his negro servant, must have thought him such. In fact, he could not have been other than a bore and maudlin sentimentalist.

David achieves prompt success as a writer. He also finds his way into society in New York, where he meets the stumbling-block, *Violet Winter*. Miss *Winter* is supercivilized: what is more, she is neurotic. She craves the full, active life of the healthy, normal woman, but lacks the necessary constitution. She craves *David*, too, and she marries him. But after she has brought him to the point of proposing marriage, and he has proposed, she determines adroitly that they must not marry. She will not hold him to the engagement. She will not be a stumbling-block in his path. Nothing she could have done would have bound the contract more surely.

It is difficult not to believe that *Violet* chose the worst of cures in her doubtful condition. Almost any other course even heavy washing, with the best of washing-powders, would have been preferable. How *David* ever got through the honeymoon is inexplicable, but the reaction told. He was stricken with typhoid, and the convalescent deep mental depression ensued. The physician ordered that his

take him back to his old home, where again he meets *Rosemary Crewe*, unremembered, yet not forgotten. Then follows the last and most essential portion of the story.

Page after page is written glibly, and shot with color tints, which, tho occasionally hectic, are in the main pleasing. *David* is a credible hero, and a decent author. He is an honest magazinist, with none of the silly inflation in his work that his admirers display. *Rosemary* is a dream heroine, faultless in all points. If only Mr. Forman applied the taste that chose her to his manner of writing, he would have written naturally, not corruptly, in a London *patois*, which is neither the King's English nor that of William Dean Howells.

Genung, John Franklin. The Idylls and the Ages. A Valuation of Tennyson's Idylls of the King. (Elucidated in part by comparisons between Tennyson and Browning.) 12mo, pp. vii–80. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

Good Stories from the Ladies' Home Journal. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 128. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Co. 50 cents.

Goodell, Charles L., D.D. Pastoral and Personal Evangelism. 12mo, pp. 221. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1 net.

Huckel, Elizabeth J. Songs of Motherhood. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 111. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents net.

Ibsen, Henrik. With Introduction by William Archer. Emperor and Galilean. 12mo, pp. xxxv–480. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

Jefferson, Charles Edward. The New Crusade; Occasional Sermons and Addresses. The Old Year and the New. Each 12mo, pp. 290 and 60. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50 and 75 cents net.

Johnson, George Ellsworth. Education by Plays and Games. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 234. New York: Ginn & Co.

Jones, Henry Arthur, and **Herman,** Henry. The Silver King: A Drama in Five Acts. 8mo, pp. 169. New York: Samuel French. 50 cents.

Jones, Henry Arthur. Joseph Entangled. A Comedy in Three Acts, and The Dancing Girl: A Drama in Four Acts. Each 8mo, pp. 141 and 119. New York: Samuel French. 50 cents each.

Kobbé, Gustav. Signora. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 205. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1 net.

Lincoln's Gettysburg Oration and First and Second Inaugural Addresses. 12mo, pp. 46. New York: Duffield & Co. 60 cents net.

Loomis, Charles Battell. Araminta and the Automobile. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 93. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

Lynde, Francis. Empire Builders. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 377. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Matthews, Brander. Inquiries and Opinions. 12mo, pp. 305. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

Ristori, Adelaide. Memoirs and Artistic Studies rendered into English by G. Mantellini, with Biographical Appendix by L. D. Ventura. Illustrated from Photographs and Engravings. 8vo, pp. xvi–263. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50.

The Memoirs of Madame Ristori, Italy's greatest actress, as she is generally acclaimed, covering a period of eighty-four years, form an exceptionally interesting contribution to dramatic history on account of the light which they throw upon an important transition period in the annals of the stage. Written in the twilight of a long career filled with histrionic triumphs, the reader of these delightfully reminiscent pages passes from the cold classicism of the faultless Rachel, the last and most famous exponent of the idealistic school of acting, to the realism of Duse and Bernhardt. In this modern evolution of dramatic art Ristori was the acknowledged leader, and in the grace and power of her impersonations combined the simple fervor of the older school with the more complex portrayal of human passions characteristic of that essentially modern era of the stage to which she justly stands in the relation of a creator.

Besides the biographical matter furnished by Signor Ventura, the present book of Memoirs consists of two parts: in the first, Madame Ristori gives her reminiscences of her stage career, commencing with her first appearance before the footlights at the age of two months, and extending over sixty-three years to her farewell performance, which was given twenty-two years ago at the New York Academy of Music in a memorable production of Shakespeare's "Macbeth," Edwin Booth taking the title-rôle on that occasion. The second part of her Memoirs is devoted to an analysis of six of the principal parts in her répertoire: Schiller's *Mary Stuart*, Giacometti's *Queen Elizabeth*, Shakespeare's *Lady Macbeth*, Legouve's *Medea*, Alfieri's *Myrrha*, and Racine's *Phaedra*.

Altho the great bulk of her reminiscences have to do with her stage experiences, Madame Ristori's early marriage to the Marquis Giuliano del Grillo (her real name was "the Marchesa Capranica del Grillo") enabled her to intersperse the many memorable incidents of her professional career with interesting allusions to the Italian nobility of which her husband was a member. Ristori's parents were strolling players, and her union with a personage of such high social prestige as that enjoyed by the Marquis del Grillo was not accomplished without a series of romantic adventures, the recital of which in a preface by Mantellini forms an interesting part of the present volume. One gathers from the Memoirs that this marriage threatened for a time to bring Ristori's stage career to an abrupt termination. During the first year of her married life she was separated from her husband owing to the hostility of his parents, and when the two lovers were finally allowed to live together and the young wife experienced "the sublime good fortune to become the mother of four children," her enthusiastic devotion to her art waned to such a degree that she retired from the stage. The retirement, however, was not of long duration. In Ristori, altho the instincts of the wife and the mother were highly developed and remained with her to the day of her death, the love for her art was temperamental and refused to be robbed of the opportunity for its expression by the strongest inducements of an altogether happy domestic environment. "I adored my art," she writes; and it was because of this adoration, and not from any need of the emoluments arising from the exercise of her profession, that she, happy wife and mother tho she was, returned to the stage.

The Italy of those days, owing to the rigorous censorship of the drama maintained by the Austrian and pontifical governments, was anything but favorable to the career of a genuine artist. Ristori gives a number of specimens of official interference in theatrical performances which are amusing enough to read to-day, but which must have weighed heavily on an actress consumed with her passionate love of art for art's sake. For instance, she tells us, the censor erased this whole sentence from "Macbeth"—"Here I have a pilot's thumb wrecked as homeward he did come"—because it was feared that the audience might see in it an allusion to the boat of St. Peter, which, owing to the wickedness of the times, was in danger of shipwreck!

The rivalry existing between Ristori and Rachel, and the complete triumph of the Italian actress over the great French Queen of Tragedy, have of course been often told. It is interesting, however, to find here for the first time Ristori's enthusiastic estimate of the art of the woman from whom she won her fairest laurels. In comparing her rival with herself, Ristori contrasts the new and the old schools of acting. "Rachel," she writes, "could inflame an audience with her outbursts, tho academic, so beautiful was her diction, so stately her acting. In the most passionate situations, her expressions, her poses, everything was regulated by the rules of the traditional French school. In the Italian school, we maintain that one of the principal objects in reciting is to portray life and reality, what nature shows us."

Having achieved recognition as the first actress of her time through her triumph on the Parisian stage, Ristori set out on her travels, during which she made two professional tours of the United States. The greater part of her Memoirs are filled with the interesting and amusing experiences gathered in her journeyings from one city to another, oftentimes in the most out-of-the-way regions of the world, as well as with various kindly criticisms of her stage contemporaries. Her répertoire of plays which she took with her on her travels was extraordinary for its variety and abundance. Into the field of Shakespearian drama, however, Ristori made but one venture—*Lady Macbeth*, which became one of her favorite and best-known parts.

In giving her theory of this character, in the "critical studies" which form the second half of her Memoirs, Ristori makes the Scottish Queen a "colossal conception of perfidy, dissimulation, hypocrisy," in whom "there was no sweet affection," and who was from first to last "the satanic spirit of the body of *Macbeth*," whose character was far weaker and less criminal than her own. In this interpretation Ristori admits that she differs from some Shakespearian students, and she certainly does ignore many of the subtler finer passages of the play. The unique and interesting feature of her analysis of the part, however, lies not so much in her theory of the characterization as in the detailed description, scene by scene, of the varying intonations and gestures employed by her in its portrayal on the stage. The same descriptive method is adopted in the analysis of the five other dramatic figures which were favorites with Ristori in her stage career. This whole series of studies, indeed, in which the actress, practised in all the arts and technic of her profession, speaks, as well as the critical interpreter, forms a striking contribution to the literature of the drama, and must be of decided value as a handbook to those future queens of tragedy who would attempt these great rôles.

Altogether, in this volume of Memoirs Ristori has left a fitting and enduring memorial of an artistic career which won for herself and her beloved Italy, where this great and charming woman was revered as a national character until the day of her death last October, a meed of praise that has rarely fallen to the lot of an actress.

CURRENT POETRY

The Old Dear Way.

By Katharine Tynan.

There's a road I will not take,
  Tho the lark's above it,
  The sweet dews love it:
Never again for Mary's sake.

There's a house I've loved and lost,
  From garden bowers,
  At the midnight hours,
It cries to me like a lonely ghost.

An old red house, so warm and kind,
  Yet I must shun it,
  Nor think upon it,
The thought of the stranger's in my mind.

Your garden's out in bloom and fruit;
  Empty and cold,
  Where we walked of old;
Never again shall I come to it.

There are thoughts I keep apart
  Of the darling faces,
  The empty places,
Locked forever within my heart.

—*From The Bibelot* (Portland).

To the Wind.

By John Vance Cheney.

I.

Wind, breathe thine art
Upon my heart;
Blow the wild sweet in!
Let my song begin.

Bring measures grave;
The hill pines wave;
Blow with thee along
All the valley song.

Hymn of the night,
Hymn of the light,
Rhythm of land and sea,
Breathe to the heart of me.

Swift wind of God,
Quickening the clod,
Give of the heavens strong
My heart a song!

II.

Wind in the late September bough,
  Rocking the empty nest,
Never before so sweet as now
  Your melody of rest.

Is it because so close they be,
  The loss, the bitter smart,—
The singing in the naked tree,
  The crying in the heart?

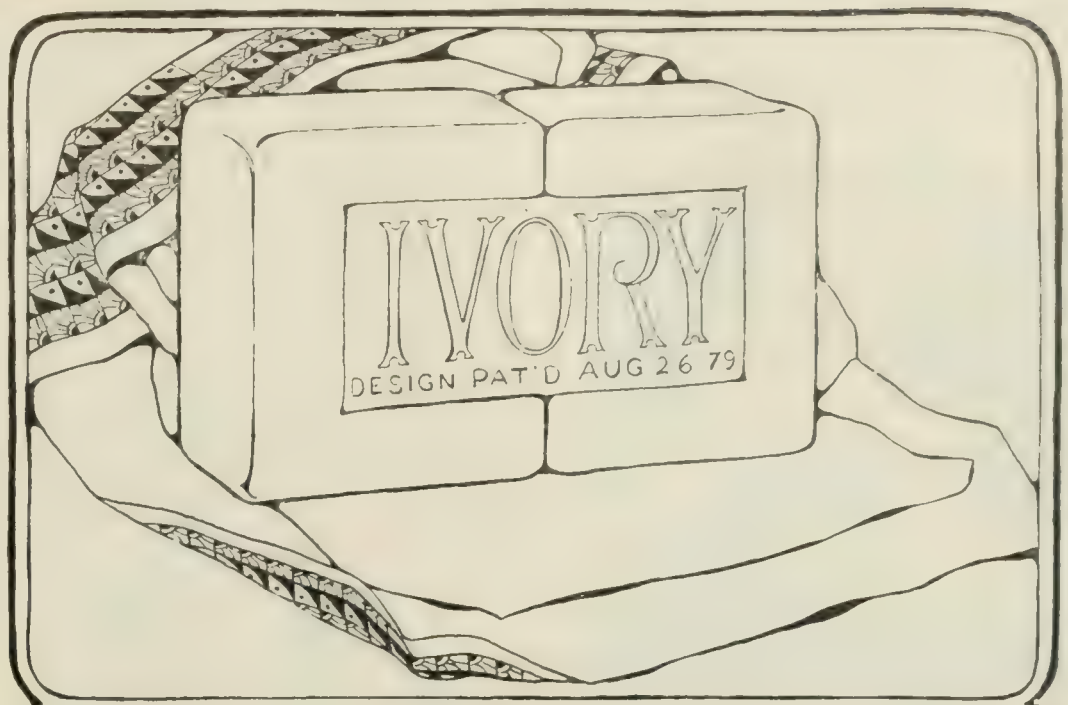
From The Atlantic Monthly.

ADVICE TO SMALL INVESTORS.

So many people are drawing their money out of the savings-banks and investing it in stocks and bonds in the hope of a higher rate of interest that a word of advice on the subject is timely and important. We find in the September *World's Work* a carefully considered article on this topic which is well worth quoting. The writer says:

Almost every mail brings to *The World's Work* letters from readers who have money in the savings-banks and want to know how to invest it so as to get better results than the banks can give them. The sums range from $500 to $5,000. Nine out of ten of the applicants have never been investors, they have been merely savers. Nine out of ten, too, want conservative investments. The other tenth wishes to get rich in a hurry, and wants the way pointed out.

To the latter class this magazine has no advice to give, except a word of caution. The others we can help add we try to help. The advice given



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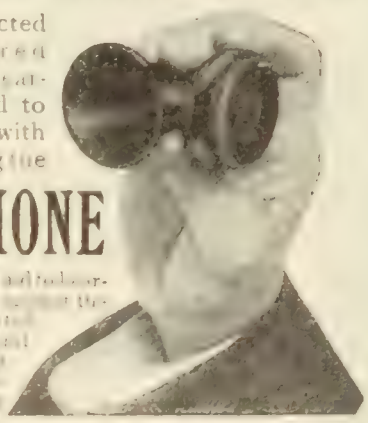


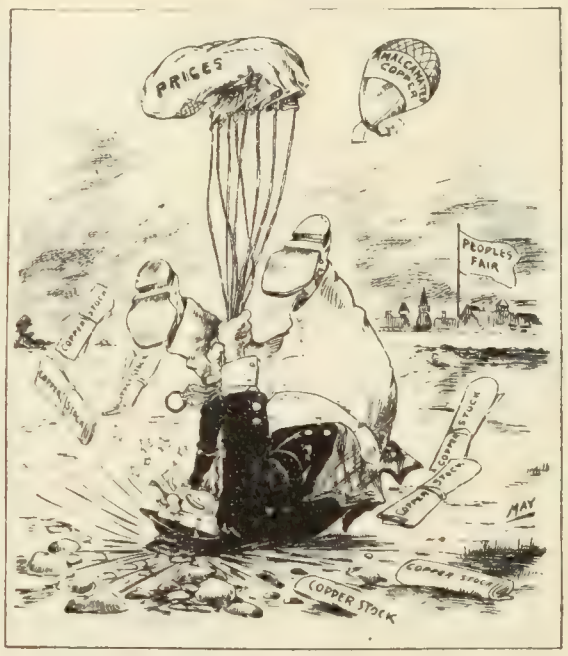
[illegible] free trial offer.

E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN
104 East 23d Street, New York

varies according to the amount of cash involved, the sex and condition of the applicant, and the necessity of getting high interest returns out of the investment.

To the man or woman who has saved $500 by dint of long and arduous sacrifice, the reply is almost invariable. It is to leave the money in the savings-bank, provided the bank is organized under strong protective laws. To the New York or Massachusetts saver this advice is always green. To the depositors in the so-called savings banks in some other States we think it a kindness to suggest that they take the money out of the banks and put it into bonds of such a company as the Pennsylvania Railroad, or into strong municipal bonds. This article is not the proper place to discuss in full the laws of the various States.

Turning to the wider class of savers who are thinking of investment, the class that holds from $1,000 to $[illegible], earning from the savings-banks an



ANOTHER PARACHUTE THAT FAILED TO INFLATE.
May in the Detroit *Journal*.

average of perhaps 3½ per cent., the question becomes more difficult. This is the class of people that falls an easy prey to the promoter and the swindler. In reality such an individual should either leave the money in bank or else invest it only in a most conservative way, but it is astounding how large a percentage of such people will risk half or three-quarters of this fund in some mining stock, some great invention, or some iridescent dream of a promoter.

In answering such queries, this magazine allows itself some latitude. If the saver is a man on a good salary, pretty well established, and not likely to worry over things, it is possible to go so far as to advise the purchase of a few shares of a standard stock, either railroad or industrial. This has been the case in particular this last spring. A small amount of Union Pacific preferred or common, of Great Northern preferred, Northern Pacific, New York Central, or General Electric at the prices obtaining through the spring and early summer, has not seemed to us amiss for such an investor. The returns are large, and the ultimate values behind the stocks are plain enough for any man to see.

If the query comes from a woman teaching school, saving a pittance from stenography, or saving her pennies from a shopgirl's pay, the answer is very generally to keep the account in the savings-bank, unless the saving is in a State where an investment would be safer or at least as safe. In a case like that the advice is often to buy bonds.

The [illegible] investor with $1,000, who puts the money into Pennsylvania-Railroad bonds is then [illegible] as an example of a safe investment with a moderate return. Others, however, want a higher rate. As the writer puts it:

"[illegible] who insist on getting a permanent investment to yield them [illegible]

TO RELIEVE NERVOUSNESS,
Headache, Insomnia, Exhaustion and Restlessness, take *Horsford's Acid Phosphate*. An ideal nerve tonic in all forms of nervous disorders.

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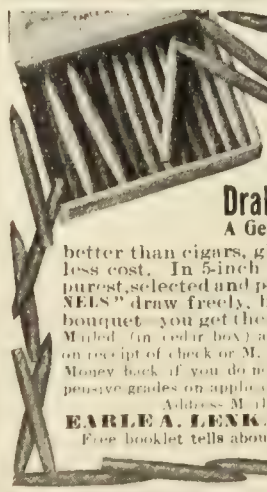

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WRITE TO-DAY FOR BOOKLET 9
489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

per cent., or some other high rate. It is wise to hesitate before encouraging any one to take money out of the bank to try and get a high return from it. It is possible to get seven per cent. with a great deal of safety but usually one can not at the same time have the money in a form from which it may be recovered quickly as it can from the bonds. There are a few preferred industrial stocks, small issues on great corporations that pay dividends on their common stocks and have done so for years, that are desirable but they are few. We know of practically no bonds that yield so high a return into which small savings should be sunk.

Turning to the larger investor, we read:

The depositor who has from $2,000 to $5,000 in the banks is usually more confident in his search for investments than is the smaller investor. In most cases that have come to us, the depositor has made former investments. In giving advice to such depositors, it is not at all unusual this year to advise the purchase of a block of notes yielding over six per cent if held to maturity. There is a great variety of these notes at the present time and if the buyer goes to a solid banking-house he runs little risk of getting anything that will go wrong. No one can imagine a condition of affairs that will compel the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, the Louisville & Nashville, the North American Company, or the Atlantic Coast Line to fail to pay the interest and principal of their notes that fall due in the next few years. The main disadvantage of these notes is their short term, compelling another investment in three years or so. Of course, if they were not so short they would not give so much revenue. The savings-bank depositor may find it worth while to make the investment merely for the three years, figuring that the six per cent. is quite enough inducement. If at the end of the three years there is nothing else worth doing in the line of investment, he can put his money back into the bank and count himself a gainer by the additional interest.

Many are tempted by great "bargains" in stocks. On this point caution is strongly urged. Thus:

Very few industrial common stocks are advisable

KNOWS HOW

Doctor Had Been Over the Road.

When a doctor, who has been the victim of the coffee habit, cures himself by leaving off coffee, and taking Postum Food Coffee, he knows something about what he is advising in that line.

A good old doctor in Ohio, who had at one time been the victim of the coffee habit, advised a woman to leave off coffee and take on Postum.

She suffered from indigestion and a weak and irregular heart and general nervous condition. She thought that it would be difficult to stop coffee abruptly. She says: "I had considerable hesitancy about making the change, one reason being that a friend of mine tried Postum and did not like it. The doctor, however, gave explicit directions that Postum must be boiled long enough to bring out the flavour and food value.

"His suggestions were carried out and the delicious beverage fascinated me, so that I hastened to inform my friend who had rejected Postum. She is now using it regularly, after she found that it could be made to taste good.

"I observed a short time after starting Postum a decided change in my nervous system. I could sleep soundly, and my brain was more active. My complexion became clear and rosy, whereas it had been muddy and spotted before; in fact, all of the abnormal symptoms disappeared and I am now feeling perfectly well.

"Another friend was troubled in much the same manner as I, and she has recovered from her heart and stomach trouble by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee.

"I know of several others who have had much the same experience. It is only necessary that Postum be well boiled and it wins its own way." "There's a reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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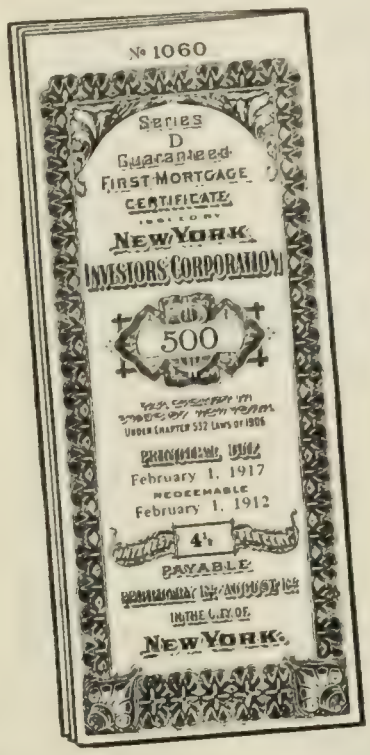
COLUMNS OPEN TO CONSERVATIVE INVESTMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS ONLY



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GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES place this security at the disposal of all investors.

A descriptive booklet on request.

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Capital and Surplus, $12,000,000.

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LOOK over the following list of loans offered for sale. They are a fair sample of what we have to offer in the way of investments. As security there is nothing safer than a well placed farm mortgage. Our mortgages have stood the test for a period of 25 years without the loss of a single dollar. At the present time we have about One Hundred Thousand Dollars worth of mortgages on hand in amounts of $300 up. Send for memorandum describing these loans fully as also booklet "We're Right on the Ground" explaining our methods. Highest references furnished.

No.	Amt.	Rate	Due	Value of Security
2286	$1250	5½%	Dec. 1, 1912	$3200
2285	300	6%	Dec. 1, 1912	2000
2284	800	6%	Dec. 1, 1912	2400
2282	600	6%	Dec. 1, 1912	1900
2281	500	6%	Dec. 1, 1912	3000
2280	300	6%	Dec. 1, 1912	2300
2274	1250	5½%	Dec. 1, 1912	3500
2272	1000	6%	Dec. 1, 1912	2900
2271	500	6%	Dec. 1, 1912	1700
2265	1000	5½%	Dec. 1, 1912	2500
2238	650	6%	Dec. 1, 1912	2500
2257	1000	5%	Dec. 1, 1912	2300
2222	2500	5½%	Nov. 1, 1912	6500
2212	2000	5%	Jan. 1, 1913	6000

Our loans are intended for those who seek absolutely safe investments for their funds. We can refer to hundreds of conservative investors throughout the U. S. who have bought our loans for from 10 to 20 years. We can satisfy you as to our securities as well as our own standing.

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Five Per Cent. Interest is better than Three or Four Per Cent.

And when the five per cent. is coupled with the *absolute security* that this company gives—When your money draws interest for every day it is on deposit—When it can be withdrawn at any time without notice—There really isn't much more to be desired—

WRITE FOR THE BOOK—you can't afford to miss the opportunity this company offers—Do it to-day—

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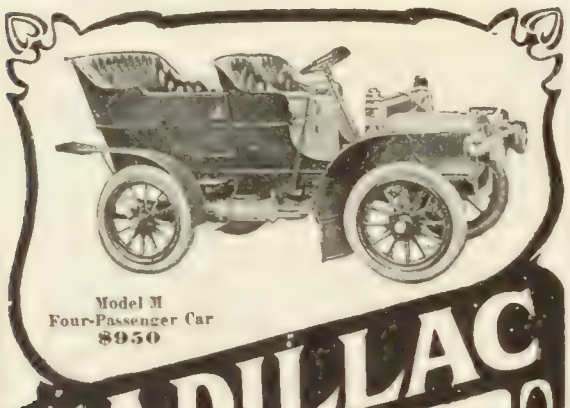

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for even the best-versed of these investors. Railroad stocks should be bought only with the nicest discrimination, and only at a time when the yield is very high and the dividends are secure, so far as well versed men may judge. Mining stocks and new industrial promotions should be absolutely barred. Only in cases where high revenue seems necessary should even the better-class railroad stocks and industrials be considered. It should be understood that the real investor who desires only perfect safety and stability rather than a chance for large profits on his principal can not, even at this time when bonds are cheap, get much, if any, over five per cent. on his money.

The average reader may judge for himself in what class of investors he belongs. When he has done that, carefully weighing and considering his own finances, the responsibilities that rest upon him, the possible calls upon his capital that he will have to meet within the next few years, and his ability to meet them, then he is properly in a position to draw his money from the savings-bank and invest it. If he is at all uncertain on any of these points, he should not become an investor except in the most conservative way. For the savings-bank account is not merely a method of saving money; it is also an anchor to windward. So long as there is the slightest chance that it will be needed in that capacity it should not be depleted, even tho the interest return is low and the growth of the principal extremely slow.

PERSONAL

Rear-Admiral Walker. The Boston *Herald* says of Rear-Admiral John Grimes Walker, who died September 15 while visiting with friends in Maine, that "to him more than to any other man probably is due the present relative rank of our Navy as compared with what it was in the seventies." The achievement of his career selected by the Brooklyn *Eagle* as entitling him to lasting fame is the service he rendered in the preliminaries of constructing the Panama Canal. As head of three commissions he was responsible for a large part of the early work. Says *The Eagle:* "That the United States have been enabled to construct a waterway between the two great oceans is due more largely to John G. Walker than to any other man." Summarizing very briefly his life-work, the New York *Tribune* says:

The death of Rear-Admiral John Grimes Walker (retired) removes from the list of the Navy one of its most prominent and able officers. He rendered distinguished service in the Civil War; carried a high reputation, first as executive officer and later as chairman of the Lighthouse Board; had the exceptional experience of serving for eight years as chief of the Bureau of Navigation; was conspicuous for two years as acting rear-admiral in command of the "White Squadron"; performed valuable and delicate diplomatic work in South America and the Pacific; debarred by reason of retirement from taking an active part in the war with Spain, his advice was sought and followed by the Secretary of the Navy at that time, while his wide experience and special qualifications procured for him the appointment as president of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission in 1897, as president of the Isthmian Canal Commission in 1899, and as chairman of the first Panama Canal Commission in 1904.

More in detail this paper says of his work in the canal proceedings:

Almost immediately after his retirement came his appointment as president of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission, which sailed for Central America on the gunboat *Newport* in December, 1897. The reports made by the Commission revealed an extraordinary amount of exploration and surveying done by the engineers under Rear-Admiral Walker's supervision; and the results of their investigations, coupled with that officer's intimate acquaintance with Central-American affairs and conditions, caused him to prefer that route.

When at the close of the Spanish-American War

a new commission was appointed to investigate and report on all practicable routes for a canal across the isthmus, Rear-Admiral Walker was placed at its head, that the country might have the benefit of his recently reenforced experience. For a time he was inclined to favor the Nicaraguan route, but when the French company made its proposal to turn over its concessions, its property, and its partly completed work to the United States on terms that he regarded as favorable he urged Congress to accept them, and was thereafter a strong and consistent supporter of the canal now well under way.

He was appointed chairman of the Panama Canal Commission by President Roosevelt in 1904, and thus had the honorable and arduous duty of organizing the new work and starting the actual construction.

In March, 1905, the commissioners, having completed the important preliminary labors, resigned in a body in order to permit the President to appoint a more compact board to carry on the practical work of building the great waterway. From that time Rear-Admiral Walker was engaged in no public duties.

The Human Side of Richard Mansfield.—Following closely upon the notices of the recent death of Richard Mansfield, the great American actor, stories of his eccentricities and kindheartedness are being printed in the newspapers. The Louisville *Herald* relates several of these incidents as follows:

While rehearsing his "Richard III." company at the Globe Theater, in Boston, some years ago, he encountered difficulty with the intelligence of the actors he had engaged. After some severe rehearsing he finally fell down on his knees and said, "O Lord, why was I endowed with all the brains?"

Another time his leading lady was late at rehearsal. He chided her for being late. She began to cry. Mansfield took his watch out of his pocket and said: "We will now wait ten minutes longer until Miss —— gets through crying."

Self-possession, which he had learned in adversity, never deserted him. When he made his great

PUTS THE "GINGER" IN

The Kind of Food Used by Athletes.

A former college athlete, one of the long distance runners, began to lose his power of endurance. His experience with a change in food is interesting.

"While I was in training on the track athletic team, my daily 'jogs' became a task, until after I was put on Grape-Nuts food for two meals a day. After using the Food for two weeks I felt like a new man. My digestion was perfect, nerves steady and I was full of energy.

"I trained for the mile and the half-mile runs (those events which require so much endurance) and then the long daily 'jogs,' which before had been such a task, were clipped off with ease. I won both events.

"The Grape-Nuts food put me in perfect condition and gave me my 'ginger.' Not only was my physical condition made perfect, and my weight increased, but my mind was made clear and vigorous so that I could get out my studies in about half the time formerly required. Now most all of the University men use Grape-Nuts for they have learned its value, but I think my testimony will not be amiss and may perhaps help some one to learn how the best results can be obtained."

There's a reason for the effect of Grape-Nuts food on the human body and brain. The certain elements in wheat and barley are selected with special reference to their power for rebuilding the brain and nerve centres. The product is then carefully and scientifically prepared so as to make it easy of digestion. The physical and mental results are so apparent after two or three weeks' use as to produce a profound impression. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

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NO STROPPING. NO HONING.

This is the Razor that in less than 30 months has been sold to over a million satisfied men, who are saving money and saving time, by breaking away from the barber habit, with its "waits" and "tips."

¶ With the "Gillette" *you* can "Shave Yourself" at home or while traveling without cut or scratch, and under hygienic conditions not possible when a razor is used on your face by another.

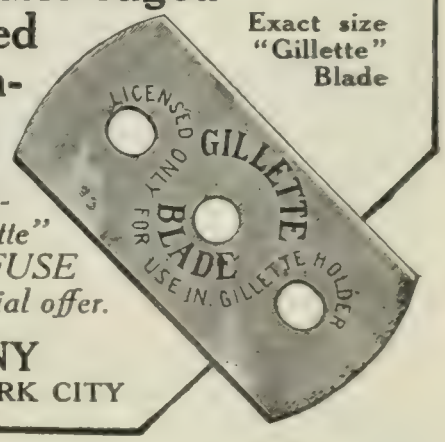
¶ The "Gillette" adjusts itself to a harsh or soft beard and gives you a close or light shave, by a slight turn of the handle acting on the blade which is always in position.

"Gillette" Razor and box, one-half size. Refuse all substitutes.

¶ Be fair to yourself. Give the "Gillette" a fair trial, it will prove its own merits to you.

¶ Blades so inexpensive when dull they may be thrown away as you would an old pen.

¶ The Gillette Safety Razor consists of triple silver-plated holder and 12 double-edged blades packed in velvet-lined leather case. Price $5.00. Combination sets $6.50 to $50.00.



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BRIGHTON FLAT CLASP GARTERS

It's a good move to wear Brightons. If you want to know how much comfort can be obtained for a quarter get a pair from your furnisher to-day.

PIONEER SUSPENDER CO.,
Makers of

Patented flat clasp; pure silk web; metal parts are heavy nickel-plated brass. At your dealer's or sent postpaid upon receipt of price. Get a pair on.

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In choosing wall coverings due consideration should be given to the color relation of furnishings and the finish of the woodwork. The most artistic and pleasing effects are produced in interiors where walls are covered with

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If interested, our expert will design a color scheme adapted to your requirements showing samples of FAB-RI-KO-NA contrasted with woodwork in color to represent the finished wall. Write for information about this special and valuable service.

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Keep in a Sanitary Bed. SANITAIRE BEDS are absolutely SANITARY, and we guarantee them for 10 years' hard service.

SANITAIRE BEDS are made in a large variety of most attractive styles and FINISHED BEAUTIFULLY. *Write for our illustrated descriptive catalog.*

Marion Iron & Brass Bed Co., 1102 Sanitaire Av., **Marion, Ind.**

[illegible] Charing Cross." Mr. Langer came to be hired and said to the doctor: "Young man, you are acting superbly."

"That's what I am here for," [illegible] "Please excuse me. I am very busy," and Mansfield went on making himself up for the next act of the play.

When he was at school in England the boys gave a performance of "The Merchant of Venice," Mansfield acting *Shylock*. The Bishop of Litchfield was a guest for the entertainment. At the conclusion of the play he asked the youthful *Shylock* to come forward so that he might speak to him. Shaking the boy's hand, he said:

"Heaven forbid that I should encourage you to become an actor; but should you, if I mistake not, you will be a great one."

It was a great many years after this incident that the actor was asked by a critic what he thought of his own acting.

"Since Garrick's time," replied Mansfield, "there has been no actor but myself."

While Mansfield was eccentric, cold, irascible, and egotistical, he had many great virtues which stood out and overshadowed any shortcomings he may have had. It is told by a quiet little lady who once played in his company that her mother was taken ill. She had to leave the company at once and go to the hospital to nurse her mother. An operation had to be performed. The illness came at an unfortunate time—the beginning of the season. The girl was her mother's only support. The company knew these things and started to take up a collection during the rehearsal.

Mansfield heard of the collection. It annoyed him. He stopt it at once. The girl went home and everybody thought Mansfield the hardest-hearted being on earth.

It came out a year later that Mansfield had ordered the girl paid her full season's salary and an equal amount sent to the sick mother, and to add to this charity Mansfield personally wrote to the hospital authorities to send the bill for the entire cost of the woman's illness to him. It took three months for the mother to get better, and Mansfield sent his check for no small hospital and doctor's bill.

A member of Mansfield's company says in the New York *Telegraph* that he believed in "signs."

With all his intelligence and real genius, Richard Mansfield was as superstitious as any man I have ever met, said a young woman yesterday who had played in his company for several seasons.

"It was probably his nervous temperament that was responsible for his freakish development of his character. Whatever the cause, it is certain that he was made miserable by unpleasant omens and frequently would be made unbearable for days by some utterly trivial [illegible] or [illegible] man would have noticed.

"He had none of the foolish superstitions of the stage and, in fact, was contemptuous of those who observed the traditions of ages and shuddered when some one whistled at a dress rehearsal or made any of the breaks that are supposed to bring misfortune to a production. It is true that no one ever dared whistle near Mansfield, save some foolish 'grip' who didn't know, but he never regarded the whistling as a portent of evil.

"He was worried by dreams, however, and frequently built up uncanny warnings out of trivial and unimportant things that occurred during his daily life."

Blondin Still Alive. According to a Waterbury, Conn., correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, Charles Blondin, who crossed the Niagara gorge on a giant rope in 1859 and was reported to have died in 1897 [illegible] as a carpenter. We read:

Living the life of a hermit in West Cheshire, and working as a carpenter on odd jobs, old "Mike Todo" is now disclosed as Charles Blondin, the once famous tight-rope walker who made the perilous walk across Niagara Falls. He was recognized by an old circus performer, Abe Lotten, who, in the outburst of his greeting, gave the old man's secret away before he could be subdued. According to a rumor Blondin died in London on February 22, 1897.

"Ah, yes, I know they think me dead," said the

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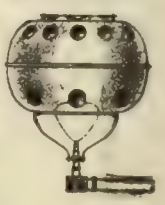

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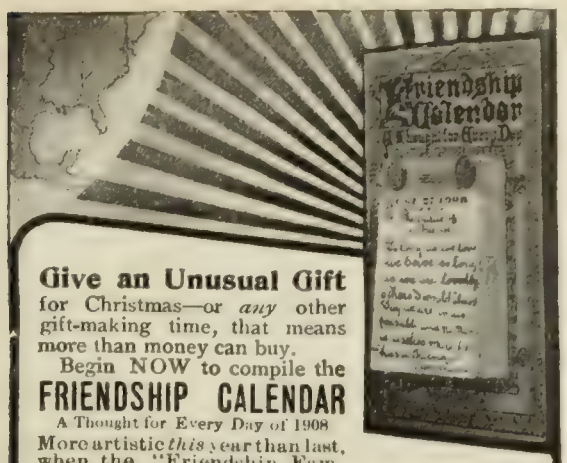

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venerable acrobat, "and perhaps I had better be dead. I made money fast and spent it faster in maddening pleasures of life, and I certainly have felt the need and the value of money since.

"My doctor says I know where I am. He is with Whitney's circus in the West."

The hotel keepers near the falls gave him $1,000 for his perilous feat at the falls, and it went fast. Now he is a wreck, living on odd jobs and remittances from his son. Blondin worked in the United States for several years, first crossing Niagara Falls on June 30, 1859, doing the feat in five minutes. July 4 he again crossed blindfolded, trundling a wheelbarrow, and on August 19 crossed with a man on his back. On September 14, 1860, he crossed on stilts in the presence of the Prince of Wales, and in 1888 retired.

Our Chief Forester. A millionaire who works for the Government at a salary of $5,000 a year, and lives on less, is a living rebuke to those who regard "public office as a private snap." Such a man is Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture. The secret of this unusual devotion to Government work is the fact that forestry is to him a pleasure and a recreation. Mr. C. H. Forbes-Lindsay, writing in *The World Today* (Chicago, September), says of him:

At college, Gifford Pinchot earned high honors in the classes and distinction on the athletic field; also, which is of equal significance as a gage of worth, the love and respect of his fellows. He left Yale wealthy and with means to gratify to the utmost his fondness for big game-hunting, fishing, driving, and yachting, but he calmly and deliberately put these and other pleasures in the background and determined to perfect himself in the art of silviculture, a predilection for which he had acquired from his father.

There was no school of forestry in the United States twenty years ago; there are now two, one of which has been handsomely endowed by the subject of this sketch. Pinchot went to Nancy, following in the footsteps of almost all the world's great foresters of the past fifty years. He spent twelve months or more among the Frenchmen, working hard, and then fortune favored him with a chance to put in some time with Sir Dietrich Brandis, the Nestor of his profession, Inspector-General of Indian Forests, and the "Muller" of Kipling's "In the Rukh," who works miracles, "und dey come off too." To him Pinchot declared his ambition and explained the lack of facilities in his own country. The big German—he is British only by naturalization—heartily sympathized with the purpose of the young American pioneer, first of his nation to make a scientific study of arboriculture.

At Sir Dietrich's invitation Pinchot attached himself to the party of students from the English Forest School who were touring Germany and Switzerland under the guidance of the Inspector General. During the ensuing three months Pinchot was initiated into the mysteries, learned much that the schools can not teach, and had it instilled into his receptively democratic mind that "der big brass-hat pizness does not make der trees to grow." He saw in the greatest forester of them all a man who lived among his trees and his men; who loathed writing about his work and loved performing it; and who firmly believed that the Lord created the forests for the benefit of the people and that the Government should preserve and utilize them for the public good.

Pinchot returned to America with a greater knowledge of forestry than any other man in the country possest. After making extensive tours of inspection through the West and in British Columbia, he took charge of the Vanderbilt estate at Biltmore. He thus gained his first experience of practical forest management and gave the first demonstration of it in the United States. Some years later he served on the National Committee appointed to investigate and report upon the inauguration of a National policy for the public forest lands. This committee drew the boundaries of the reserves proclaimed by President Cleveland in 1887. Pinchot afterward served as a special agent of the

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And make us lose the good we oft
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By fearing to attempt."

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Interior Department to examine and report upon all the forest reserves. During these investigation he gained the knowledge and comprehension of conditions that make him such an able and enthusiastic instrument in the promotion of the public lands policy.

Until Mr. Pinchot became Chief of the Division of Forestry in 1898 very little was done, the office being composed of ten men and spending only $25,000 a year. Now the forest service is a very important branch of the Government bureaus, employing [illegible] men and having an annual appropriation of $[illegible]. We read further of how thoroughly organized the work is under Mr. Pinchot's control.

Just on the farther side of forty, he has already achieved what many a public man would be proud to call his life-work. The organizer of the forest service, he has made his bureau a model for all others to pattern themselves upon. In this task he was given a free rein, and, disregarding the shop-worn precedents of deskmen, he evolved a system which has been pronounced by business experts to be well-nigh perfect. Responsibility is so nicely distributed and so definitely placed that, while the Chief Forester and his associate, Overton Price, are untrammeled with minor concerns and petty details, the least hitch in the working of the machinery can be readily traced to its source and immediately remedied.

It is not generally known, but is none the less a fact, that to Gifford Pinchot more than to any other man is due the present forest-reserve policy of the Administration; a policy designed to conserve what must prove to be one of the most important factors in the future prosperity of the Nation. Its inception is just in time to save the none too extensive forest areas of the country from the grasping land-sharks who recklessly denuded the Middle West and had planned to extend their destructive operations to the Pacific Coast. Of course, these interests have fought and abused Pinchot and the principles which he represents, but, with a better understanding of the questions involved, the powerful force of public opinion is rapidly ranging upon his side of this great contest.

In conclusion the writer gives a pen picture of the personality of the man.

So much for Gifford Pinchot, forester. Now a few words as to the personality of the man. A tall, slender, well-knit figure, surmounted by a fine head. The dark eyes are keen and earnest, but ever ready to break into a smile. Forcefulness is stamped upon the features, but the physiognomist would write their owner down as an artist or a littérateur, and a glance at the long, thin fingers would confirm his opinion. Perhaps nature designed Gifford Pinchot for a poet and made the mistake of overcharging him with energy. Toward the close of a hard day, when the hair is rumpled and the face takes on an expression akin to sadness, you are reminded of Edgar Allan Poe.

The strongest impression made upon you by contact with the man is of his intense energy. It is exhibited in his every action and even in his speech. He displays it at home as much as in his office, at play or at work. He is one of those rare beings who seem to have a superfluity of vitality and exude it. You leave him with a springy step

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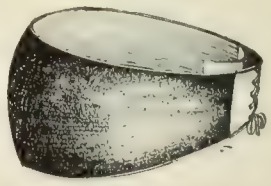
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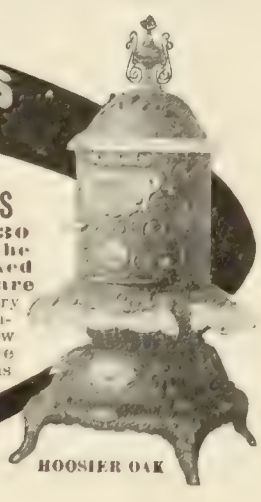
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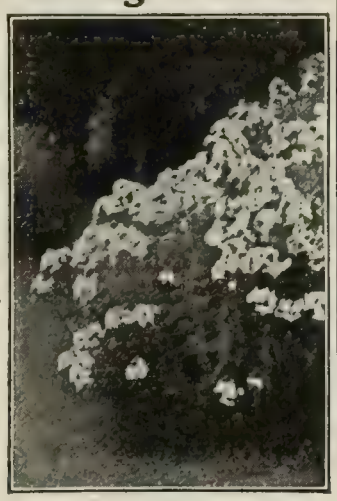

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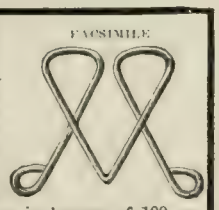

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Royalty's Pie-man Here.—At the command of Crown Princess Cecilie of Germany, Albert, her chef, has crossed the Atlantic and landed in New York with the sole mission of studying American culinary art. On the voyage over he served an apprenticeship in "sea cookery" under the ship's chief cook. We quote in part an amusing account in the New York *Evening Post* of this "plenipotentiary of the pans".

Your correspondent in Hoboken has grasped the hand that seized the spoon that stirred the soup the Kaiser ate. The Emperor frequently runs over to Potsdam for a Kaffeeklatsch with his daughter-in-law, and if he happens to come on Albert's day out, there's nothing for Albert to do but stay at home and attend to the cooking.

"Yes," said Albert this morning, who was found pensively pondering a noodle in the old gold and blue apartments of the cook, "I have come to study your cooking. This is a great country, a wonderful country. I hope that the best of relations will always exist between America and Germany.

"I have seen your tall buildings. They are wonderful. I can not help thinking that such a mission as mine will help to promote friendly international intercourse. For doesn't all the world eat? Suppose everybody in the world should stop eating for a year, or six months? The progress of civilization would be put way back. So you can see the importance of my mission from the broad, world-wide point of view."

"Will you see our President?" was inquired.

"I have as yet made no formal plans to see my Emperor's great friend," replied Herr Albert. "But can you tell me (here he closed the door to the palatial galley and lowered his voice to a whisper), can you tell me what secret foods your President eats? If I could tell my Emperor that, I would be decorated."

But unless the German ambassador or some other interested person looks out for Albert he won't learn anything about American cooking at all. He is going to begin his American education at the Hotel St. Regis. . . . He will be the special guest of Barraliere, the chef. To your correspondent was granted an audience with Barraliere, but not without considerable formality. . . . . .

"I am training the American appetite," he said, after recovering somewhat from the shock. "The Americans eat too much for breakfast. Breakfast foods are slow poison. Wheat cakes are undermining the vigor of the nation.

"We have griddle cakes here, because we have to, but I never see them My chief of staff has instructions to see that the proper department attends

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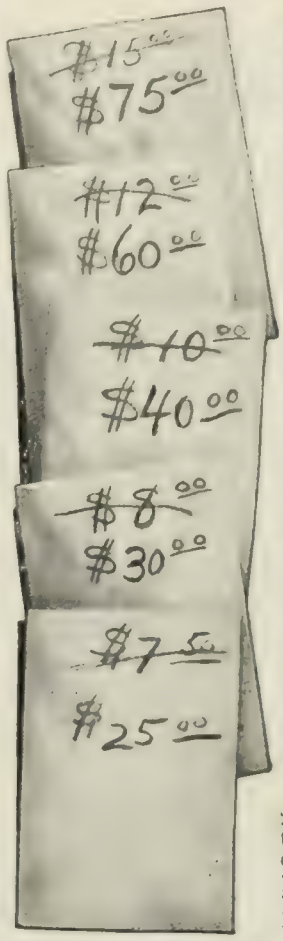

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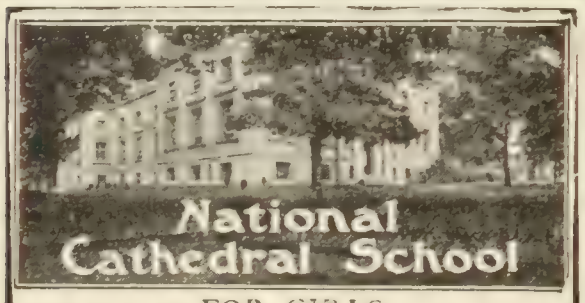

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MR. HENPECKKE—"Why, really, I would if I knew how."

LITTLE WILLIE—"Oh, I guess you know how. My pop says you play second fiddle to Mrs. Henpeckke." *Philadelphia Record.*

More Work. LITTLE EDNA—"What is 'leisure,' mama?" MAMA—"It's the spare time a woman has in which she can do some other kind of work, my dear."—*Chicago Daily News.*

His Education. "Fifth grade next year, Johnny?" "Yes, sir." "Ah, you'll be in fractions or decimals then, no doubt?" "No, sir; I'll be in beadwork and perforated squares."—*Pittsburg Post.*

As Good as New.—MRS. BRINDLE—"Now, Mary, I want you to be careful. This is some old table-linen—been in the family for over two hundred years, and——"

MARY—"Ah! sure, ma'am, you needn't worry. I won't tell a soul, and it looks as good as new, anyway." *Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A Neat Rebuke.—"The late Julia Magruder, as her brilliant books show, detested the married flirt," said a Washington woman. "I once heard her, at the seashore, rebuke a married flirt rather neatly.

"The woman, young and pretty, was always surrounded by a throng of adorers—football and golf and tennis champions from the leading colleges—very young, but very handsome, very charming lads.

"Late one night, on Miss Magruder's return from a dinner, she found the young woman and a young man seated in the hall of the hotel alone.

"It was very late. Every one else had gone to bed. The young woman was embarrassed. But she looked up and laughed nervously, and then, for something to say, she extended her handkerchief and murmured

"'See, I have a knot in my handkerchief, and I can't remember what it was put there for.'

"'Perhaps,' said Miss Magruder, smiling gravely, 'perhaps it was put there to remind you that you are married.'"—*Washington Post.*

The Mission of Letters.—"So you are writing stories," said the friend.

"Not exactly," answered the cynical littérateur; "I am merely furnishing a certain amount of text to keep the illustrations from running into one another."—*Washington Star.*

Retribution.—JONES—"That young man who plays the cornet is ill."

GREEN—"Do you think he will recover?"

JONES—"I am afraid not. The doctor who is attending him lives next door."—*Tit Bits.*

How to Earn a Living in China.—Senator Morgan once threw down a magazine with a sneer. "Another nature fake!" he exclaimed. "Why, these things are as absurd as—as absurd as—" And then he laughed and said that it reminded him of an address that he once heard an absent-minded missionary make. "'In China, dear friends,' said the missionary, 'human life is regarded as of but slight value. Indeed, if a wealthy Chinaman is condemned to death, he can easily hire another to die for him; and I believe many poor fellows get their living by thus acting as substitutes.'"—*Argonaut.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

September 13.—Sir Thomas Lipton sends a challenge for the *America's* Cup in 1908, and the New York Yacht Club acknowledges the receipt of the message.

Walter Wellman and his party return to Tromsöe, Norway, having abandoned for this year the attempt to reach the pole by balloon.

September 15.—President Fallières's commutation of the death sentence of Soleilland, the child-murderer, to life imprisonment, leads to remarkable demonstrations in Paris in which women with children in their arms lead processions through the streets.

September 16.—The Black Hundreds renew their attack on the Jews at Odessa.

September 17.—Twenty-seven men are killed and sixteen are injured by a flareback from a 10-inch gun on board the Japanese battle-ship *Kashima.*

The Methodist New Connection, the United Methodist Free Churches, and the Bible Christians formally seal their union at Wesley Chapel, London.

September 18.—Governor-General Smith issues a proclamation convening the National Filipino Assembly on October 16.

Three hundred and nine persons, according to police reports, were assassinated in Russia in August.

Sir Conan Doyle and Miss Jean Leckie are married in England.

September 19.—Leaders of all the delegations to The International Peace Conference at The Hague adopt a resolution preparatory to calling a third conference.

The new Franco-Canadian commercial treaty is signed in Paris.

Domestic.

September 13.—The Interstate Commerce Commission reports that 10,618 persons were killed on the railroads of the United States last year.

September 15.—More than a score of persons are killed and over thirty injured in a collision on the Boston and Maine Railroad near Canaan, Vt.

The telegraph strikers vote to stay out indefinitely.

September 16.—Rear-Admiral John G. Walker, U.S.N., retired, dies of heart failure while visiting near York Beach, Me.

September 17.—The proposed new charter for Chicago is defeated at the city's special election by a vote of more than two to one.

Director-General Barr of the Jamestown Exposition tenders his resignation.

San Francisco appropriates $20,000 to be used during September in an effort to stamp out the bubonic plague, thirty cases of which have broken out in the city.

Representatives of Central-American Powers sign a protocol in Washington that is preliminary to a permanent peace pact.

Oklahoma voters ratify the new constitution, enact prohibition, and elect Haskell (Dem.) Governor.

September 18.—Warrants are issued in Harrisburg for fourteen prominent men involved in the State-Capitol graft cases.

San-Francisco authorities report nineteen deaths from bubonic plague.

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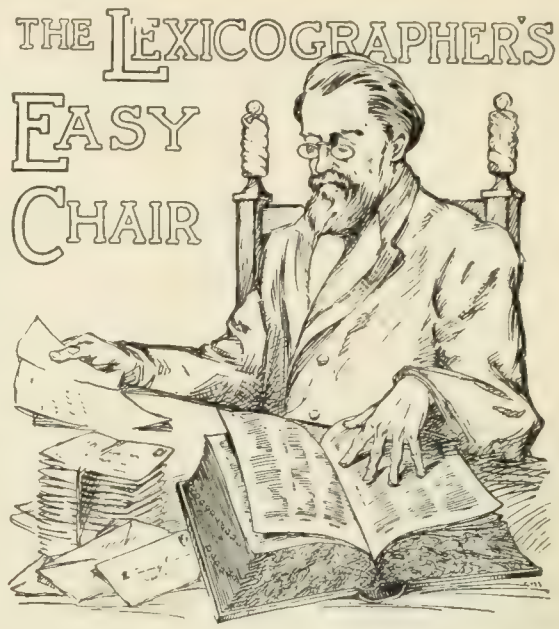

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"O. B. S.," Carlisle, Pa.—"If anything is known of how the term *graft* came to have the meaning of unlawful gain, I should be glad to hear it."

The term *graft* in the sense referred to is tramp cant. This meaning is probably a corruption of the word which means "a trade or craft as a visible means of support." The word came into wide use through Josiah Flynt's "The World of Graft," published in 1901. If "O. B. S." will consult the *Popular Science Journal*, vol. iv., p. 255 (1896), he will find there more information on this subject.

"E. McE.," Independence, Kan.—"Please discriminate clearly between a *depositary* and a *depository*."

Usage has decreed that the terms *depositary* and *depository* are interchangeable, but preferred usage defines *depositary* as "a person entrusted with anything by another for safe-keeping; a trustee; fiduciary." A *depository* is defined as "a place where anything is deposited, stored, or kept in safety."

SOUTHERN QUERIST, Ala.—"What are the Latin words for which the letters L.H.D. stand? Do these letters mean the same as 'Litt.D.' or 'D.Litt.'?"

Litterarum Humaniorum Doctor. They are interpreted to mean "Doctor of the more humane letters"; that is, the humanities or university studies. This is an honorary degree. Litt.D., or in full *Litterarum Doctor*, means Doctor of Literature or Letters, and is a degree conferred by universities on the holders of Litt.B. (*Litterarum Baccalaureus*), Bachelor of Literature or Letters, who have taken the necessary two years' postgraduate course. D.Litt. is the same degree.

"J. C. R.," Dayton, O.—"(1) What is the meaning of beef *demi-glace*, a term seen almost every day on bills of fare? (2) Please explain the word *bar*, a place where drinks are served."

The term *demi-glace* is used to designate the quality of the juice or gravy served with choice cuts of beef that have been cooked on a spit. It is the juice of reduced meat, that is, meat that has been boiled down to one-half of its original bulk. When the special cut is ready to serve, the *demi-glace* is poured over it. It means, also, the juice of certain roots obtained in the same manner, and used to strengthen thin soups. (2) The explanation of the use of the word *bar* in the connection referred, is to be found in its meaning of rail, barrier, or partition. Originally a mere barrier, later possibly a table, and ultimately a counter over which refreshments or food was served to customers, the word *bar* now means also the space behind the barrier, or the room, where the refreshments are served.

"A. M. J.," Quitman, Ga.—"Does the old idea that oil poured on the waters at sea during storms will reduce the waves prevail among seamen today?"

Yes; the idea prevails, and seamen often pour oil on the waters to reduce the force of the waves.

"G. S. C.," Nowhere, O.—"(1) Will you tell me why in the word *dandelion* the lion originated from the lion's tooth? (2) What is the correct pronunciation of economical?"

(1) Because the leaf of the plant is shaped like a lion's tooth. (2) The preferred pronunciation is ec″o-nom′ic-al, but others are also current; as, ee-co-nom′i-cal and ee-con-om″ic-al.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

PACIFIC-COAST PRESS ON THE ANTI-ORIENTAL RIOTS

TO Jihel Hashiguchi, the Japanese editor of *The Japan Current* of Seattle, one phase at least of the racial problems now agitating the Pacific Coast presents itself in so simple a form as to become, not a baffling human puzzle, but an inexorable decree of nature. "The mighty ocean current that washes the shore of Japan, and, therefore, is called the Japan current, washes also the Pacific coast of America," which proves, says Mr. Hashiguchi, that "it is in keeping with the physical geographical arrangement" for the Japanese to migrate to that coast. Such being the case, "what human dares attempt to check the migration of the Japanese to this country?" Any such attempt, he adds, will ultimately prove "as futile as an attempt to check the flow of the mighty Japan current by human efforts."

It can hardly be said, however, that Mr. Hashiguchi's exalted fatalism finds a universal echo in the press of the Pacific Coast.

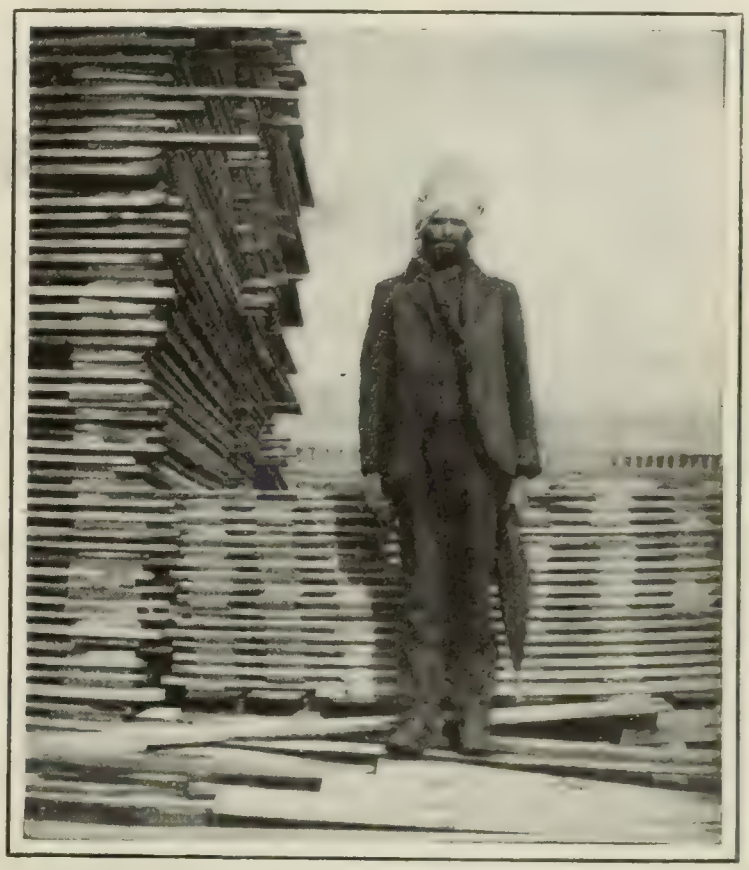
Turning to the papers of Bellingham and Vancouver, the storm-centers of the recent anti-Oriental outbreaks, we find a general recognition of the gravity and complexity of the racial problems confronting the coast on both sides of the line, together with almost unqualified condemnation of mob methods in dealing with those problems. "The people of Bellingham have had one little taste of mob rule, and that is quite sufficient to last them for some time to come," exclaimed the Bellingham, (Wash.,) *Reveille* after a mob of men and boys had won international notoriety for that town by their rough-and-ready manner of ejecting Hindu mill hands. "Any attempt to start another mob in this city," adds *The Reveille*, "will be attended with dire consequences to the mob." According to the Bellingham *Herald*, "no one would argue that the Vancouver fire did not start from the Bellingham spark." "Bellingham sowed the wind, and Vancouver is reaping the whirlwind," asserts the same paper, changing the figure of speech; and it goes on to say:

"What happened there might have happened here, but for the timely intervention of the mayor. It might have happened anyway; all resistance might have proved unavailing if bitter race hatred had been substituted for the half-humorous spirit that animated the Bellingham mob. It is fortunate for this city that the saving grace of humor was maintained. But the resultant evils at Vancouver—the direct outgrowth of the Bellingham incident—show the danger of mob rule under any circumstances. Those who have smiled at the results accomplished here and the manner of accomplishing them can not point to Vancouver as an instance of how other cities may act under similar circumstances. They should rather blush with shame at what Bellingham has accomplished elsewhere. . . . . .

"When British Columbia begins to talk of another Boston tea-party it begins to look as if the Bellingham incident might have far-reaching consequences."

The American town of Bellingham is only some fifty miles from the Canadian city of Vancouver, and the anti-Hindu demonstration in the one place was followed closely, in point of time, by the anti-Oriental rioting in the other.

While the Bellingham *Herald* has no sympathy whatever with



DOESN'T KNOW HE IS A "PERIL."
Type of Hindu employed in the sawmills of the Northwest.

the action of the mob, it does not consider the Hindu a desirable addition to the community. We read:

"The Hindu is not a good citizen. It would require centuries to assimilate him, and this country need not take the trouble. Our racial burdens are already heavy enough to bear. It is not even desirable that the Hindu should come here, earn what in his country would be considered a small fortune, and then return home. Our cloak of brotherly love is not large enough to include him as a member of the body politic. His ways are not our ways; he is not adaptable, and will not in many generations make a good American citizen. Moreover, he is not even a good workman. He is not skilful in the use of his hands; his brain does not

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readily grasp even the elementary problems of this country, and he is not the white man's peer in the coarsest kind of work."

But the same paper adds:

"The Hindu is here in small numbers. He is here in response to a demand. That demand was created by the scarcity of labor. The lumber manufacturers prefer white labor at a higher price. The Hindu at lower wages does not bring as good returns to the mill. But it is natural that the mill men should try to supply the market demand when prices are high. In doing this they are contributing to the prosperity of the community. If no Hindus had

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LITTLE NIPPON TRUSTS NOBLE ALLY DID NOT HURT HIS HONORABLE TOE.

—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.

been set to work the community would have been poorer by the amount of wealth their labor has created. . . . . .

"Only a wise man or a fool can give a ready-made solution to the problem as it is now presented. There is reason in the argument that the West needs cheap labor; there is an irresistible force in the dictum that America—which includes in this connection both the United States and Canada—is a white man's country. How can these two conflicting principles be adjusted? . . . . . .

"This problem is not to be solved by men who find that cheap labor will increase their incomes; it is not to be solved by men who are interested in marketing their labor at the highest figure. To both of these classes—if we admit that they are classes—the general public, the great American public which considers only the general weal, should say, hands off. The question is not one of special interest, but of general good, one that touches our democracy in a vital spot.

"The race problem presents many different phases. Just now its chief aspect is industrial, but it is also social and political; and, in the final analysis, these last two will be found more important than the first."

It has been pointed out that the Hindus, altho British subjects, have no treaty rights in the United States excepting the right of disposing of real and personal property. This fact is commented upon with some interest by the Pacific-Coast press.

To *The Oregon Journal* (Portland) the most notable phase of the race question at present is that labor is scarce and costly. Thus:

"Oregon horticulturists in a recent gathering emphasized the fact. Many of them told how their crops had rotted last season because laborers could not be procured to gather and pack the fruit. Some of them urged that Japanese exclusion is a mistaken policy because there is not enough labor in the country to handle the industries. It is notably true that the great car shortage is partly due to lack of labor. Workingmen are not available to turn out the increased number of cars as they are required. Railroads can not secure men to build additional terminal facilities for speedier loading and unloading of cars and for additional sidings and tracks for more prompt dispatch of cars in use."

The San Francisco *Argonaut* also dwells upon the need of laborers on the Pacific Coast, and blames organized labor for much of the trouble; but it adds:

"To sum up the whole matter: It is a case where every motive of expediency calls for the importation of Oriental workmen, and where many motives of race prejudice, class hatred, political calculation, and labor-union malice conspire to make it socially dangerous. In the view of *The Argonaut*, we are not in such need of Oriental labor as to make it worth while to fall into civil war for the sake of getting it."

That all the strong feeling is not directed against the Asiatics, however, may be gathered from a perusal of the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*. Referring to the Japanese-Korean Exclusion League, that paper says:

"If anybody is to be excluded from this city and State, it will be the meddling busybodies, who persistantly seek to stir up passion, prejudice, and violence against peaceful and unoffending aliens who are here under the sacred pledges of the Federal Government. . . . . .

"The officers of Seattle are not in need of either assistance or advice from the Japanese-Korean Exclusion League, or from any other un-American organization of men. All these exclusion agitators are expected to do is to obey the law, and they will not be begged to do that; they will be forced to do it."

Crossing the line, we find the Vancouver *World*, while deploring the riots and asserting emphatically that the city should compensate the Orientals for the destruction of their property, impatient, nevertheless, of the cry that Vancouver has been disgraced. We read:

"Had the foreign element been dragged from their beds, had any considerable portion of the adult white population harried and hunted the Asiatics as was done in Bellingham, it would be another matter. As it is, practically only whites have been hurt, and a few thousand dollars' worth of glass has been smashed. Even this demonstration would not have occurred, however, had the attention been paid to Vancouver's grievance which is now being paid to it, and had previous public meetings and previous complaints not been apparently ineffective. Doubtless it is a bad precedent, this of recognizing grievances after, and not before, a fragment of the populace gets out of hand and indulges in reckless destruction of property, but it is not Vancouver which is setting it. Upon the whole, indeed, so far from Vancouver having anything to be ashamed of, we are inclined to think that by comparison with what happens in other cities in times of popular excitement she has a record to which few places so cosmopolitan in character can point. Is there any city on this continent the size of Vancouver, let us ask, where, after what happened on Saturday evening it would have been perfectly safe for Asiatics to walk abroad in the streets on the following day? Is there one where bloodshed and murder would not have been inevitable under recent conditions? Has the mayor found it necessary to have the militia called out? Are special constables being enrolled by the score? Is there, in short, anything to justify either press or public in the ostentatious wearing of sackcloth and ashes as tho for a city fallen far from grace?

"We are not called upon to rejoice in the wild work of Saturday, but neither are we called upon to deny that, as the dispatches show, it has focused the attention of the Empire on the Asiatic issue as nothing else had done. It is now recognized as it was never recognized before that the Japanese question is a Pacific-Coast question, that Canada is as much concerned in it as California. It is perceived that the white men of Australasia and South Africa in resisting the inflow of Asiatics have been fighting the battle of the white races against the yellow and brown, that they are the true guardians of the frontiers, and that, if posterity ever settles on the claims now being pegged out for it, it will be because the men in the outlands kept them from being jumped by the millions of India, China, and Japan. For the first time since she became a

colonizing power Great Britain realizes that her colonies are not mere pawns on the international chessboard and that no treaties will hold them still while the Orientals swarm over them. It has at last dawned on Ottawa, London, and Washington that this is no mere question of Transvaal miners against the Chinese, California labor-unions against the Japanese, or Vancouver workmen against both and the Hindus to boot, but that all are phases of a world issue, the continued predominance of the white man in the face of the economic competition of the Asiatic. Doubtless it would have come sooner or later in any event; but there is good reason for us to be thankful that, if it was to come as a result of anything done here in Vancouver, what was done was no worse."

The Victoria (B. C.) *Colonist* charges the Vancouver *World* with responsibility for the Vancover outbreaks, and accuses the Canadian Pacific Railway of stimulating the immigration of Hindus into Canada for its own ends. On the latter point *The Colonist* goes on to say:

"Last fall the C. P. R. steamers brought over a horde of the Hindus, and most Vancouverites well remember the compassion aroused in their breasts by the sight of these shivering strangers last winter when, clothed in cast-off garments given by the hand of charity, they followed every load of wood that passed along the streets, so that they might earn a few cents to buy their meager rations. More than this, the fact that they went about in gangs begging at back doors, and innocently terrifying women with their dark faces and long, gaunt forms, will also be remembered. Not satisfied with this, the C. P. R. has continued to pour Hindus into this province by the steamers from Hongkong. And why? Because the company carries no freight that pays so well.

"Why has the C. P. R. consistently discriminated against British Columbia in the transportation of white settlers by refusing to those settlers coming here the same generous treatmen tafforded those buying tickets for the Northwest? Why does the C. P. R. so seek to create a demand for Asiatics in this province? What more reasonable reply than to point out that the C. P. R. has a large share of the carrying trade in Asiatics? Dividends! Dividends! Dividends! The future of British Columbia and possibly the peace of the Empire may be threatened, but the company must earn dividends.

"It is well known the transatlantic lines have for years kept their agents busy scouring Europe for emigrants to fill the steerage of their vessels, and the C. P. R. would seem to be keeping its agents employed the same way in Asia. Unfortunately for us Asia produces Asiatics."

The Colonist considers the problem presented by Hindu immigration more perplexing and troublesome than even the Japanese question on the coast. We read:

"The Hindu question is one of tremendous difficulty, and we are not sure that the fact of its being one wholly within the Empire does not make it harder to solve. In dealing with it we have to take into account many things, which are far from being local in character. It is a novel question. Until very recently no one supposed that there would ever be any considerable influx of the people from India into this country. But in some way or other the attention of the people of the Northwest Provinces has been directed to Canada, and a movement has begun, which, if it can not be checked, will have a far-reaching and injurious effect upon our country.

"The supply of such immigrants is practically inexhaustible. If they are to be permitted to enter the Dominion as they please, they will swarm in by thousands. Nearly a thousand of these people arrived on our shores on Tuesday, and if they secure employment there will be thousands more to follow them. We do not believe that white labor will come where Hindu labor dominates the situation numerically, nor do we believe that a country is ever industrially strong when the lower ranks of labor are filled by a class which is and must remain distinct from the rest of the community. The gravity of the question can not be disputed, and it calls for very careful treatment. Above all things it calls for diplomatic treatment. Violence must not be thought of. A blow struck at a Hindu in Canada may be felt by a white man in India."

PACIFYING MOROCCO

GENERAL DRUDE with his small army of French soldiers has wrung terms from the chieftains of the tribes about Casablanca which, according to the view of some of our American papers, entitle him to considerable distinction both as a soldier and as a diplomat. At the same time these papers hasten to assure us that it is too early to become optimistic over the whole Moroccan situation. "The immediate problem of Casablanca may be settled," says the New York *Tribune*, but "the greater problem of all Morocco is still unsolved." General Drude's victory, therefore, as one paper puts it, merely "marks the close of the first chapter" of what may prove a long story of warfare. The *Times* sums up briefly what this first chapter has covered. It says:

"In less than two months, with the use of not more than 7,000 men and a couple of cruisers, Casablanca has been occupied, strong positions on the land side have been fortified, a hostile force of at least triple the strength of the French has been first repulsed, then attacked and dispersed, the tribes to the south and east have sued for peace, and agreed to terms that include indemnity for the massacre of July and measures of security for the future. The murderers are to be surrendered and their punishment is provided for, a heavy fine is to be paid by the tribes, arms-bearing by the tribesmen within ten miles of the town is forbidden, and hostages are named. The terms are marked by moderation and an entire absence of mere vengefulness. They will be the more readily enforced."

The work which remains to be done—the settlement of the civil war now imminent and the pacification of the tribesmen throughout the country so that foreigners can dwell safely in Morocco—presents, we are told, a still greater problem for French diplomacy. The Philadelphia *Ledger* thus speaks of the task remaining:

HELPING UNCLE.
May in the Detroit *Journal*.

"With the Sultan of Fez confronted by the forces of two energetic opponents, both pretenders to the throne and both in arms against him, with the tribes in a state of unrest and turbulence, and with the insistent preaching of the Pan-Islamic crusade of the Senoussi, a purely local settlement like that at Casablanca will hardly influence the entire country. All that can be said for the 'peace' is that it will relieve present anxieties and afford time for the organization of the forces that are to police the coast cities and provide for the security of the foreigners compelled to remain in them. The larger problem of the pacification of Morocco is far from solution, and the execution of the mandate of the Powers is going to be a troublesome and costly undertaking."

THE NATIVE—"Bears or Delegates?"
May in the Detroit *Journal*

THE UNEASY CONSCIENCE,
—Osborne in the Milwaukee *Sentinel*

THE PRESIDENT GOES AFTER BIG GAME.

LIPTON AND "FREAK" YACHTS

SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S protest, as exprest in his fourth challenge for the *America's* Cup, against the freak style of yachts which the more recent cup races have evolved, meets with a great deal of sympathy among yachtsmen in both of the countries immediately interested. "When the cup was first won, it was by a healthy, seaworthy type of boat, the *America*," says Sir Thomas to a correspondent of the New York *Sun*. "Within ten years," he continues, "boats have developed into freaks, and for me again to challenge would simply impose the necessity to build a more extreme type freak than the previous challengers." Sir Thomas's challenge, which was rejected by the New York Yacht Club, specified a boat designed on more rational lines. His remarks subsequent to the refusal of his challenge have been interpreted to presage his intention not to race under the old rules. That he would perhaps concede to the New York Yacht Club on the matter of boat lengths has, however, been rumored.

Much is being said by the papers and yachtsmen of this country in support of the New York Yacht Club's rejection of the challenge. Even those who would like to see the disappearance of the present racing type justify the club in refusing to accept a modification of the old rules which are embodied in the "deed of gift" of the cup. This position is clearly stated in the address of ex-Commodore Ledyard to the club members. He said in part, as quoted in the newspapers:

"We may have different views of what the trophy may stand for. If one was to present to-day a yachting trophy he might devise terms and conditions and frame stipulations upon which it should be competed for, and define objects which it was to promote, to his own satisfaction. We are not in that position. We are the trustees of a trust here, the custodian of a cup which has been given to us in trust upon honor. We are apt to think now and then—one of us—that he would like this, another that he would like that, if the question was one of first intention, but after all we are bound here by a written document, the terms of which the faith of this club is pledged to carry out.

"That document has never laid down any limitations as to the character of the vessel which should compete for the cup, except that she should be at least of such and no more than such a water-line length and that she should make the voyage to the port of contest under sail on her own bottom.

"These are the only limitations that the deed of gift has imposed. They are the only limitations that in practise have ever been asked for or suggested up to the present time.

"The cup has been defended for over fifty years as a trophy standing preeminently for speed. It has stood for certain things other than speed. It has stood, and that especially of late years, for skill in designing—I won't say that especially of late years, fo that was the cause, gentlemen, of the original winning, but skil n engineering and construction, and, not at all to be forgotten in the handling of the modern cup-defender, skill in management and skill in seamanship and handling. And the *America's* Cup has been preeminently for all these things.

"Now we are asked to-night to make a change. We are asked to do a thing that has never entered into the heart of man to suggest before—that we should accept a challenge for a vessel—and both vessels should be limited to this, both challenger and defender—of a limited design, built under a rule of measurement intended to produce a certain special and limited class; that they should be limited, both challenger and defender, to comparatively insignificant proportions as compared with the vessels that have always competed for this cup; and I may as well ask you, gentlemen, why, after nearly sixty years of an unbroken rule, are we asked now to make a change?"

The London *Daily News* answers that "the shelter of the deed of gift is by no means perfect. There are many to point out that it is not of cast-iron, and that it has been altered before to suit the New York committee." And *The Daily Graphic* regrets "the club's adherence to the letter rather than to the spirit of the deed of gift" and hopes that "it may yet reconsider its decision." In this country the New York *Evening Post*, voicing the opinion of a large number of papers, indorses the stand taken by Sir Thomas in his challenge. We read, in part:

"His three *Shamrocks* have all been freaks, ready for the scrap-heap and nothing else when the races were over. It is the other kind he wants to race—a sensible, strong craft, with some cabin accommodation; which can be kept in commission after the races, and be a useful model for designers to profit by. The new rules under which he ought now to be allowed to challenge would make this possible. The fleet of racers which have appeared since their adoption surely marked a long step forward, even if there is still some question in the minds of designers as to whether the spirit of these rules may not yet be violated. Be that as it may, the New York Yacht Club's insistence on the ninety-foot boat means that the race must still be one in which only multimillionaires can indulge. It means that, in all probability, not more than one or two boats will appear for the trial races, instead of the fleet which the

acceptance of the sixty-eight foot challenge of Sir Thomas would have made possible. We should have had much more preliminary racing, and far greater interest, in our opinion."

Recreation (New York. October), on the other hand, thinks enough concessions have already been granted to Sir Thomas. It ridicules his abhorrence of "freak types," and asks pertinently:

"Who started the custom of designing and building honestly dishonest yacht models? The exacting challenger's countrymen and fellow-yachtsmen did. When the late George L. Watson designed the *Thistle* for a campaign in search of the *America's* Cup he began a whittling process that was perfectly astounding—until one Herreshoff, of Bristol, got out his figurative jack-knife to prepare a cup defender. Mr. Watson slashed here, there, and everywhere at the *Thistle* model. He brazenly shaved away from the bilges, the entrance, and the run. He skimped on the rigging, he scrimped on the spars, and he ordered 'canvas' that was almost as light as sea-foam. It is a fine recommendation to the memory of Mr. Watson to say that he was the greatest racing-yacht cheat in the world—with one exception. Nathaniel Herreshoff could pare and scant and stint better than even Watson, but Herreshoff usually did his artifices a cup race ahead—and the others copied.

"Herreshoff has beaten them at their own game, be it Watson or Fife. Hence the conversion and the ardent plea for 'a more wholesome type' of yacht. After all, the cry is a protest against the trick achievements of Herreshoff, for the Bristol designer, like *Sir Anthony Gloster*, may well say:

'They copied all they could follow, but they couldn't copy my mind,
And I left 'em sweating and stealing a year and a half behind.'"

The New York *Press* is of the same opinion. "The one thing that is causing the Irish yachtsman the most trouble," it says, "is not the deed of gift and its rules. It is Herreshoff."

New York City papers have been sounding the opinions of yachtsmen throughout the country on the justice of the defending yacht club's contentions. *The Herald* finds that among local authorities there is little complaint with the action taken. This paper quotes Cornelius Vanderbilt, commodore of the club, in reference to the report that Lipton will challenge again with a ninety-foot boat, but under the new rules. Such a challenge, he says, "would not alter the club's decision." And further:

"The resolution passed by the club can not be misunderstood. Anything that will restrict the speed of the boats will not be entertained. Let the ninety come without restrictions of any kind and there'll be a race. The club's position in the matter of the deed of gift is now clear. The early acceptance of its position may save a lot of trouble."

The New York *Tribune* thus chronicles New England sentiment:

"That the New York Yacht Club is technically right in its construction of the deed of gift, but that Sir Thomas Lipton would have the sympathy of New England yachtsmen if he tried to bring about a race under a less extreme boat than that typified by the *Reliance*, seems to voice the general sentiment. One or two yachtsmen were of the opinion that an English-built scow type of boat could be brought to this country, and one who has recently returned from Europe stated that if Sir Thomas would definitely withdraw from the cup-lifting field, there would be a challenge from either an English or a Scotch yacht club within a few days, and that such a yacht would be built and successfully taken across the Atlantic on her own bottom. The same yachtsmen, however, hoped that the next cup race would be sailed with boats of less than 90-foot water-line, in order that builders of moderate means might have a chance to defend the cup. . . . . .

"On the whole, New England yachtsmen may be considered as eager for another race for the *America's* Cup, but they want it on a broad basis, with yachts that are seaworthy and which will develop the highest type of design and bring out the highest quality of seamanship."

Commodore W. L. Baum, of the Chicago Yacht Club, is also quoted. He says:

"The New York Yacht Club was entirely within its rights in taking the action that it did. At the same time, however, I think that the majority of the yachtsmen of this vicinity would very much like to see the cup contested for by boats such as are in every-day use, and not by mere racing-machines, that are constructed solely for a particular contest and are then broken up."

In different vein, however, is the comment of Mr. R. B. Mallory, commodore of the Milwaukee Yacht Club. He is thus quoted in the press dispatches:

"I believe Sir Thomas Lipton is right in his contention. The demands of the New York Yacht Club are neither fair nor sportsmanlike. It wants to build a mere shell, while Sir Thomas must build a boat which can cross the ocean under its own sail, and which must inevitably be heavier and consequently slower than the shell type."

WHAT WAS DONE AT THE HAGUE

THE Hague "failure," and the Hague "fiasco" are common expressions found in the press reviews of the work of the second International Peace Conference. Many papers had looked for definite and immediate advances in the cause of peace, and now that the Conference is drawing to a close with no spectacular achievements to its credit, they complain loudly that the million and a quarter of dollars expended were practically thrown away. And even among the papers which had expected less there is considerable disappointment with the meagerness of results. Those which refuse still to concede that the Conference has been a fiasco do little more than echo the words of our delegate, Mr. Choate, who is reported to have said that "seed was planted which will bear fruit in the future." And this, as the Milwaukee *Sentinel* remarks, "is rather cold comfort" for those "who had looked for much real present accomplishment from a gathering called with such a fanfare of peace trumpets."

Some of our press criticize the Conference on the ground that, instead of talking peace, it talked war, and these papers point to the various provisions discust for regulating warfare, such, for instance, as the declaration of war previous to actual belligerency. This criticism is epitomized by the Philadelphia *Inquirer* in the statement that, instead of finding out how to prevent wars, the delegates "have merely succeeded in making warfare a little more comfortable." The failure to adopt the proposition for a permanent court of arbitration is perhaps the greatest disappointment to the American press. Says the New York *American*: "It was

I TOLD YOU SO.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

hoped that at any rate there might be a continued recognition of the loveliness of arbitration, but even that hope has dwindled into emptiness." On the other hand, the almost unanimous support of the measure establishing an International Prize Court is received

THE LADY—"Really, Willie, I don't know my own mind."
—Reynolds in the Tacoma *Ledger*.

as one definite favorable result of the Conference. Still, as the Philadelphia *Record* notes, "like all the projects favorably acted on by the Conference, this one is regulative of the conduct of warfare rather than a measure to prevent the outbreak of hostilities."

The Baltimore *News*, recognizing that the general verdict seems to be that the Conference has been barren of important results, has this to say in its defense:

"It all depends upon the point of view. Those who cherished hopes that the nations could get together and agree on methods of settling disputes without war must needs be disappointed, for the proceedings show that most of the nations were apparently more concerned to guard their own interests than to conclude agreements. The situation gave point to the epigram coined by the president of the conference—that it is easier to agree with one enemy than with many friends. The attitude of some of the South-American states is blamed for failure on several important points. It is charged that they seemed more intent upon securing recognition of their own importance than in promoting action by the Conference. But it is a natural and not unreasonable ambition that the great countries growing up in South America should desire to assert their position among the Powers of the world.

"When the magnitude of the problems with which the Conference had to deal and the many difficulties to be encountered are duly considered, it should be regarded as cause for congratulation that some progress was made in improving machinery for international arbitration. Slow and sure is the true motto of international action. If the Conference did nothing more than to meet and discuss questions of international law, it would be a distinct gain for the cause of peace; but it is probable that the Conference will not adjourn without positive achievement, which, while less than was hoped, will still be of distinct value, and a sign of progress in the right direction."

In the Philadelphia *Ledger* appears this equally optimistic review:

"There need not be too great disappointment at the failure of the efforts to reorganize the court at The Hague and still further to modify the laws of war. Something has been achieved in the universal recognition of the faults in the organization and methods of the Conference itself, and that recognition is bound to bring about a change at the third conference. This is a great gain in itself, and increases the promise of more definite results when the Powers again send their envoys to engage in the vastly important work of formulating international law. But in the willingness of the Powers to take part in such a work, and in the amicable discussion of the topics that have been raised, we see the greatest value of the Conference. In those respects it is far from being a fiasco, and civilization will have made great strides when such a periodical gathering shall come to be universally recognized as the medium for the obliteration of racial and national barriers, and the spread throughout all the world of justice and humanity."

HOW THE SOUTH REGARDS BRYAN

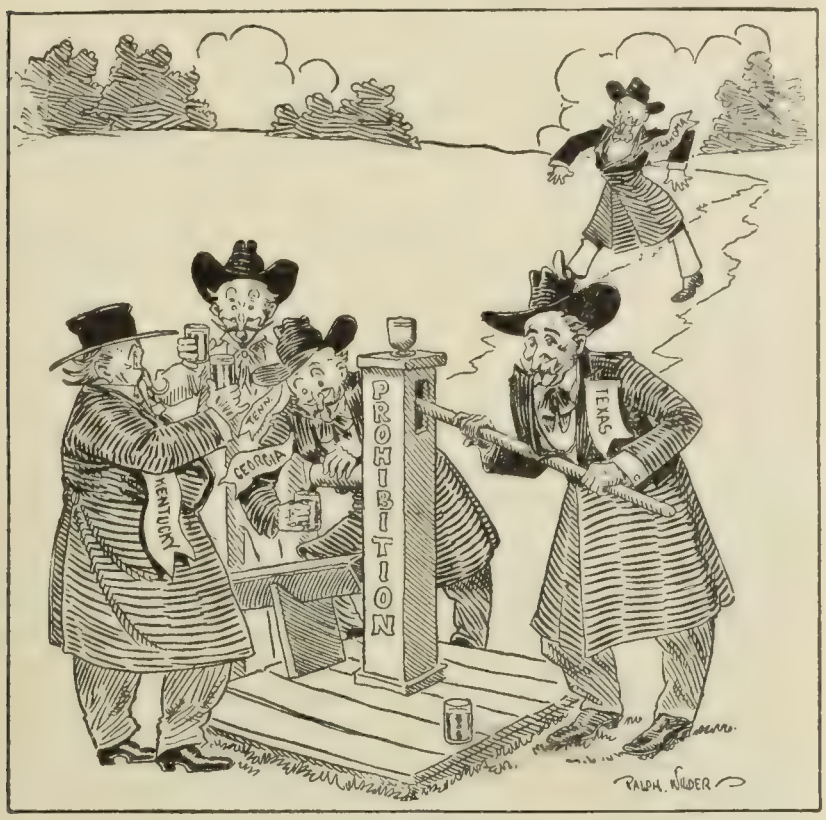
IT is reported from Washington that Mr. Bryan will soon place before the Democratic voters of the country a formulated statement of his principles. If he takes such action, remarks the Nashville *Banner* (Ind.), "it must be with the view that the party will know where it stands in selecting him as its leader," and this interpretation is generally accepted. If he should be nominated next year, as *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.) points out, he would be the only person in the political history of the country to have been nominated for President for the third time after having been defeated in two elections. While the country awaits Mr. Bryan's announcement, two Democratic but anti-Bryan papers, the Brooklyn *Eagle* and the New York *Times*, have been sounding Southern sentiment by circular letters to newspaper editors and proprietors. Much of the evidence collected is conflicting, but the results seem to show that Mr. Bryan is weaker in the South than he was a year ago, altho he has still a very much larger following than any other Democrat mentioned for the nomination. *The Eagle* finds that personally Mr. Bryan is still popular in the South, but that his availability is questioned by many, the leading Southern Democratic newspapers being about evenly divided on this point. Incidentally, *The Eagle's* investigations revealed the fact that President Roosevelt "is stronger than ever in the Southern States." The conclusion drawn by *The Times* from its independent canvass of the

THE BILLY DONK.
A horrible possibility of a successful Bryan campaign.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

Southern press is that Mr. Bryan is weak in the larger centers of population, but strong in the rural districts. *The Times* was the leading Parker paper in the last campaign, and its aversion to Bryan has always been extreme.

Special importance attaches to the attitude of the South, in spite

of the fact that there are many more Democrats in the Northern than in the Southern States. As *The Eagle* explains, "in the Electoral College, voting by States, the Southern Democracy is a condensed potency, while the Northern Democracy, in most of its



THE NEW ARRIVAL AT THE PUMP.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

States, is a diffused minority that cuts no figure in the Electoral College." To quote further from the same source:

"The general consensus of the Southern Democratic organs is for or toward Mr. Bryan. Many of them regard him as preferable. Others deem him to be inevitable. A few outrightly object to him, but will accept him if they can not overthrow him. None says he will oppose him, tho a single eccentric would have the Democracy nominate Mr. Roosevelt! On the whole, the expression, to-day secured, is a tribute to Mr. Bryan. He and his friends have reason to be proud of it. It is a compliment to his character, courage, and capacity. The inevitability of his nomination is more regarded by his supporters than the probability or the possibility of his election; but that very fact attests the strength of his personality, for under him his Southern friends would go even to preassured defeat with military glee. . . . . .

"None of those who oppose Mr. Bryan's nomination will bolt him, if nominated. A cat in a hot tin oven would have as much chance for effective combatancy as a bolting organ within Southern Democracy. . . . . .

"We do not believe Mr. Bryan ought to be elected. He is brilliant, but unsteady. He is eloquent, but unwise. He is honest, but he is honest as an opportunist is, not as a statesman should be. He determines his own political health by feeling the pulses of other people. When he was most sincere, he was most erroneous. Since prominency and fluency have made him more politically vain and ambitious than sincere, he has experimented with issues, not to find out whether they are true, but whether they will 'take.'"

The Times concludes from its extensive canvass of the South that the country "is in a waiting mood," and that the turn public sentiment will take will depend very much on what may happen in the next six or eight months. The average attitude toward Mr. Bryan, it asserts, "seems to be that of regarding him as a distasteful necessity." Among the Southern Democratic papers which are outspoken in opposition to Mr. Bryan's nomination are such important organs as the Baltimore *Sun* and *News*, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, the Charleston *News and Courier*, the Columbia *State*, the New Orleans *Picayune* and *Times-Democrat*, the Chattanooga *Times*, the Nashville *American*, the Houston *Chronicle*, the Dallas *News*, the Galveston *News*, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. A great many of the smaller papers, on the other hand, especially those of Alabama, Kentucky, and Arkansas, are enthusiastically for Bryan, asserting that he is stronger with the people than ever. The Nashville *Tennessean* points to Mr. Taft's recent references to the Nebraskan as proof that Mr. Bryan is "the one Democrat considered dangerous to Republican success." It continues:

"The Republican fire has centered on Mr. Bryan, and this should mean Democratic concentration on the man whose power is most dreaded by the enemy. What of the sharpshooters in our own ranks who are firing on the leader? If we are not to call them traitors, is not their course one of inconceivable stupidity?"

This is also the view of the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), which says:

"The question is no longer whether there shall be a Southern man chosen for head of the ticket, but whether there is any man in the East or West who would be likely to make a stronger run than Mr. Bryan, and to this it is growing clearer every day that the answer of the party, as a whole, is in the negative. As matter of fact, there is no such man to whom serious consideration is given, since Governor Johnson took himself out of the race. The candidacy of Judge Gray never had any vitality, despite the high estimation in which he is held, and there is not the least sign that it will gain in strength between this time and the meeting of the national convention."

THE SALOON IN POLITICS

COMMENTING upon the triumph of the prohibition cause in the recent Oklahoma elections *The Oklahoman* (Dem.), of Oklahoma City, remarks that many persons who are not opposed on ethical or religious grounds to the use of intoxicants, and who use with moderation liquor in their own homes, nevertheless lend their votes and their influence to the prohibition side when the liquor question is an issue. The explanation of this fact, says *The Oklahoman*, is that "the really independent and impartial voters have become alarmed at the political phase of the liquor problem,"

From "Puck." Copyrighted, 1907. By permission.
PROHIBITION MAINE TO PROHIBITION GEORGIA—"Here's looking at you."
—Glackens in *Puck*.

and have "noted the activity of the saloon power in party conventions and elections." To quote further:

"That the saloon men of Oklahoma are largely responsible for their own present discomfiture is certain. For years the most

liberal laws affecting their business have been subject to constant and ruthless violation.

"Furthermore, their constant interference with political affairs had become intolerable. . . . . .

"So powerful an element in politics has the saloon interest become here and elsewhere that a conscientious candidate must compromise himself or court defeat in a majority of instances.

"Manifestly this is a condition that is intolerable and should not exist. It would not exist under a régime of high license and local option with proper law enforcement. Its abolition under prohibition depends upon proper enforcement of the law.

"If prohibition in Okalahoma means the elimination of the

THOMAS P. GORE,
The blind Senator-elect from the State of Oklahoma.

saloon influence in the politics and government of the State it will accomplish a great good."

The women, asserts the Guthrie *Oklahoma State Capital* (Rep.), did the work that won the victory for prohibition in the new State. We read:

"The ladies organized for prohibition.

"Prohibition was their soul's desire.

"They cared not for the political features so long as they in no way interfered with their fight for the prohibitory clause.

"Even those who were opposed to the prohibitory measure must view with admiration, and applause even, the stedfastness, vigor, and ability with which the fight was carried on by the women.

"The organization into working committees all over the State and the marching of the children with banners through the streets of the towns and cities had a telling influence.

"After all, man must admit that the women wield a mighty influence in the politics of State and nation."

From Minnesota, where the liquor interests are threatened with hostile legislation, comes a truly remarkable protest in the form of an open letter to President Roosevelt over the signature of John Maddock. This letter was published in *Both Sides*, a liquor journal of Minneapolis, and is now being widely circulated in leaflet form. After appealing to the President to "fulfil your solemn oath of office by ordering the maintenance of a republican form of government . . . in the now mobocratic State of Minnesota," Mr. Maddock goes on to say:

"The false and unconstitutional party-rule theory, under the hypocritical guise of 'government by the people,' has gained such alien political ground that the irreligious class is now a slave to the fanatical whims of the religious. Not only is this the case, but the whole country is now in greater danger of having the American doctrine of the union of States and the rights of man destroyed by mob rule than it was in 1861. The United States is now no more; there is nothing but a disintegrated lot of communities wherein the greatest mob autocratically and illegally rules, which means that the Federal Government has illegally and unjustly handed over the government of the different States to alien political parties to pander to the unjust whims of any majority of aliens that may arise. The time has indeed come for 'a square deal' all around; class slavery has been in vogue long enough. The irreligious are loyal American citizens and are as honestly engaged in their specific labors for the welfare of the country as are the Christians; and for the latter to autocratically dictate to the former how they shall spend their day for relaxation from labor is both unconstitutional and unjust. . . . . .

"When Abraham Lincoln made the statement that our Government is 'of the people, for the people, and by the people,' and it was illegally assumed that a majority meant the whole, the Federal Constitution was ignored, and the way was opened for all the mobocratic and unjust rule which is now rampant in every State; a way was opened for the exaltation of the alien word PROHIBITION above the most glorious word in the Federal Constitution, LIBERTY! . . . . . .

"Liberty must be allowed to the religious and to the irreligious to live as they please so long as one class does not molest another. The President of all the States and the governors of the several States can not morally nor constitutionally enforce speculative, sectarian ideas upon the whole people. Liberty is the American constitutional word, not alien prohibition; and the American nation can not afford to have FAILURE written upon the face of the most righteous document on earth. The States that have been illegally allowed to secede from the constitutional principle of liberty have made a degrading declaration to the world that alcohol was King and that the people thereof were morally weak. When the Governor of Georgia signed the prohibition document he broke his Federal Constitutional oath, seceded from constitutional principles, and pandered to an alien mob. A fanatical and fake idea has taken possession of religious fanatics that exhilarating beverages are the cause of all evil, and the alien representatives of the people are ready to break their oaths of office to keep themselves in power. An antisaloon league appears in the name of Christ and his church, and alien State officials cringingly pander to its fanatical and unconstitutional demands. Mr. President, you have solemnly sworn to protect the people from the slavery of such ignorant fanaticism, and I respectfully demand that you will maintian a republican form of government in the now mobocratic and alien State of Minnesota. In allowing States to secede from LIBERTY to PROHIBITION the Federal Government is the greatest law-breaker in the land."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

IT will irritate Poultney Bigelow to learn that the Panama Canal is too narrow. He had not thought of that.—*Chicago Tribune.*

"KEEP your eye on Congress," advises "Uncle Joe" Cannon. We doubt if any of our institutions need it more.—*Washington Herald.*

ANNIE BESANT's declaration that she remembers previous existences threatens to revive the question, "How old is Ann?"—*Detroit News.*

BY hurrying construction at the Jamestown exposition the management expects to have it completed before it is finally closed.—*Chicago News.*

MR. WELLMAN is one of the last men in the world one would have expected to see handicapped by a lack of atmospheric activity.—*Des Moines Capital.*

THE Omaha *Bee* thinks "Mr. Bryan has not decided to run again." Our impression is that he has not decided to stop running.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

A FRENCH scientist has discovered an anesthetic in electricity. Electric franchises have put a good many aldermen asleep in America.—*Chicago Post.*

GOVERNOR FLOYD, of New Hampshire, declares his State is the best governed in the Union, and the Boston & Maine Railroad blushes with pleasure. —*Brooklyn Standard Union.*

A MAN held up a train with a pitchfork out in Michigan, being under the delusion that he owned the railroad and had a right to stop the traffic. As the President was still at Oyster Bay, it might have been Tillman.—*New York Evening Post.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

THE REAL MOSLEM PERIL

THERE is serious ground for the belief that Africa is not always to be subject to Europe. The black is really a threat, and a serious threat, to the white man who has so long dominated and enslaved him. At this present moment there is a very powerful Mohammedan movement on foot in North Africa which is animated by a religious as well as a national impulse. The progress of affairs in Morocco does not present an isolated or sporadic feature in African history, says Capt. H. A. Wilson, writing in *The Nineteenth Century* (London). He gives in detail the plot of the Mohammedan sect of the Senussia, which is set upon the possession of Africa by Islam, and the extermination of the white man from the Pillars of Hercules to the Cape of Good Hope. On this point he writes as follows:

"I have reliable information that yearly numbers of the Senussia are sent to Europe, chiefly to England and France, to be thoroughly educated on European lines. These men come chiefly from the north and west of Africa. These two facts alone show definitely that we are dealing with no ordinary Arab or negro fanatical outbreak, but with a vast organized movement directed by a high intelligence whose ramifications extend everywhere, and which in the coming years will prove itself a distinct and important, if not the dominating, factor in the affairs of the Dark Continent.

"In Barbary, the Sahara, and in fact all Northern Africa, Senussism penetrates the whole of Islam. It is firmly established in Egypt, the Sudan, Somaliland, Arabia, Abyssinia, Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, Turkey, Uganda, Zanzibar, and the east and west coasts of Africa. The following towns and districts are hotbeds: El Aghowat, Oran, Algiers, Twat, Insala, Timbuctoo, Senegal, Murzuk, Kanem, northwest of Lake Chad, Bornou, Tripoli, Tunis, Jarabub, and Benghazi. From all these places emissaries in hundreds sally forth to preach the Jehad to the faithful.

"I have but little information concerning this formidable organization, and what little I have is poorly enough set forth. Most probably I shall be set down as an alarmist, but it is my absolute and certain conviction that the Senussia is a far more mighty force than we in Europe have any conception of, that it is prospering and gaining prestige daily—almost hourly—and that the day is drawing steadily nearer when we shall stand face to face with a wave of Mohammedan fanaticism, universal throughout the continent, thoroughly organized and amply prepared, compared to which all previous wars with black races will be the merest child's play."

He speaks more definitely and positively upon this point thus:

"I am convinced that when the time does come, every black skin in Africa, with the possible exception of the Christian Abyssinians, will be in arms against the white races. When that day does come, and come it will, certain as fate, the whites in Africa will be at death grips with one of the most formidable movements of all time—a wave of Moslem fanaticism rolling in countless numbers across the African continent. Composed of some of the very finest fighting material—if not the very finest—in the whole world, much of it trained to arms by Europeans, well armed, ably organized and led, gathering momentum at every step, there will spring into being one of the most irresistible forces the world will yet have seen. In a day there will have arisen a situation compared to which the Indian Mutiny and the Sudan campaigns combined would be the smallest of incidents.

"As I have already said, this will probably be considered an absurdly exaggerated view. Let me once again reiterate my firm conviction that the next twenty years will see Europe struggling in the throes of an African war against forces so great that at the end it is unlikely to a degree that a single white man remains in Africa. Nor am I alone in this belief; I have already quoted Dr. Carl Peters to this effect, and I could quote in support the opinion of many others—of men who have dedicated their lives to Africa, who have given her of their best, and who form part of the small minority of Europeans who *know* the native mind.

"So great is the unrest and discontent among *all* native races of Africa that it needs but a spark to set the continent ablaze from end to end. To me the Senussia appears to be the source from which that spark will come to fire the powder-mine which is awaiting it."

ASIA IN AMERICA

ONE of the most serious problems attending the spread of Anglo-Saxon civilization, and the facility of transport which accompanies it, at the present day, is the question of race and race-mixture. The pride of the white race is here confronted with the persistent intrusion of the black or yellow population of the world,

JAPANESE SPIES IN AMERICA.
Uncle Sam suddenly finds he is sitting on an ant-hill.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

and we are asked, Can they combine or intermingle? This question is now being put to a practical test not only in this country, but in South Africa and British Columbia. Japanese, Chinese, and Hindus have recently been persecuted and banned by American as well as British subjects in various parts of this continent. People are inquiring, Is this right, is it sound policy? The London *Times* thinks that all British subjects should be allowed fair play on British soil, and remarks:

"It is right and just that Canada and South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, should take all adequate precautions to insure that their splendid heritage may be preserved to the white races; but there is a point beyond which precaution becomes prejudice and the adequate passes into the unreasonable. It can not be pretended that the presence of a few thousand Japanese is likely to turn British Columbia or California into Mongolian provinces, or that some ten or twelve thousand British Indians constitute a serious menace to the white population of the Transvaal. We, who have never hesitated to support the claims of the self-governing states when it seemed to us that the Imperial Government was disposed to sacrifice them unduly, and who have emphatically denounced the pernicious agitation which aims at rousing the people of India against their rulers, are all the more bound to point out that the interests of the Empire as a whole must be considered,

and to claim for our Indian fellow-subjects fair play in other portions of his Majesty's dominions.

The Daily Mail (London) looks upon the race problem as practically insoluble, to judge from the position of the negro in the United States, and remarks:

"America for many generations ran its unskilled labor from the cheap and unlimited supplies of Africa. The result has been that she is saddled with a racial problem of black and white to which the wisest can find no satisfactory solution. It is not unnatural that she hesitates before complicating this already sinister race cleavage by the addition of the further aggravation of the yellow man. On the other hand, permanent exclusion of the citizen of a recognized civilized and progressive nation would seem impossible. We have not heard the last of the difficulty manifest to-day by the Vancouver riots. And the wisdom of all who care for a future peaceful development may well be concentrated upon this, one of the most difficult problems which the world has ever seen."

The Economist (London) thinks that the only objection to the importation of yellow labor is that the undercutting of wages which results is to the prejudice of the whites. To quote this important financial organ:

"If the Pacific-coast workers could be sure that the Asiatics were not bent on undercutting their wages, the economic prejudice against their importation would disappear. The race prejudice, no doubt, would remain; but there are excellent reasons why it should be less strong against the Japanese than against the negroes and the Chinese. The main objection to the negroes is the difficulty that a white man must find in living or working among them; to the Chinese, that they come, except to the British West Indies, under conditions that are socially unhealthy, and bring their vices with them to infect the European population. There is no evidence that these objections hold good against immigrants from Japan."

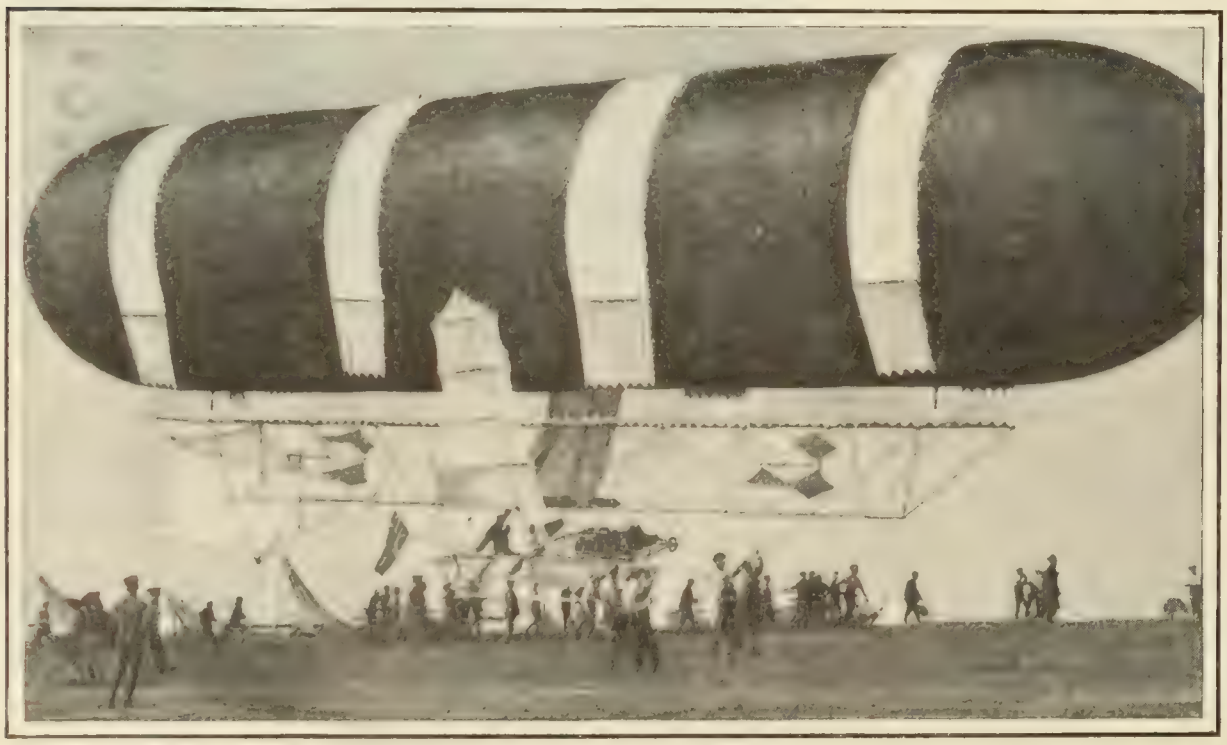
The London *Statist* earnestly deprecates any persecution of the Hindu in British colonies as likely to increase the disaffection already prevailing in Hindustan, and observes:

"Is it proposed to issue an edict forbidding the emigration of Hindus not only to British territory outside India, but also to the United States? We see already what the result of subjecting Hindu traders to indignities in South Africa has been. What will be the result if the Indians learn that their Government looks with such contempt upon them that it will not allow them to settle in any English-speaking territory? Do our contemporaries really consider what they are writing about when they encourage the evil color prejudice, and light-heartedly declare that British self-governing colonies must be maintained as white men's lands? Are the feelings and susceptibilities of three hundred millions of Indians of no account? Do our public really think that they can subject Indians with impunity to indignities and encourage the stupid self-conceit of the lowest elements in the colonies? It was not by outraging Hindu feeling, or Mohammedan feeling either, for the matter of that, that India was won and has been retained, and it is not by encouraging the color prejudice in our colonies that the present unrest in India will be appeased."

THE ENGLISH WAR AIR-SHIP

THE dream of Dædalus and the fate of Icarus has been more or less on the mind of modern people in these latter days, and now Dædalus seems to be vindicated. The English War Office has found an aerial machine which can take wings like a bird and direct its passengers to any point they wish to reach. While the War Office is nominally the author of this new invention, the genius which created the work is that of an American, Mr. Samuel F. Cody. There can not, apparently, be any doubt that the maiden flight of the British air-ship has been a success. The records of the ship's movements, as given in the London papers, show that it rose to four or five hundred feet in the air, sailed a mile and a half without alighting, went six miles an hour against a nine-mile breeze, and steered admirably. The London *Tribune* says:

"We have already, in anticipation, welcomed this weird offspring of practical science, in the first place because, if there must be an aerial invasion, which Heaven forfend, England must be able to protect herself; in the second place, because what begins as a military invention will very soon be diverted to the good purposes of peace; and finally because we believe this *tertium quid* will turn out to be not the least among the factors conspiring to rid the world of the remnants of its dying trust in huge armies and navies. The chrysalis has apparently, as yet, no other name, and perhaps it could have no better. What will emerge from these dark incubations we do not know; but there is at least ground for hope that it may be something worthier of the sunshine of international amity than its early baptism would suggest."



From "The Graphic," London.

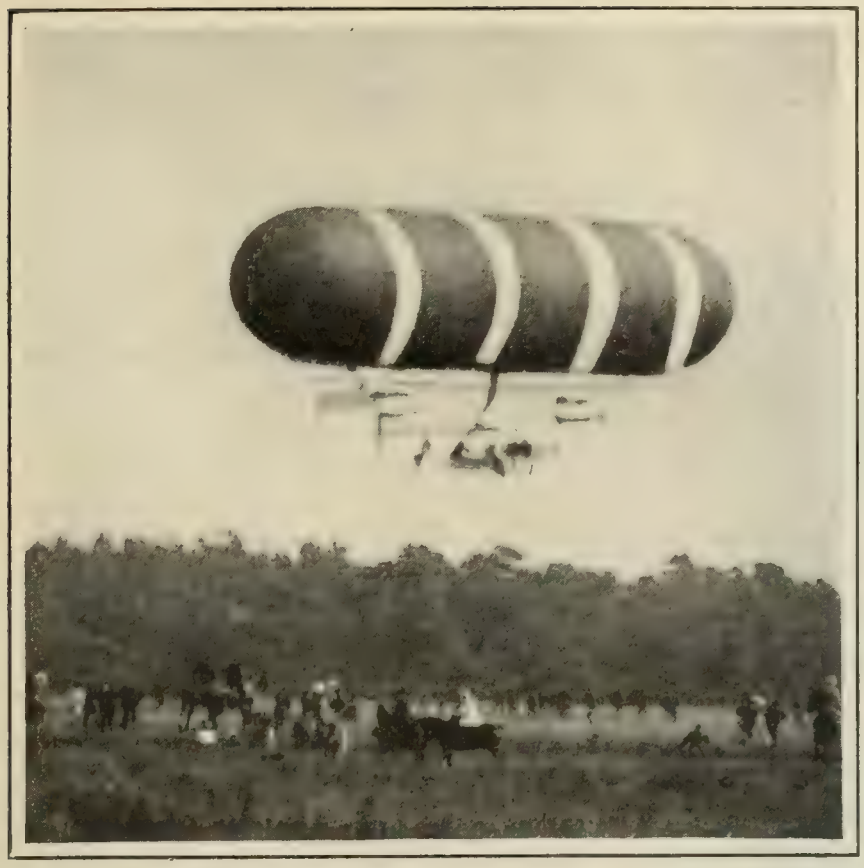
THE ENGLISH DIRIGIBLE MILITARY AIR-SHIP "NULLI SECUNDUS."

It is 110 feet in length and 28 feet in diameter. The balloon is made of gold-beaters' skin, with four broad bands of canvas fastened over it at regular intervals. Suspended from the balloon by a network of cordage is a framework of bamboo and aluminum, from which hangs the canoe-shaped car 30 feet in length. In the stern of the framework is a huge six-sided rudder of cloth, and amidship is a pair of wings, while box-kites fore and aft are used for lifting and depressing. The air-ship is propelled by a 50 horse-power 8-cylinder motor fixt in the bow of the car.

The British air-ship to which we have referred is thus described by the same paper:

"Some have called it a sausage; others a cigar. In length it is about 100 feet, in thickness about thirty. Four broad white girths encircle it, and from them hangs an intricate network of ropes which support the steel framework of the carrying part of the machine. The steel, or aluminum, car is canoe-formed, and in its forepart is fixt the motor, with the spade-shaped paddles projecting from either side. Above the car are six aeroplanes, three over the stern and bow respectively, and to the stern is affixt a sail rudder stretched on framework.

"Beneath the base of the car runs a steel keel resembling that of a sledge, separated from the body by stanchions. On this support the machine rests easily so long as the ballast is on board. An inflation valve is beneath the body of the chrysalis, or sausage, and a Union Jack floats from the stern of the car."



THE "NULLI SECUNDUS" IN SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT.

It is a very bold claim which Mr. Cody has made, says the *Tribune*, in calling his balloon *Nulli Secundus*—second to none. But certainly, after all that the French and German papers and military pamphleteers have written and agitated concerning what must eventually prove the most dangerous and formidable engine of war, it is surprizing, we are reminded, that the solution of the problem of aerial flight should have been solved, not in Europe, but in America.

A GERMAN CASSANDRA ON AMERICA'S DANGER

THE optimistic cheerfulness of our statesmen and publicists in view of the international situation which the United States faces abroad and of the financial difficulties which Wall Street is battling with at home seems to amaze, sometimes even to irritate, some European journalists. They compare us to the Gauls who clapped their hands with glee as they saw with wonder the huge shafts and stones from Cæsar's engines hurtling through the air and dashing against their battlements. A German weekly of some influence and authority, the Leipsic *Grenzboten*, has uttered the last Cassandra-like announcement of the grave perils which beset our republic. In the first place we have no land army, altho neither Canada nor Mexico is barred by fortifications from invading our soil. Furthermore, Japan is vastly superior to us in land forces, and our relations with Japan are undoubtedly strained. It is to be considered also that while that country has just been victorious in the greatest sea-fight since Nelson, our victories over the Spanish fleets have not been important enough to prove our naval efficiency. The internal economic and financial condition of the country, we are told, is rendered serious through the trusts and the railway frauds, which point to the domination of a millionaire oligarchy. It is quite possible, says this writer, that the United States will ultimately be driven to decide whether she will give her adherence to the democratic or to the imperialistic idea. To quote his words:

"While in Europe international conditions have reached a point of peaceful equilibrium, in the other hemisphere remarkable developments have risen which seem to forbid the possibility of a peaceful future. The relations of the Union with Japan continue to be strained, and this is none the less so because the often announced and as often denied plan of sending a fleet to the Pacific has not yet been realized, and the fortification of Hawaii, of the Philippines, and the Pacific coast is yet a mere matter of talk."

The American Army, says this writer, is not adapted to carry success through a long campaign, as Japan did in Manchuria. To use his own words:

"Some battles may be won by means of militia and volunteers, but a campaign can never be successfully weathered with such forces, and the standing army of the Union is too weak to accomplish the latter, even if strengthened by considerable reenforcements. Since the United States became imperialistic with the occupation of the Spanish Antilles and the Philippines, she has discovered in the young Japanese Power, with her strong and victorious army, and the fleet which has won the greatest victory since Trafalgar, a most dangerous and ambitious neighbor. Even if she were powerful upon the sea, and on this point her victories at Manila and Cuba over an antiquated, ill-found Spanish fleet afford no criterion, it is evident that on land the United States can not in the least degree be compared with Japan, as far as her army goes. In order to reach this standard America must raise a standing army of at least 200,000 men. That a proud, powerful, rich, and energetic nation of 80,000,000 souls could easily accomplish this, if need required it, is indubitable. But such a powerful army must be a federal force (militia and volunteers are State organizations), and its character would be scarcely congenial to democratic ideals, since it could not exist without the military spirit of subordination and obedience."

COL SAMUEL F. CODY.

The American inventor who has provided for the British War Office the first efficient military air-ship.

Democracy and military discipline of the highest order this writer considers incompatible, hence the danger if America be compelled to put a large force in the field against a foreign foe.

Just as dangerous to a republican form of government is the power wielded by the millionaire oligarchy, of which he thus speaks:

"We can not help thinking that this American democracy is equally imperiled by the domination of a number of millionaires whose existence practically destroys the freedom of industrial life, and lords it over the railroads and traffic of the gigantic country by means of the products which they control through their trusts."

This writer commends President Roosevelt for his courageous "energy in fighting against the corrupt power of the trusts," and concludes:

"Under the double responsibility of this battle with the trusts, and of her changed international relations, which compel her to a strenuous foreign policy, the United States is evidently on the eve of mighty changes. It may possibly happen that in the near future she may be called to make a choice as to whether she will cling to her republican government in its old form or deliver herself over to imperialism."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY MR. QUELCH WAS SQUELCHED

ONE of the most interesting and characteristic incidents connected with the Peace Conference at The Hague, which has furnished so much material for the comment and laughter of the press, is the adventure of Mr. Quelch, the English Socialist, who

EDOUARD HERVÉ,

The French Socialist and Internationalist who advises the army to shoot their own officers rather than their brothers under the opposing flag. His speeches made a great uproar at the Stuttgart Conference.

HARRY QUELCH,

Turned out of Stuttgart by the Wuerttemberg Government for calling the Hague Conference "a feast of thieves." Quelch explains that he meant nothing personal. He is editor of *Justice*, a London Socialist paper.

TWO PROMINENT INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS.

was kicked out of Stuttgart by the Wuerttemberg Government because he spoke of the Hague Conference as "a supper of thieves." Quelch was attending the Stuttgart Socialist Conference, and it is not unnatural that Mr. Hervé of the *Soleil* (Paris), who was also at Stuttgart, should rush to the assistance of his fellow Socialist, and Mr. Hervé, who is a man of genius and the controller of an influential newspaper, is well worth listening to, when he says:

"It is not possible to estimate the work of a congress of this sort without reckoning the results. We beg to state that the first Hague Conference resulted in the absorption by Great Britain of the South African Republic, and in the Japanese Manchurian war. The second Conference of The Hague is signalized by the absorption of Korea by Japan and by the French invasion of Morocco."

The writer proceeds to show that Mr. Quelch was speaking perfectly within the limits of his brief, and he denounces what he considers as Japan's theft in the case of Korea, which really was the Attica of the Extreme Orient, the Eye of Asia, as Athens was the Eye of Greece. To quote the brilliant pages of the *Soleil*:

"The Empire of the Morning Sun [Korea] has been the initiative of civilization in the whole Far East. In particular, Japan has owed everything to Korea—her arts, her science, her industry. While Korea has been punctilious in the discharge of international obligations, this country has been the educator of Japan, who is indebted to Korea for her arts, her science, and her industrial success. While Korea has remained fondly attached to immemorial customs, she has never provoked a quarrel with another nation. As far as we can see, her only fault is that her territory possesses mines and forests, which afford a prospect of wealth irresistible to her covetous neighbors."

That the Hague Conference should serenely look on, and talk about peace, while the Koreans are being captured and robbed, seems to afford some wonder and amusement to Mr. Hervé, who sarcastically remarks:

"In ancient Rome our Gallic ancestors used to be sent into the circus to try throat-cutting with African gladiators for the amusement of their Cæsars. The emperors of to-day are standing on their balconies to watch the fight between the heroes of Morocco and of France. As the reward of the tournament, as the result of all this bloodshed, we shall have the privilege of policing Casablanca.

"This is what we call the solidarity of the nation. This is the progress of humanitarianism, and the triumph of pacifism. The Poles have sent a memoir to The Hague to deprecate the partition of Poland. The only thing they will gain from the Congress, if that body condescend to read their petition, will be that the partition of Poland is confirmed."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

AT The Hague every dog barks, but none bites.—*Fischietto.*

CHORUS OF HAGUE DELEGATES—"We haven't even succeeded in suppressing the 'Battle of the Flowers' at the watering-places.'—*Figaro.*

THE only people who really favor disarmament are the Sultan of Turkey and the Emperor of Morocco, but Raisuli in one case and the Grand Vizier in the other throw obstacles in the way.—*Fischietto.*

THE trial of the conspirators against the Czar's life still goes on in St. Petersburg. It is not probable, however, that the archconspirator, the Russian People, will be sentenced to death.—*Humoristische Blaetter.*

THE Paris *Figaro* thinks that Campbell-Bannerman's failure as Prime Minister is due to that strange effort of the British to mix monarchism and democracy, which is well illustrated in Campbell-Bannerman's own curious inconsistency in accepting a title for himself, and yet objecting to a titled House of Lords.

THE Tokyo *Puck* obstinately maintains its anti-American agitation. It remarks: "Russia and China now solicit our friendship, only because of our might displayed in the war. What will they think of us if we meekly submit to America?

The anti-Japanese agitation in America is now limited to California, the other States desiring to see what Japan will do. If we yield in California, we shall have to yield in other States. To wait for the better reflection of the Californians or for the revision of the treaty is to hope against hope. Should we rest inactive in the present moment, before long we shall find Japan variegated in the world's map."

IN MOROCCO.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—"Go on, boys; when you're finished—then, I shall see!" —*Pasquino* (Turin).

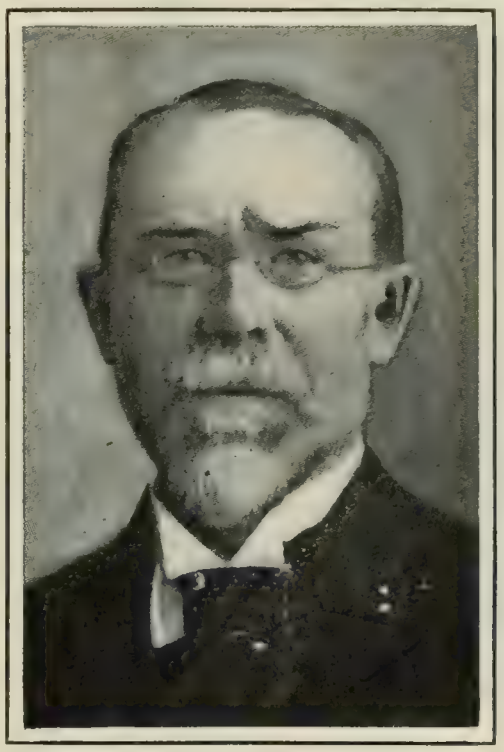
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

SALVATION BY REINDEER

THE scheme of utilizing camels in the Arizona desert, which looked so promising half a century ago, came to naught; perhaps it might have succeeded had it been backed by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the Presbyterian clergyman who has introduced reindeer into Alaska. Fifteen years ago there were sixteen of these animals in the Territory; now there are 15,000, owing largely to Dr. Jackson's efforts. That they are solving the "problem of the temporal, if not the eternal, salvation of the Alaskan" is the belief of Edward B. Clark, who writes about "How Jackson Saved the Eskimo," in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago). Dr. Jackson became convinced some time ago that unless the Eskimos were given some means of earning their livelihood other than that of following the chase, their end was starvation. Says Mr. Clark:

"The natives depended upon the wild animals of sea and land for all their necessaries of life, and the American clergyman found that with the advent of the white men the whales, the seals, the walruses, and the caribou were disappearing, as wild animals always disappear when the Caucasian, with his perfected killing contrivances, gets on their trail. As another has put it: 'Dr. Jackson saw that unless something was done at once the United States would have to choose between feeding the 20,000 and more natives or letting them starve to death.'

"With Dr. Jackson to think was to act. He knew that the Siberians, who live in a climate much like that of Alaska, were self-supporting because they had their herds of domesticated reindeer, an animal that is prolific, whose flesh is good for food, whose hide is good for clothing, and whose strength, endurance, and docility make it available either as a pack or as a draft 'horse.'



DR. SHELDON JACKSON,
The man who has saved the Eskimo.

"There was an object other than the mere desire to give food and clothing to the Eskimos in Dr. Jackson's plan for the bringing of reindeer into the country from Siberia. He studied the character of the natives and he came to the conclusion that, nomads as they were, they were unfitted for any of the white man's vocations save that of herding. The Alaskans had found plenty of work in connection with the pursuit of the wild animals whose flesh and pelts enabled their captors to live. In other words the chase, with the Eskimo, was an industrial pursuit. It was the clergyman's belief that reindeer-herding would interest the native, and, while keeping his abode stationary, would at the same time give him the opportunity to roam the country within prescribed limits. . . . . .

"The training-stations for reindeer-herder apprentices are branches of the public-school system in Alaska. Bright young Eskimo men are selected and are placed in the schools for a period of five years under skilful Finn or Lap instructors. In addition to his food and clothing the apprentice is given two female reindeer each year upon which he may place his mark and consider his private property, subject to government control. When his apprenticeship is up he becomes a herder in real earnest and he is given fifty reindeer, which he may brand and know as his own."

Reindeer-stations are now scattered widely over the territory, and new ones are constantly established. The industry in a general way is under the supervision of the United States Bureau of Education, which is attached to the Department of the Interior. Dr. Jackson is the bureau's general agent of education in the northern territory. That the deer have great value as draft animals seems to have been abundantly proved. In the winter of 1896-97 the superintendent of one of the stations traveled for four months with reindeer teams, traversing 2,000 miles of barren country, the deer living entirely on moss which they dug from the snow. On another occasion, a relief expedition sent to ice-bound whalers at Point Barrow took along 300 reindeer, which were driven 800 miles with the temperature from 20° to 50° below zero. The animals reached their destination in good health, having found their own food by the way, and a large number of healthy fawns were born just after their arrival. We read further:

"The animals have been used for several winters to carry mail to the little villages along the coast of Bering Sea, and, recently, interior wilderness routes have been covered successfully by the mail-carriers driving their hardy reindeer teams. Epitomizing results a government official says: 'It has been proved to the satisfaction of every fair-minded person who has taken the trouble to post himself on the subject that reindeer are an unqualified success, both as a means of transportation and as a source of supplies for most of the necessities of life in the Alaskan country.'

"The natives who control herds have shown that they have learned the lesson of economizing their possessions. They kill only the male deer for food and for clothing, taking care to keep enough of the males for propagating purposes. The natives sell their surplus meat to the miners and receive good prices for it. The money which comes in exchange they expend for things which to the white men are necessaries, but to the Eskimos are luxuries. Since the introduction of the deer into Alaska the native hut has changed its character. It is now a house, not infrequently much more than comfortably furnished, and with pictures and even musical instruments for the cultivation of the gentler senses.

"Recently the Russian Government has objected to the sale for transportation to Alaska of any more of the Siberian reindeer. This is not the blow at the new industry which it might seem to be at first thought. Alaska can be completely stocked from the increase of the present herds within its borders. The yearly natural increase of the herds is about 40 per cent., and by the year 1910 there should be nearly 70,000 reindeer in Alaska.

"The future of the Alaskan natives seems to be provided against want by the forethought of the missionary who, in the face of ridicule, had the courage of his convictions so strongly developed that he kept everlastingly at his work until the end was crowned with success. It seems probable that the Eskimo, because of the reindeer, will be saved from the fate of other aboriginal people whose land has been invaded and industries interrupted by the all-conquering Caucasians."

DISASTER DUE TO DEFORESTATION—A village in the Pyrenees was overwhelmed not long ago by a landslide due wholly to the improvidence of the inhabitants, or their immediate predecessors, in cutting away the protecting forests that grew on the slopes above their dwellings. A writer in the *Revue des Questions Scientifiques* Louvain, Belgium) thinks this a good practical argument for the retention of forests. He says:

"One of the disastrous effects of thoughtless deforestation on steep slopes was felt cruelly last autumn, in a catastrophe that destroyed, in greater part, the picturesque village of Ouzons in the Pyrenees. Situated on a glacial deposit of the valley of Lucet, . . . Ouzons is, or rather was, dominated by the mountain of Ségus, once covered by a forest that is still shown on the maps of the department. Unfortunately, like so many others, this forest had disappeared and was replaced by small shrubs on which innumerable sheep fed continually. A violent storm occurred. The

l of the slope that adjoined Ouzons, being no longer held in place by the powerful root system of the former forest, became ached from the subsoil and was carried away, rocks and all, by the irresistible force of the tempest, and precipitated upon the village, which was buried under a mass of earth that has been estimated at 400,000 cubic meters. Nine residents of the village were buried alive in the avalanche.

"*Figaro*, which related the story of this disaster, delivers itself of salutary reflections on the necessity of tree-planting on mountains

THE STEAM DITCH-EXCAVATOR AT WORK.

that have been deprived of their forest protection by the greed of the pastoral population. It deplores the antiforest traditions of these populations which have, it says, been handed down for millions of years! Putting 'thousands' or even 'hundreds' instead of 'millions' the writer in *Figaro* would be nearer the truth. Only 2,000 years ago the Gauls had more than half their territory covered with trees, and it is known that before the Saracen invasion, in the eighth and ninth centuries, all the mass of the Alps and probably that of the Pyrenees were also covered with heavy forests. Driven toward these wooded summits by the invading race, the Southern population, taking refuge under the shade, began the work of devastation. It is thus for hundreds of years only that the rural population has been hostile to trees and forests, but this suffices only too well to explain the dangerous denudation suffered by our mountains." — *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A STEAM DITCH-DIGGER.—A small traction-ditcher, with which two men can do the work of fifteen laborers working with spades and shovels, is described in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago). Larger sizes of the same machine replace one hundred men the same way. We read:

"The traction-ditcher consists of a traction-engine, on the rear end of which is mounted an excavating-wheel provided with excavating-buckets fastened to its circumference, as shown in the accompanying view. This excavating-wheel is open, that is to say, it has no axle, but it revolves upon antifriction wheels placed just outside the rim of the excavating-wheel. The buckets have a top and back, but no bottom. They are shaped somewhat like the [illegible] of a drag-scraper; and, in fact, they act very much like a [illegible] in digging, for as the excavating-wheel revolves, each excavating-bucket cuts off a slice of earth which fills the bucket. When the excavating-bucket reaches the end of the arc near the top of the wheel, the dirt falls out of the bucket upon a belt conveyor.

"This trench-excavator cuts the full depth of the trench at one stroke and leaves the bottom exactly in the grade desired. The operator sights along the sight-arm at the targets on the flagpoles provided, and operates a hand-wheel that raises or lowers the excavating-wheel until the sight-arm is at the proper level. In this way the operator has perfect control over the depth to which the excavating-wheel cuts, and he can keep the bottom of the wheel within a fraction of an inch of the desired grade.

"By the use of this modern machinery three lineal feet of trench can be dug per minute in ordinary earth a depth of three feet, and at this rate one machine would dig 180 lineal feet per hour, or 1,800 feet per working day of ten hours."

INDESTRUCTIBLE TELEGRAPH-POLES

IT is claimed by the advocates of the new reenforced concrete supports for telegraph and telephone lines that they are practically indestructible, and that the cost of replacement may therefore be saved by their use. As this cost throughout the United States now foots up to about $16,000,000 a year, the concrete telegraph-pole may be a great economy. A new form of pole, of this type, recently invented in Indiana, is described by C. M. Ginther, in an article contributed to *The Scientific American* (New York, August 24). He says:

"In a general way the poles are built on the plan of all armored concrete work, tho the construction is quite distinctive in character. In the body of the pole and near its circumference, equally spaced, are continuous rods of twisted electro-carbon steel especially prepared for this purpose. These rods are tied together and held in position by continuous spiral binding-wires. These form the skeleton-work of the pole, or the reenforcement, which is then enclosed in a form, into which cement is poured. After a number of days the form is removed, and the result is a concrete pole.

"Extreme climatic conditions of summer and winter or heavy demand upon the strength and elasticity of a heavy pole line leave the poles made by this process absolutely unimpaired. One of the features of the poles is their remarkable elasticity. A 30-foot pole will deflect 31 inches at the top without cracking the concrete. The breaking strain of the pole is figured at 5,000 pounds—three times the strength of the common wooden pole.

"Carefully calculated accounts of all expenditures for labor and material in the construction show that under average conditions the first cost is slightly more than that of cedar poles. While the average life of a cedar pole is about twelve years, that of a concrete pole is practically unlimited. When a cedar pole decays, the labor cost of removing it and attaching the wires to a new pole is far greater than the cost of the pole itself. Such cost is by far the greatest item of depreciation in both telephone and telegraph properties. Indeed, this very item is perhaps the only one that has made telephone securities less desirable than railroad stocks. With cement poles this renewal cost is eliminated."

A further important saving, it is claimed, arises from the protection that these poles afford against lightning. Each of them acts as a lightning-rod, thus protecting wires, instruments, and electrical machinery. Another risk, from the investors' standpoint, is avoided by the safety afforded by these pole lines in sleet and wind-storms. The ruin wrought by such storms is often fearful, but no storm of wind or sleet, or both combined, is likely to affect a line of cement poles, so great is their strength. To quote further:

"The poles are graceful in form and outline, fresh and new in appearance, never need painting, and can be aligned to mathematical exactness. In point of appearance and safety there is another factor in their favor, they being constructed in such a way as to make the pole self-supporting, thus taking care of all strains without the necessity of dangerous and unsightly anchorage.

"Our forests are disappearing rapidly, and good cedar poles are

almost unobtainable, and the price of those of even moderate quality is fast advancing.

"It is estimated that there are forty million poles in the ground in the United States, worth two hundred million dollars. These poles have an average life of twelve years. More than 3,200,000 poles are required every year to replace those decayed, at a cost of from fifteen million to seventeen million dollars per annum. When it is considered that much of this may be saved by the use of concrete poles, their enormous value to the public-service corporations of the country may be appreciated."

FIFTY TREES IN THE SPACE OF ONE

FIFTY dwarf apple-trees may be grown in a space that would hold only one of ordinary size. The problem of growing good fruit in small space may be solved easily by raising dwarfs, we are told by B. T. Barnes the *The Garden Magazine* (New York, October). In this author's opinion, the advent of the San José scale will force the wide adoption of this method of cultivation. He says:

"We can no longer recommend tall fruit-trees for home gardens—at least on small areas. At the present rate the San José scale will kill inside of ten years practically every old bearing tree of standard size outside of commercial orchards in this country. But we predict a new and better era. Heretofore amateur fruit-growing has not amounted to anything in America compared with Europe, because the commercial side has been extraordinarily developed. It has been too easy to buy cheap fruit.

"But now that the choicest varieties are threatened with extinction the amateurs will come to the rescue. Just as Chicago is a better city because of the fire, so the San José scale is a blessing in disguise, because we are now willing to take the trouble to grow better fruit than we can buy. And just as New England never really cared for trees until it had to pay millions to save its elms from the gipsy moth, so we predict a wonderful increase of interest among amateurs in growing the varieties of fruit that stand for quality. The only practical scheme is to choose the best-flavored varieties, grow them as dwarfs, and control the San José scale with miscible oils. These cost more than the commercial sprays, but are more convenient on small areas. . . . . .

"The advantages of the dwarf fruit-trees for the small home gardens are: (1) they require much less room than standards, thus enabling you to grow all the different kinds in your back yard; (2) they come into bearing from two to five years earlier than standards, often bearing a crop worth considering the second or third year; (3) you can care for them more conveniently and thoroughly; and (4) if they are not put too close together they will not shade the ground too much for other crops such as strawberries and vegetables.

"An ordinary apple-tree requires a place forty feet square, so that in an ordinary back yard, which is seldom over fifty feet square, only two or three can be grown and the ground is too densely shaded. In the same area you can grow from twenty-five to fifty dwarf apple- or pear-trees of different varieties, all trained to pyramidal form, and each tree should ultimately bear about a bushel of fruit every year. Some vegetables can also be grown between the trees. It takes about ten years for a large apple-tree to come into full bearing—only four or five for dwarfs. Some varieties of dwarf-apples, *e.g.* Bismarck, will fruit the first year, but it is not good policy to allow it. All will bear a partial, but considerable, crop the second or third year. Obviously, dwarfs are the only sensible thing for renters, suburbanites, and amateurs who want all kinds of fruit on a small area."

FRUIT-BEARING APPLE-TREES.

A CHERRY-TREE.

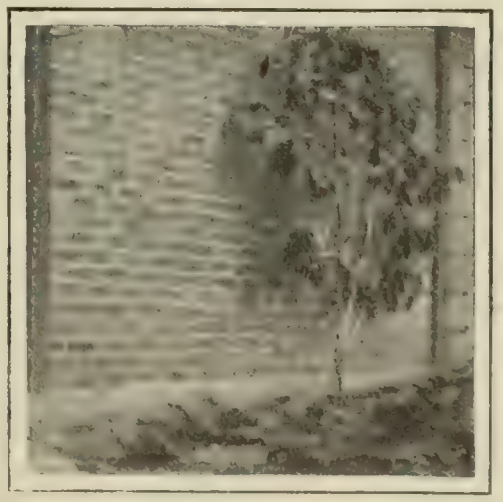
All the varieties that are grown in the form of large trees can also be grown as dwarfs, the writer tells us. Dwarf trees are produced only by inserting buds of the desired variety into a slow-growing stock. Says Mr. Barnes:

"Practically all the dwarf apples are budded on a small-fruited, wild European apple called the Paradise. A strong-growing variety like the Red Astrakhan will then grow only eight to twelve feet high. Half-dwarfs are budded on Doucin. Half dwarfs come into bearing later than dwarfs, require more room, and ultimately bear larger crops. Their main use is in the new type of commercial orchard in which standard, half-dwarf, and dwarf apples are grown on the same land instead of the old plan of mixing strawberries and other small fruits with standard trees.

"Dwarf pears are budded on quince stocks. Dwarf plums have usually been put on myrobalan roots, but Professor Waugh believes the best stock is the sand cherry.

"Peaches when worked on a plum stock make a shorter growth; they are also much better adapted for growing on wet or heavy soils and are longer lived than if worked on peach seedlings."

Mr. Barnes gives at some length directions for the care and pruning of the dwarfs, on which success in their cultivation largely depends, but all the necessary work, he says, may easily be done before or after office hours.



DWARFED FRUIT-TREES.

The low-headed tree is most easily sprayed and occupies very little space on the ground.

Trees trained on wire trellis against a wall occupy no ground space worth mentioning.

OUR COOL SUMMER—The low temperature of the present season is explained by a writer in the *Gazette de Cologne*, quoted in *Cosmos* (Paris, August 24), as the result of an unusual accumulation of arctic ice, especially in the space between North America and Spitzbergen. The fact of such an accumulation seems abundantly established by marine reports. A German meteorologist, H. Habenicht, believes that observations on the marine currents to the east of Iceland would enable forecasts to be made of the character of the weather for the whole second half of any summer. The writer of the *Cosmos*

article thinks this belief unwarranted, being doubtless an exaggeration of the actual facts. He says:

"The ices of high latitudes very probably affect the summer temperature of Northwestern Europe, but their influence is too complex and too little known to allow of any prognostics from them. . . . No one in the present state of science would dare, either now or in the future, to risk such a thing."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DANGERS OF ELECTRICITY

HOW powerful an electric current may a man with impunity allow to pass through his body? We hear of persons escaping after contact with electrodes of high voltage, and again of those to whom an apparently small voltage has proved fatal. The explanation is that the strength of current depends not only on the voltage, or difference of electric tension at the terminals, but on the resistance of the conductor. Before we can know the amount of current that has really passed through the body we must first know its electric resistance, and this is a very variable factor. In a recent issue of the *Chemiker Zeitung*, Herr Hermann Zipp, lecturer at the Municipal Polytechnic at Köthen, discusses the danger to human life from accidental contact with an electrical current. To quote an abstract from *The Electrical Review* (London, August 23):

"[Dr. Zipp] comes to the conclusion that the extent of the injury is not entirely due, as is generally imagined to be the case by non-technical people, to the voltage of the current, but partly or mainly depends on the quantity of electricity which is caused to flow through the human body, and upon the parts of the system to which it penetrates. The experiments that have been carried out on the physiological influence of electrical currents show that a part of their effect is due to their electro-chemical action upon the liquids of the body, and part to the injury done to the most important organs by contact with the current of electricity."

The author discusses various actual or possible accidents under four headings: (1) Simultaneous contact with both conductors; (2) contact with only one conductor; (3) contact with the "charging current" in alternating installations; (4) danger during the reduction in voltage of a current. Where there is contact with both conductors, the author finds that in certain conditions, such as a chemical factory or a mine where the atmosphere is damp, a man may be injured by contact with a 110-volt current; because his personal resistance is lowered. We read:

"It is even possible in some cases, where the air is loaded with acid vapors, that the conductivity of the human skin may be greater still, so that death may be caused by contact with a current of 110 volts. In practise, however, this circumstance does not involve great risk, because it is more easy to eliminate the dangers attendant upon an electrical plant than those of any other form of machinery."

The author cites a number of cases of accident from a Prussian government report. In ten fatal accidents in connection with mines during 1905 it was shown that the lowering of body-resistance by damp air was an important factor. A very curious accident that occurred some years ago in Köthen is thus described:

"The owner of a bathing establishment, who knew little of electricity, had the idea of installing an electrical bath. He fitted up a pair of electrodes at the two ends of a slipper bath, connected them with the 120-volt alternating circuit of a neighboring supply, and tested the effect upon himself. At the moment of entering the bath he received a shock from head to foot, and, owing to the resistance of his body being lowered by contact with the water, the effect was instantaneous death."

In a large number of cases, we are told, simultaneous contact with the two wires of a circuit produces no effect at all, either because the man's skin is dry, and so forms an excellent insulator, or because the current passes without coming near any critical organ. We read:

"For example, some time ago the writer himself accidentally placed one hand between the two contact pieces of a 1,000-volt transformer in such conditions that the current passed for a distance of about 2 inches through his flesh. The effect was a severe shock to the system and a momentary combustion of the skin, but no further ill effects followed. If, however, the contact had been made with both hands, a current equal to 100 milliamperes would have passed through his system even if his resistance had been as high as 10,000 ohms, and death would have certainly resulted. It is, therefore, clear that arrangements should always be made to prevent the possibility of simultaneous contact with both conductors of a circuit. . . . Special care is required in using portable electrical apparatus, such as hand lamps and motors, when the atmosphere is damp."

Contact with a single conductor is next considered. The author notes that when a man makes contact with the two conductors of a circuit simultaneously, nearly always gross carelessness is involved; but it is a much commoner thing for him to touch one of the conductors. He says:

"Inasmuch as no perfect insulator exists, at every spot where a conductor is supported, some leakage of current to the earth occurs. The amount of leakage at any single insulator is negligibly small, but in a very long circuit, where large numbers of insulators are employed, especially in a damp atmosphere or one charged with acid vapors, the total losses of current are serious. Now, if a man standing on the damp ground touches one of the conductors, a current passes from the wire, through him, to earth, and returns via the numerous insulators of the other conductor; and the greater the number of insulators on the circuit, the more dangerous is the current that enters his body. In this particular case, clearly, it is not the voltage of the current which is of chief importance, but the length of the conductors in the circuit that are supported on insulators. . . . Arrangements should be made preventing the possibility of contact with a single conductor of any electrical plant, even if the pressure is low, except under such conditions as when a man has his hands or feet properly insulated."

With the alternating current another factor comes into play. The conductor and the earth act as the two coatings of a condenser. If a man touches one conductor, his body acts as the wire of the condenser, conveying the charging current to earth, and if the conductor is long enough, the current may be of sufficient volume to cause death. Says the writer:

"This charging current is the chief cause of fatal accidents when contact is made with a single high-pressure wire. . . . and it may, therefore, be said that every high-pressure installation is dangerous when only one conductor is touched, provided a man's hands or feet are not well insulated. Armored lead cables are especially dangerous, owing to their high capacity, and contact with them is likely to produce worse results than contact with a naked wire.

"From what has already been stated, it is evident that, more particularly in cases where the installations are employed in a moist atmosphere, there is danger, not only in simultaneous contact with both conductors, but also in contact with one. Escape of current is particularly liable to occur from badly built switchboards and similar apparatus, altho such escape can easily be prevented by proper construction. It is very necessary that new installations or enlargements to existing plants should only be made under the supervision of men who understand the matter thoroughly."

In concluding, Herr Zipp refers to the danger experienced by a man who receives a current in the neighborhood of a transformer or device for changing a high- to a low-tension current, or *vice versa*. He says, as quoted in *The Review*:

"As the insulation of a high-tension circuit is much better than that of a low-tension circuit the current which always tends to escape from the former to earth often finds it easier to pass first to the low-tension circuit, and then to earth. If, now, the resistance between a low-tension circuit and the earth is 20,000 ohms, and a man the resistance of whose body is 10,000 ohms approaches that

circuit, he may receive a part of the current which is on its way via the low-tension circuit from the high-tension circuit to the earth."

The conclusion to which the layman will doubtless be led is the advisability of avoiding bodily contact with an electrical conductor of any kind.

A LIVE OKAPI PHOTOGRAPHED

THE discovery of the Central-African animal called by the natives the okapi was described several years ago in these columns, and discussions regarding its relationships and peculiarities have been noted from time to time. In spite of the skins, bones, etc., sent to European museums, the living animal had never been observed and studied by a white man until five months ago—when a young calf about a month old was obtained by Signor Ribotti at Bambilli, on the Evelle River. The accompanying photograph, reproduced in *The Illustrated London News* (London, September 7), was sent by Ribotti to the Marquis Doria, of Genoa, and transmitted by him to Sir Ray Lankester, of London, who writes as follows about the animal in the paper just named:

"Sir Harry Johnston first sent home only a band cut from the striped part of the okapi's skin by the natives. . . . Sir Harry recognized its affinity to the giraffe, which I was able to confirm. . . . A good many skins, skulls, and even whole skeletons of the okapi have come to Europe since Sir Harry Johnston sent home his first specimen in 1901. I know of more than twenty specimens in different museums. . . . It has been thought by some naturalists that there is more than one species of okapi; but my own conclusion is that there is only one, tho individuals differ a great deal in the striping of the haunches and the foreleg, and the males differ from the females in the size and shape of the skull as well as in the size of the horns.

"The skins and bones of okapi which have been sent home have invariably been obtained by travelers from the natives. No sportsman or naturalist has shot an okapi or even seen one alive. The half-breed servant of Lieut. Boyd Alexander saw and tracked for two days with natives an okapi on the Evelle River, near the spot from which our photograph comes. The natives dug a pit-trap for it and speared it. Boyd Alexander did not see it until it was dead. . . . The timidity of the okapi, its rarity, and the remoteness of the Kongo forest, the fringes of which it inhabits, are the reasons why white men have hitherto not seen the okapi alive.

"Special interest therefore attaches to Signor Ribotti's photograph. This young calf was brought in by natives to the stockaded and well-provided settlement at Bambilli last April. It was about a month old and between two and three feet high. After living a few weeks in captivity it died, but it is not at all improbable that a live specimen will before long be successfully managed, and make its appearance in the London Zoological Gardens. The difficulty will be to find vegetable food which will suit the peculiar taste of this forest-dwelling ruminant, with its small, delicate front teeth, suited only to cropping young and soft vegetation.

"There is no doubt that the pigmies of the Ituri Forest use the name 'okapi' for this animal. I have shown this photograph, and also bands of the striped skin and the stuffed specimens in the Natural History Museum, to the 'little people' from the Kongo brought to London by Colonel Harrison. They at once and invariably, in reply to the question, 'Nini' (What is this?), say, 'Ö-kapi.' On the other hand, the natives of the larger race in the Ituri district—according to Major Powell-Cotton—call this animal 'Kanghi.' The natives about Bambilli (Evelle River), who are not of the pigmy race, call it 'Imdumba,' according to Lieut. Boyd Alexander. The word 'Ute,' or 'Bute,' said to be applied by some of the pigmies on the spot to the Ituri okapi, means merely 'meat' or flesh—and is used for okapi flesh or any other meat."

In conclusion Professor Lankester warns his readers against the opinion shared by numerous uninformed persons that the okapi is a "cross" or hybrid between giraffe and zebra. A "cross" it may be in the loose colloquial sense in which we use the word when we say that a motor-car is a "cross between a locomotive and a carriage"—meaning that it partakes of the characteristics of both But there is no such thing as a wild hybrid, Sir Ray tells us. He writes:

"Hybrids are only produced under the management and interference of man, and without his aid, in a very few cases, among fishes and creatures which spawn in water. Even so, crossing or hybrid production has only hitherto been effected between very closely allied species, such as horse and ass, rabbit and hare, turbot and brill. Anything like the fertile union of creatures so remote as one of the 'cloven-hoofed' deer, antelopes, or giraffes and the 'solidungulate' one-toed horses, asses, or zebras is contrary to all knowledge and experience. Still, I do not mean to say that

FIRST PHOTOGRAPH OF A LIVING OKAPI.
This animal is a month-old calf.

it might not be possible, by proper treatment of the parents beforehand, to secure hybrids between species of animals more widely separated than are those from which hybrids have up to the present day been obtained. It is in the highest degree improbable that the dissimilarity between the parents could extend beyond small differences, and it seems likely that the 'crossing' must be limited to species which have been comparatively recently derived (say as far back as Miocene times) from a common ancestor."

A FLOOD-ALARM—Happy the country, says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris), that has no need of such an invention as this! Spain is subject to more frequent sudden inundations, perhaps, than any other country in Europe, and the necessity for some device to give warning may be appreciated. Such an alarm, ready night and day to notify the population along a river-bank of the approach of a dangerous flood, has been invented by Ramon Martinez di Campos, an engineer of Murcia. It is described as follows:

"The device uses the electric current; when an abnormal stage of the river is reached the water closes a circuit and thus starts an alarm signal at a great distance down-stream. In the present arrangement the automatic circuit-closer consists of a galvanized iron float which at high water makes contact with a fixt sheet of metal on a pole or a masonry support; the whole is protected by a wire grille. A battery of Leclanché cells furnishes the current; if the distance to which the alarm is to be transmitted is great, relays are used. According to *L'Electricien*, Martinez di Campos has already set up his device along a part of the river Mundo. He proposes to establish similar installations in all regions subject to sudden torrential floods."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

PLAIN SPEAKING TO THE RABBINATE

ANOTHER prominent member of the Hebrew race takes occasion to criticize some things that he finds amiss within the fold of his own faith. "Let us first clean our own house," says Dr. Isidor Singer, after reading the strictures uttered by Dr. Joseph Silverman (quoted in our last issue) upon the Pope's "reactionary encyclical" against Modernism. Dr. Singer himself confesses to a "sort of literary prickling in my finger ends" on reading a résumé of the Pope's philippic; but he decided to hold aloof, knowing "how delicate it is for a non-Catholic, especially if he happens to be a descendant of the Shemitic brethren of Jesus Christ, to meddle with fundamental doctrines and traditions of the Roman Church." Dr. Silverman, however, "having had the courage—others will say the audacity—to broach this question from his pulpit," Dr. Singer seizes the occasion to submit to his "friends of the rabbinate of the United States" a few suggestions, arising from his question as to whether "the synagog has, after all, the right to be too impatient with the sins of Rome," inasmuch as "most of them" can be "traced back to Jerusalem and to her sacred hills"? We read, in his letter to the New York *Sun*:

"Rosh ha-Shanah and Yom Kippur having once more proved their charmed power to call back for two or three days the lost sons of Israel into the precincts of the synagog, the latter will again, for an entire year, resound with lamenting pulpit comments on Isa. i. 3: 'The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib: but Israel doth not know, my people doth not consider,' and sad reflections on Lam. i. 4: 'The ways of Zion do mourn, because none come to the solemn feasts: all her gates are desolate: her priests sigh,' etc. Well, would not their modern successors, the rabbis, do better, perhaps, to sigh less and think more, and, most of all, to have the necessary self-abnegation and the courage to throw up their fat jobs in order as independent men to proclaim their religious, or rather irreligious, convictions throughout the land? Have we a right to sneer at Rome, at its retrograde theological colleges, at its chapels, dógmatics, and scholastic philosophy as long as we progressive Jews ourselves tolerate in the metropolis of American democracy the ludicrous anomaly of a so-called orthodox rabbinical seminary, the majority of whose trustees are freethinkers, the greater part of whose teachers are agnostics, and the almost totality of whose pupils are scoffing and apathetic skeptics—as long as we persist in criminal inertia, altho most of us know that the natural consequence of the unnatural conditions of the American synagog is the sad spectacle offered by a great part of its ministry condemned to speak and to act against their better knowledge, forced by an unhappy concatenation of circumstances to play, among the East-European immigrants of recent date, the rôle of cringing Jewish monks, among the swell native-born Jews the part of the French *abbés* of the prerevolutionary epoch, while the center of the rabbinical stage is occupied by unfortunate elderly men constrained to assume the character of the Jesuit, swinging from right to left, or *vice versa*, according to the religious vibrations in the body of the board of trustees?"

Dr. Singer quotes the work of Dr. Otto Pfleiderer on "Religion and Religions" as summing up "with unsurpassed clearness and brevity the results of modern science on the history and tenets of the Jewish faith," and goes on to say concerning the situation thus created:

"As long as even the most progressive wing of the democratic Jewish commonwealth of our country can not make up its mind to make of these truths, not only in theory, but also in practise, the corner-stone of the synagog, so long we must to our shame confess that we are semiintentionally living and acting in an atmosphere of religious and social hypocrisy which must in the end undermine our self-respect and our position in modern society. We do not believe in the divine revelation of Mount Sinai, we acknowledge that not one word of the Pentateuch has been written by Moses himself, we are proud of rejecting the national elements in Judaism as obsolete paraphernalia; but in spite of all these and still stronger admissions we maintain at an enormous expense a cult essentially based on the principles of Hebrew nationalism and intransigent orthodoxy. If I were either an influential theologian or a powerful multimillionaire I would not rest until the three theological schools of American Judaism—New York, Cincinnati, and Philadelphia—with their combined capital of nearly $2,000,000, were welded into one great school devoted to a New Theology; yea, I would even have the courage to throw overboard the name of Jew, which so many among us wear in trembling fear, contempt, or disgust, and unite into one great sect of Monotheists the sincerely progressive Jews, Unitarians, the sons and daughters of the various societies of Ethical Culture and many other wild offshoots of the anticlerical, but at the same time genuinely religious, movement of our day.

"All of these men and women, children of the monistic spirit of their age, see in church and mosque and synagog in their present organization nothing else than parasitic growths of bygone ages, and feel that the sooner they can be eliminated from the scene of modern activity the better for the real progress of mankind. Every one of these honest seekers after truth, who are more anxious to come near the solution of the riddle of the universe than the narrow-minded church people and their theological misguiders, sincerely believes in the infinite power, infinite knowledge, and the beneficent purpose of God, the source of infinite and eternal energy from which all things proceed. We who went deep enough into the study of nature, our own self, and the history of humanity humbly confess that at least at this stage of the evolution of mankind it is beyond man's faculties to grasp or comprehend the eternal and all-pervading force, that we possess no language adequate to express our admiration for the transcendent intelligence which has ordered the organization of the universe, bowing in humility and confessing in the words of the Hebrew poet: 'Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high, I can not attain unto it.' All of us who not only think freely, but have the courage to utter our thought at whatever personal cost and danger, feel with the great English physician and philosopher, Sir Henry Thompson, that definite and full emancipation from the fetters of historical faith is identical with the one and true religion, implying unshakable confidence in the power, wisdom, and beneficence which pervade and rule the universe."

Dr. Singer concludes with the recommendation to Dr. Silverman to "preach to our brethren that they deliver their Judaism from the Oriental appendicitis it has suffered from since 70 A.D., and leave it in confidence to Christian theologians of the type of the late St. George Mivart and the living Charles A. Briggs to operate on the Roman-Catholic Church for its pagan inflammation."

FORSAKING THEOLOGY FOR RELIGION.

THE internal phenomena of Holland's religious movement present some aspects of vital spiritual life in contrast to past theologizing activities. So Professor Groenewegan, a noted Dutch preacher and editor, as quoted in the Boston *Transcript*, told a large audience last week in Tremont Temple, Boston, where the International Conference of Religious Liberals was in session. This change he regards as very significant in view of the fact that outwardly the nation presents the anomalous spectacle of the political cooperation of age-long antipodal religious bodies in a "common aversion to liberal principles and aims." In contrast to this "Christianity of the polls," as it is called in Holland, the other shows itself in this guise:

"First, there is growing up a better insight into the value of historical feeling for the common religious life. It is the task of our Protestantenbund to increase the consciousness of a common aim and of fraternal feeling among brethren living and working each in his own house, and to unite them in works of common interest which can not be performed by the separate churches and congregations.

"The other thing which characterizes our inner religious life is the striving after what, perhaps, is to be called a more religious religion. We have been long enough a theologizing and morali

zing part of Christianity. Now we are, I think, sufficiently sure that the Bible is not a literally inspired revelation, that the traditional dogmas are but a very defective expression of religious truth, and that the evolution of religion is leading men away from the old opinions.

"The moral side of our religious consciousness has also been long enough put in the front. But we need to become assured again what we may believe as the evidence of things not seen, the substance of things hoped for, as a trust in things to strive after. Among our preachers those are the most loved who are not only the best orators, but also utter most clearly and resolutely their purely religious convictions and whose personal piety is felt as the touch of a life which kindles life. Many people have got tired of theological, Biblical, historical, and moral questions. They want to adore, to trust, to obey, to love their God. They want the pure religion of the gospel. If we do not give it simply, clearly, and warmly, fresh from the heart to the heart, people will be seeking elsewhere. And the longing for a new religious moral activity goes astray in Socialism. Most of our Christian Socialists are full of warm religious feeling. But, the more stress they lay on social reform, the greater danger that they will bring more religious people to Socialism than Socialists to religion."

MISSIONS AFFECTED BY INDIA'S UNREST

THE growth of the "nationalist" movement in India is having a marked effect upon the missionary cause there. This can only be looked upon as natural, *The Central Christian Advocate* (Kansas City) points out, since the "intense and growing spirit of nationalism . . . spurns all European connection, including religion, and clings to all indigenous things, including Neo-Hinduism; a native Christian community feeling this spirit and desirous of more independence." The origin of the movement in general is the failure of the Government to fulfil their promise to admit natives to the higher offices in the Empire as soon as they are qualified for them. There are, it is said, as the result of the native's avidity for learning, thousands of educated men in the country, but "the higher branches of the government service are still a closed book to them, and they have practically no voice in the government of the country." The writer goes on to sketch this analysis of the conditions:

"Saturated with the principles of British history, stirred by the successes of Japan against Russia, embittered by the partition of Bengal—carried out by Lord Curzon's government in the face of a storm of protest from the Indian people—it is the clamoring of these men for political independence which is the cause of the present unrest. Monster mass-meetings to denounce the Government, an antigovernment campaign in the newspapers conducted with much vituperation and misrepresentation, a partially successful boycott of English goods with the reflex influence of enormously increasing the manufacture and use of indigenous articles, the starting of new national schools and colleges apart from government aid, a growing impatience with any European authority and control—these are the characteristics of the movement. That there has been violence in several places is not strange considering the size of the country and the population. The common people are ignorant and easily inflamed, and most of the vernacular newspapers and some of the leaders are absolutely unscrupulous. Throughout the educated classes all over the country there is uneasiness and, through a common dislike for foreign authority, a dim perception or foreshadowing of a national life and spirit among races and creeds hitherto absolutely separated and aloof. The crudities, the excesses, and the violence are but the growing-pains of a nation, and no nation has yet been born without much suffering."

This being the character of the movement, the writer goes on to say, "those missions working in the large cities and university towns have been affected the most, while those working in the country have hardly felt it." Further:

"In India all Europeans are classed together, and many people believe the missionaries to be in the pay of the Government. Consequently the missionaries have to bear whatever is directed against the Government. Public burning of Bibles, boycotting mission schools, personal insult, the breaking up of open-air preaching—these have all occurred in various places. But more serious than this has been the utter absorption of the educated men in political questions to the exclusion of all else. And those who are interested in religious matters have, too, been affected by the national spirit, and the cry of 'a national religion' has been one of the many raised. Knowing that educated men can not hold with present-day Hinduism, a purified or Neo-Hinduism is being advocated, which is supposed to be nearer the original as set forth in the earliest sacred books.

"The native Christian community has been stirred by this movement and several members have been prominent in it. The spirit of the movement has penetrated the churches, and with an impatience toward European authority has come a desire to be free from control and dependence. This has shown itself in the formation of the National Missionary Society, which has for its object the evangelization of the hitherto untouched parts of the country by means of Indian men supported by Indian money. It has an advisory committee of sympathetic European missionaries, who rejoice to further this effort at self-help. Christianity *per se* has not been attacked. The native Christian community is free from persecution, and where Christianity has been attacked it has been because of its connection with Europeans. It is quite the custom for the leaders of the new political movement in their public speeches to call upon the Hindus, Mohammedans, Brahmos, Parsees, and Christians to be united in securing their common object."

ANTICLERICALISM IN SPAIN

SPAIN, as well as France and Italy, has developed a pronounced and even revolutionary anticlericalism. There, however, it is as yet in its academic stage, only a smoldering volcano. Pastor Theodor Fliedner, who has spent his whole life in that peninsula and is the son and successor of the famous Pastor Fritz Fliedner, who founded the German Protestant missionary work in that country, gives the Protestant view of it in the *Blätter aus Spanien*, a quarterly published in the interests of this cause, and he declares that while on the surface it would seem as tho there were religious tranquillity in Spain, the keener observer will detect that this is only the quiet before the storm, as the thoughtful people of the country, as he puts it, are doing some vigorous thinking on such matters as religious liberty, anticlericalism, and the like.

The most notable expression of similar convictions from a native Spaniard of prominence recently came from the rector of the University of Salamanca, Miguel de Unamuno, and were published in the *Diario Universal*, of Madrid, this educator expressing openly, as Fliedner says, "what hundreds of thousands of Spaniards are thinking." Unamuno expresses himself in the following remarkable manner:

"We here in Spain are only entering upon the initiatory stages of the clerical question, for the politico-ecclesiastical problems that are now engaging our attention must soon assume the character of a deep religious question. What must first and foremost be decided is this: Is Spain still Catholic? I do not believe that she is. Spanish Catholicism has dechristianized Spain. The majority of our priests have never read the gospels, except the few extracts that are read in Latin during the mass. A really religious conscience, in our day and date, has become an article of luxury, which is possest by only a small minority; but this article of luxury may in the course of developments become the greatest treasury of the nation. As at present constituted there is no greater element of danger in the public life of Spain than the false claims of those who insist that they are Catholic and yet have inwardly broken with the Catholic Church and its teachings. What is evidently the process of development in Spain is not a division and separation between clericals and anticlericals within the Catholic Church, but of Catholics and non-Catholics. The debates and discussions on this matter in the public press and in Parliament have so far been only the prolog of a deeper contention, which will evidently eliminate from all relations to the church the thinking

classes of the people. The fact of the matter is that the Spain of to-day is not Catholic. That part of Spain which thinks and reflects on its own mission and future, and which is educated, is no longer Catholic. A deep chasm has been made between educated Spain and the church, and those Spaniards who seem to be educated and yet claim to be Catholic have no real religious training. A man of the twentieth century, who knows what a Luther and a Kant taught, can not with a good conscience adopt a set of dogmas which are nothing but the philosophical expression of the thought of the Middle Ages. For instance, the faith in the Eucharist is based on an idea of substance, which no modern thinker can accept. This too is the reason why the church is afraid to defend its dogmas in the presence of thinkers, as is proved by the case of Loisy in France, and bases its claims solely on canonical law. The Catholic Church of to-day is more a political than a religious organization, and the coming struggle will be chiefly against the falsehood that lies in its claims and system. It will be a contest for the truth independently of any hierarchy or church."

It is objected to the position taken by Unamuno that his proposals are only negative and destructive, but not constructive, and that his "views are as hazy as is the atmosphere in his beautiful Baskan home." Being asked to define his conception of the Christianity that is to take the place of the Roman Catholicism of the day, he replied, in an address delivered in the Madrid Atheneum, to the effect that this is not his mission or his calling; that for the present it will suffice to arouse the better conscience of Spain and leave it then to the sober reflection of the people to decide and determine this further problem. He himself declares that he is the happy possessor of a faith in God "firm as the eternal hills," and not based on the authority of the church, but upon the evidences of his conscience and spiritual experience.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EXPENSIVE CONVERTS IN ITALY

METHODIST missions in Italy seem to an English Roman-Catholic organ in that country so slow and expensive an enterprise as to arouse the wonder that "shrewd Methodists of the United States allow their money to be thus poured out into the sands." This Italian view is derived from an examination of the "Eighty-eighth Annual Report of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church" for the year 1906, and, while the members of that body would doubtless see other implications of the facts there recorded, the view taken by the church that is being attacked may not be uninteresting. The article in question is quoted from *Rome* by *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia), the latter supplying in its caption such deductions from the facts as that the "Methodists may convert Italy," but it will be "36,000 years hence at a cost of 12,500,000,000 francs." The present following is reckoned at the "cost of 7,000 francs a head." *Rome* informs us that "American Methodists may be said to have entered Rome and Italy through the Breach of Porta Pia on September 20, 1870, with Garibaldi's red-shirts." Continuing its story *Rome* declares:

"As a matter of fact, they call their conventicle here the 'XX. Settembre Church,' which is built on 'Via XX. Settembre,' and on the Feast of XX. Settembre the Methodists make unusual displays of bunting and rejoicing, and their attitude toward the Pope and the priests differs not at all from the XX. Settembre Socialists. Every year since the historic XX. Settembre of 1870 the Methodists who run the Italian mission have been sending home to their generous friends in America glowing accounts of the success of their work, and their herculean labors have been rewarded invariably with golden showers of dollars. From the invaluable report before us we learn that during the last ten years the missionary society alone has sent over here almost half a million dollars. And yet this handsome sum by no means constitutes the total Methodist revenue in Italy—indeed, there is reason to believe that it must be twice as much.

"In fact, we learn from this most precious report the Italian Methodist gleanings from foreign sources last year amounted to over $100,000, independently of any endowments that may exist. On the whole, one is justified in calculating that since 1870 over two and a half million dollars have been lavished on converting Italy."

The reports which are made by the Methodist missionaries, *Rome* asserts, "are always optimistic—the missionaries have always made 'splendid progress in the past year.'" We read:

"The report which we have been endeavoring to digest is as full as usual of these glowing pictures. In Rome 'there has been a noteworthy development through the organization of an educational league—the Rev. Grant Perkins . . . by means of the press succeeded in advertising well the work of our church in the capital'; in Florence 'the night school for teaching languages has had a great success, having no less than 135 enrolled, many of whom have become regular attendants of the church'; in Pistoja, altho the membership is not great, this is compensated for by the fact that the brethren are thoroughly in earnest. In this congregation there is an ardent desire to hear the gospel.'

"At Bassignana the Methodists have 'had a year that will be memorable in the history of Methodism. The school gives a splendid testimony to the country, instructing in religious matters to such an extent as to show up the ignorance of those who have been under the Roman Church'; at San Marzano 'the work of evangelization has never been so promising as it is this year'; at Calosso, Monte Grosso, and Montalvo 'the preaching this year has been very fruitful. The pastor has preached over four hundred times'; at Palombara 'the clericals have been thoroughly frightened'; . . . at Naples 'the attendance of the Sunday-school has been doubled, . . . but this is nothing compared with the work of evangelization that has been done.' One can well imagine the thrills of joy that shoot through the Methodist Conference in New York when it reads these glorious tidings—which, it must be remembered, have been repeated thirty-seven times in so many years."

There is one part of the report, which causes the mystification of its Italian critics in view of the "marvelous victories" and the "profuse expenditure of American dollars." Says the writer:

"We turn over to pages 118–119 for the statistics, expecting to find many millions of Italian Methodists, and Rome half converted. What we learn, however, is this: In Italy and Italian Switzerland there are about 34,000,000 of people, and the Methodists among them, including both members and probationers,' total exactly 3,449. Rome, which is well over the half-million mark, contains 266 Methodist members and probationers. How many of the 3,449 and the 266 are Italians and how many of them are Americans, English, Germans, etc., we do not pretend even to guess, but taking them all as Italians, we reach some interesting results. It will be found that the attainment of the present Methodist following in Italy has cost about 7,000 francs a head; that the half a million of francs spent on Italian Methodism last year have resulted in a net gain over the numbers of the previous year of just 75 persons, which works out at 6,666 francs per every additional Methodist; that at the same rate of expenditure and the same rate of progress it will take 12,500,000,000 francs and 36,000 years to convert the Italian people from the errors of popery to the light of Methodism. Unfortunately, there are several flaws in the calculation, for we find that in some respects Italian Methodism is going back. The last report, for instance, announces that there were 32 'native preachers' 'on the field,' whereas the previous one registered 55. We note also that in the space of one brief year these 32, aided by the 9 foreign missionaries of Methodism, baptized as many as 2 adult and 86 infant Italian Methodists, while in the previous year the baptisms of adults were no fewer than 5 and of infants 87. This means a diminution of 6 baptisms in the year—but it must be remembered that there were 23 fewer missionaries to do the work."

AN article by Sir Oliver Lodge on "The Religious Education of Children," quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST of August 31st, was erroneously credited to *The Hibbert Journal*, whereas it actually appeared in *The Contemporary Review* for August, and also in *The North American Review* of August 2d.

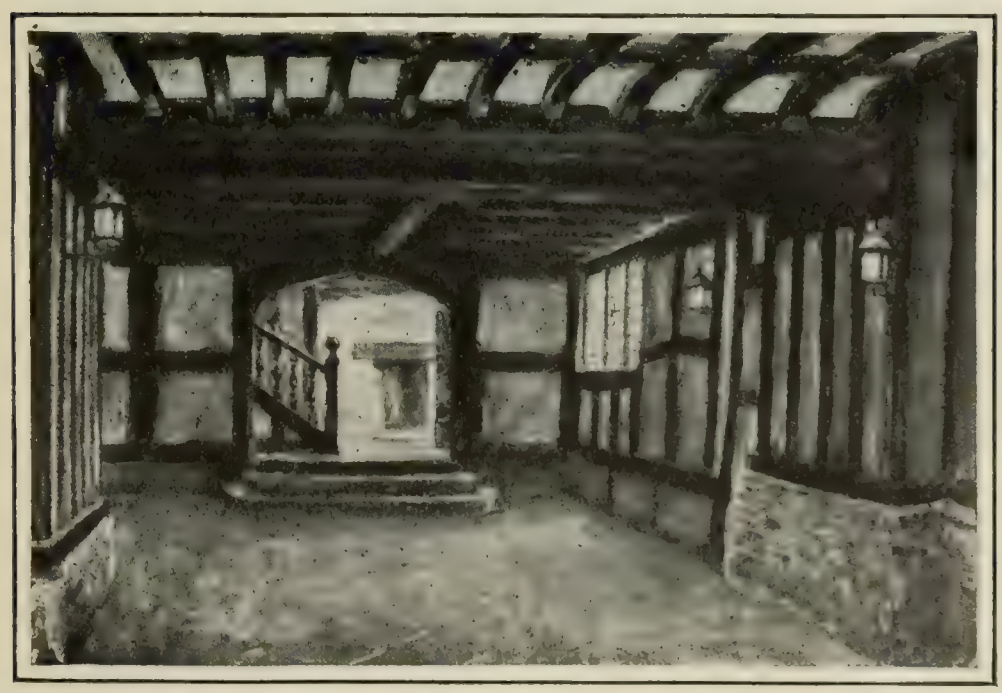
LETTERS AND ART

HOW MISS CORELLI SAVED THE "HARVARD HOUSE"

THROUGH the agency of Miss Marie Corelli, America has established another Old-World memorial of John Harvard, the founder of the university. Less than two years ago the La Farge window, the gift of Joseph Choate, was unveiled in the Harvard Chapel of St. Saviour's Cathedral, Southwark, London. Now Harvard University, through the gift of Mr. Edward Morris of Chicago, has come into possession of the Harvard House in Stratford-on-Avon. This house, so Miss Corelli explains in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* (Boston, September), was the home of Katherine Rogers, mother of John Harvard. It was built in 1596 by Thomas Rogers, an alderman of Stratford, and stands in "a prominent position in the High Street." "Its elaborately carved frontage, fine overhanging gables, and projecting lattice windows, which are supported by ornamental corbels, make a perfect Old-world picture in the main thoroughfare of the little English town." The "idea" which induced Miss Corelli to take steps to rescue the house from vandal hands was that—

"The house where John Harvard's mother was wooed and won, and from which she went forth to be married, should belong to the famous university which her son founded, as a sort of sacred link with the past, and a fraternal tie betwixt the Old World and the New, on the historic ground of the town where Shakespeare first saw the light."

The "idea," it may perhaps be inferred from Miss Corelli's account, was an afterthought of the first esthetic impulse to save an interesting old house. Her interest is justified by the pictures sent by her to the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, from which we reproduce. It was seen that nothing could be hoped for from the local authorities of Stratford, who had evidently inherited the tradition of the body that winked at the sale and destruction, in 1759, of "'New Place,' the house which Shakespeare himself bought and wherein he died" and the later worthies who had also, "according to the press of the period," "contemplated with perfect equanimity the sale of Shakespeare's own birthplace in 1848, to any one who would have offered enough cash down for it, and it is said that the late Mr. Barnum, of glorious memory, had proceeded so far in his negotiations as actually to have chalked the timbers of the historic dwelling for removal to America." When the house was built, in 1596, Miss Katherine was twelve years old.



THE TUDOR ROOM ON THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE HARVARD HOUSE.

"Nine years later, when she was twenty-one, she passed out under its carved oaken portal as a bride, bound for Holy Trinity Church, there to be married to Robert Harvard on April 8, 1605. Shakespeare was then probably in residence at New Place, for it is recorded that he purchased the tithes of Stratford, Old Stratford, Bishopton, and Welcombe in that year, and business would,

HARVARD HOUSE, STRATFORD-ON-AVON,
Now owned by the university founded by John Harvard, being secured to it through the agency of Miss Marie Corelli.

in all likelihood, have necessitated his presence in the town. At any rate, we may please our fancy by believing that he saw the future mother of John Harvard pass his house on her way to be wedded, while it is almost certain that he must have seen John Harvard himself often as a child between 1607 and 1616, John being nearly nine years old when Shakespeare died, and tradition asserting that he was frequently brought by his mother to pass the summer months in Stratford.

"All the links in the chain of interest connecting the house with the old historic days made it an almost pathetic object to me when I first took up my residence in Stratford some seven years ago, and I viewed with dismay the maltreatment it was receiving at the hands of certain auctioneers and estate agents who had made it their place of business (so I was told) for upward of fifty years. Holes had been cut in the upper floor; a deal staircase had been planked down to give easier access to the second story; the oak-raftered ceilings were plastered over and whitewashed; hideous match-wood partitions had been put up to serve as office divisions; and the beautiful Tudor room on the first floor had all its rare oak-paneling covered with several grimy coats of cheap green paint. Anything more lamentable than the neglect and ruin into which it had fallen would be difficult to find. Often and often I longed to utter a word of protest against the shameful usage to which the fine old building was being subjected, but as it is the custom in England, whenever one of my sex calls attention to anything wrong that requires righting, to accuse her of 'screaming' and making 'much ado about nothing,' I held my peace and waited, always hoping against hope that even at the eleventh hour an opportunity would be given to me of saving a

relic which I felt would be held as precious by America, if left unvalued by England."

On the death of its owner the house was put up for sale at auction, but as the highest bid for it was but $4,750, the house was withdrawn and held at the price of $6,500. Miss Corelli then induced Mr. Morris to become the purchaser, and possession was secured September 29, 1906. To Miss Corelli was then given the liberty "to carry out the work of what was not so much 'restoration' as 'recovery'—namely, recovery of all the long-concealed beauties of the old house, which make it one of the most interesting of all architectural relics of Tudor times."

TO REHABILITATE THE FRENCH NOVEL

THE French seem to be suffering from something like an attack of moral self-consciousness. Not long ago we read of a scheme to rehabilitate the Frenchwoman, particularly the Parisian, who according to Mr. Brieux, the dramatist, has suffered in the eyes of the outer world from an utterly wrong conception of her virtues as a wife. Now we hear of a scheme "to restore the good name of French literature in the United States." Mr. Hugues Le Roux, the journalist and traveler, is represented in a dispatch to the New York *Times* as saying that—

"the American public has come to regard modern French novels as immoral productions of the worst kind and that this is in consequence of American book-stores being flooded with books, quite unknown in France, apparently written and published specially for foreign consumption. The result is to check the influence of French thought in the United States and to create a prejudice against France and French ideas."

Mr. Le Roux suggests "the establishment of a large depot in New York for the sale of genuine French books, excluding those of an objectionable nature. He proposes to ask leading publishers to confer with a view to the creation of such a depot." Marcel Prévost suggests that the propaganda be also carried into England, where the expression "French novel" "implies much the same thing as in the United States." He fears, however, that the French publishers are so prosperous that they will not make the proposed effort so long as they can continue to issue a few books which sell well with little advertisement. Jules Claretie is also among those who deplore the fact "that Americans form their ideas of modern French literature from pornographic rubbish" which he considers "sufficient to disgrace French publishers utterly if it is not counterbalanced by other books representative of the national literature."

The New York *Evening Post*, in commenting upon the purpose indicated in the dispatch, does not take the same view of the imminent necessity of the reform. We read:

"No nation, on the face of things, would be content to be known abroad by its worst side—no nation, that is, except the French. It has been the tradition that the Gallic temperament takes delight in exaggerating its own vices before the world, and in stigmatizing as hypocritical every other temperament which does not. But now it would appear as tho France were growing weary of its reputation as the classic home of 'wickedness.' More than one writer and politician, for instance, has found it necessary to protest against the common conception of French social conditions cherished by Anglo-Saxon minds. We have been assured that the atmosphere of the typical Paris bourgeois home is as pure as that of any Teutonic fireside, and far more heavily charged with the spirit of love and consideration that makes life really worth while. Now, this warning against the wiles of the boulevardier novelist is scarcely necessary, since no people could conceivably go on playing the rôle that France has filled for centuries in the history of Europe and of civilization without being grounded on a healthier basis than the life we find depicted in the works of even so first-rate an artist as Maupassant. On the other hand, the apologists for France are trying to prove a little too much when they quote a Parisian police [illegible] "Keep away your English, your Americans, your Germans, and Russians from Paris, and I will make the city the cleanest capital in Europe.' After all, English and Americans and Germans and Russians do not go to Copenhagen or Belgrade, and do go to Paris."

The same journal thinks that Mr. Le Roux and others who would erect a depot in America and England for the sale of French books adapted to the prevailing national taste would have

From "Deutsche Kunst und Dekoration."

WOOD PANEL IN HIGH RELIEF.

"In the effort to fill the space in a decorative way, the artist has so cramped these weird semblances of human bodies into the allotted spaces that the only suggestion conveyed to the mind is that of one of those medieval cages for political prisoners which were ingeniously built so that the unfortunate occupant could neither stand up nor lie down."

to manufacture the greater part of their "apologetic" literature. It qualifies:

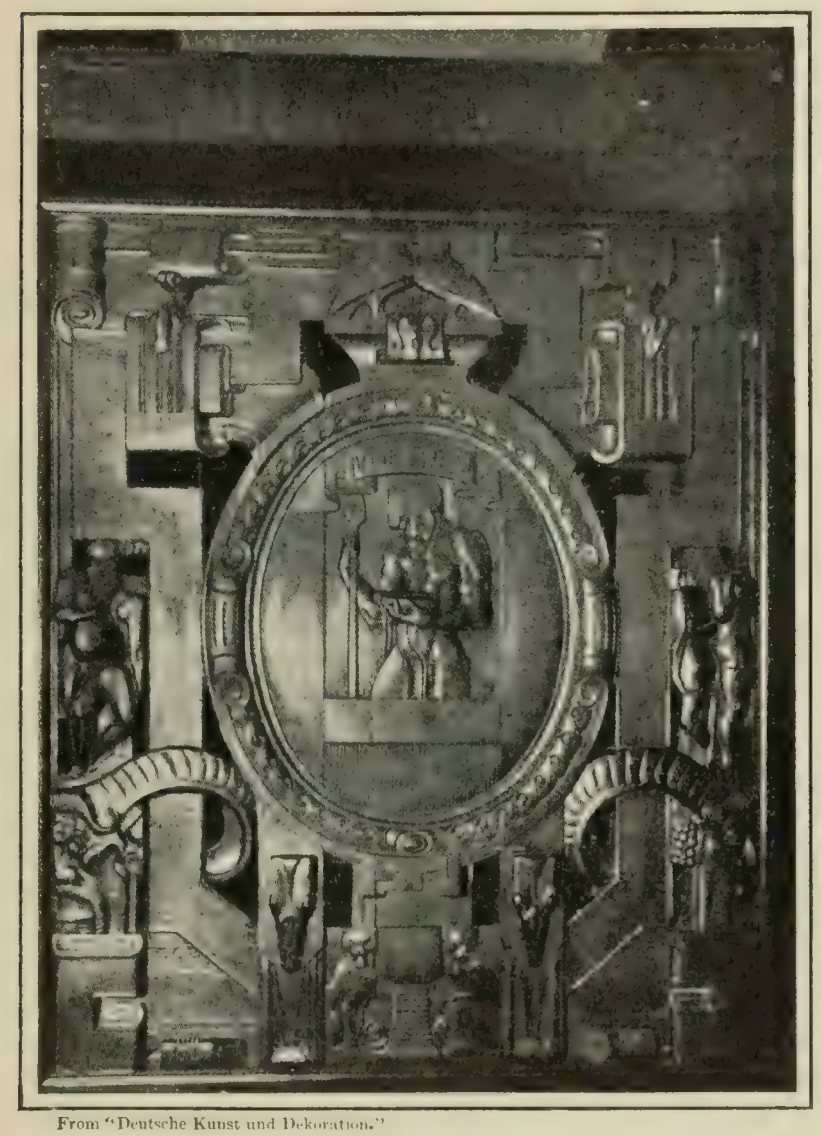
"We are far from implying by this that the accusation of mercenary indecency brought against the purveyors of French literature 'for export only' would hold good against the really high-class work that is being done in France. But, on the other hand, it is scarcely to be expected that even the manner of a Marcel Prévost or a Eugène Brieux would commend itself to the Puritan taste in this country, if that is the taste the projectors of the plan would seek to conciliate. Putting the Puritans aside, there are two classes left, the people who now supposedly read the 'export' brand of literature, and who would not take to a higher type of reading in any case, and those who know the real worth of contemporary French literature and are willing to take even their Anatòle France with the inevitable pinch of Attic salt.

"French literature, however, is not entirely synonymous with French *belles-lettres*. Mr. Le Roux's proposed American agency would be fulfilling an important service to France and to this country if it would disseminate a broader knowledge of the admirable work that is being done by Frenchmen in criticism, political and social history, and the less abstruse sciences. At the present moment, for instance, the battle against Romanticism, which has been under way for some time, has entered on a sharper phase with the publications of Lemaître's lectures

on Rousseau. The great world-movements of the time—colonization, immigration, socialism, feminism—are receiving useful exposition at the hands of French savants, like the brothers Leroy-Beaulieu, Emile Boutmy, and Gabriel Tardieu, as well as a host of younger scholars who therein reveal their traditional dislike for the minute scholasticism of their German *confrères*."

SOME FEARFUL "NEW ART"

THE "new art" idea, which was given to the world by France, has been developed by Germany into the "worst and most decadent achievements" to be found on the Continent of Europe. So writes the editor of *The Craftsman* (New York) in more or less horror of the examples of what is now "called official art in Germany." The movement named *l'art nouveau* began by repudiating traditions, and (in the products of the craftsman more especially) adhering, "with graceful waving lines," to the forms of natural flowers and foliage. Other countries have made a wider application of the principle to the builders' art, Germany and Austria having gone the greatest lengths. At the beginning, says



From "Deutsche Kunst und Dekoration."

PANEL OF CARVED WOOD.

Showing how the German "Secessionists" use for "decorative" purposes the human body, birds, and beasts adapted from ancient symbolism, and meaningless scrolls.

the writer, the "inspiration" was borrowed, and now "all countries and ages have been laid under contribution, . . . the latest efforts showing unmistakably a tendency to return to the symbolism of Assyria and of ancient Egypt." As it is the fate of all imitators to exaggerate, "there has lately appeared among German and Austrian Secessionists [the name by which they are known] a veritable orgy of tortured lines, misshapen forms, and morbidly fantastic ideas." Further:

"Tiring of the simple models which were at first adopted with enthusiasm, they have gone farther and farther afield, returning in many cases to ancient mythological symbolism and decorative forms, from which all meaning perished centuries ago, and attempting to draw from them 'inspiration' for conceptions the like of which were never seen on land or sea. The illustrations republished here from *Deutsche Kunst und Dekoration* (Berlin) are fair examples of the length to which these degenerate ideas of decoration have gone. The building from which these examples of Secession ornamentation are taken is considered sufficiently important to have devoted to it an entire number of the art journal referred to. Altho only a restaurant and wine-cellar, it is called 'a symbol of the new Berlin,' and its designer is enthusiastically hailed as 'the genius of the century' and 'the founder of the new German monumental art.' Another point of merit claimed for this achievement is that the building was completed inside of a year, from the first sketching of plans to the last detail of the finished work."

From "Deutsche Kunst und Dekoration."

A GERMAN "DECORATIVE" USE OF THE HUMAN BODY.

An example of what is hailed as the "official art of Germany."

Taking one of the decorative panels which are used to ornament the façade of the building, the writer of the article shows the "intention" of the designer—a thing to have made the Greeks weep with misery. We read:

"The German critic frankly confesses that the intention is to express the strength necessary to carry great weight, but that as the figure is purely decorative, the head is made practically into 'an extended console' from the body, for the reason that if the head or shoulders had been used in a normal way to give the effect of supporting weight in the manner of the Greek caryatides there would have been a space above the shoulders that could not have been filled to the satisfaction of the artist. So the neck is bent back into a position where, if any weight were put upon the head, the spine must snap. One hand pushes apparently in agony against the side of the wall, and the other arm is wrenched sharply backward to the point where the shoulder would be dislocated. Even the face, upon which rests all the seeming weight, is distorted almost out of resemblance to humanity, the forehead, nose, and chin being brought to a straight line in order to preserve the 'decorative' squareness of the head. . . . . .

"Another example of the Secession idea of wood-carving is shown in the reproduction of the large wood panel, with its meaningless whorls and scrolls, serpents with human heads, misshapen human bodies crowded into spaces too small for them, and other forms apparently adapted from the ancient symbolism, which at one time conveyed some idea to the mind, but which now, except to historians and archeologists, is lifeless and devoid of all significance.

"Equally decadent is the Secessionist idea of a caryatid, as seen in the carving of one of the great stone pillars which support the vaulted roof—the gaunt, nude body of a man, apparently bearing the enormous weight of the arch on the back of his neck, which gives the appearance of having been sawed off for the purpose. Still worse is the high relief decoration of other pillars, each of which shows only an enormous face, the weight of the arch resting upon the wrinkled brow, and the pillar standing apparently upon the tip of the beard. In each one of the designs appears, in addition to

the main monstrosity, a number of futile little subsidiary forms of decoration, introduced apparently with the sole idea of filling space and of carrying out the impression of novelty and daring."

A more searching commentary upon the lengths to which commercialism can carry what in the beginning was an honest revolt against lifeless forms, the writer avers, could hardly be imagined; and further:

"It proves absolutely the contention that no living art is possible unless it is founded upon the need of expressing some vital element in the life and thought of the people."

A WOMAN WRONGED BY LITERATURE

LITERATURE has claimed for itself a place above the laws of historic verity, but its dealing with one unhappy lady has aroused the chivalrous championship of Sir Theodore Martin. That gentleman makes an effort, in *Blackwood's* (September), to lift the stigma from the name of Francesca da Rimini. Almost the whole group of writers from Dante onward who have dealt with her are brought to the bar, and shown that there was no just warrant for twisting the story of Paolo and Francesca from "what was meant for a picture of ideal love to the level of a scandal of the divorce-court." Dante, we are reminded, was not only "overcome with pity" at what Ruskin later called the most pathetic love-story in literature, but he was also "perplexed in the extreme." If he was perplexed, says the writer, "his readers may justly complain of the way he has perplexed them." He adds:

"Many of them, at least, like the present writer, can not believe that he deliberately asked them to sympathize, to shed the many tears that have been shed over his story of *Francesca*, to admire the constancy of her devotion to *Paolo*, if hers had been a vulgar amour, culminating in the breach of her marriage-vows, and divested of every element of nobleness and spirituality."

Dante's chief fault in his treatment of the lovers is an imputed "inconsistency" in "placing the victims of the tragedy in the second circle of the Inferno [with the slaves of gross, sensual, and adulterous passion] and then doing his utmost to engage the pity and sympathy of his readers for them."

The historic date of the tragedy was, as nearly as can be ascertained, 1285. Its cause, never made public, was left to conjecture, since the two families of Ravenna and Rimini, being so powerful, could easily hush up the scandal. History records that Giovanni Malatesta was rough and uncouth, but for some strange reason, "probably it was in requital for valuable assistance," received from her father the young and beautiful Francesca. It is further recorded that Francesca bore her husband a son who died in infancy and a daughter who survived her mother many years. Paolo, the younger brother, "was amiable and personally so attractive that he was known as Paolo, Il Bello." He, it seems, had married and was the father of two children before the marriage of Francesca, tho the death of his wife preceded that event. His son Uberto grew up to manhood and unwisely let it be known that he intended to avenge his father's murder." Obviously, says Sir Theodore Martin, "Uberto did not believe in his father having wronged Gianciotto by more than the fatal kiss." These are the rather commonplace facts of the famous tragedy. But literature has dealt with them very differently.

Boccaccio, according to Sir Theodore Martin, in publishing in 1373 his commentary on Dante, gives a detailed version of the circumstances which led up to the death of Francesca, "and this has since passed current among the bulk of Dante's readers as presenting a correct statement of the facts on which the poet based the exquisite episode which stands in 'The Inferno,' as Leigh Hunt said, 'like a lily in the mouth of Tartarus.'" This version is taken by the present writer as "palpably apocryphal." But in it Boccaccio himself confesses that he had "never heard that the love of Paolo and Francesca had grown to be unlawful." Yet "upon the strength of it such writers of our own time as D'Annunzio and Stephen Phillips have robbed Dante's pathetic episode of its mysterious and pathetic charm, and converted those whom the poet apparently intended to present as ideal lovers into commonplace violators of the Seventh Commandment." Turning to the text of Dante, Sir Theodore Martin asks:

"Where in all this is there a suggestion that the relations between *Paola* and *Francesca* were those of a continuous and commonplace intrigue? For one thing, it gives a death-blow to Boccaccio's statement that Francesca was the first to fall in love with Paolo, and that she did so on merely seeing him cross the courtyard of her father's palace. Her love was awakened, as it commonly is awakened in the woman, in response to that of the man. . . . Paolo's love, possibly long unspoken, and at first probably less love than a sympathetic pity for her situation, was of a kind which soon told its tale to the heart of Francesca, even as Dante's silent love found its way to the heart of Beatrice. Paolo's handsome presence, the chivalrous reverential homage of his 'cor gentil,' in contrast to the ungainly person, the churlish roughness, and probable neglect of Gianciotto, could not fail to arrest the attention and awaken chords of sympathy in Francesca's kindred nature. . . . A love of this kind is not of sudden growth. Paolo was thirty-seven years old, Francesca twenty-seven—a period of life when, if a passion comes, it comes with perilous intensity. Dante, speaking out of his own experience, exclaims to Virgil, '*Quanti dolci pensieri, quanto disio*' [What sweet thoughts, what desires], brought these lovers to the catastrophe of their death. And again he speaks of the '*tempo de' dolci sospiri*' [time of sweet sighs] when, with a love still unavowed, they were suffering the sweet strain of what Coleridge calls

> Gentle feelings long subdued,
> Subdued and cherished long,

the delight in each other's society, the inward consciousness that they loved and were beloved. It was these things, not the remembrance of unfettered passion, that constituted the *tempo felice* [days of happiness] which *Francesca* in her misery recalls. But the sweetness of that time could not have been without an alloy of dread, which must have continually reminded them of the necessity of resolute self-restraint. It was in an evil hour that they bethought them of reading the romance of 'Lancelot du Lac' for their delight. It was courting the opportunity for evil, if they were at all aware of its contents. The reading of the old love-story—not, it must be owned, of the most edifying kind, tho held, says Chaucer, by women in 'full great reverence'—acted as an incentive to their desires, as *Gallehaut* (the Galeotto) of the original had acted as a kind of Pandarus. Excited by the love-making of *Queen Guinevere* and *Lancelot*, as there told, *Paolo* yields to an uncontrollable impulse and plants the fatal kiss upon *Francesca's* lips. 'That day they read no more.' Dante does not say why. But is it too much to suppose that at the time while that kiss still lingered on their lips, the husband, brought to the spot by some household spy, broke in upon the unsuspecting lovers and there and then ended their lives?"

This interpretation, thinks the writer, is confirmed by *Francesca's* words spoken to Dante in Inferno after reciting her story. Of her husband she says: "Caina waits for him who quench'd our life." We read:

"Would *Francesca* say this, or would Dante have said it for her, if she were the guilty thing Boccaccio and others have called her? Surely not. Gianciotto, in the opinion of that age, was within his rights in killing an adulterous wife and her paramour. But, is it conceivable that she should say that her husband was waited for in the nethermost pit of hell, unless the utmost of her transgression was the receiving of Paolo's kiss, and that for this, and this only, they had been sent to their account,

> Unhousel'd, disappointed, unaneled,
> No reckoning made?"

Francesca feels, moreover, the writer adds, that "she had a just complaint to make against the ignorant gossip of the world, which had put the worst possible construction upon her conduct."

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JOSEPHINE DASKAM BACON. TOM GALLON. ELINOR GLYN. GEN. CHARLES KING. BEATRICE MANTLE. FRANCES AYMAR MATHEWS.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Bacon, Josephine Daskam. The Domestic Adventurers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 221. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

Gallon, Tom. "Tinman." 12mo, pp. 315. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50 net.

Glyn, Elinor. Three Weeks. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 290. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50 net.

Graham, Harry. Familiar Faces. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 76. New York: Duffield & Co. $1 net.

Hanotaux, Gabriel. Contemporary France. Translated from the French. With Portraits. Vol. iii (1874–77). New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.75.

This work of Mr. Hanotaux, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs and Member of the French Academy, covers the most momentous period in the history of the Third Republic of France, and includes the years 1870–1900. The present volume, in which are chronicled the process of events in 1874–77, is perhaps concerned with the most vital developments of French political life which took place under the Third Republic. While the American Constitution sprang in an almost complete and perfect form from the mind of its originators, it was only by a slow process that the organization of the French Republic gained its final and complete perfection. It was during the Presidency of Thiers (1871) and MacMahon (1873) that this consummation was attained. It is with the history of this stage of France's political evolution that the present volume of "Contemporary France" is concerned.

Reaction toward the monarchy was long the fatal drawback in the advancement of French republicanism. It lasted even to the time of MacMahon, who resigned under the suspicion of being a royalist at heart, altho he had witnessed the transformation of France into a republic with two Chambers—Senate and House of Deputies—elected under universal suffrage, and with a President of the Republic elected by the Senate. The National Assembly was never heartily republican. According to J. J. Weiss, "The Assembly spent its years in dreaming of a monarchy while realizing a republic." The Assembly was succeeded by the nominal Presidency of Adolphe Thiers, but his government was but a provisional dictatorship. The genuine republic was inaugurated under Marshal MacMahon.

Such is the outline of French history as treated in the present volume. It presents a very vivid picture of French political movement in the period treated of. Every prominent French statesman is described with fairness and remarkable clearness. The space at the disposal of the author gives him the power to transcribe speeches, or fragments of speeches, newspaper comments, scraps of conversation, epigrams and *bons mots* without number. The pages fairly sparkle with lifelike sketches. The last death struggle of monarchism, as well as the organization of a democracy in France, is the theme of a volume which has almost an epic symmetry in its development. Mr. Hanotaux traces the various steps in the battle from the time when Mirabeau declared that the nation from whom all power emanates should only exert it by delegating it to the legislative body and the king, up to the motion of the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaceia, Ambassador of the French Republic in London, which he made in the National Assembly in 1871. The motion ran, "The Government of France is a monarchy. The throne belongs to the head of the House of France," and met with what was practically an unconditional rejection. This was followed a few weeks later by Mr. Wallon's bill on the organization of the President's power, and on the mode of the revision of the constitutional laws. This bill was really the Constitution of the French Republic and embodied eventually the governmental organization of the present day, altho subsequently modified by certain amendments.

There are several ways of writing history. Gibbon and Macaulay indulge in large and rhetorical generalizations and epigrammatic comments. The more modern school may be called documentary historians. They rely for the charm and value of their work upon their art in presenting to the mind of the reader facts and events as based upon authentic records and actual speeches, which they quote *verbatim* as often as possible. This adds not only reality, but piquancy, to their pages. And certainly piquancy is one of the main features in this clear and fascinating narrative of Mr. Hanotaux. It is indeed not only to the reader who loves French memoirs and takes a general interest in the political development of France that this work will prove attractive. The industry and research which thus collected, sifted, arranged, and commented upon so vast a mass of material have resulted in the creation of a work which will prove a treasure-house to future historians of France. It is indeed a historian's history of the Third French Republic. The translation is clear and idiomatic and the portraits admirable photogravures.

King, General Charles. The Rock of Chickamauga. 12mo, pp. 307. Illustrations by Gilbert Gaul and Charles J. Post. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.50.

Best sellers come, and they go, but Gen. Charles King continues uninterruptedly his narrative strain. This is fortunate for novel-readers who like the regulation story, with real hero and heroine, and an equally real villain. In the present book General King has attempted to provide a goodly supply of Civil-War history, which occasionally obscures the story. Nevertheless, the historical detail is of much interest, because presented from intimate observation. The figure of Gen. George H. Thomas, round whom the book is written, is modeled nobly. One begins to warm with the loyalty that General King shows toward a great soldier who has hardly received his due. It is possible to mistrust the overzealous partizanship of the author in particulars, but his fearless candor in pleading his special cause can not but win consideration. As a humble monument to the memory of the commander whom he entitles "the noblest Roman of them all," the book should have especial interest for all lovers of Civil-War history.

It is a rather more than attractive picture General King paints of stirring days, for those who may sometimes think that never were there such momentous times as the present. Along the meeting-line of the conflicting armies men were nearly always falling in love with girls on the opposing side. How they managed to think of love at all, amid the turmoil and alarm of war, is in itself wonderful. Good folk, who could not refuse the merest necessities of hospitality to foemen, were always prey to the suspicion of treachery. Political sneaks were always posing as great soldiers off the field. In fine, human nature was just as noble and just as mean in these days of crisis as it is in the routine of peaceful years. By his happy combination of military experience and gift of narrative, General King enables us to appreciate these phenomena divertedly and with profit.

Mantle, Beatrice. Gret: The Story of a Pagan. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 403. New York: The Century Co. $1.50 net.

Mathews, Frances Aymar. Alle Same. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 63. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

Sage, William. By Right Divine. 12mo, pp. 370. With colored frontispiece by Ch. Grunwald. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

This is a well-made story. Experienced readers may see here and there too plainly how it is made. In the best intention of

the phrase it is a popular novel. Not only does it show the triumph of the virtuous and the downfall of the wicked, but also it is studded with situations and incidents of every-day life as pictured in the newspapers.

Senator Fordyce is the boss of his State. This authority has been his so long that he has almost come to believe it his by right divine. *Thayer*, the governor of the State, is the new kind of politician, the politician more given to the interests of the people than of his party. The Governor would not be so hampered in the war he wages against the Senator's kind of politics were he not in love with the Senator's beautiful daughter. *Miss Fordyce*, however, possesses qualities more admirable than the mere attractiveness of a heroine. She is rather a noble type of American girl. Instead of idling her life away, she takes an active and laborious interest in the welfare of the poor, and, without show, manages to accomplish real service.

In contrast, her father stands as the most ignoble type of buy-and-sell statesman, ready to stoop to the lowest trickery to ruin his rival. *Thayer*, favored by the gods and the story-teller, persists and conquers in spite of his enemies. Eventually, but only just in time to save him from the reader's obloquy, *Senator Fordyce* sees the error of his ways and repents.

Thayer is triumphant politically, yet as a man he has a still more delicate venture to make—the attempt to win the love of *Miss Fordyce*, daughter of his fallen opponent. To many this interest may prove the most stimulating in the book; and it should be noted that all the love passages have a convincing, manly air, while an underlying sincerity runs through the book and makes it a most readable and wholesome novel of its class.

Severy, Melvin L. Gillette's Social Redemption. A review of world-wide conditions as they exist to-day, offering an entirely new suggestion for the remedy of the evils they exhibit. With illustrations and index. Royal 8vo, pp. x-764. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co. $2.50 net.

For students of psychiatry this book—it has to be called a book—possesses unique value. It is the production of two gentlemen of varied activities whose portraits appear as a double frontispiece. The excessive modesty of the coauthors has led them to disclaim in their preface the credit which should be justly theirs. They have shown a familiarity with learning such as many writers cannot boast of. In these pages, penetrated with a knowledge that may be said to be universal, one may find the names of almost every author known to fame. If they have omitted Schopenhauer it is doubtless because they regard the author of "The World as Will and Idea" as too optimistic for their purpose.

In the opening pages we catch a glimpse of the plan of the work. That plan is a formidable one. The credit for it belongs not to Mr. Severy, but to Mr. Gillette. Captious critics have gone to the length of saying that quotation is overdone in the book; and the authors, as tho they had foreseen this very objection, have actually forestalled it in their introduction. We give their words: "Altho quite aware that quotations do not make the very best of reading, we have found it imperative to make extensive use of them, since in no other way could [illegible] the reader how serious are present conditions, on the one hand, and how general, on the other, is the protest of the best thought of the world."

As one reads this book of 764 closely packed pages he realizes how baseless is the taunt that modern business men are devoid of the literary faculty. He also becomes imprest with the fact that the literature of advertisement has at last received the cachet which envious professors of the art at first grudged it. Long excluded, or relegated to the vestibule, it has at last entered the temple, and it must be acknowledged that it finds itself at home there.

The book should appeal to that school of advanced political thought of which Jack London and Mr. Sinclair are the chief literary representatives. But it will also find favor in scientific circles; and if Dr. Cesare Lombroso of Turin could but be furnished with a copy we are convinced that it would inspire another masterpiece in comparison with which "l'Uomo Delinquente" would be like porridge after meat. The like of "Gillette's Social Redemption" never issued from the presses of *La Salpêtrière*.

Smith, Arthur H. China and America To-day: A Study of Conditions and Relations. 12mo, pp. 256. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.25.

For thirty-five years, as the reader learns from the title-page of this book, Rev. Arthur H. Smith has been a missionary of the American Board in China. It is interesting to learn, also, that in view of his wide knowledge of things Chinese, his counsel was recently sought by President Roosevelt in various matters that were pending in our diplomatic relations with the Far East. The result of his advice on that occasion was the surrender of this Government to China of the balance of the indemnity provided for in the Treaty of Peking, a decision that is doing much to restore the favor with which American commerce was once viewed by the Chinese people.

In the main the present volume is a discussion of China's relations, present and future, with the United States, in which an exceedingly interesting historical sketch is given, incidentally, of the Celestial Empire. As a race, it is pointed out that the Chinese have been subjected to an evolution which has left them peculiarly isolated, and with an inordinate veneration for the past that has rendered them up to the present time quite impervious to modern influences. The typical Chinaman is described as docile to properly constituted authority, courteous, thrifty, and a good spender when he has the money. The government under which he lives, altho outwardly an absolute monarchy, has many of the characteristics of a democracy in which the moral law of Confucius holds a place of paramount importance in the guidance of individual action. Compared with the Japanese the Chinese are said to be greatly superior in truthfulness and commercial integrity, as well as in the possession of a certain stability of character that makes of the Chinaman a sort of living epitome of the national repugnance to change. These racial differences, however, are undergoing a decided modification just at present through the tendency on the part of the Chinese to absorb into their national life some of the qualities that have won for Japan her dominance in the East. Thus, China is on the eve of an awakening, the lethargy of countless centuries is about to be dissipated, and the important question arises, What part will this nation of four hundred million people play in the world's history when it is in full possession of all its own latent energies, combined with what it derives of modern efficiency and intelligence from the conquering nations surrounding it?

That the United States, on account of its geographical position, is bound to be directly interested in the destiny of China, and may be a gainer or a loser in proportion as it understands the needs and national peculiarities of the latter, is the main theme of the present volume. In the discussion of this theme, involving problems which are held to be of vital importance to the future of American commerce, our present immigration laws, discriminating, as they do, against China and favoring Japan, are considered decidedly unfortunate, and to them is attributed much of the existing unpopularity of the United States in Eastern Asia. Ignorance of the Chinese character and point of view, as well as the occasional ill-treatment of Chinamen on our Pacific Coast, these are quoted as disturbing elements in the adjustment of amicable relations between the two races for the benefit of whose future intercourse the removal of numerous mutual prejudices is needed.

The book is filled with interesting revelations of Chinese life and customs and promises to occupy an authoritative place among the many volumes recently published dealing with the problems of the Far East.

Smith, J. Ritchie. The Teaching of the Gospel of John. 12mo, pp. 406. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50 net.

Symons, Arthur. William Blake. 8vo, pp. xv-433. New York. E. P. Dutton & Co. $3 net.

Tomlinson, Everett T. The Camp-Fire of Mad Anthony. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii-391. New York. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

Turgenieff, Ivan. [Translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood.] A Reckless Character, and Other Stories. 12mo, pp. 385. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

Van Norden, Charles. Yolande of Idle Isle. 12mo, pp. 306. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Vaughan, Herbert M. The Naples Riviera. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. x-326. New York. Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Wallis, J. H. Youth. 12mo, pp. 45. Boston. Richard G. Badger. $1 net.

Wayne, Charles Stokes. The Marriage of Mrs. Merlin. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 262. New York. G. W. Dillingham Co.

Wesselhoeft, Lily F. The Diamond King and The Little Man in Gray. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vi-255. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Whitney, Helen Hay. The Bed-time Book. pp. 32. New York. Duffield & Co. $1.50 net.

Whyte, Christina Gowans. The Adventures of Merrywink. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 199. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $2 net.

Wiggin, Kate Douglas, and **Smith**, Nora Archibald, edited by. Pinafore Palace. (A Book of Rhymes for the Nursery.) 12mo, pp. x-249. New York: The McClure Co. $1.50 net.

Winckler, Hugo, Ph.D. [Translated and edited by James Alexander Craig.] The History of Babylonia and Assyria. Map. 12mo, pp. xii-352. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

Wood, Robert Williams. How to Tell the Birds from the Flowers. (A Manual of Flornithology for Beginners.) Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 28. New York. Paul Elder & Co.

Woodcox, Benjamin Franklin. Thoughts about Human Animals, and Other Thoughts. (With Selected Poems.) 16mo, pp. 120. Battle Creek, Mich.. Woodcox & Fanner. $1 net.

Yeats, William B. The Poetical Works of. Vol. II. Dramatical Poems. 12mo, pp. ix-524. New York. The Macmillan Co.

Yost, Casper S. The Making of a Successful Husband. (Letters of a Happily Married Man to His Son.) 12mo, pp. 189. New York. G. W. Dillingham Co.

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CURRENT POETRY

To My Unknown Neighbor.

By C. A. Price.

Last night I sat beside my window late,
As one who watches at his prison bars,
Sick of the day's innumerable jars,
Clogged with dull Earth and all her grievous weight
Of tears and mute despairs and pitiless wars
That know no cause, the brood and spawn of Hate.
Above me bent the skies compassionate;
I longed for the companionship of stars.

But sudden, oh, what reconciling strain,
Making earth one again with heaven, and whole,
Rose on the midnight, all the discords changing!
Lo, in a moment, lightened of my pain
And every fear forgot, I felt my soul
With Schubert through the empyrean ranging.

—*From Scribner's Magazine.*

The Outcasts.

By Charlotte Becker.

They go their way from dawn till dark, with dull, averted eyes,
That heed no lure of loveliness where earth's warm beauty lies;
Ah, what to them if thrushes sing, or if the rose be red—
Since they of what they crave the most are disinherited?

And some for doubt, and some for fear, and some for pride were doomed;
And some flung budded dreams away to wither ere they bloomed;
And others shut themselves apart, so deep in ancient lore
They would not stir to welcome him when Love knocked at their door.

Yet, tho their gain be wealth, or wit, or fame blown far and wide,
Without the pale of Love's domain forever they must bide;
And none there is of this gray host who would not give his all
If he might harken to Love's voice or answer to Love's call!

—*From the New England Magazine* (October).

The Old Soul.

By Edith M. Thomas.

"Not in entire forgetfulness."

The Old Soul came from far,
Beyond the unlit bound;
There had gone out a star
And a great world was drowned,
Since birth, and death, and birth
Were hers, upon the earth.

For she had robed anew
Time and time out of mind
And, as the sphere of dew
Unshapes into the wind,
Her raiment oft had cast
Into the wasting past.

There was no dizzying height
She had not sometime trod,
No dungeon known of night
But she had felt its rod;
The saint, assoiled from sin—
And saint's arch-foe had been!

At cruel feasts she sate,
Where heartless mirth ran high;

Superior to Lemonade is HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water, with sugar, makes a delicious summer drink.

Through famine's portal strait
  Had fled with wailful cry;
All human fates had proved,
And those from man removed.

Yea, she had worn the guise
  Of creatures lashed and spurned—
Even of those whose eyes
  May not on heaven be turned;
No house too dark or base
To be her tarrying-place!

The Old Soul came from far;
  And, all lives having known,
She nowhere touched a bar,
  But all was as her own:
And this could none forget,
Who once her look had met!

The Old Soul came from far,
  Moving through days and ways
That are not—and that are!
  She turned on all her gaze—
Illumed—deceived—illumed;
Yet still the road resumed.

The Old Soul came from far,
  And toward the far she drew.
"Turn home, mine avatar!"
  That voice, long lost, she knew;
She heard, she turned—was free—
No more to dream, but Be!
  —*From Scribner's Magazine* (October).

The Haunted World.

By James Oppenheim.

Yonder fall of the leaf, yonder splashing of water,
  Have all one meaning to me;
Under the mute, wet rocks, over the breathing tree-tops,
  A voice speaks breathlessly,
Ushered into the woods 'mid the still, slim trunks of the pine,

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toward putting an end now and for all time to the substitution evil, which *The Philadelphia North American* aptly defines as:

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Advertising Department

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Waving the reddened boughs, and tearing the tangled vine—
The wild world's misery.

Far have I sped from men, far from the steel-stone city,
To meet with God in the woods,
To see the beauty of earth as it spins with the flaming planets,
And steep myself in its moods;
But, oh, not far enough to escape the anguish of man!
On every leaf it is stamped, on every blade is its ban;
Into the wind it swung, into the stream it ran,
And, lo! in the sky it broods!
—*From the Century* (October).

The Dreamer.

BY THOMAS WOOD STEVENS

What I have seen is mine. I close my eyes.
Lo, now the glory of the sun-gilt west,
And virgin peaks that take their silent rest;
And now on burdened bays the towers arise
That gleam in story under older skies.
I follow—follow where the keels have prest
The fresh new shores of the uncharted quest
North, fervent south, and east my red sail flies.

What if my hands be empty of estate?
What if I live in Fortune's chill disdain,
And if this room be bare and desolate?
My heritage is rich on every breeze,
My ships fare out along the starry night,
And I have shadowy fleets on all the seas.
—*From the Metropolitan Magazine* (October).

PERSONAL

Some Stories of the Pope. One of the rules of etiquette at the Vatican is that the Pope must not wear a watch. But despite the fact of having been often reminded of this rule Pius X. persists in carrying an old nickel Waterbury. A French bishop, when visiting the Vatican, expressed a wish to own the curious timepiece of which he had heard, and in exchange offered the Pope a beautifully jeweled watch, a present from his diocese. Pius carefully examined the French bishop's watch and then placed his own five francs one in his pocket, saying: "I can not accept your generous offer, for this little bauble is very dear, indeed, to me. I held it in my hand, watching my dear mother's life ebbing away during her last illness."

The Pittsburg *Observer*, which relates this anecdote, quotes a number of others from the *Frankfurter Zeitung* as follows:

Nothing was further from his mind than the hope or desire of ascending the papal throne. Indeed, so sure was he of not being elected that he went to Rome on an excursion ticket, taking advantage of the reduced rate. The return ticket he kept until a few weeks ago, when King George, of Greece, visiting him, begged the historic souvenir for his collection of contemporary curios.

No pope of modern times has shown less patience with Vatican etiquette than Pius X. Simple, ever trustful and solicitous for the comfort of others, the successor of Leo desires to be unhampered by courtly traditions and free from the annoyances of ceremony, wherever such can be dispensed with. . . . . .

Admirers of Pius must have noticed in many of his pictures a lock of hair prominent on the forehead. On latter-day photographs and paintings it is not in evidence, for this reason.

A certain French portraitist, when Pius granted him a sitting, commented in eloquent language on the beauty of the lock of hair, insisting that it gave the Pope's face its real distinction, recalling the famous lock of the great Napoleon. Pius, who hates flattery, impatiently brushed the lock aside

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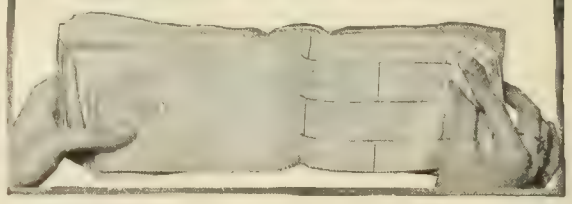

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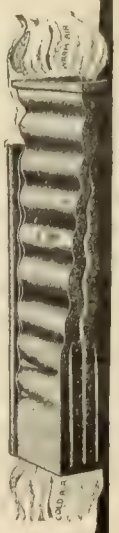

and next day appeared without it. The painter said he was in despair.

Monsignor Bisleti is the papal master of ceremony, and naturally the man who suffers most on account of the Pope's disregard of etiquette. As a rule, his lamentations are endured with good-humored contempt by Pius; but once, he admits, "Bisleti really made me prick up my ears." Continuing, Pius told what followed:

"I had invited to audience a number of Cistercians, fathers and abbots, and, it being a very hot day, I was particularly wroth when I found them on their knees as I came in. 'Dear sons,' I cried, 'rise, rise at once,' and observing Bisleti's astonished looks, I added, out of a spirit of mischief, I must confess, 'rise, and be seated, be seated by all means.

"Hearing this, Bisleti ran from the room like a wild man, even forgetting his usual ceremonious bow. However, I hardly blame him for his behavior, for at the end of the audience the secretary of state informed me that when the Pope asks a prelate to be seated it signifies that the gentleman may expect to receive a red hat within a short time. Just imagine! By merely being too polite, I came near burdening the Church, poor as it is, with the salaries of nearly one hundred new princes. Needless to say, I never asked another prelate to sit in my presence."

Lincoln's Premonition of Death.—President Lincoln's personal body-guard, William H. Crook, tells for the first time, in *Harper's Monthly* for September, of a conversation with the martyred President on April 14, 1865, the day on which he was shot by Booth. Lincoln's expression of a premonition of his death has never before been related, and this revelation will prove of interest to his biographers.

Because of the general joyousness, I was surprized when, late on the afternoon of the 14th, I accompanied Mr. Lincoln on a hurried visit to the War Department, I found that the President was more deprest than I had ever seen him, and his step unusually slow. Afterward Mrs. Lincoln told me that when he drove with her to the Soldiers' Home earlier in the afternoon he had been extremely cheerful, even buoyant. She said that he had talked of the calm future that was in store for them, of the ease which they had never known, when, his term over, they would go back to their home in Illinois. He longed, a little wistfully, for that time to come with its promise of peace. The depression I noticed may have been due to one of the sudden changes of mood to which I have been told the President was subject. I had heard of the transitions from almost wild spirits to abject melancholy which marked him. I had never seen anything of the sort, and had concluded that all this must have belonged to his earlier days. In the time when I knew him his mood, when there was no outside sorrow to disturb him, was one of settled calm. I wondered at him that day and felt uneasy.

In crossing over to the War Department we passed some drunken men. Possibly their violence suggested the thought to the President. After we had passed them, Mr. Lincoln said to me:

"Crook, do you know, I believe there are men who want to take my life?" Then, after a pause, he said, half to himself, "And I have no doubt they will do it."

The conviction with which he spoke dismayed me. I wanted to protest, but his tone had been so calm and sure that I found myself saying instead, "Why do you think so, Mr. President?"

"Other men have been assassinated," was his reply, still in that manner of stating something to himself.

All I could say was, "I hope you are mistaken, Mr. President."

We walked a few paces in silence. Then he said, in a more ordinary tone

"I have perfect confidence in those who are around me, in every one of you men. I know no one could do it and escape alive. But if it is to be done, it is impossible to prevent it."

By this time we were at the War Department, and he went in to his conference with Secretary

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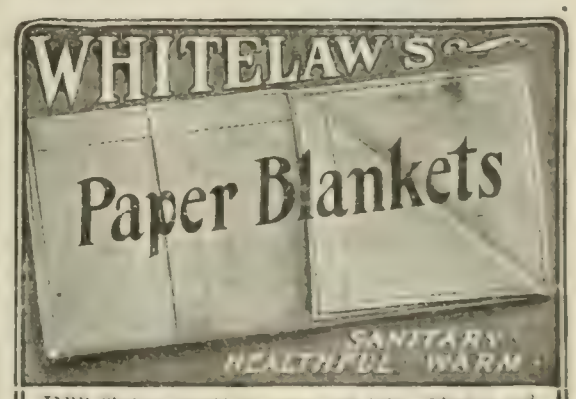

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Stanton. It was shorter than usual that evening. Mr. Lincoln was belated. When Mrs. Lincoln and he came from their drive he had found friends awaiting him. He came out of the Secretary's office in a short time. Then I saw that every trace of the depression, or perhaps I should say intense seriousness, which had surprized me before had vanished. He talked to me as usual. He said that Mrs. Lincoln and he, with a party, were going to the theater to see "Our American Cousin."

"It has been advertised that we will be there," he said, "and I can not disappoint the people. Otherwise I would not go. I do not want to go."

I remember particularly that he said this, because it surprized me. The President's love for the theater was well known. He went often when it was announced that he would be there; but more often he would slip away, alone or with aid, unobserved if he could, watch the play from the back of the house for a short time, and then go back to his work. Mr. Buckingham, the doorkeeper of Ford's Theater, used to say that he went in just to "take a laugh." So it seemed unusual to hear him say he did not want to go.

When he had reached the White House and he had climbed the steps he turned and stood there a moment before he went in. Then he said, "Good-by, Crook."

It startled me. As far as I remember he had never said anything but "Good night, Crook," before. . . . I remember distinctly the shock of surprize and the impression, at the time, that he had never said it before.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon's Boyhood.—Speaker Cannon, when in a reminiscent mood, is an entertaining conversationalist, and in *The Sunday Magazine* for September 15 he tells how he was raised in the pioneer days of the Middle West. His parents, who were Quakers, left North Carolina because of their opposition to slavery. He speaks of how he worked all day with the ax, the plow, or the hoe, and at night read by the firelight the few good books in the family library and Horace Greeley's weekly *Tribune*. His graphic descriptions of a log-rolling, a spelling-school, and the comforts of the homes on the Wabash make interesting reading for people who may fail to realize the advance that has been made in our ways of living over those of sixty years ago.

"Uncle Joe" concludes his talk on "old times" with the following account of love-making when he was a young man:

"Courting? Why, bless you, my boy, the young fellows of to-day do not know the meaning of that word! When a young man would walk five or even ten miles through the snow or rain and mud, freeze his ears and fingers, and face the danger of wildcats, to see his girl, and that too in the general living-room with the family, he was entitled to admit that he was courting. And that was the rule, not the exception. The young fellows would start out Sunday afternoon to see their sweethearts, and no weather was too bad to keep them at home. It might be too cold or too muddy to take out a horse; but in that case he would go on foot, and he would go through as much hardship to see his girl as did the knights of old to rescue fair maids in castles bold. But it was his devotion, his courting; and when he won that girl he stuck to her through thick and through thin, through good report and evil report, obeying the scriptural injunction that what God has joined together no man should put asunder. There were no marriages of convenience and few hasty marriages then. The courting was long and there were no divorces to follow. The young people might meet often at the singing-school, or the dance, or the husking-bee; but these did not take the place of regular courting.

"The courting was on Sunday night, and the young man went religiously to see his girl and remained so until midnight with the object of his affection, even tho her father and mother and the younger children were present to share in the visit; and when he went home, either through the storm or under the bright starlight, he walked the earth

as a conqueror, for he had been in the presence that to him represented the real poem of life. He had been courting. And that is all we need, to bring back safe and sane ideas of marriage—courting—courting in the true sense of the word, the man seeking, if not serving, like Jacob, seven years for the object of his affection. Then he will stick to her and she to him through life. There were some old fashions that have not been improved upon, and one of them is the old way of courting."

When Bernhardt Established a Hospital.—How many of the admirers of Madame Sarah Bernhardt have ever heard of her services of mercy in the establishment of a military hospital during the siege of Paris? In the exciting days of 1870 this great actress was aroused by the sight of the suffering in the besieged French capital. What she accomplished is told in her own words in the September issue of *Appleton's Magazine*:

On the 19th of July 1870, war was declared and Paris became the theater of the most touching and burlesque scenes. Young men, gone wild, were yelling the "Marseillaise" and rushing along the streets in close file, shouting over and over again, "To Berlin!"

I thought that I might be of some use in Paris. It seemed to me that every one who was well ought to stay in Paris. For some days I was perfectly dazed, missing the usual life around me, and missing the affection of those I loved. The defense, however, was being organized, and I decided to use my strength and intelligence in tending the wounded.

The question was where could we install a hospital? The Odéon Théâtre had closed its doors, but I moved heaven and earth to get permission to organize a military hospital there, and, thanks to Émile de Girardin and Duquesnal, my wish was granted. I went to the War Office and my offers were accepted.

The next difficulty was that I wanted food. I wrote a line to the Prefect of Police. A military courier arrived very soon, bringing me a note from the Prefect, as follows:

Madame: If you could possibly come at once I would wait for you until six o'clock. Excuse the earliness of the hour, but I have to be at the Chamber at nine in the morning, and, as your note seems to be urgent, I am anxious to do all I can to be of service to you. COMTE DE KÉRATRY

I remembered a Comte de Kératry who had been introduced to me at my aunt's house the evening I had recited poetry accompanied by Rossini. He was a young lieutenant, good-looking, witty, and lively. He had introduced me to his mother, a very charming woman, and I had recited poetry at her *soirées*. . . . . .

My heart was very heavy when we came to the stone steps of the Tuileries palace, where the Prefect had his offices. Only a few months previously, one April evening, I had been there. . . . There had been a busy, joyful coming and going of the officers, and elegant salutes had been exchanged. The palace was no longer the same. The very atmosphere had changed. . . . . .

I stopt a minute to wipe my eyes before entering the Prefect's suite of rooms. On entering his room what was my surprize to recognize in him the lieutenant I knew. He had become Captain and then Prefect of the Seine. When my name was announced by the usher, he sprang up from his chair and came forward with his face beaming and both hands stretched out.

"Ah! you had forgotten me," he said.

"But I never thought I was coming to see you," I replied; "and I am delighted," I continued, "for you will let me have everything I ask for."

"Only that!" he remarked, with a short burst of laughter. "Well, will you give your orders, Madame?" he continued.

"Yes, I want bread, milk, meat, vegetables, sugar, wine, brandy, potatoes, eggs, coffee," I said in one breath.

"Oh! let me get my breath," exclaimed the

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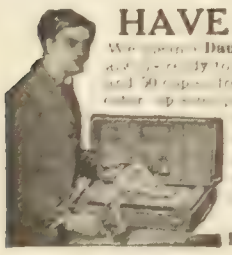

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Count-Prefect. "You speak so quickly that I am gasping."

I was quiet a moment and then I continued:

"I have started a hospital at the Odéon, but as it is a military hospital the municipal authorities refuse me food. I have five wounded men already, and I can manage for them, but other wounded men are being sent to me."

"You shall be supplied above and beyond all your wishes," said the Prefect. "There is food in the palace which was being stored by the unfortunate Empress. She had prepared enough for months and months. I will have all you want sent to you, except meat, bread, and milk, and as regards these I will give orders that your hospital shall be included in the municipal service, altho it is a military one. Then I will give you an order for salt and some other things, which you will be able to get from the Opéra."

"From the Opéra!" I repeated, looking at him incredulously. "But it is only being built, and there is nothing but scaffolding."

"Yes, but you must go through the little doorway under the scaffolding opposite the Rue Scribe; you then go up the little spiral staircase leading to the provision office, and there your wants will be supplied." . . . . .

I had organized my hospital with a very small staff. My cook was installed in the public foyer. I had bought her an immense cooking-range so that she could make soups and herb tea for fifty men. Her husband was chief attendant. I had given him two assistants, and Mme. Guérard, Mme. Lambquin, and I were the nurses. Two of us sat up at night, so that we each went to bed every third night. . . . I had to keep a book, which was shown every day to a sergeant who came from the Val-de-Grace military hospital, giving all details as to how many men came into our hospital, how many died, and how many recovered and left. Paris was in a state of siege, and no one could go far outside the walls, and no news from outside could be received. I had, as head surgeon, Dr. Duchesne, who gave up his whole time, night and day, during the five months that this truly frightful nightmare lasted.

I can not recall those terrible days without the deepest emotion. It was no longer the country in danger that kept my nerves strung up, but the sufferings of all her children. There were all those who were away fighting, those who were brought in to us wounded or dying, the noble women of the people, who stood for hours and hours in line to get the necessary dole of bread, meat, and milk for their poor little ones at home. Ah! those poor women. I could see them from the theater windows, pressing up close to each other, blue with cold, and stamping their feet on the ground to keep them from freezing, for that winter was the most cruel one we had had for twenty years. Frequently one of these poor, silent heroines was brought in to me, either in a swoon from fatigue or half frozen.

My hospital was full. I had sixty beds and was obliged to improvise ten more. The soldiers were installed in the artistes' foyer and in the general foyer, and the officers in a room formerly used for refreshments. . . . . .

Fortunately I did not lose many men out of the three hundred who came into my hospital, for the death of the unfortunate ones completely upset me. I was very young at that time, only twenty-four years of age, but I could nevertheless see the cowardliness of some of the men, and the heroism of many of the others. A young Savoyard, eighteen years old, had had his forefinger taken off. Baron Larrey was quite sure that he had shot it off himself with his own gun, but I could not believe that. I noticed, tho, that in spite of our nursing and care the wound did not heal. I bound it up in a different way and the following day I saw that the bandage had been altered.

The next day as I arrived the nurse told me that she had caught the young man scraping the wound on his finger with his knife. I called him and told him that I should have to report him to the Val-de-Grace Hospital. He began to weep and vowed to me that he would never do it again, and five days later he was well. I signed the paper authorizing him to leave, and he was sent to the army of the defense.

But side by side with these despicable men, what heroism we saw! A young captain was brought in

one day. He was a tall fellow, a regular Hercules, with a superb head and a frank expression. On my book he was inscribed as Captain Menesson. He had been struck by a bullet at the top of the arm, just at the shoulder. With a nurse's assistance I was trying as gently as possible to take off his cloak, when three bullets fell from the hood which he had pulled over his head, and I counted sixteen bullet holes in the cloak. The young officer had stood upright for three hours, serving as a target himself while covering the retreat of his men as they fired all the time on the enemy. He had been brought in unconscious in an ambulance. He had lost a great deal of blood and was half dead with fatigue and weakness. He was very gentle and charming, and thought himself sufficiently well two days later to return to the fight. The doctor, however, would not allow this, and his sister, who was a nun, besought him to wait until he was something like well again.

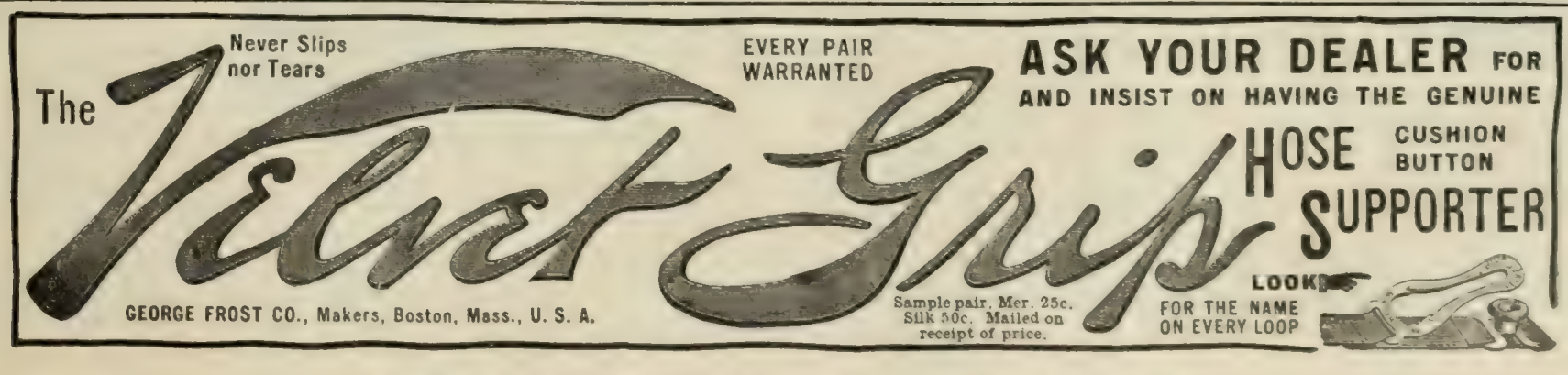
Soon after he came, the Cross of the Legion of Honor was brought for him, and this was a moment of intense emotion for every one. The unfortunate wounded men who could not move turned their suffering faces toward him and, with their eyes shining through a mist of tears, gave him a fraternal look. The more convalescent among them held out their hands to the young giant.

It was Christmas eve, and I had decorated the hospital with festoons of green leaves. . . . That Christmas supper is one of my most charming and at the same time most melancholy memories. It was served in the small room which we had made into a bedroom.

Mlle. Hoquigny had sent me a quantity of white "pigs' pudding," the famous Christmas dish, and all my poor soldiers who were well enough were delighted with this delicacy. One of my friends had had twenty large *brioche* cakes made for me, and I had ordered some large bowls of punch, the colored flames from which amused the grown-up sick children immensely. The young priest from St. Sulpice accepted a piece of *brioche* and, after taking a little white wine, left us. Ah! how charming and good he was, that poor young priest. And how well he managed to make that unbearable Fortin cease talking. Gradually the latter began to get humanized, until finally he began to think the priest was a good sort of fellow. Poor young priest! He was shot by the Communists, and I cried for days and days over his murder.

H. H. Rogers a Philanthropist.—H. H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil Company, portrayed in the magazines as a relentless monopolist, is regarded by the people of his native town, Fair Haven, Mass., as a democratic, public-spirited citizen. A list of his gifts to Fair Haven, printed in the New York *Tribune*, shows that his philanthropies have been many and generous. In Fair Haven the investigator learns that Mr. Rogers gave more than $4,000,000 for the erection of municipal buildings, the laying out of streets and parks, to say nothing of the gifts to poor and needy residents. In 1885 he gave the Rogers school, built at a cost of $100,000, and more recently a new high school building, which cost $750,000. Mr. Rogers decided that it was time they had a new town hall, so he gave $200,000 to build one to replace a dilapidated structure.

As a monument to his daughter he erected the Millicent Rogers Library, costing $350,000. For



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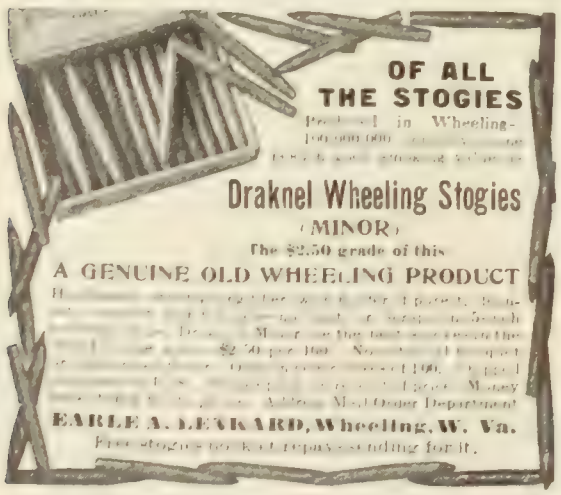

many years Fair Haven has been avoided at night by travelers because of its abominable hotel accommodations. But the town's benefactor changed this by furnishing $75,000 for a modern hostelry. Its name is the Tabitha Inn, and it is rented to a manager at a rate just sufficient to pay the taxes on the property.

As a memorial to his mother, Mrs. Mary Eldredge Rogers, he built the First Unitarian Church of Fair Haven, and its elegant parsonage, costing $1,000,000. Mr. Rogers has also aided financially the Methodists, Adventists, Congregationalists, and Catholics. He has expended large sums for parks and street trees. He has also served as street commissioner of Fair Haven and manifests a deep interest in the trees and parks. Besides giving Fair Haven its sewer system, he presented the town with its water-work plant.

The capitalist asked the school authorities to make as the first rule of the new Rogers schoolhouse that no pupil should deface in any way any part of the structure. His precaution is explained by his own confession of boyish vandalism. "Fair Haven gave me what little education I ever had," was the way he expressed his feelings at the dedication of the building, "and accordingly I want to make this present to the village in return. This structure is to take the place of the little green-shuttered schoolhouse where I first learned to read, and where, I am afraid, I picked up a few tricks that had little to do with books. I remember I formed the exceedingly reprehensible habit of carving my desk with my knife, and continued my depredations in spite of many a flogging."

A Railroad Pioneer.—The newspaper biographers of Mr. Samuel Sloan, who died September 22, at his summer home near Garrison-on-the-Hudson, have little to say of the man which is not highly eulogistic of his career as a railroad magnate. His long life, over fifty years of which were spent in the railroad business, is held up in admirable contrast to the lives of certain other railroad men, manipulators and wreckers, contemporaneous with him. "As a practical operator of railroad properties he has had no superior," says the Newark *News*. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, reminding its readers that much of Mr. Sloan's life was spent in that city, publishes this account of his life-work.

He helped consolidate Brooklyn and Williamsburg. He represented a Brooklyn district in the State Senate in the middle fifties. That, however, was but preparatory work. Declining to act with Commodore Vanderbilt in Central-Hudson-Harlem development, Mr. Sloan addrest himself to building up the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company. He was long its president, and died as the chairman of its board of directors. His office in Manhattan or his summer home on the Hudson, in which he died, became the source of some of the greatest campaigns in railroading in modern times.

The vigor, courage, and success of his administration as a railroad man were marked. Those who supported and those who opposed him alike agreed that he was one of the resolute and stalwart men who powerfully affected the times in which they lived. He never modernized his policy, tho he could better have done so. When finally a more liberal course was enforced by his associates, they still retained him in their councils, and profited by his knowledge, even when they had to avail themselves of newer methods and of a more progressive spirit.

There were less stubborn, more elastic, more intelligent men than he in his enterprises, but he well laid the foundations on which they builded, if not better, at least more largely than he. He was liked, disliked, respected, and antagonized more than any other railroad magnate of his time. Every one of these feelings carried in it an admission of his strength of will. He was "felt," and prodigiously so, on every nerve of the business world, on which he was so tremendously imprest. The net consequence of the friendship and of the antagonism he aroused will be realized in the unanimous tribute to his personality from every part of the business world.

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Troubles of Tillie Tolan.—A remarkable case of seeming dual personality has lately been engaging the attention of a Chicago police-court. The "mysterious case of Tillie Tolan" it has been dubbed. Miss Tolan, it appears, more closely resembled another woman than she did Tillie Tolan herself; at least so it seemed to the relatives of the other woman, who claimed Tillie as their own. The Savannah *News* describes the mix-up:

The matter was brought to public attention when Tillie, a comely young woman, caused the arrest of John Klimovitz, of Grand Rapids, Mich., on a charge of annoying her. In the police-court John declared that the young woman was not Tillie Tolan at all but his wife, whom he had married in Grand Rapids a year ago and who had left his house only a short while back. He produced a photograph of his wife in her wedding-dress, and the picture showed a marked resemblance to Tillie. Not only that, but he produced in court his mother-in-law, who positively identified Tillie as her daughter that had married John, and his sister-in-law, who also identified Tillie as her sister and John's wife.

On the other side appeared Oscar Tolan and his wife, who swore that Tillie was their daughter and that she had never been to Grand Rapids in her life, and Henry Hammerstrom, who said he had known Tillie for a long time and that she had promised to marry him. Then Tillie said she guessed she ought to know who she was and whether she was married or not. She didn't know anything about John from Michigan, had never seen him until he began to annoy her, and never wanted to see him again.

Here, then, was a situation of dramatic and scientific interest. Was Tillie a dual personality? Did her hum-drum little Chicago life really contain a romance the like of which might have been evolved by the brain of a Stevenson? Were two souls alternating in the possession of her comely body, one of them not knowing what the other did when it was temporarily dispossest of its tailor-fitted tenement? High-browed and spectacled scientists spun all sorts of fine theories to account for the truthfulness of the stories of both John and Tillie, and psychology was having a fierce run in Chicago, when up stept the real Mrs. Klimovitz and exploded the whole fine mystery by giving a satisfactory account of herself. And she and Tillie looked almost counterparts of each other; as like as two peas from the same pod. It was merely a matter of mistaken identity, and not one for the soul-experts. Meanwhile Tillie is doubtless very glad to have it settled that she is herself and is at liberty to marry her Harry when she pleases.

An Interrupted Philanthropist.—Anton Trojanovitch, of Globe, Ariz., has spent the summer feasting the inhabitants of his boyhood home, the little town of Sustepan, Austria. The 500 natives of the village enjoyed his hospitality and gold until by mischance Trojanovitch one day let the United States flag fly above the merry-making crowd. The developments from this little act caused a somewhat bitter ending to the summer's program. A New York *Evening Post* reporter interviewed Trojanovitch on his return and secured this story:

His love for his adopted country, he said, was heightened on the day before his departure from Sustepan, when he was sharply reprimanded and ordered out of the country by an Austrian magistrate, for raising the American flag over his mother's home in honor of a farewell barbecue he was giving.

Twenty years ago, when a boy, Trojanovitch settled in Arizona, and since that time has made a fortune in lumber and mines. His brother Louis came over and shared in his prosperity, and last spring they decided to visit together their old home and their mother, who was still alive. On the day after their arrival Anton invited the whole town to a feast in honor of his return, and they all came—500 of them.

EARLY KINDNESS REPAID

"I was struck at once," he said, "with the fact that the people of Sustepan, my old neighbors, were

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Gentlemen:--We availed ourselves of your free sample can offer a year ago, and have been using Barrington Hall exclusively with our meals ever since. We had been compelled to stop drinking ordinary coffee because of its harmful effects on all of us and particularly on my son, and are very happy to find in Barrington Hall such a delicious coffee that agrees with us. Personally I know very little about the constituents of the coffee bean but your process certainly removes the qualities injurious to us. Mrs. J. L. C.

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CAUTION. Barrington Hall has its imitations. Accept only the genuine always packed in sealed tins as shown here. At least do not judge our coffee by its imitations.

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652 Kast Building Boston, Mass.

not as prosperous as we had in Arizona, and after a little hunt found many needy cases which my brother and I relieved as best we could. One old woman we found whom I knew as a boy, who is now nearly ninety years old.

"She was good to me twenty years ago, and as she was needy I had a chance to repay her kindness. I have taken a good deal of pleasure in making money but it doesn't compare with the fun of giving it away."

According to another passenger on board who had made Anton Trojanovitch's acquaintance while traveling in Austria, there were milk and honey and wine and roast meat as well all summer in the little town of Sustepan. All the little boys and girls got gold pieces, and there was one continual round of feasting and dancing. Anton was the hero of the town, and they wanted to elect him mayor but the lure of Arizona was too strong, and he set the 5th day of September as the date of his own and his brother's departure.

A FAREWELL THAT WENT WRONG.

By way of a grand farewell, they planned a big barbecue for the 3d of the month, two days before their leave-taking, and to this end two oxen, together with innumerable suckling pigs, chickens, and such, were slaughtered. The barbecue went off without a hitch. The whole countryside feasted in a grove, with the American and the Austrian flags flying over them from two separate poles.

On the following day Louis Trojanovitch, in the absence of his brother, was led away to court in a neighboring town by the local constable to answer to the charge of flying the American flag. Anton hurried to his brother's rescue, taking the responsibility himself, and, after explaining that they were American citizens, both were allowed to go on condition that they would leave the country the next day, which they did.

"When I reach home," said Anton, "I shall order a flagstaff erected on my house from which to fly the American flag. I value my citizenship more than ever, now, after the treatment I received abroad."

An Englishman's Practical Joke. Horse-play at weddings appears to have reached about the limit of possible foolishness in the case of a young couple in Bermondsey, England, the story of whose experience is told in the London *Daily News*. Some practical joker selected Mr. Freeman, the prospective bridegroom, as his victim, and so successful were the pranks of the joker that the wedding had to be put off. For nearly four hours preceding the time originally set for the ceremony the street before the house was blocked with all kinds of cars, carts, and even an undertaker's hearse. The *News* describes the scene:

The trouble began early on Saturday morning when the postman delivered at Mr. Freeman's house an enormous batch of letters, all accepting invitations to the wedding-breakfast.

Shortly afterward came a brewer's dray with two large barrels of beer, followed by a mineral-water cart with several dozen bottles of ginger-beer and lemonade.

A barrow with six bushels of winkles came up, and while Mr. Freeman and his father were endeavoring to explain that they knew nothing about it there arrived a horse-slaughterer's van, and the driver said he had come to kill the pony.

A crowd of several hundred people had gathered, and cheered wildly as two coal carts with four tons of best Wallsend turned the corner. But the finishing touch was given to the confusion when two handsome private motor-cars and four taxicabs came to fetch the wedding-party.

In the mean time a representative of a firm of marquee builders was waiting to take the measurement of the lawn, for the big tent in which the wedding-breakfast was to be served, and a firm of florists had sent down a quantity of palms and flowers to decorate it.

Police assistance had to be summoned, and by

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about three o'clock in the afternoon all the deluded tradesmen had been persuaded to go away.

It was ultimately decided to postpone the wedding, and inquiries were set afoot with a view to discovering the perpetrators of the joke. These have so far been fruitless, but it has been discovered that nearly every young man in the neighborhood had received through the post a printed invitation to the wedding-breakfast, and that not one of the letters had been stamped.

The goods and work ordered—not counting some churns of milk and a traveler with insect-powder—were

4 tons of coal;	6 motor-cars;
2 barrels of beer;	1 band;
8 dozen mineral-water;	1 glazier;
6 bushels winkles;	1 plumber;
1 cwt. meat;	1 horse-slaughterer; and
1 marquee and decorations;	1 hearse.

Experience had taught Mr. Freeman wisdom, and it was with much secrecy that the wedding-party made their way to the church early yesterday morning. No one was informed of the intention, and only about ten people saw Mr. Freeman enter the church at the corner of Abbey Street. The news soon spread, and when the happy couple came out afterward there were many people ready to throw confetti after them, following them right up to the door of the house.

Cries of "Have you got the breakfast ready?" "Where's the band?" and "What price winkles?" were raised, and it was certainly a very merry wedding in spite of the delay.

How Governor Hughes's Father Quit Smoking.—The father of Governor Hughes, of New York, is a Baptist minister. When he was a young man in college, and even after entering the ministry, he smoked considerably, but finally decided that for a preacher to smoke was not proper. After numerous attempts to limit his indulgence he concluded that the only way was to give it up entirely. How he came to this decision is told in his own words, quoted in the New York *Christian Advocate*. We read there:

I began to smoke when I was sixteen or seventeen, and during my college life I indulged much. We had our college prayer-meetings at six o'clock in those days. Before each meeting and before I went to my classes I had to have my smoke.

After my ordination into the ministry I thought that it was incongruous for a minister to set the example of smoking to the young men of his congregation. I gave it up again and again, but I always returned to it, because I had tried to give it up of my own strength.

Finally I had promised my congregation I would give up smoking except with my friends. Some time after this my father-in-law came to visit us, and I was very glad indeed, because I could sit down and smoke three times a day with him. One day I went upstairs, expecting my father-in-law, who was downstairs, to follow me shortly. I filled my pipe and began to smoke, but my father-in-law didn't come.

I smoked on and on, expecting him, but feeling rather uneasy about smoking while he was downstairs. I sat down with the open Bible near me. While I was filling my pipe mechanically, my eye came upon a verse in the Bible. It was: "Whatsoever ye do, whether ye eat or drink, do all for the glory of God."

It came like a voice from heaven to me. I put my pipe back into the box and knelt down in prayer. I said, "I don't smoke for the glory of God." I had never realized that smoking was a sin. I know that it is a sin now. I vowed I would never touch tobacco again until I could do it for the glory of God. I have never had the slightest desire for tobacco from that day to this.

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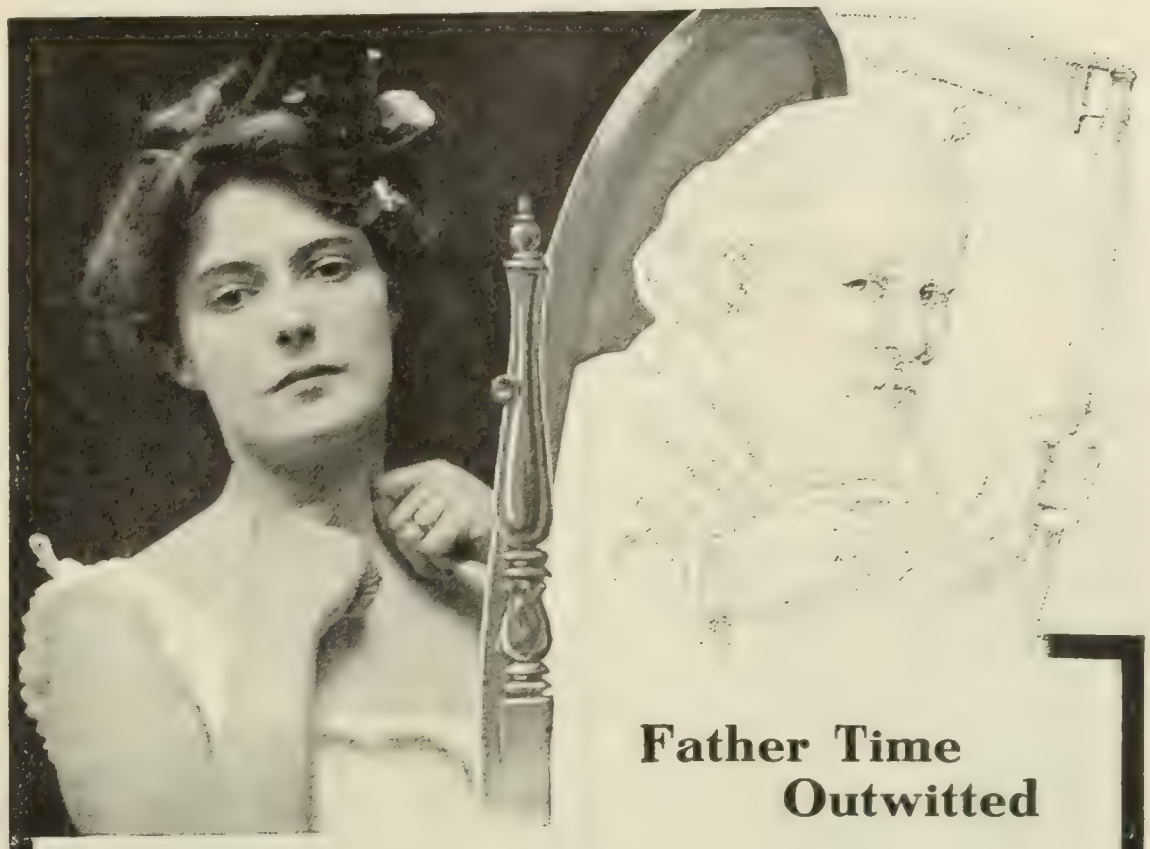

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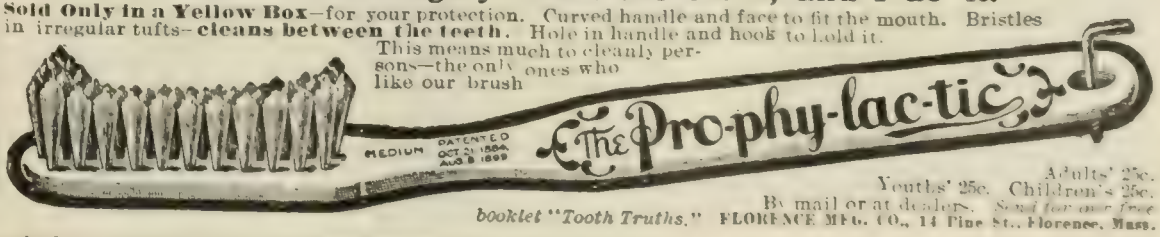

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Misunderstood.—PARSON (on a bicycling trip)—"Where is the other man who used to be here as keeper?"

PARK GATEKEEPER—"He's dead, sir."

PARSON (with feeling)—"Dead! Poor fellow! Joined the great majority, eh?"

PARK GATEKEEPER—"Oh! I wouldn't like to say that, sir. He was a good enough man so far as I know."—*Pick Me Up.*

The Truth at Last.—YOUNG MOTHER—"The doctor thinks the baby looks like me."

VISITOR—"Yes; I wanted to say so, but feared you might be offended."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

The Helping Hand.—A little girl of seven or eight years stood one day before a closed gate. A gentleman passed slowly. The little girl turned and said to him, "Will you please open this gate for me?"

The gentleman did so. Then he said kindly:

"And why, my child, couldn't you open the gate yourself?"

"Because," said the little girl, "the paint's not dry yet. Look at your hands!"—*Baltimore Methodist.*

The Late Colonel.

A Colonel who lived in De Sotah
Exchanged his fine team for a motah,
One day, as foreboded,
The whole thing exploded,
Which cost the ol' party a votah.
—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

His Contribution.—BACON—"Are you doing anything to relieve the sufferings of your neighbors?"

EGBERT—"Yes; I've just sold my phonograph!"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Famous Speech Explained.—"Don't give up the ship!" exclaimed Lawrence.

We can now realize how he felt.

Evidently there were souvenir-hunters in those days.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Nature Stories. Algy met a bear.
The bear was bulgy;
The bulge was Algy.

Percy thought the lion cute
He went too near the cage;
And so was Persecuted.—*Fry's Magazine.*

Freak Prescriptions.—A New York druggist is preparing a unique scrapbook. It contains the written orders of some customers of foreign birth, and these orders are both curious and amusing. Here are some that were copied from the original:

"I have an acute pain in my child's diagram; Please give my son something to release it."

"Dear Docther, ples gif bearer five sense worth of Aundie Toxyn for gargle baby's throat and obleage."

"My little baby has eat up its father's parish plaster. Send an anecdote quick as possible by the enclosed girl."

"This child is my little girl. I send you five cents to buy two sitless powders for a grown-up adult who is sick."—*Home Herald.*

Revised.—There's a sucker who wishes he hadn't been born every minute.—*Puck.*

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Not Quite Clear.—A well-known clergyman of Boston was once talking to some friends with reference to the desirability of chronological coherence in ideas, in the form of written statement, when he observed that there are times when this method becomes a trifle too suggestive.

"For instance," said the speaker, "I once heard a minister in New Hampshire make his usual Sunday morning announcements as follows:

" 'The funeral of the late and much lamented sexton takes place on Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock.

" 'Thanksgiving services will be held in this chapel on Thursday morning at eleven o'clock.' "—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

A Wiser Man.—"When I married you, you said I'd never want for anything."

"Did I say that?"

"You did."

"That shows how little I knew of women then."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Fair Exchange.—A German who worked in the packing department of a large store tendered his resignation recently, and accompanied it with the remark that he was going in business for himself

"Me und anodder feller ve make a business," he explained. "I will giff der exberience und der odder feller vill giff der gabital."

"How long do you expect that plan to succeed?" asked the foreman.

"O, abouid fife years," replied the German. "Und den I vill haff der gabital and der odder feller vill haff der exberience."—*Judge.*

Child Bests a Bishop.—Dr. Ingram, Bishop of London, is a learned ecclesiastic, but he declared that at times young children, of whom he is extravagantly fond, upset him badly with their questions. Once he was addressing a gathering of poor children, and at the close of his remarks invited any boy or girl to ask him questions. The Bishop answered several, but was finally floored by a little girl, who asked:

"Please, sir, why did the angels walk up and down Jacob's ladder when they had wings?"

Dr. Ingram escaped by blandly inquiring

"What little boy or girl would like to answer that question?"—*Boston Herald.*

Considerate Bridegroom.—A Belleville girl and a young man, both of whom had steady jobs, were married the other day. The day after they were married the girl said to her fond husband:

"Oh George! now that we are married, there is only one thing I regret, and that is that I have to give up my fine position."

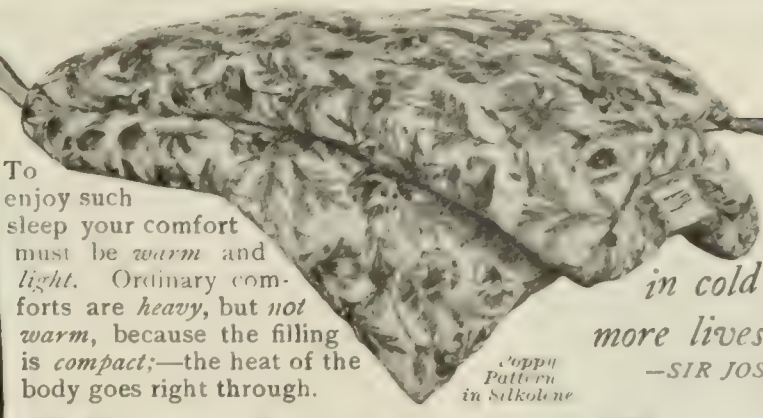
The fond young husband stroked the silken tresses of the young wifey's hair and soothingly replied:

"Now, darling, don't worry. You needn't give up your position. I'll give up mine."—*Judge's Library.*

Advertising Pays.—A Kansas man is convinced that advertising pays. He advertised for a lost $5 bill, and a stranger, who had picked up one on the streets, read the advertisement and restored the bill to the advertiser. A few days later, while looking over a waistcoat he had laid off, the original lost bill was found in a pocket. He says advertising pays 100 per cent.—*Utica Press.*

So It Seems.—The profound truth that to-morrow never comes, and yesterday, altho it is always passing, has never been with us, has led a correspondent to throw off this effort

"Altho yesterday to-day was to-morrow, and to-morrow to-day will be yesterday, nevertheless yesterday to-morrow would be day after to-morrow, because to-day would be to-morrow yesterday, and to-morrow will be to-day to-morrow, or would have been the day after to-morrow yesterday."—*The Pilgrim.*



To enjoy such sleep your comfort must be *warm* and *light.* Ordinary comforts are *heavy*, but *not warm*, because the filling is *compact;*—the heat of the body goes right through.

Coppy Pattern in Silkolene

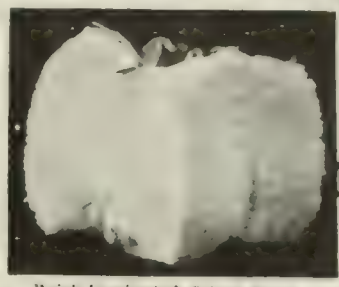
"Sound sleep in cold fresh air saves more lives than science."
—*SIR JOSEPH LISTER, Famous London Surgeon.*

Maish *Laminated Cotton Down* **Comforts**

are Luxuriously *Warm*—Wonderfully *Light*

The filling is a fluffy, snow-white continuous layer, full of tiny air-cells that keep the vital body-warmth *in.* You wouldn't believe there *could* be such a difference till you have slept under a "Maish"—that you could be so *warm* without the slightest sense of *weight.*

The best stores have Maish Comforts; all sizes, from Bassinette (baby comfort) to extra long and extra large; in silkolene, sateen and silk—charming new designs.



Maish Laminated Cotton Down

The wonderful fabric that makes Maish Comforts so WARM and LIGHT

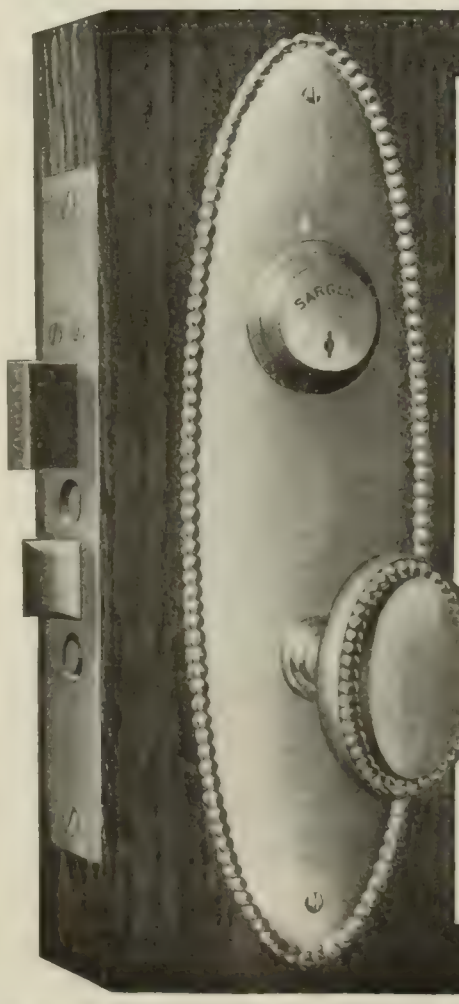
Look for this mark sewn in every genuine "Maish"

If your dealer hasn't the "Maish" *don't accept a substitute;* write us and we will refer you to one who has or supply you direct.

Write to-day for "COMFORT," our book of valuable facts about bedding; cross section cut from a Maish Comfort and samples of coverings, *FREE.*

The Chas. A. Maish Co., 1135 Bank St., Cincinnati

shines brightly in a house where SAPOLIO abolishes dirt, but "Dirt and despair are close of kin"—Try it in your next house cleaning.



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A Mean Revenge. SNOGGS—"My daughter is going to marry young Scroggs." BOGGS—"Why, I thought you hated him." SNOGGS—"I do. This is a scheme of mine to have my wife become his mother-in-law." *Cleveland Leader.*

Disciples of Roosevelt. JASPER—"You don't seem so fond of Roosevelt as you were." JUMPUPPE—"Well, we are somewhat confused. We approved of his antirace-suicide theories, and now when we go to look for a flat we find that we are undesirable citizens." *The Editor.*

Which Was "Me"? MRS GEORGE—"O George, if that dreadful lion broke loose, whom would you save first—the children or me?"

GEORGE—*without hesitation*—"Me!" *The Sketch.*

Perhaps True. The sculptor was working on a statue of Melancholy.

"May I ask what you are doing?" inquired the visitor.

"Cutting a sorry figure," said the sculptor, scowling at him. *Chicago Tribune.*

What He Knows. "Does he know much?"

"Well, he not only knows that he doesn't know much, but he knows enough to keep others from knowing it." *Judge.*

Anatomy. THE PROFESSOR—"Some of you gentleman are not giving me your closest attention. Mr. Biggs, what do we find under the kidneys?"

FUTURE M.D.—"Toast, sir."—*Puck.*

Too Many Pin-feathers. A well-known clubman of Boston was married during the early days of the past winter to a charming Wellesley girl, who, of her many accomplishments, is proudest of her cooking.

The husband returned late one afternoon to his home in Brookline, to discover that his wife was "all tired out."

"You look dreadfully fatigued, little one," came from hubby, in a sympathetic tone.

"I am," was the reply. "You see, dear, I heard you say that you liked rabbit. So early this morning I went to the market to get you one. I meant to surprize you with a broiled rabbit for dinner, but I'm afraid you'll have to take something else. I've been hard at work on the rabbit all day, and I haven't got it more than half picked." *Lippincott's.*

The Important Point. The lank, long-haired young man looked dreamily at the charming girl on whom he was endeavoring to make a favorable impression.

"Did you ever long for death?" he asked, in a low and moving tone.

"Whose?" inquired the charming but practical young person. *Youth's Companion.*

He Will Remedy It. "They say his wife has money." "Well, that isn't his fault. They've been married only a short time." *London Opinion.*

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The Old and the New.—Little Johnny's father is a physician and his mother is a Christian Scientist. Recently the little boy was threatened with appendicitis. His sister, going into the room where Johnny was in bed, found a very indignant little boy, who made this complaint.

"Father and mother won't let me talk slang, but when I told mother how sick I was she said 'Forget it,' and when I told father he said, 'Cut it out.' "—*Judge.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

September 20.—An imperial edict is issued by the Empress Dowager in Peking ordering the organization of a council to consult with the Throne on matters of state. This is taken to be the first step toward the granting of a constitutional form of government.

September 21.—The Hague Conference in plenary session adopts the proposition for the establishment of an international prize-court, and a resolution in favor of the convening of a third peace conference in about eight years.

September 23.—Three leading Moroccan tribes sign the peace conditions imposed by General Drude, and the war is regarded as ended.

Marconi at Glace Bay, N. S., announces that in three weeks wireless messages will be transmitted to Clifden, Eng., at the rate of ten cents a word for commercial messages and five cents for press messages.

The International Hygiene Congress opens in Berlin.

September 24.—Wu Ting-fang is reappointed Chinese Minister at Washington.

The Anglo-Russian convention, according to a dispatch from St. Petersburg, after dividing Persia into spheres of influence, decides that Great Britain's influence shall be supreme in Tibet's internal administration.

September 25.—An imperial rescript is made public at St. John's forbidding the service by any colonial authority of any legal process regarding fishery-rights on board any American vessels, and suspending all colonial statutes authorizing seizure of American vessels for alleged violation of fishery-laws.

Domestic.

September 20.—Recommendations for changes in the construction of turrets are made by the board that investigated the explosion on the battle-ship *Georgia*, and it is shown that these changes are virtually embodied in the newest types of battle-ships.

September 21.—Fines aggregating $1,800,000 are imposed on the Gulf Compress Company by a Mississippi court, and it is ordered to wind up its affairs and leave the State.

Tom L. Johnson is nominated for a fourth term as Mayor by the Cleveland Democrats.

September 23.—The first electic car is run through the Belmont tunnel under the East River in New York.

Robert Fulton Day is observed at the Jamestown Exposition with a great parade of steam-craft in Hampton Roads.

The fourth annual national conference of Unitarians and other Christian churches is held in Boston in connection with the International Congress of Religious Liberals.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, is placed on trial for conspiracy to defraud the Government in the land cases.

September 24.—The Alton Railroad is granted immunity on rebate charges by Judge Landis in Chicago, on the request of Attorney-General Bonaparte, but the Grand Jury is ordered to investigate the Standard Oil's charges that others have violated the law.

Secretary Taft is indorsed for President by the Nebraska Republican Convention.

Bids for supplying and transporting coal for the Atlantic battle-ship fleet during its trip to the Pacific show the figures to be far lower for foreign vessels than for American.

The fourth International Congress of Religious Liberals opens at Tremont Temple, Boston.

September 25.—Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the *America's* Cup is declined by the New York Yacht Club on account of certain conditions which it contained.

President Roosevelt and family return to Washington from their summer home at Oyster Bay.

Secretary of State Root leaves Washington for Mexico, where he will be the guest of President Diaz.

Missouri railroads, after a three-months' test of the 2-cent-fare law, report a loss of $1,500,000, and will appeal to the courts.

FURNACE Thoughts For Harvest Days

NOW, that the harvest days are over, it is an opportune time to think of preparing for the coming crop of cold weather. *All* days are *harvest* days in a house heated by an Underfeed Furnace, for every one of the thousands who have taken a course in Domestic Economy in the Underfeed School of Experience KNOWS that the

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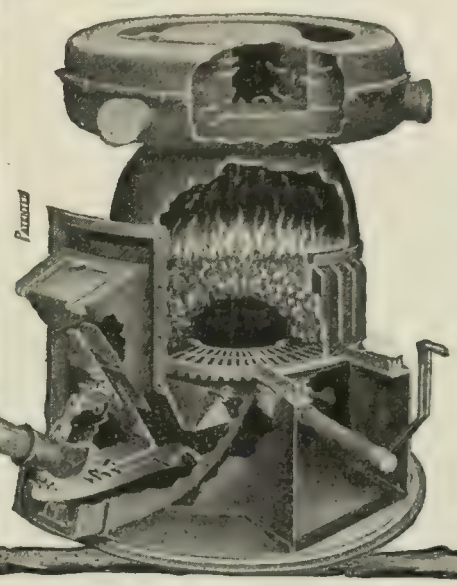
Clean, even heat at *remarkably low cost* is enjoyed by Underfeed owners. *Cheapest* slack gives as much heat as *highest* grade anthracite. All the fire is on top. Smoke and gases, *wasted* in other furnaces, must pass thru the flames, are consumed and turned into heat units. The UNDERFEED is a furnace which only needs a little time *to pay for itself.*

Illustration shows furnace, without casing, cut out, to show how coal is forced up under fire—which burns on top.



DR. E. F. BAKER, Jacksonville, Ill., of the Illinois State Board of Health, writes:

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR

WHILE the press generally think the motive of the Presidential jaunt through the Middle West and South is a desire to learn at first hand the needs of the people and to investigate on the spot the feasibility of a deep waterway for freight from Chicago and the Great Lakes to New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico, a few Democratic organs regard the trip with suspicion as shrewdly calculated to augment third-term sentiment. Thus a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times* points out that on this "momentous trip" the President "will meet twenty-three governors, in many of whose States the Roosevelt sentiment is rampant," and that "he can not prevent being told again and again of this sentiment." With his departure, asserts another dispatch from the same city, "the third-term talk starts again." "It may be, as Secretary Root says, that Mr. Roosevelt will not be the candidate," doubtfully remarks the New York *World* (Dem.); and it adds: "But if Mr. Roosevelt intended to be the candidate what would he do that he is now leaving undone, and what would he leave undone that he is now doing?" And the New York *Commercial* (Com.) bids the Mississippi boomers take thought with the following suggestion: "If Roosevelt were to be reelected President, how long would it be before he would be moving heaven and earth to put interstate commerce on waterways under the control and regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission?"

Photographed by Brown Bros.

A GROUP CONTAINING NINE OF THE GOVERNORS WHO ACCOMPANIED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

Beginning with the man in a silk hat on the extreme left of the picture, and reading to the right, the names are as follows: Gov. Cummins, of Iowa; Charles H. Hutting; Gov. Deneen, of Illinois; D. C. Nugent; Gov. Brooks, of Wyoming; Gov. Hoch, of Kansas; Gov. Chamberlain, of Oregon; James E. Smith; Gov. Sheldon, of Nebraska; Gov. Broward, of Florida; Gov. Davidson, of Wisconsin; Henry B. Hawes; Gov. Burke, of North Dakota. The Governors declined to commit themselves to a plan for the conservation of the country's natural resources which was put before them on this trip and which is favored by the President.

On the other hand, the journey is looked upon with favor by the press at large. "More than any other President of the United States Mr. Roosevelt has sought to learn the people's needs and wishes at first hand," says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.); and *The Ohio State Journal* (Rep.), of Columbus, commends the trip with the quaint assertion that "it has goodness in it." The President, adds the same paper, "scatters many fine ideas on these trips of his, and spreads the gospel of civic righteousness and decent politics—an opinion not widely echoed in Wall Street."

The most picturesque as well as the most significant part of the Presidential journey has been the voyage down the Mississippi in the steamer of the same name, escorted by a flotilla of twenty-three steamboats carrying the governors of some thirteen States. Up to the time of his laying aside public problems for the relaxation of bear-shooting in the cane-brakes, the President had spoken at Canton, Ohio; Keokuk, Iowa; St. Louis, Mo.; Cairo, Ill.; and Memphis, Tenn. In these speeches he made it clear that he "stands pat" in his policy toward lawbreaking corporations, and that he has not weakened in his advocacy of more Federal control over interstate commerce. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) remarks that while the speeches "marked out a vast program," were "delivered in an oracular tone," and were received by his separate audiences with enthusiasm, they "have made no sensation" in the country at large. But as the New York *Globe* (Rep.) points out, the interest of the general public could not be expected to remain at concert pitch, since "the many speeches of the President during the week are manifestly one rather than many." That is to say, they contain practically one message with respect to "the question of chief domestic concern—namely, the attitude of the

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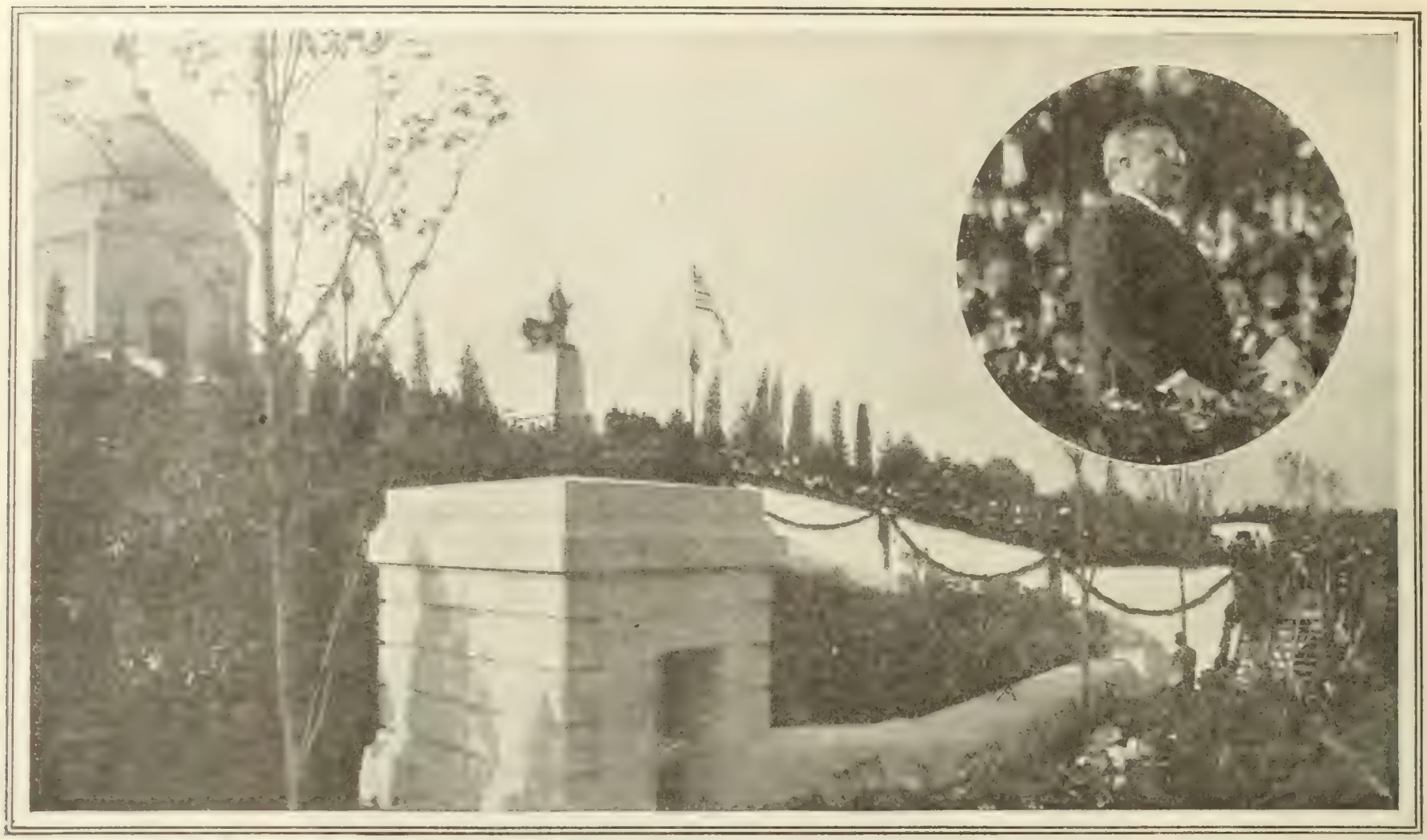

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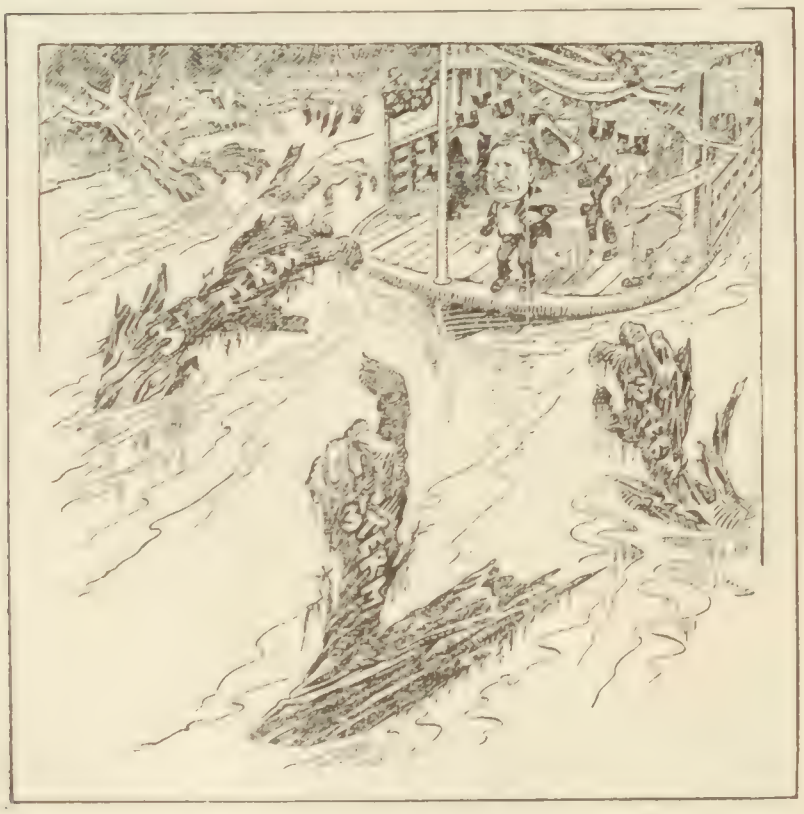
AT THE DEDICATION OF THE

"As Congressman, as Governor of his State, and finally as President, he rose to the foremost place among our statesmen, reaching a position which would satisfy in contact, which so endeared him to our people. . . . Arrogance toward the weak, and envious hatred of those well off, were

Administration toward the corporations engaged in interstate commerce." The same paper adds:

"The yelling match between the supporters and the opponents of the Administration has continued too long. If the two parties were put in a room and one side were compelled to state definitely what it proposed to do, and the other to state with equal definiteness what it was willing should be done, the difference developed would not be vital enough to warrant continuing the wrangle until hard times shut off the debate."

The occasion of the Canton speech was the dedication of the McKinley monument and mausoleum, and the President, after a tender and appreciative tribute to his predecessor, commended the example of a serene and sober character like McKinley's to hasty and prejudiced agitators against wealth, as well as to politicians and business men who forget their personal standards of honor when they become immersed in political ventures or great business enterprises. At Keokuk he stated that appeals had been made to him during the last few months "not to enforce the law against certain wrongdoers of great wealth because to do so would interfere with the business prosperity of the country." His only answer to such appeals was that "if righteousness conflicts with the fancied needs of business, then the latter must go to the wall." Referring to the charge that his inflexible attitude was the cause of the "so-called financial weakness," he said:



A FOOTPRINT OF THAT MISSISSIPPI TRIP.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

"I do not admit that this has been the main cause of any business troubles we have had; but it is possible that it has been a contributory cause. If so, friends, as far as I am concerned it must be accepted as a disagreeable but unavoidable feature in a course of policy which as long as I am President will not be changed."

In his St. Louis speech the President discust centralization, and national control of corporations. He spoke of the "rancorous bitterness" which the interstate railroads have shown against "the resumption by the nation of this long-neglected power." He said:

"It is the nation alone which can with wisdom, justice, and effectiveness exercise over these interstate railroads the thorough and complete supervision which should be exercised. One of the chief, and probably the chief, of the domestic causes for the adoption of the Constitution was the need to confer upon the nation exclusive control over interstate commerce. But this grant of power is worthless unless it is held to confer thoroughgoing and complete control over practically the sole instrumentalities of interstate commerce—the interstate railroads. . . . . .

"Personally, I firmly believe that there should be national legislation to control all industrial corporations doing an interstate

M'KINLEY MONUMENT IN CANTON.

the keenest ambition; but he never lost that simple and thoughtful kindness toward every human being, great or small, lofty or humble, with whom he was brought equally abhorrent to his just and gentle soul. Surely this attitude of his should be the attitude of all our people to-day."

business, including the control of the output of their securities, but as to these the necessity for Federal control is less urgent and immediate than is the case with the railroads. . . . . .

"My plea is not to bring about a condition of centralization. It is that the Government shall recognize a condition of centralization in a field where it already exists."

In this address, and in the one which followed at Cairo, the President explained why "we must steadily build up and maintain a great fighting navy," and referred to the voyage of the fleet to the Pacific. We must maintain an adequate navy, he insisted, unless we are willing to give up our place among the great world Powers, "to abandon our insistence upon the Monroe Doctrine, to give up the Panama Canal, and to be content to acknowledge ourselves a weak and timid nation." Of the Pacific voyage he said:

"In a couple of months our fleet of great armored ships starts for the Pacific. California, Oregon, and Washington have a coast line which is our coast line just as emphatically as the coast line of New York and Maine, of Louisiana and Texas. Our fleet is going to its own home waters in the Pacific, and after a stay there it will return to its own home waters in the Atlantic. The best place for a naval officer to learn his duties is at sea, by performing them, and only by actually putting through a voyage of this nature, a voyage longer than any ever before undertaken by as large a fleet of any nation, can we find out just exactly what is necessary for us to know as to our naval needs and practise our officers and enlisted men in the highest duties of their profession."

And at Cairo he added:

"We now have a good navy, not yet large enough for our needs but of excellent material. Where a navy is as small as ours, the cardinal rule must be that the battle-ships shall not be separated. This year I am happy to say that we shall begin a course which I hope will be steadily followed hereafter, that, namely, of keeping the battle-ship fleet alternately in the Pacific and in the Atlantic. . . . Incidentally I think the voyage will have one good effect, for, to judge by their comments on the movement, some excellent people in my own section of the country need to be reminded that the Pacific Coast is exactly as much a part of this nation as the Atlantic Coast."

"In dealing with other nations," says Mr. Roosevelt, "we should act as we expect a man who is both game and decent to act in private life." At Memphis, speaking before the Lakes to the Gulf Deep Waterways Association, then in session in that city, the President's theme was the Mississippi Valley. He said in part:

"The valley of the Mississippi is politically and commercially more important than any other valley on the face of the globe. Here more than anywhere else will be determined the future of the United States, and indeed of the whole Western world; and the type of civilization reached in this mighty valley, in this vast

THE STEAMBOAT "MISSISSIPPI," WHICH CARRIED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI TO MEMPHIS.

stretch of country lying between the Alleghanies and the Rockies, the Great Lakes and the Gulf, will largely fix the type of civilization for the whole Western hemisphere. . . . . .

"Such being the case, and this valley being literally the heart of the United States, all that concerns its welfare must concern likewise the whole country. Therefore the Mississippi River and its

THE INLAND WATERWAYS COMMISSION LEAVING THE PORT OF ST. PAUL.

The members are standing on the gangplank of the government steamboat *Gen. A. McKenzie.* Beginning with the white-bearded gentleman in the right of the picture, and nearest the spectator, they are: Gen. A. McKenzie, chief of engineers; Senator John S. Bankhead; Chairman T. E. Burton; Senator William Warner; F. H. Newell, chief of the reclamation service; Senator Francis A. Newlands; James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway; President Howard Elliott, of the Northern Pacific Railway; and Congressman F. E. Stevens, of Minnesota.

tributaries ought by all means to be utilized to their utmost possibility. Facility of cheap transportation is an essential in our modern civilization, and we can not afford any longer to neglect the great highways which nature has provided for us. These natural highways, the waterways, can never be monopolized by any corporation. They belong to all the people, and it is in the power of no one to take them away. Wherever a navigable river runs beside railroads the problem of regulating the rates on railroads becomes far easier, because river regulation is rate regulation. When the water rate sinks the land rate can not be kept at an excessive height. Therefore it is of national importance to develop these streams as highways to the fullest extent which is genuinely profitable. Year by year transportation problems become more acute, and the time has come when the rivers really fit to serve as arteries of trade should be provided with channels deep enough and wide enough to make the investment of the necessary money profitable to the public. The national Government should undertake this work."

DISCOUNTING THE CALAMITY PROPHET

DESPITE pessimistic grumblings from Wall Street, James J. Hill's assertion that railroad-building has stopt, and statistical evidence that the commercial failures during the first nine months of the year were the heaviest in a decade, there is no dearth of expert testimony in proof of the country's present and continuing prosperity. Thus *Dun's Review* minimizes the significance of 8,090 failures in nine months, with liabilities amounting to $116,036,348, by pointing out that the failure of a dozen or so large manufacturing plants accounted for all the increase in liabilities over other years; that these failures were almost all in the East; and that they were caused by "tight money," a condition which "a period of moderate reaction will remedy." These large manufacturing plants "were unable to obtain extensions upon which they might reasonably have counted in times of normal financial conditions." The statistics cause no alarm, says *Dun's Review*, which adds: "The recent increase in liabilities is not due to any great disaster, to any falling off in the general business of the country, or to anxiety regarding the future. It has been distinctly a monetary disturbance, due to the great volume of business throughout the world, which made the demand for money much greater than the supply."

While the two thousand delegates to the American Bankers' Association—men from every State in the Union—were in convention in Atlantic City the New York *Times* took advantage of the opportunity to gather a symposium of opinions on business conditions in each section. The result affords overwhelming evidence that the gloom which seems to have settled upon Wall Street does not extend over the country at large. The feeling among the bankers is one of cheerful but sober confidence, and as *The Times* points out, they "are in daily and intimate contact with all sorts of interests from the most extensive to the most minute," and their own prosperity, and even safety, "depend upon accurate information and sound opinion." All are agreed that while the actual yield of the principal cereals may be smaller than the bumper crops of the past two years, the money return, owing to better prices, will probably be greater. Especially optimistic are the spokesmen for the West and South; and, as *The Times* remarks, "not the least interesting feature of their statements is the large measure of independence in money matters at which these sections have arrived." Thus Mr. P. C. Kauffman, vice-president of the Fidelity Trust Company of Tacoma, Wash., shows that the banks of his State alone are creditors of the East to the extent of $40,000,000, and that the deposits of Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, and Portland are more than three times the deposits of the two entire States of Washington and Oregon six years ago. It is recognized, however, that in the country at large there has been some undue extension of credit in the effort to improve all the opportunities presented, and that this was necessarily followed by some restriction. To quote further:

"The general testimony is that the restriction was aided, if not imposed, by the banks themselves in pursuance of a policy of prudence and foresight. But the testimony is equally general that this policy has had the cooperation of business men and has been efficient. . . . It is especially to be noted that only in a few instances is any reference made to the depression in Wall Street, and then in a tone the reverse of timid or discouraged. It is also to be noted that there is very slight reference by the bankers of the interior to the disturbing influence of legislative or judicial

intervention in the business of corporations, railway or other, which has been so markedly felt and discust in the East."

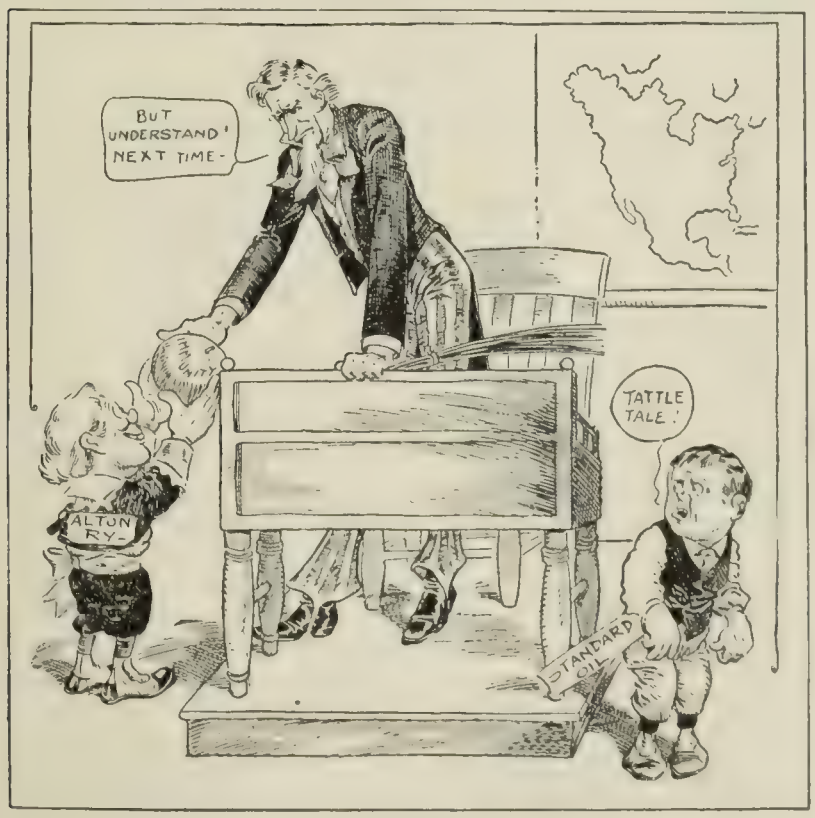
In the Middle West the general outlook is described as "good" and "encouraging," altho, as the vice-president of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago explains, "money continues tight owing to the large volume of business and the high prices prevailing," with the result that "a modest curtailment in manufacturing is going on, which will result in a considerable liquidation and lower interest rates during the coming year." From the Mellon National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa., comes the assurance that "conditions were never better than at present." Turning to the South, we learn that there business conditions are good, in spite of the money stringency. "The conservative bankers of Tennessee," says President Watts of the First National Bank, Nashville, "have tried to impress their customers with the disposition to curtail rather than extend along business lines"; but "this has been a very difficult undertaking, because of the very prosperous conditions locally." Industrial conditions in the West are described as excellent. "You must turn your eyes away from Kansas if you are looking for any financial trouble to start," declares the president of the Kansas National Bank of Wichita; and a bank president from Salt Lake City asserts that "the financial condition in Utah is practically all that could be desired at this time." Conditions in the Southwest are described as "much more favorable now than sixty days ago." Edwin Chamberlain, president of the Texas Bankers' Association, reports favorably of the general condition of his State, both financially and commercially, despite the fact that the cotton crop is below normal. A witness from Arkansas tells us that every manufacturing industry—especially the tile and brick plants and the creosoting industry—is very prosperous. From the new State of Oklahoma we learn that "90 per cent. of the State reports trade conditions excellent and collections very satisfactory." Attention is called to the fact that "431 banks in the State, with deposits of $41,000,000, show a gain of 20 per cent. in the last year." And from the Northwest comes similar testimony. "The prosperity of the State of Washington," says a Tacoma banker, "exceeds that of any prior date, with enormous crops far surpassing any year."

Another canvass of the country is summarized in the "crop and business report" of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, and the results are chronicled in *The Bankers' Monthly* (Chicago). In this case inquiries were sent to some 30,000 banking, manufacturing, and merchandizing correspondents throughout the United States, and the gist of the answers is that "the business situation is sound and satisfactory," altho "the high cost of materials and labor, and especially a certain inefficiency of labor, are noted by some of our informants as unfavorable factors in the situation." *The Bankers' Monthly* points out that stagnation is found only in the "purely speculative department of affairs." But it is this speculative lethargy which looms so large in the financial news from day to day.

It has been shown by a French statistician that the money "tightness" so much complained of is a world-wide phenomenon, and that the world's demand for capital, as represented by new security issues in 1906, was nearly a billion dollars in excess of the world's estimated savings available for investment in that year.

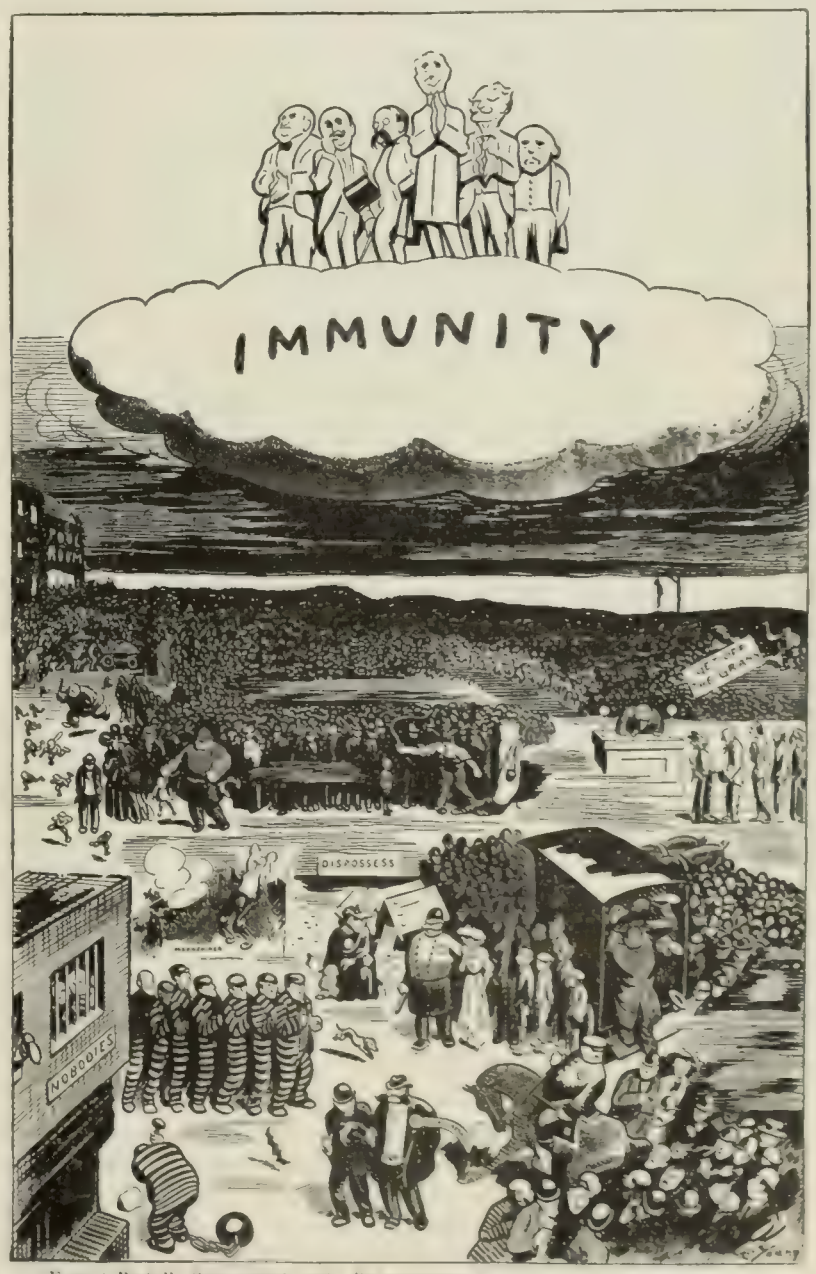
The pessimistic utterances proceeding from Wall Street are denounced by Senator Foraker in a recent address as tending to bring about their own fulfilment by undermining the people's confidence in the country's prosperity. But an even more authoritative voice ranges itself on the side of the optimists in the October *Circle*, where President Van Cleave, of the National Association of Manufacturers, declares that "no menace of any sort to business is in sight." Especial interest attaches to Mr. Van Cleave's opinion in view of the fact that the National Association of Manufacturers represents capital to the amount of fifteen billions of dollars. If a business scare should come in 1908, he says, it would be "psychological and not logical." To quote further:

"The bank transactions in all the great centers except New York are above those of any previous year, and in New York they are diminished by the lull in speculation, which in itself is a good



REWARDED.

—Milwaukee *Sentinel*.



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ABOVE THE LAW.

—Young in *Puck*.

NOT IMMUNE FROM THE CARTOONIST.

sign. Railroad earnings and foreign trade are far in excess of all past figures, and the general tendency in each is upward. On the Great Lakes the traffic is breaking all records. The heavy gains in our imports of merchandise remind us that tho our factories and workshops of all sorts are producing more goods than ever before, they are falling far short of the home demand. This compels our people to look abroad for a larger and larger portion of the things which they need. From 1900 to 1907, while the country's population has grown 15 per cent., its pig-iron output has increased 100 per cent., and its steel production has expanded 120 per cent.

"Our bank clearings, railroad earnings, foreign trade, and increase in iron and steel production are a trustworthy barometer of general business conditions. In a general way, the expansion in iron and steel production measures the growth in most of our great activities. Yet, as the increase in our imports shows, the purchasing power of our people, as measured by the things they buy abroad and at home, has increased in a still larger ratio. Across all our activities prosperity is writing its autograph in a bold hand."

WHY AMERICAN MARRIAGES FAIL

FROM the pen of a sister and a compatriot comes such an indictment of American wives as no man, remarks a Chicago paper, would dare to formulate. This fearless critic of her sex is Anna A. Rogers, who asserts in the pages of *The Atlantic Monthly* that "our women as a whole are spoiled, extremely idle, and curiously undeserving of the maudlin worship that they demand from our hard-working men," and that they are, by reason of these qualities, in no small degree responsible for the increasing number of matrimonial catastrophes recorded in our divorce-courts. The American wife, Mrs. Rogers complains, reared in the latter-day cult of individualism, is strong in the faith that it is more blessed to receive than to give. Her attitude toward marriage may be either supercilious or sentimental, but in either case it fails to recognize the axiom that marriage is woman's "specific share in the world's work—first, last, and always." Mrs. Rogers admits that our women "have qualities that would make for success, even in marriage, if they elected to expend them in these commonplace ways." But as evidence that they do not so expend them she points to the fact that divorces are increasing in the United States at a rate out of all proportion to the growth of population, and remarks incidentally that "we have 2,921 courts which have the power to grant divorces, as against England's one, Germany's twenty-eight, and France's seventy-nine." During the last fifty years more radical changes by far have come in the social status of women than in that of men, and this fact suggested to her the daring assumption that her sex might be to some extent responsible for the modern growth of divorce.

The poets, according to Mrs. Rogers, are responsible for much of "the present feminine megalomania," but modern scientists, on the other hand, "are effectively reducing the swelling, as it were." The modern cult of individualism, she goes on to say, is "the rock upon which most of the flower-bedecked marriage-barges go to pieces." To quote:

"It is admittedly not easy to remember that our lives are only important as integral parts of a big social system. Especially difficult is it for a woman to be made to realize this, because her whole life hitherto has been generally an experiment in individualism; whereas a man's, since the first primitive times, has become more and more an experiment in communism. The inborn rampant *ego* in every man has found its wholesome outlet in hard work, generally community-work, which further keeps down his egoism; whereas the devouring *ego* in the 'new woman' is as yet largely a useless, uneasy factor, vouchsafing her very little more peace than it does those in her immediate surcharged vicinity.

"Nowadays she receives almost a man's mental and muscular equipment in school or college, and then at the age of twenty she stops dead short and faces a world of—negatives! No exigent duties, no imperative work, no manner of expending normally her highly developed, hungry energies. That they turn back upon her and devour her is not to be wondered at. . . . . .

"And so it comes to pass that this highly trained, well-equipped (and also ill-equipped) feminine *ego* faces wifehood—the one and only subject about which she is persistently kept in the dark. And from the outset she fails to realize, never having been taught it, that what she then faces is not a brilliant presentation at the Court of Love, not a dream of ecstasy and triumph, not even a lucky and comfortable life-billet—she is facing her work at last! her difficult, often intensely disagreeable and dangerous, life-task. And her salary of love will sometimes be only partly paid, sometimes begrudgingly, sometimes not at all—very rarely overpaid—by either her husband or her children."

Our women are handicapped, she goes on to say, by "a combination of excessive energy and sheer idleness of purpose." And in this connection Mrs. Rogers finds fault with even our much-boasted modern fad of physical culture. She writes:

"The present excessive education of young women, and excessive physical coddling (the gymnastics, breathing exercises, public and private physical culture, the masseurs, the manicurists, the shampooers) have produced a curious anomalous hybrid, a cross between a magnificent, rather unmannerly boy and a spoiled, exacting, *demi-mondaine*, who sincerely loves in this world herself alone. Thus quite a new relationship between the sexes has arisen, a slipshod, unchivalrous companionship, which before marriage they nominate 'good form,' but which after marriage they illogically discover to be cause for tears or for temper."

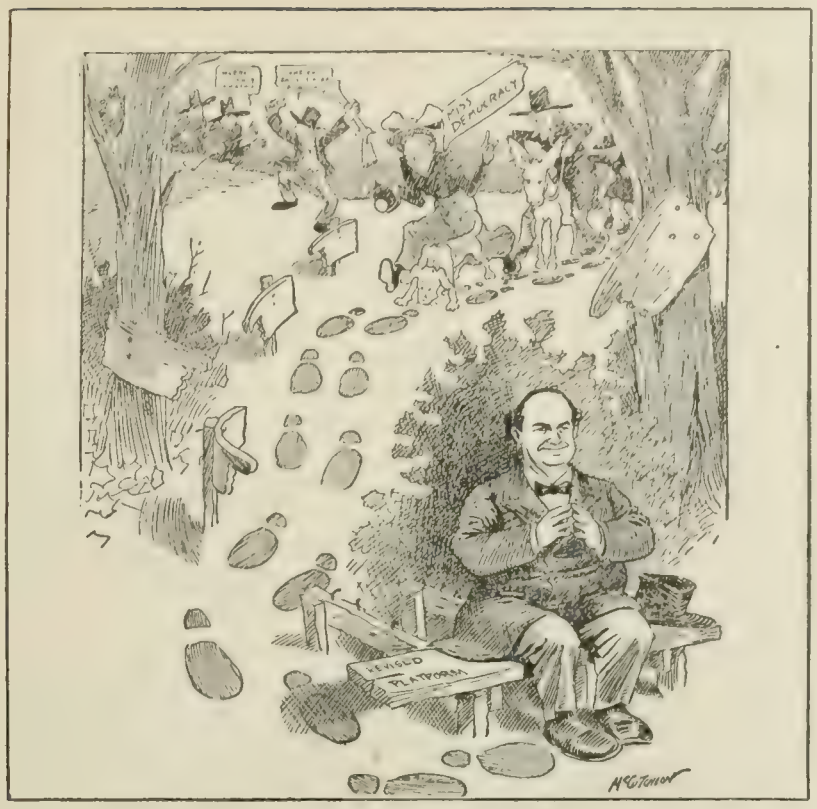
COALING THE PACIFIC FLEET WITH FOREIGN SHIPS

THE difficulty which the Navy Department meets in seeking ships of American register for transporting the coal of the Pacific-going fleet is used by some of our press as an argument against the present "protective" coastwise shipping laws. From the time when the Department advertised that bids from foreign as well as domestic colliers would be received, these papers have been asking why the Government is allowed to go abroad for its ships while American merchants are forbidden by our coastwise shipping laws to do the same thing. The fact that the Government would have to pay thousands of dollars more for American vessels does not justify it, they argue, in seeking relief from restrictions imposed upon individuals. As the Philadelphia *Ledger* remarks, "it is a case of what is sauce for the goose not being sauce for the gander." It continues:

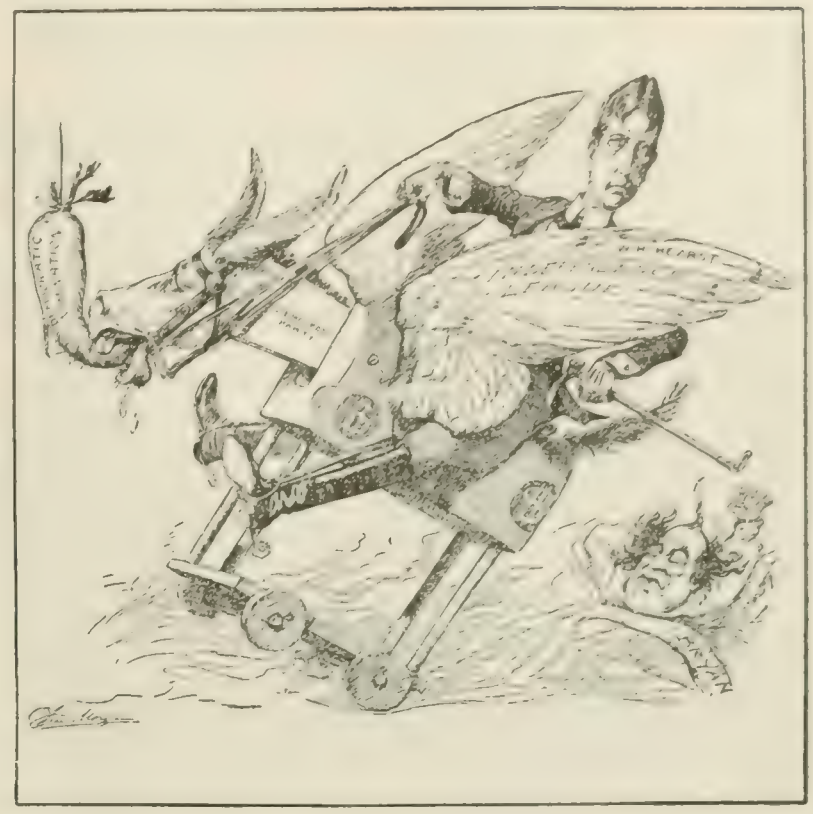
"It is well understood that foreign vessels can always underbid American in competing for the ocean-carrying trade, and it is equally clear that in confining the coastwise commerce of the United States to American bottoms the intention was to foster and protect American shipping. Why, therefore, it will be asked, is the Navy to be placed upon a different basis from that of the American citizen who has goods to ship from one American port to another?

"It will cost several hundred thousand dollars more and take a longer time to transport the coal that will be needed to enable the battle-ship fleet to pass around South America and up to the United States ports on the Pacific Coast if the shipments shall be confined to American vessels. So also is the cost increased to every American shipper by the law compelling him to employ American ships. The individual shipper may not have 130,000 tons of coal to ship at one time, but the justice of a principle is not dependent upon the size of the transactions governed by it. It is admitted now that no great national or diplomatic emergency requires this fleet maneuver to be made at any particular time, and, therefore, the suspicion is strengthened that the Navy Department is adopting this proceeding of doubtful legality and of very apparent conflict with the 'American principle of protection' as a measure of political expediency."

Such papers as this do not think the legal justification which the



THRILLING MAN-HUNT!
Miss Democracy engaged in a sensational search for a candidate.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.



BILLY BRYAN'S NIGHTMARE.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

ON THE DEMOCRATIC HORIZON.

Department finds for its action is equivalent to a moral justification. It appears that an express enactment covers the transportation of army and navy supplies. By this law it is declared that American bottoms must be used "unless the President shall find that the rate of freight charged by these vessels is excessive and unreasonable, in which case contracts shall be made under the law as it now exists." Under this authorization the President, finding that bids of American colliers average double those of firms using foreign ships, and deciding that the American rates are thus "excessive and unreasonable," has allowed the consideration of the foreign bids. To encourage American contractors, however, he has ordered accepted, according to a dispatch to the New York *Sun*, "all American bids which do not exceed the foreign bids by more than 50 per cent." From the same source we learn that "the total of the American offers amounts to only 25 per cent. of the supply needed, so that if all American bids are accepted, 75 per cent. will have to be supplied by foreigners."

There are many papers which find no fault with this situation. The Baltimore *Sun*, for instance, smiling at the "boiling blood" in the veins of patriotic Americans who are engaged in coastwise commerce, says that "the Government seems to have no alternative" to employing some foreign ships. We read:

"It can not send the battle-ship fleet to the Pacific unless the war-ships can replenish their coal supply from time to time along the route. Keep the ships in the Atlantic, say the defenders of American shipping from foreign competition, and then it will not be necessary for the Government to evade its own laws. The opinion prevails that the fleet will go to the Pacific regardless of these protests. If it is not possible to secure American vessels, the Government may decide to contract with foreign ships and take the consequences. All laws which tend to create monopolies are bad. The public will not be disposed to criticize the Government very severely if it economizes with the people's money in transporting coal for the Navy."

Equally sympathetic is the New Orleans *Picayune*, which says:

"It is alleged that it would cost twice as much to ship the fuel in American bottoms, but in spite of that fact the American shipping interests are making a great hue and cry against the plans of the Navy Department as being in violation of the coastwise shipping laws, and therefore prejudicial to the upbuilding of American shipping.

"If it actually costs twice as much for American vessels to convey coal for the fleet as it does for foreign vessels to perform the same duty, it is no wonder that American shipping has been practically driven from the ocean. It is impossible to imagine that the cost of maintaining American ships is so great as to warrant a charge for carrying coal twice as great as that charged by foreign tonnage. It is, therefore, clear that an effort is being made to deliberately rob the Government by charging an exorbitant freight rate and at the same time demanding the protection of the shipping laws to prevent competition. That preference should be given to American ships at a reasonable price goes without saying, but the President is fully justified in resisting extortion."

SECRETARY ROOT'S MISSION

THE significance of Secretary Root's visit to Mexico lies not so much in our relations with Mexico itself, according to some editorial opinions, as it does in the relations of this country and Mexico with the remaining republics of the continent. Mr. Creel, the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, is quoted by the New York *Herald* as saying that "there is now such a perfect understanding between the Governments of Mexico and the United States, and harmony in their plans and policies is so unmistakable, that there will be no occasion, much less necessity, to discuss matters of state." With this opinion there appears to be much agreement in this country, and it is remarked that the visit will augment the good-will already existing. A few papers suggest that the trip may improve the commercial relations of the two nations, and the St. Louis *Republic* urges consideration of a reciprocal trade treaty. The effect upon conditions in Central America, however, is awaited with most interest by our press. It is hoped that this conference with the Mexican President will have some definite influence on the peace conference of the Central-American republics to be held in Washington next month. "It is possible," says the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, "that Secretary Root and President Diaz, both of whom enjoy the respect and unlimited confidence of progressive and patriotic Central Americans, will be able to outline a policy which will ultimately establish permanent peace in the frequently torn and distracted area." The Boston

Transcript, commending highly the general policy of Secretary Root in dealing with the Latin-Americans, has this to say in anticipation of the results of his present visit:

"The point at which Secretary Root's policy differs from that of many of his predecessors is in the substitution of South-American influence for South-American advantage and incidentally for our advantage too, for any line of conduct remotely suggestive of the 'big stick' or 'overlordship.' He would work with the more progressive nations for the advancement of the less progressive, not by employing threats, but by using suasion. Such a program, while it is gratifying to the sensibilities of the larger nations, requires discretion in its application, for the smaller nations are exceedingly jealous of their big neighbors and prone to resent anything smacking of patronage. They must be addrest as if they were equals or they will not listen. Mr. Root, however, is admirably qualified to make his policy a success, for he is tactful and persuasive. No one of our public men is less inclined to boisterous diplomacy, and in visiting Mexico he will go softly but will not carry a big stick. Unquestionably, in the course of the conferences he will hold with President Diaz, the possibilities of strengthening the present association between the United States and Mexico to the extent that shall make it a permanent agency for order in Central America, alike benevolent in methods as well as in purpose, will be discust."

OUR "SECRETARY OF PEACE" IN JAPAN

WHEN Secretary Taft, speaking in Tokyo at a banquet given him by the municipality and the Chamber of Commerce, asserted unqualifiedly that "a war between America and Japan would be a crime against civilization," and that "under the circumstances nothing is more infamous than the suggestion of war," the burst of applause with which his words were received found an echo in the press of both countries. "Mr. Taft's fearless and outspoken treatment of the dreaded topic appealed strongly to the admiration that American sincerity has always commanded here," reports a Tokyo dispatch to the New York *Evening Sun*, which goes on to quote the comment of Marquis Matsukata, a leading member of the Elder Statesmen, to the effect that the speech ought to end all talk of war, since it voices the true feeling of both sides. Count Katsura, ex-Premier of Japan and a member of the Military Council of the Empire, quoted in a later dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*, asserts that "Mr. Taft has now, by his great speech, so widely reported, put an indelible seal on the cordial relations and perfect understanding existing between both countries." And Japanese journals—even those unfriendly to the Ministry—are declaring that the American fleet would meet in Japan a no more hostile demonstration than that accorded to Secretary Taft. "Judge Taft," says the Buffalo *News* (Rep.), "has spoken at Tokyo the timely word that meets the approval of every reasonable American." Such New York papers as *The Evening Post* (Ind.) and *The World* (Dem.), which still question the wisdom of sending our fleet to the Pacific, nevertheless indorse the Secretary's frank statement that "war between America and Japan would be a crime against civilization." But "it should not be necessary for him to assure Japan so impressively that this country is committed to peace," remarks *The World;* and *The Evening Post* insists obstinately that so long as our Government holds to its intention to send the fleet to the Pacific "the danger of serious trouble with Japan remains." On the other hand, *The Evening Mail* (Rep.) is not alone in its exultation over the fact that Secretary Taft has "sat upon" the irresponsible purveyors of war talk "so hard that it will be a long time before they recover their breath."

In his famous speech Mr. Taft said in part:

"For a moment, for a moment only, a little cloud came over the sunshine of the fast friendship of fifty years. Only the greatest earthquake of the century could have caused even the slightest tremor between such friends. I do not intend to consider the details of the events at San Francisco. I can not trespass on the jurisdiction of the Department of State. It is for my colleague, Mr. Root, or my friend, Mr. O'Brien, to discuss this matter. I say that there is nothing in these events that can not be honorably and fully arranged, by ordinary diplomatic methods, between the two governments, conducted as they both are by statesmen of honor, sanity, and justice. War between Japan and the United States would be a crime against modern civilization. It would be insane. Neither the people of Japan nor the people of the United States desire war. The governments of the two countries would strain every point to avoid such an awful catastrophe. Neither would gain anything. . . . . .

"Some one asks, why such reports and rumors of war? The capacity of certain members of the modern press by sensational dispatches to give rise to unfounded reports has grown with the improvement of communication between distant parts of the world. The desire to sell papers, the desire for political reasons to embarrass the existing Government, or other and even less justifiable motives, have led to misstatements, misconstructions, and unfounded guesses, all worked into terrifying headlines which have no foundation whatever.

"In each country, doubtless, there are irresponsible persons that a war would or might make prominent who try to give seriousness to such discussions. But when one considers the real feelings of the two peoples as a whole, when one considers the situation from the standpoint of sanity and real patriotism of each country, it is difficult to characterize in polite, moderate language the conduct of those who are attempting to promote misunderstandings and ill feeling between the two countries.

"It gives me pleasure to assure the people of Japan that the good-will of the American people toward Japan is as warm and cordial as ever. The suggestion of a breach in the amicable relations between them finds no confirmation in public opinion in the United States."

Mr. Taft added that it gave him great pleasure to bring this message of good-will from President Roosevelt; and he felt that the fact that the Japanese Emperor had for the second time honored him with an invitation to an audience was due to his Majesty's desire to send a similar message to the United States. He also took occasion to qualify recent American suggestions that we sell the Philippines to Japan as "absurd." "Japan does not want them," he said, "and the United States could not sell them without the grossest violation of its obligations to the people of the Philippines."

The New York *Evening Mail* regards the whole speech as a remarkable demonstration of Secretary Taft's "robust common sense." It is interesting to note that almost while his speech was being delivered the New York *Sun* was announcing in a double-leaded editorial that "the Navy is going to the Pacific for war with Japan"—a view which Europe, according to a London dispatch in the same paper, seems to share. Says the Washington *Evening Star* (Ind.):

"There are differences of opinion in this country about the wisdom of ordering the fleet to the Pacific, and there are as wide differences about the proposition of a third term for Mr. Roosevelt. But the effort to make it appear that a war with Japan is on the cards as a feature of the third-term project, and that the President so understands and is playing the game, using the fleet as an instrument to that end, is a form of campaigning so reckless as to deserve the severest condemnation."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

IT'S the race problem in Cuba now—to see who will get to the offices first.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

BRYAN can laugh at the story that he is losing ground, as long as no other Democrat is gaining any.—*Philadelphia Press.*

IN addition to its lake and its prohibition laws, Evanston craves a canal of its own. This is indeed consistency.—*Chicago News.*

WITH Mr. Taft assuring the Japanese that "America and Japan always will be friends," it looks as if the yellow peril was less substantial than the yellow press.—*New York Commercial.*

MR. BRYAN will announce his candidacy at a dollar-per-plate banquet in Omaha in December. The price of Democratic dinners alone remains unaffected by the general rise in the cost of living. *New York Evening Post.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

GERMAN VIEW OF OUR NAVAL DEFECTS

OUR Navy is all right with the exception of the officers and men. We have this on the authority of a German writer in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, who pretends to know all about it. Our ships are well built, he admits, their armament is quite up-to-date, the way they are handled, upon occasion, has been above criticism, but he thinks the rules of the American service and the military sentiment of the people at large are not calculated to produce competent naval commanders, navigators, and crews. This fact, he goes on to say, has been made more glaring by the proposed transfer of the Atlantic squadron by way of Cape Horn to the Pacific Coast. Long cruises are usually intended to give experience to the officers and men, but in the American Navy the system of promotion and retirement is such that many of the officers on this cruise will be shortly retired, and the experience will go for naught. As this writer puts it:

"It is not merely grumblers and pessimists who have come to the conclusion that, with few exceptions, all the officers who are ordered on the cruise to the Pacific will, either before the squadron starts or during the time of the cruise, or soon after their return from it, on account of their advanced age, be relegated to the retired list. The consequence is that the experience which they have attained during their voyage will prove to the advantage neither of themselves nor of the American Navy. In fact, the Navy Department has so far never fully carried out the spirit of the Compulsory Retirement Law. It is true that a very great number of the younger officers have entered upon voluntary retirement, but of the older captains not more than six or seven have retired since 1899. The consequence is that the vacated positions of admiral, vice-admiral, and commodore can only be filled by the promotion of men who are near the age limit of retirement and can not possibly retain their last post for more than two or three years."

Another fatal defect in the officering of the American Navy is the palpable favoritism, social or political, which this writer informs us is so unhappily prevalent. He says that even the President, in spite of his serious interest in the efficiency of the Army and Navy, has sometimes been inclined, amid a storm of protest, to violate the rule of promotion by seniority. This writer enlarges on the consequences as follows:

"Whenever he has promoted an officer of especial merit, as he supposed, over the head of an older comrade, he has roused the suspicion of favoritism, and has created a feeling of unrest in the service. A man who has passed through the military or naval academy, and has enrolled himself in the service of the United States, imagines that some day he will be promoted to be general or admiral, rising, naturally, step by step to this rank. The whole corps of officers in active service rely upon this rule, and they should never be allowed to distrust its application."

Thus this critic finds fault with the fact that the senior officers are old men, who must shortly retire, and then he urges strict adherence to the system of promotion by seniority, the very system that keeps the upper ranks filled with graybeards. Evidently there is no pleasing him.

Finally, it is the opinion of our candid friend that, according to the standard of expenses and living in the United States, the pay is too small both for officers and men. Congress may bepatriotic, but it is certainly short-sighted in not increasing the naval pay-roll. We are told in conclusion that the Navy is handicapped by the fact that militarism is not fully honored in America. To quote further:

"The youth of America regard their own interest and have none of the militarism of Europe. They require something to recompense them for the contempt and to make amends for the depreciation with which the wearers of the American naval uniform are sometimes treated by their fellow citizens."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLAND'S DUTY IN MACEDONIA

IT is a curious fact that at the very time when peace conferences are discussing disarmament as the best assurance of peace, and internationalists are clamoring for the abolition of national boundaries, and the revolt against militarism, there exists a somewhat purblind tendency to ignore the fact that one part of Europe is in a continual condition of disorder, bloodshed, and comparative anarchy such as congresses and peace conferences have never been able to ameliorate. Here, says Sir Rowland Blennerhasset, is a crisis which no smooth words or sentimental condolements can remedy. It demands a swift and stern intervention of some external Power, either by warlike force or warlike demonstration. This author is a well-known Irish educationalist and publicist, who has interested himself for many years in the miserable religious and racial feuds which made Turkish rule in Europe a disgrace to that continent. Writing in *The National Review* (London) he reminds us that relations between the Christians and the Turks in Macedonia, which comprizes parts of European Turkey and Bulgaria, have been for years and are at this moment attended with the most horrible atrocities that have stained the pages of modern history. Diplomatic congress after congress has attempted to adjust the differences between the Christian and the Turk on the Balkan Peninsula. But the want of a vigorous policy on the part of the European Powers has permitted the villages south of Kastoria to be burnt and pillaged, while the head of the Ottoman Empire has encouraged the systematic extermination of the Slav element in the Balkans "by isolated murders and organized massacre by bands of Greeks." This writer proceeds as follows:

"The question of Macedonia is a humanitarian question in the truest acceptation of that term. The struggle between rival races is carried on by armed and organized bands who perpetrate deeds too horrible to think of, much less mention. Hell itself would turn away in horror from the sight of the cruelties, murders, and abominations of every sort and kind which constantly take place. This state of things is, I have reason to believe, well known to the embassies in Constantinople and to the various foreign offices, but in order not to offend certain governments, and maintain what is called the Concert of Europe, it is assiduously concealed from the European public. The various governments look on with cynical indifference, and some afford a painful exhibition of ill-concealed cowardice."

It was Dr. Johnson who declared that nations only preserve peace through cowardice, and we know how England was accused of that vice when she raised no voice to prevent the absorption of Schleswig-Holstein by Prussia. England has now another opportunity of proving her leadership as a humanitarian nation, says Sir Rowland, and he quotes the saying of Grattan, "She must either be the first of nations or nothing." He bases his views on the broadest principles and declares:

"Besides the duties of the individual to the state, there are duties laid on nations. At the present moment there is a clear call for England to take the lead in dealing with the situation in Macedonia. The special obligations she incurred under the Treaty of Berlin, the fact, which even the most jealous of Continental nations must admit, that she can have no desire for territorial possessions in Southeastern Europe, and above all her great traditions, combine in demanding that she should adopt and vigorously follow a courageous policy in the Balkan Peninsula."

The other nations of Europe would not be likely to put any obstacles in the way of England's humanitarian attempts to make Macedonia an autonomous country. The British Government might at least, by sending a fleet to the Piræus, force the Greek Government "to prevent organized bands assembling inside the

Greek border for the purposes of murder and massacre in Macedonia." Sir Rowland continues thus:

"In developing a constructive policy, England, if she showed firmness of purpose and clearness of vision, might count on the good-will of France and Italy. France will hardly be indifferent to British support in Northern Africa and elsewhere. Italy has ambitions in Albania, the realization of which would be beneficial to the cause of civilization, and the true policy of England is to assist the development of Italian power in the Adriatic. Russia can hardly oppose a scheme for the amelioration of the condition of the peoples in the Balkans. There is nothing to be expected from Austria-Hungary so long as the foreign policy of the Dual Monarchy is directed from Berlin, for the policy of Germany in Turkey is selfish, mercenary, and reactionary in the extreme. English statesmen, however, by acting in the manly and generous spirit of Palmerston, will gain their end, with the help of the liberal opinion of Europe, against all the obscurantist forces of despotism. Their ultimate aim in the Balkans should be the establishment of an autonomous Macedonia, which, with its splendid port on the Ægean, would become the leading nation in Southeastern Europe."

He goes to the length of believing that England's future existence is at stake in the matter, and declares:

"We are approaching the parting of the ways. It may be still some years before we reach them, but it behooves every one of us each in his own sphere to prepare the national mind for the moment when the cross-roads are reached. One of these roads will lead to an abyss of ruin, the other to destinies great beyond dreams of imagination."

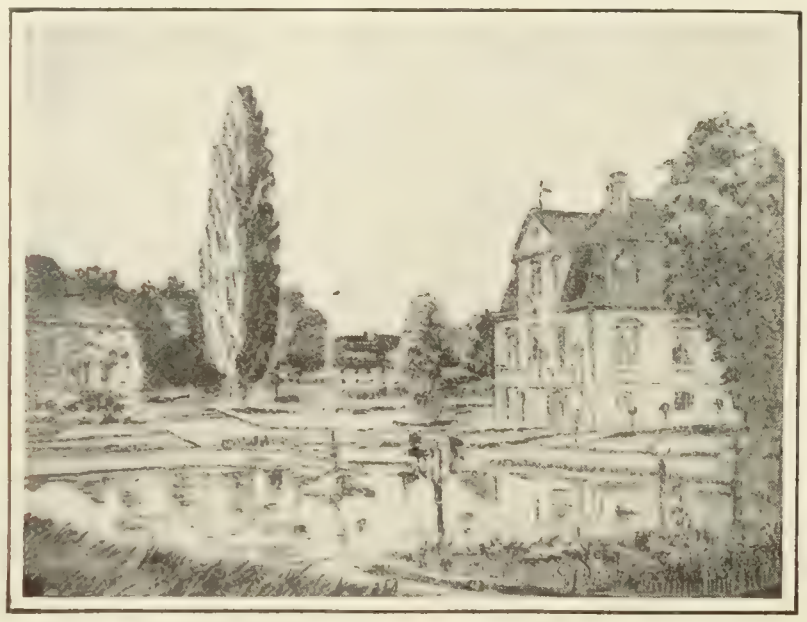
THE KAISER AS A SHOPKEEPER

THE Emperor William is probably the only reigning monarch known to have personally assumed the management of a factory, directed the design and execution of every piece of pottery made in it, and placed the wares for sale in a store called after his family name. This store is in Berlin, and is called "Hohenzollern Industrial Art Store." The Kaiser, of course, has found much opposition to an enterprise the prosecution of which adds to his personal income, says the London *Daily Mail*, but the growing democratic spirit of his subjects has at last become reconciled to an undertaking which gives employment to so many people on his Majesty's agricultural estate at Cadinen. Of the crockery industry carried on there we read:

"The majolica-factory connected with the Kaiser's agricultural estate at Cadinen stands perhaps nearer to the Kaiser's heart than any other feature of the property. It is associated in the Emperor's mind with a cherished desire to influence for the better Germany's earthenware industry as a whole, as well as, it is said, to gain from personal experience as a factory-owner a certain amount of practical business training.

"The Kaiser's personal interest in the products of his factory may be judged from the fact that no article manufactured on a new design may leave the factory without its first having been presented for the Kaiser's inspection and approval.

"The Kaiser's factory is equipped with every modern improvement and with every technical innovation which has proved itself worthy to be installed. First-class artists are engaged to produce new designs for vases, plaques, friezes, and various novel articles —which, for the first time, thanks to the Kaiser's originality, are being turned out in an earthenware-factory anywhere."



THE POTTERY FACTORY OF THE KAISER AT CADINEN.

The Kaiser personally directs the manufacture of majolica, and it is sold in Berlin at the "Hohenzollern Industrial Art Store."

Opposition to the alleged venality and vulgarity of trade in a royal personage were quickly overcome when it was discovered that the people were to be benefited by it in a very wide and real sense. Thus we read:

"When the Kaiser's project was first mooted, a good deal of objection was exprest in some quarters to the idea of the ruler of the Empire occupying himself in any way with a private industrial enterprise, especially as, incidentally, his Majesty's income would be increased by the sale of his wares.

"It was argued that, since it was considered bad form for any official of the Government to increase his income by business enterprise, for the Kaiser to take such a step was even more unpardonable. The broader-minded and more democratic of his subjects, however, openly approved the Kaiser's novel step, saying that there was no reason why, if an official or a member of royalty may manage an agricultural estate without criticism following, he should not likewise establish an industrial enterprise of any form he chose.

"It was in no sense a whim which induced the Kaiser to open his majolica-factory, nor, as a matter of fact, did the question of profits play a very conspicuous part in the Emperor's thoughts. Besides improving the earthenware industry, he wanted in especial to invent a new inducement to keep the country people in the country, and to show how the cry of 'Back to the land' could be prevented from increasing in shrillness in Germany."

Alfred the Great turned cakes, Peter the Great became a ship carpenter with even wider views, and Emperor William is just as personally active and democratic in business habits. Thus we are told:

"The Kaiser follows Mr. Carnegie's principle in business of surrounding himself with men who, each in his respective branch, knows more about the matter in hand than does his master himself. He calls for the advice of professional experts at every available point, following their counsel; he then likes, however, to retain in his own hands the management of all essential details."

The imperial merchant has likewise a keen eye to the advertisement and distribution of his goods. The writer in *The Daily Mail* says:

"The Kaiser is as deeply interested in the distribution as in the production of his factory wares. For this reason he seeks everywhere to open up a market for the artistic results of his enterprise. There is no doubt some foundation of fact in the story so often repeated that the Kaiser solicits orders from his friends on any and every occasion, noting the results of his canvassing in lead pencil on his cuff.

"The sale of the Kaiser's goods at the Hohenzollern house is permanent, tho the larger exhibition has now been removed. The public buys freely of the wares, on which by no means low prices are set."

The German Emperor is a born ruler of men, and is never afraid of losing his prestige and dignity by something which is a very great deal better than ordinary condescension. There are many who know more than any king, and the very humblest can always be a teacher of the highest. Hence, we are reminded of the genuine simplicity and democratic frankness of our own President Roosevelt when we find that "the Kaiser gets into personal touch with his workmen by inviting them to lunch and dinner, talking to them with that charming mixture of frankness and reserve which is only one expression of his success in combining democratic and monarchical ideals."

PYRRHIC VICTORIES OF FRANCE

CONTRARY to the impression conveyed to the papers of this country by the cable dispatches from Paris, the French difficulties in Morocco are apparently not yet over, and while reports of General Drude's triumphs at various points have convinced many that the Arabs have succumbed and come to terms, it appears that only a few of the tribes have sued for peace, and these few are not likely to remain quiet any longer than they have to. The German, English, and French papers blame Mr. Clemenceau for these Pyrrhic victories of the French Army, which have only driven the Moroccan tribes out of range of French guns and rifles. "General Drude," says a correspondent of the *Libre Parole* (Paris), "is enraged over the way the Government of Mr. Clemenceau has treated him. He is unwilling to lay down his command while in face of the enemy, but he has said to the officers of his staff that he will resign as soon as the campaign is ended and will then make a public statement concerning the means put at his command by the Government for conducting a defensive campaign."

Even the destruction of the camp at Teddert seems to have had nothing decisive in it, and has accomplished no final result. Nothing but a few donkeys fell into the hands of the French, says the Paris *Temps*, and the *Hamburger Nachrichten* laughs at the supposed importance of the action, which it is Clemenceau's policy to exaggerate. In the words of this German journal:

"To one man the success of General Drude may seem extraordinary, and that man is Clemenceau. When he meets the Chamber again and gives them an account of the expedition, we can see him rubbing his hands with delight. He knows his 'little book' right well. Did he not recently send to General Drude a warlike telegram and thus assure victory to his troops? What more do the people want? Clemenceau has little or no foresight, but is a creature of impulse."

The London *Saturday Review* remarks also on the ineffectiveness of General Drude's operations and believes that even his attempt to come to terms with the Arabs is not promising much result, and "whether any but a few of the tribes will be induced to make submission, owing to their losses, may be doubted." The whole blame is laid upon the French Prime Minister in the following terms:

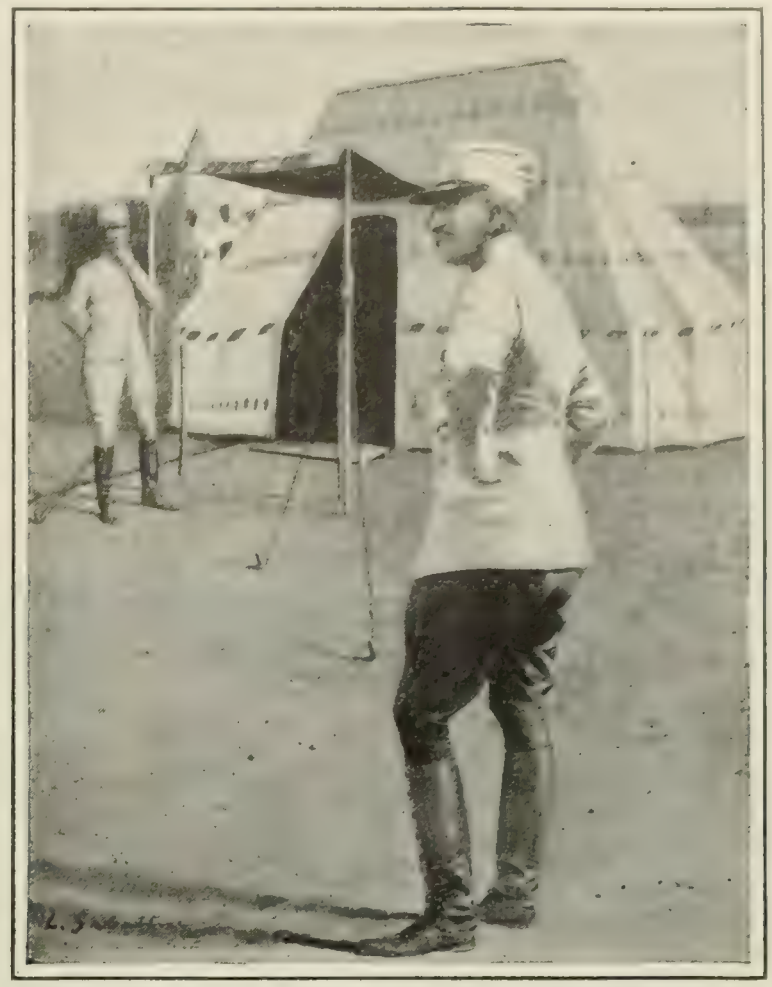
"It is a just nemesis on the career of Mr. Clemenceau that he should find himself confronted by this difficulty. Of all men, he has been least sparing in his denunciations of other politicians in office, least of all of those who have pursued what he considered

FRANCE IN MOROCCO.

MARIANNE—"Let go my arm—and I will strike him dead!"
WILLIAM—"Quite dead? I don't exactly wish that at present."
—*Amsterdammer.*

'a policy of adventure.' Whatever view we may take of his character, we do not doubt that he is sincere in his endeavors to limit strictly the area of the operations. But he is also a creature of impulse, as he has often shown, and therefore it would not do to count too confidently on his statesmanship. Anything like a momentary subsidence of active hostility might lead him to withdraw the French forces with their work half accomplished. This would open up a worse state of things than exists, for we might see European intervention substituted for French—a far more alarming contingency than any we have yet faced in this confused and miserable business."

The London *Standard* "can not fairly blame Mr. Clemenceau



GENERAL DRUDE IN CAMP BEFORE CASABLANCA.

He threatens to make revelations concerning the military incapacity of the French Government, as soon as he lays down his command.

for temporizing with a situation which he did not create," but it continues to predict the failure of General Drude under present conditions. We read:

"Such a success as General Drude expects to proclaim is little better than a delusion. Let us suppose that the tribesmen in the neighborhood of Casablanca will be faithful to their promise, and that for the next twelve months, or, perchance, a couple of years, the European inhabitants of this particular part may consider themselves safe from a renewal of rioting, plunder, and bloodshed. It would be a sufficiently generous hypothesis, yet it leads us to Nowhere. Peace at Casablanca does not mean security at Marrakesh. At any of the eight ports which are supposed to be protected by the international *gendarmerie*, and at any moment, with or without notice, the exploit for which the Kaid who is to be given up as prisoner to General Drude will pay with his head, may be repeated by equally audacious and possibly more skilful imitators. In every part of Morocco there is an incipient Raisuli, and neither the lawful Sultan nor his successor-designate, could pretend to suppress brigandage committed more than a day's march from his own headquarters."

The conditions which some, but only a few, Moroccan tribes have promised to accept from the French are thus reported in the European papers:

"1. No arms to be borne within an area of 12 kilometers from Casablanca, under a penalty of a fine of 12 domos.

"2. The tribes to be held responsible for every man carrying arms, and the latter to be punished by the Maghzen.

"3. The tribes to be disarmed in the event of any fresh anti-European disturbances.

"4. The authors of the murders of July 30 to be surrendered, including Kaid Oulad-Hariz-Ouled-el-Hadj-Hamon, the principal leader in the troubles at Casablanca.

"5. The markets at Casablanca to be reopened. All persons

carrying on contraband of war to be treated as prisoners of war. Each tribe to furnish a hostage chosen from among the most influential of its members.

"6. The question of a war indemnity to be discust between France and Morocco."

"No person of great importance in Morocco," says the correspondent of the Paris *Liberté*, "has yet appeared to make his submission at Casablanca, altho the town is thronged with fugitives. We can not regard any apparent tendency toward peace as very significant until two or three leaders of influence approach General Drude with a serious purpose of negotiation." — *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON THE PENNSYLVANIA SCANDALS

THE scandalous frauds which have been brought to light on investigating the building account of the State Capitol at Harrisburg have roused the London *Times* to express mild surprize at the extent to which Americans allow themselves to be victimized by dishonest officials and extortionate monopolists. Such a case as this presents "a curious ethical problem," says *The Times*, for "the great middle class in the United States is probably not surpassed in honesty and business integrity by any people in the world." It seems very remarkable to this observer, therefore, that they should so often "leave their public business in the hands of notorious rogues," and even take a certain pride in the magnitude of corrupt fortunes and "in the ostentation with which in many instances they are displayed." Americans are too shrewd not to see that they are being "done," says this writer, and quotes President Roosevelt to the effect that they not only know it, but feel it in their pockets, and "many of these existing traits and still more the possible future combinations of unscrupulous millionaires [and politicians] may seriously affect the comfort and welfare of great masses of the population." The American perhaps likes to be robbed, it is suggested, by men who add to the impressiveness of the American Republic abroad by the possession of enormous fortunes. Thus we read:

"Every inhabitant of those American cities must be perfectly well aware that he pays more than he ought to pay for every one of the ordinary accompaniments of urban civilization, for roads, for water, for light, for the protection of life and property; and that all these necessaries, besides being supplied to him at exorbitant rates, are, as a rule, very bad of their kind. Every American knows that illicit profits upon municipal management, or illicit enhancement of the price of commodities of universal necessity, are the origins and foundations of most of the colossal fortunes to which he points with a certain degree of pride, tho they often constitute in reality not only a national disgrace, but a national danger."

The Standard Oil Company made in nineteen years, reflects this writer, as great a sum as the atrociously exorbitant indemnity demanded by Bismarck after the surrender at Sedan. But how are we to calculate the suffering the consumers undergo from this heaping up of profits to the producer? The present Pennsylvania disclosures will have two good results—they will perhaps startle the consumer and taxpayer into action, and will certainly strengthen the hands of the President in his crusade against commercial fraud. To quote further:

"It would be curious to know what these profits represent of loss inflicted on individual consumers by artificial increase of price; but the presumption is that such loss is small, and that the average American pushes it out of sight as a matter that would interfere with 'hustling' if he stayed to consider it. Like the law, he does not consider small things, and loses sight of the colossal aggregate which they form. It may be hoped that the aggregates may, in their turn, arrest attention; and it is certain that, when they do, the triumphant career of 'graft' in American cities will be closed. In the mean time the Philadelphian and other scandals will strengthen the hands of the President in dealing with evils of which he has had the sagacity to see the magnitude and the courage to attempt the reform."

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

You give Manchuria to me,
I'll give Mongolia to thee,
That will be justice, all can see.
There's now enough for both, I feel,
To rob and ravage, strip and steal—
So this I call an honest deal.
And if old China should complain,
We'll cut her up between us twain,
And all will be sweet peace again.
—*Humoristische Blaetter.*

THE solidarity of the Powers merely means that they are thick as thieves. —*Humoristische Blaetter.*

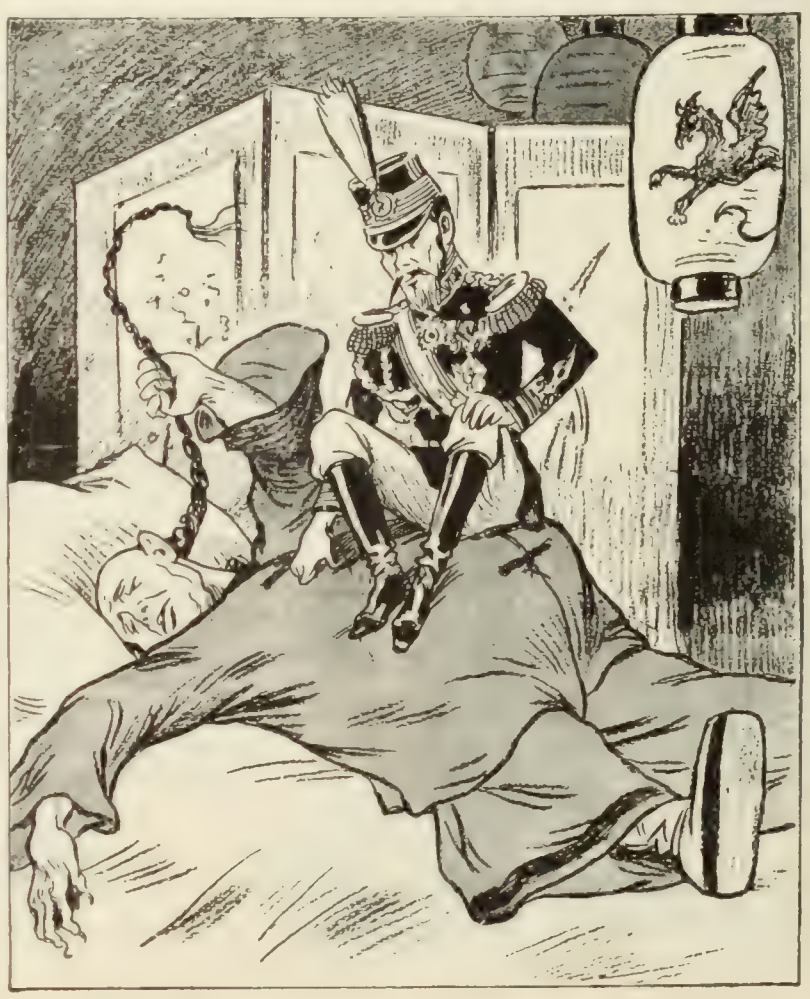
HE who preaches peace is either so weak that he fears every quarrel, or so strong and stout that he no longer has any need to make war.—*Humoristische Blaetter.*

IN order not to offend the susceptibilities of the nations represented at the Peace Congress at The Hague the Moors are calling their struggle with the French "a Holy War." —*Punch.*

IT is rumored that the Republic of Switzerland and two of the Balkan States are about to signify formal acceptance of the British proposals as to the exchange of naval secrets.—*Punch.*

THE French are cursing the Spanish because of the inactivity of their fleet, but King Alfonso is astonished that any one should expect the Spanish fleet to be active.—*Humoristische Blaetter.*

So many different nationalities were represented at the Socialist Congress at Stuttgart that it is proposed that the Liederhalle, where the meetings took place, shall be named the Tower of Bebel.—*Punch.*



THE JAPANESE NIGHTMARE.

China would fain unclose her eyes,
So all the newspapers have said;
And at one sudden bound arise
From off her bed.

Yet 'tis no dread of God or man,
That bids her from her pillow leap,
But that curst nightmare of Japan,
Which murders sleep.
—*Humoristische Blaetter.*

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

EYE-STRAIN AND BRIGHT LIGHT

WHILE our inventors have been improving our artificial lights so that now we have lamps of extraordinary brilliancy which can be economically operated, they have failed to make these new lights agreeable to the naked eye. By concentrating the brilliancy in comparatively small areas, a serious menace to our eyesight is created. A contributor to *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York, September) makes these charges, and proceeds to show the harmfulness of certain forms of modern illumination. To calm the fears which his assertions might arouse he presents also some simple rules which should be observed by users of the more brilliant lights. Taking as his first example the common incandescent electric bulb, the writer proceeds to discuss its evils as follows:

"Look at the lamp when it is not burning, and you observe a loop of what appears to be an exceedingly fine black wire. So fine is this wire that it can hardly be distinguished without holding it in front of a white surface. Turn on the current; this fine wire gives out as much light as a good-sized gas-jet or oil-lamp, and appears to be swollen to the thickness of the lead in a pencil. This apparent increase in thickness is an optical delusion, and a danger-signal which proclaims, in glowing speech, '*Mind your eyes.*' Now look at the lamp through a smoked glass, which cuts off a large part of the rays; the wire loop appears again in its natural size as a fine red streak.

"When we see an object there is a picture of that object thrown upon the retina of the eye. The retina is the part on which the lens of the eye throws an image of whatever is before it, just as the lens in the camera throws an image upon the ground-glass screen. When an image falls upon the retina something happens; but just *what* happens science has not yet been able fully to discover. The result is plain enough, however—the picture is transformed into the mental sensation which we call 'seeing.' This retina is probably the most complex and exquisitely constructed organ in the whole human anatomy. It consists of a network of nerve-fibers, connected with a marvelous apparatus of microscopic delicacy for receiving the light-rays and changing them into nerve-forces. Scientists assure us that this change is partly chemical and partly mechanical, and that both effects are destructive in their nature; but that the apparatus has the power of renewing itself, if not abused beyond its limit.

"Now, when you looked at the bare-lamp filament there was an image of this filament formed upon the retina, and this image was exceedingly bright, like the original object; so powerfully, in fact, did it affect the apparatus of the retina upon which it fell that the effect spread to the parts on each side of the line much as the ink would spread out from a line drawn with a pen on blotting-paper. This spreading caused the swollen appearance of the filament as seen. Such a spreading of the effect beyond its natural limits is a positive indication that the part of the retina upon which such brightness falls is being severely overstrained; and it is only a question of time when such overstrain will destroy the visual apparatus beyond its power of complete recovery. . . . . .

"The electric lamp is by no means the only offender of this kind. Mantle gas-burners, if unshaded, are just as bad, and the arc-lamp the worst of all.

"Do not make the mistake of supposing that such brilliant lights are harmless except when looked at directly. As a matter of fact they are even more dangerous when so placed as to shine into the eyes sidewise or from above, since the eye is less accustomed to receive bright light from such directions. In other words, light from such direction falls upon the outer parts of the surface of the retina, which, being less accustomed to receive bright light, are the more quickly injured by it. Cases are on record where persons working in the vicinity of bare lamps so placed have entirely lost the sight of one or both eyes."

What is the remedy? It is simple—never look at an unshaded light of any degree of brilliancy. Do not sit facing an electric or Welsbach light unless it is protected by a shade. Never, in your own house, use a naked light. Use frosted bulbs or shades. Says the writer:

"You should never see the filament of a lamp or the mantle of a gas-burner when in use. Such shades may use up a portion of the light, but even then you will actually see better by what is left than you did by leaving the bare lamp to burn its image into your eye. In most cases, however, if you make the right selection, and arrange your lights properly, you will find that you will probably use even less candle-power than you did before."

Courtesy of "The Municipal Journal and Engineer," New York.

HEAVY-TRAFFIC STREET SWEPT BY HAND ONLY.
Note the absence of dirt between the stones.

HEAVY-TRAFFIC STREET SWEPT BY MACHINE AT NIGHT.
This street is patrolled by sweepers through the day.

THE BROOM THE CLEANEST SWEEPER—That in sweeping the streets the broom in the hands of a good worker is more efficient than the best machine is the conclusion of Richard T. Fox of the Chicago Street-cleaning Department. Mr. Fox, at the invitation of the Citizens' Committee on Street Conditions of the City of Boston, arranged some time ago to visit their city and make a report upon the street cleaning, sprinkling, and sanitary departments. "This report," says *The Municipal Journal and Engineer* (New York, September 25), "has recently been published and apparently shows that the efficiency of these departments in Boston is not all that it should be." We read:

"While the criticisms are of special interest to the citizens of Boston, there are several statements made by Mr. Fox which are of more general interest. One of these is that machine-sweeping is inferior to hand-sweeping, special reference being had to stone

block pavements. 'As a machine operates lengthwise with the street and against the furrows in the pavement, it tends to drive the dirt into the crevices and to smooth it flush with the street surfaces rather than to brush it off.'"

This statement receives support from the illustrative photographs published in the paper named above, which are reproduced herewith.

AN ELECTRICAL VILLA

A VILLA fitted up with an unusual number of ingenious electric appliances has been built by Gëorgia Knap at Troyes, France. Mr. Knap, we are told by Frederick Lees, who writes of the villa in *The Architectural Record* (September), is a mechanical engineer and believes that electric power will be used in various ways in the home of the future. The following quotation is from an abstract of Mr. Lees's article in *The Electrical Review* (New York, September 14):

"Before describing in detail the fittings of this house, Mr. Lees points out the apparent lack of appreciation of modern home conveniences in France. Their apartment-houses are frequently fitted up most luxuriously in many ways, and yet are not furnished with telephones, elevators, electric lighting, or even bathrooms. At Mr. Knap's villa a visitor who wishes to enter presses an electric button at the gate. If it be at night a search-light immediately flashes out, lighting him up, and a loud-speaking telephone asks what he wishes. By an ingenious arrangement of mirrors, the attendant at the house, about three hundred yards away, is able to see who is at the gate. By turning a handle, the gate is opened and as the visitor enters it is closed again. On reaching the house, as the visitor enters the front door an electrically driven door-mat automatically cleans his shoes. The rooms in the house are fitted up with electrical radiators, lamps, fans, and all other conveniences. The equipment of the dining-room is probably the most elaborate. A dumb-waiter, something like an ammunition-hoist, rises from the kitchen to the table in the dining-room just above. Around this table is a small grooved track. Meals are served without any servants entering the room. On a signal from the master of the house, each course rises through the dumb-waiter to the table, a trap-door in the latter closing automatically after the dish has appeared. The latter then moves slowly around the table, stopping for each guest. It finally returns to the kitchen the way it came. Next, a receiver for the used dishes appears, makes a trip around the table, and disappears in this way as each course is served in turn, the one in charge having complete control of the dish, as he can cause it to move around the table or to turn on its axis.

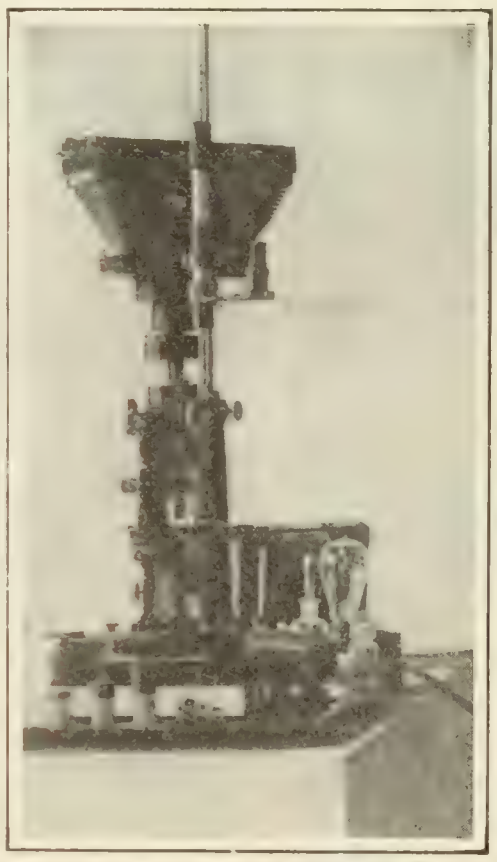
"The heating and ventilating arrangements of this room are most complete. In the kitchen, all the work possible is done by electric power. Cooking is carried out on electric heaters and in electric ovens, automatic time attachments indicating when each dish is ready. Polishers, cleaners, dish-washers, and other devices are driven by small motors. In the laundry adjoining there is a washing-machine, a rinsing-machine, and a wringing-machine, each driven by a small motor, but one hour being required to do all the family washing. The temperature is not only automatically controlled by heaters, but the ventilation is also carried out in the same way. Mr. Knap has drawn up elaborate plans for an electric villa in which the equipment is much more complete than that which he has installed in his own house. In this design the temperature of the house is controlled in summer as well as in winter, cooled air being circulated through the walls during the hot weather, and practically all the duties of the servants are performed by electrically driven apparatus."

Commenting on this description, *The Electrical Review* says editorially:

"Mr. Knap's plans may seem rather utopian, yet it may be pointed out that he has not suggested a single application of electricity which could not to-day be easily carried out, and it is more than likely that it will be used in the home in more ways than we now imagine, in addition to those which we are now striving for. Will not each person be provided with a wireless telephone set for communicating with any one else in the house? Will not each room have an electric device for transmitting sight? And Mr. Knap has entirely overlooked the loft for the electric air-ship without which no house will be complete."

PHOTOGRAPHY OF THE INVISIBLE

THIS title has nothing to do with occultism, but relates to the use of ultraviolet light to photograph, with the aid of powerful microscopic apparatus, objects too small to be seen with ordinary magnifying devices. The use of photography is necessitated by the fact that ultraviolet rays, tho they do not affect the eye, easily impress a sensitized plate or film. Thus the new process actually employs invisible rays to reveal invisible objects—a paradox that seems sufficiently startling. The use of light of small wave-length—that in the upper or violet end of the spectrum—in modern microscopy has already been noted in these pages. The resolving power of a microscope for minute objects is greater with this than with light of greater wave-length—red or green, for instance. More recent workers have gone further and made use of the invisible rays beyond the violet in the way described above. In an article contributed to *Harper's Magazine* (New York, September) by Prof. Edwin G. Conklin, of the University of Pennsylvania, the photomicroscopic work of August Koehler, of Jena, Germany, is especially described. He says:



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ULTRAVIOLET MICROSCOPE,

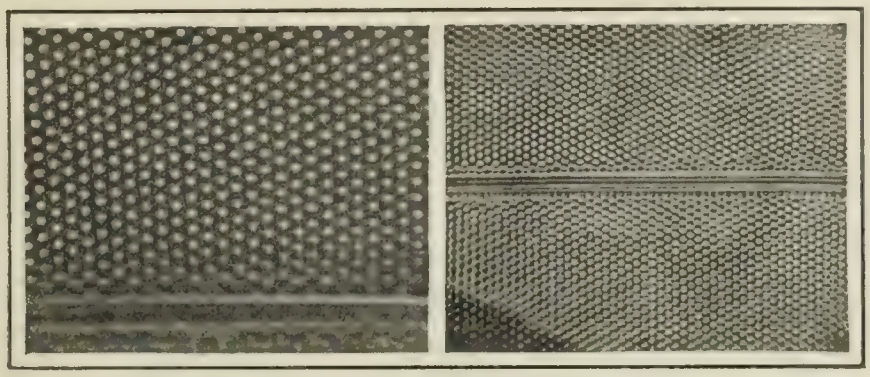
With the "finder" turned to one side and the camera in position for an exposure.

"It is a popular fallacy that the usefulness of a microscope is determined by its power of magnification. . . . But the magnification is only one of several equally important conditions which a microscope must satisfy, among which are freedom from distortion of the form or colors of the image, brightness of field, and distinctness of details. If magnification were the only desideratum, it might readily be obtained by merely enlarging the first or initial image formed by the microscope lens; but after this image has been enlarged a few times, all that is gained by magnification is lost by the decreased brightness of the image. . . . . .

"Furthermore, even if the illumination might be made so intense as to partially overcome this difficulty, greater magnification than can now be obtained would be of no practical value; it would only enlarge the details of structure already visible with lenses of high magnification, but it could not add to those details. For it is well known that the resolving power of a microscope—that is, its ability to show as separate two points or lines which lie very close together—varies with the length of the light-waves employed; the shorter the wave-length, other things being equal, the greater the power of resolution. Two particles which are less than one-half a wave-length of light apart always appear as one, whatever the magnification. The wave-length of yellow-green light, which represents approximately the middle of the visible spectrum, is about .55 of a micron (a micron, represented by the Greek letter μ, being one one-thousandth of a millimeter), and particles which are less than half this distance apart can not be distinguished as separate when seen in this light. Any magnification which will render half a wave-length easily visible will reveal all that a higher magnification should show. . . . In order to increase the effect-

iveness of the microscope its power of resolution must be increased, and this can now be accomplished most readily by the use of light of relatively short wave-lengths. Two microscopic particles which can not be distinguished as separate in yellow-green light may be readily 'resolved' in blue or violet light. . . . Beyond the visible spectrum is the invisible or ultraviolet spectrum, portions of which may be rendered visible by causing the rays to fall upon a fluorescent screen. In the magnesium spectrum is a particularly intense band of bright lines having a wave-length of about .28 μ, while in the cadmium spectrum is a band not quite so intense, but otherwise more favorable for photomicrographic work, having a wave-length of .275 μ. These bands lie far out in the invisible spectrum, and as their wave lengths are only about half as great as that of the yellow-green light from the middle of the visible spectrum, their resolving power is double that of the latter.

"But the use of these ultraviolet rays in microscopy involves extraordinary difficulties. In the first place, they are absorbed by glass to such an extent that with light of very short wave-lengths glass is an opaque body. . . . It has been found that quartz is relatively transparent to ultraviolet rays, and therefore Dr. Koehler had all optical parts through which these rays must be transmitted constructed of quartz; the lenses were ground from fused quartz, and the prisms and slides were made from quartz crystals, ground at definite angles with the axes of the crystal. . . .



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PHOTOGRAPHS OF PLEUROSIGMA.

By daylight; magnified 2,800 diameters. By ultraviolet light; magnified 2,500 diameters.

"Finally the accurate focusing of the microscope upon the object to be studied, which is always a most important matter in photomicrography, is here a most difficult task, since the image can not be seen directly. Here also recourse must be had to the fluorescent screen of uranium glass, upon which the image of the object is caused to fall, thus rendering it faintly visible. . . .

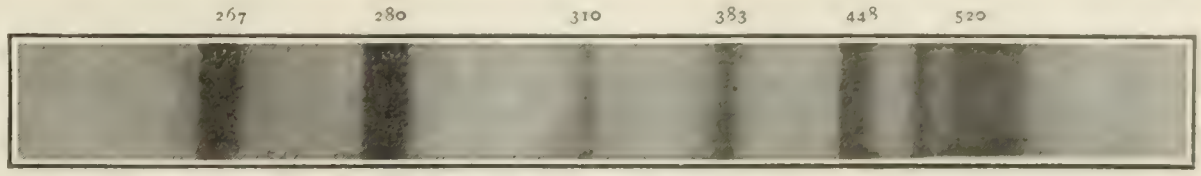
"Thus by a series of brilliant inventions, while literally working in the dark, Koehler has produced an ultraviolet microscope of much greater efficiency than any ever before made."

Drawbacks to the use of the new instrument are the difficulty of the focusing and the necessity of using expensive quartz slides and covers. On the other hand, its resolving power is about double that of the best ordinary microscope, as shown in the accompanying photographs of markings on *Pleurosigma*, the shell of a minute diatom, that is a favorite test object with microscopists. The markings here are about 40,000 to the inch. Says the writer:

"These are only 'test objects,' and their minute structures are not in themselves of any fundamental importance, altho they are both beautiful and wonderful, but there are many other things the minute structure of which is of great significance. Among these may be named the ultimate structure of muscle and nerve, of blood-cells, of germ-cells, of protozoa and bacteria, of cilia, pseudopodia, nuclei, chromosomes, centrosomes, and many other objects, a more accurate knowledge of which would profoundly influence our conceptions of life and its processes.

"Another great advantage of the ultraviolet microscope is that by means of it protoplasm and microscopic animals and plants may be studied very advantageously while in the living condition. With visible light, protoplasm is so nearly transparent and homogeneous that much of its structure can not be seen, [but] . . . in ultraviolet light the various constituents of protoplasm show varying degrees of translucency, so that they may be seen and photographed as clearly as if they had been stained. For the first time this makes it possible successfully to investigate the structure of living protoplasm, and to determine to what extent the appearances heretofore observed are artifacts.

"There is no prospect that by the use of this light molecules or smaller constituents of matter may be ever seen or photographed. These lie far beyond the reach of even the ultraviolet microscope; but there is good reason to hope that it may, among other things, reveal vital elements hitherto unknown or but imperfectly seen, and that its invention may mark as great an advance in microscopy as did the production of the homogeneous immersion-lens."



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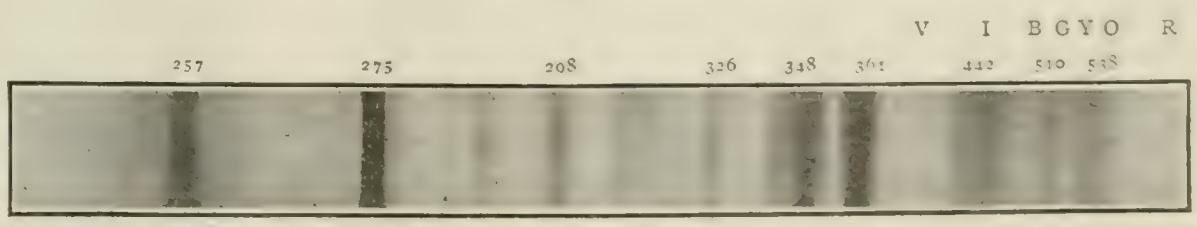
SPECTRUM OF THE MAGNESIUM SPARK.

Produced by the apparatus of the ultraviolet microscope. The wave-lengths in millionths of a millimeter ($\mu\mu$) are indicated by numerals; the visible spectrum by the initial letters of the primary colors. The bands at 448 $\mu\mu$, 383 $\mu\mu$, and 280 $\mu\mu$ are especially useful.



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SPECTRUM OF THE CADMIUM SPARK.

With the ultraviolet microscope. The sharp band at 275 $\mu\mu$ is the one principally used, and the one for which the lenses are corrected.

INFECTION FROM PERSONS SEEMINGLY WELL

IT is not the sick who generally spread disease; it is those who are well—persons who esteem themselves cured, or who do not even know that they have been ill. So we are told in a remarkable work entitled "The Frontiers of Disease," by Dr. J. Héricourt (Paris, 1907). The author treats of forms of well-known contagious disease so attenuated as to be almost unrecognizable and yet capable of transmitting the malady in a virulent form, under proper conditions. He is of the opinion that the existence of such forms makes all our sanitary precautions useless, and he would abolish all boards of health and quarantines. The book is reviewed in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris) by Aristide Rieffel, who says among other things:

"Persons who undergo weakened infection are immensely more numerous than those who are severely attacked; and they move about, while the latter remain shut up. It may thus be understood that disease is spread not so much by serious cases as by persons who are suffering little or no inconvenience from their indisposition.

"This fact should change all our ideas regarding the prevention of contagious disease. Take the case of a child who complains of a slight sore throat: this is perhaps a weakened form of diphtheria which, falling on a more or less favorable soil, will be changed into a fatal form of the disease. A street-car conductor moistens his thumb to give you your ticket: the baker does the

same to strengthen his hold on the paper that is to wrap your cake; this may be the cause of your death, for the conductor or the baker may have pathogenic microbes in his mouth.

"The enforced reporting of disease is of little use, for scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, typhoid, grippe, puerperal fever, etc., all have weakened forms.

"Six weeks after the cure of a cholera patient there are found, in his excreta, living comma-bacilli. Patients who have had virulent pneumonia retain, in the secretions of lungs and mouth, germs that are scattered about them. Gotschlich, in Alexandria, showed that these germs were still virulent forty-eight hours after they left the body.

"To these germs sown by persons who have recovered from disease, add those that arise from persons who do not know they are ill, who do not even feel the necessity of stopping their daily toil, and it will become evident 'that no sanitary prophylaxis, whether interurban, international, or intercontinental, is capable of assuring effective protection against a contamination so masked.'

"Every traveler knows that sanitary police measures are perhaps more injurious than useful because of the absurd way in which health officers act; but we now know that such measures are altogether illusory, even when applied intelligently and conscientiously.

"What general conclusion should be drawn from Héricourt's book? This: at present we regard as dangerous only the excreta of persons who are evidently diseased. Now every animal secretion is dangerous because it either does or may contain the germs of disease, which, falling on favorable soil may cause mortal infection. The idea of weakened forms of germ diseases, when it has penetrated into the public brain, will impose habits of decency that will save, in time to come, millions of lives, and Héricourt may well be considered one of the great benefactors of humanity."

The author himself, however, draws from the facts that he brings out one conclusion that his reviewer regards as dangerous—that we should despair of escaping the infection that menaces us on every side and devote ourselves to making our bodies immune to it. Mr. Rieffel reminds us that immunity is often to be gained only by risking one's life, and he condemns the idea that a man must undergo a thousand weakened forms of disease in order that he may remain well. In taking this view he would appear to agree with the antivaccinationists. He questions, further, whether it is practically possible to acquire immunity to everything at once. Probably, he thinks, immunity to one disease may involve increased receptivity to another, so that what is gained on one side is lost on the other. Héricourt's general advice to prevent disease rather than face the necessity of curing it, however, is certainly good, and the reviewer indorses it heartily. Whether by care in avoiding possible sources of infection, where this may be done, or by known processes of immunization where contact with disease is imminent, it is certainly possible to minimize the danger that must always, to some degree, confront us. He who is forewarned is forearmed. Mr. Rieffel thus concludes his review:

"The Chinese pay their physicians to keep them well; when they are ill, the doctor is considered at fault and must care for his patient free of charge. Héricourt advises us to adopt this wise method. To prevent a disease is also much easier than to cure it. Evidently sickness and death would decrease enormously if every family should ask its doctor, weekly or monthly, for advice on the art of keeping well." — *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DOES MEAT CAUSE CANCER?—The ranks of those who regard excessive consumption of meat as the cause of cancer have been joined by an English physician, Dr. G. Cooke Adams, who is reported in the daily press as having just concluded a two-years' study of this disease in Chicago. Says *The Medical Record* (New York, September 28):

"This is an old theory, one of the first, indeed, to be offered when investigators began seriously to search for a cause of the increase of cancer in modern times, but Dr. Adams varies it somewhat by the suggestion that it is the consumption of the flesh of diseased animals chiefly that leads to the development of cancerous growths. Some time ago Oldfield had something of the same notion, but his theory was that it was the flesh, not of diseased animals (the tuberculous, the actinomycotic, etc.), but of those which had been overfed, that favored the production of cancer. In other words, it was not autointoxication of the human, but rather that of the animal whose flesh was eaten, which gave the impetus to malignancy of cell growth. Dr. Adams's theory, if he is correctly reported, would seem to be of the same order—that the toxic principle, whatever that may be, causing the disease is present in the meat itself, and is not formed by an autotoxic process in the intestine or tissues of the consumer. Dr. Robert Bell, of London, holds the autointoxication theory, but does not regard meat as a special cause, except indirectly as leading to a more ready production of toxic material. Should the autotoxic theory prove to be correct, it may possibly be found that diseased meat differs from sound meat, and both from other foods, only in the fact that the elaboration of a cancer-producing substance from the former is a more rapid process and one requiring a smaller amount of the offending food."

THE STAGES OF DRUNKENNESS

ACCORDING to the evidence given recently by Dr. R. T. Williams, an English physician, in a London police court, he distinguishes seven stages of drunkenness—irritable, mellow, pugnacious, affectionate, lacrimose, followed, if the total doses were large enough, by collapse and death. It is noted by *The British Medical Journal* (London, August 31), from which this report is taken, that other authorities have formulated these stages in different ways. Says this paper:

"Magnan, who was one of the first to begin the scientific study of the physiological action of alcohol, distinguished five stages: First, slight excitement and a feeling of well-being, in which speech and gestures became more animated; in the second stage ideas became crowded together and confused, the mood being, without any very obvious reason for the difference, gay, or sad, or full of tender emotion; in the third stage the confusion of ideas was greater, and accompanied by incoherence, perversion of taste and smell, illusions, thick speech, vacant countenance, and staggering gait; the fourth stage was coma, and the fifth death. Magnan's second stage has been graphically described by Claye Shaw as 'a loss of the sense of awareness of surroundings.'"

The writer quotes Triboulet as saying that the psychic functions, which develop last in the child, disappear earliest under the influence of alcohol; the curb which fear of public opinion puts on the free expression of emotions and ideas, or, to change the metaphor, the veil which hides the real moral disposition is removed, whence the saying *in vino veritas*. To quote further:

"There is, so to say, at first a paralysis of the inhibitory apparatus—the irritable, loquacious stage; then later an interference with the processes of thought, when, again to quote Triboulet, ideas succeed each other so rapidly that there is no time to arrange them in orderly sequence—the pugnacious stage; next the individual passes from a 'state of watchfulness to a state of dream'—the affectionate and lacrimose stage, while simultaneously there is a loss of muscular coordination, a function developed later in the process of growth than mere movement, and therefore going earlier when the nervous centers are poisoned. These stages have of course been observed and described with more or less accuracy for generations; what is new is that even small doses of alcohol retard both mental and nervous processes, not improbably through an action on the higher cerebral functions diminishing the faculty of attention. As Kraepelin has shown, the more automatic the process tested, the less obvious is the effect of a dose of alcohol, until in a highly automatic process, such as reading aloud, there might even be some acceleration, tho accompanied by diminished accuracy."

DANGER IN THE COFFEE-URN—Under this head *The Lancet* (London, September 7) contains a warning against coffee-urns that are likely to burst if the pipe conveying hot water to the coffee becomes stopt. It says:

"Most persons are familiar with the steaming urn which now is

invariably to be found on the counter of refreshment-rooms, and the majority of these vessels can not be a source of danger to the patrons of the café or restaurant, being merely open boilers, provided apparently with plenty of room for the escape of steam. While that description applies to the urn which is used for merely heating water, it does not apply, it would seem, to the urn used for making coffee. The coffee-urn consists of two compartments, the lower one containing the boiling water, and the upper one the coffee, placed in a gauze strainer. As soon as the water boils it is forced up a narrow tube and distributed over the coffee. There is thus a more or less continuous process of hot percolation going on which is calculated thoroughly to exhaust the coffee. Doubtless the temperature of the liquid is also higher than ordinary boiling-point on account of increased pressure. The vulnerable point in this apparatus is, however, the narrow tube which serves to convey the boiling water and to distribute it over the coffee. It is obvious that if this tube should get choked there would be no escape of steam, and pressure would rise in the lower container until at last relief would be obtained by the urn bursting, and the result would be a miniature boiler explosion. This is not mere speculation, for a case of exactly this kind occurred recently at Bradford which unfortunately caused the death of a woman who happened to be present at the time of the explosion. Had the place been filled with customers the result would most probably have been still more serious. There is evidently danger in the coffee-urn."

It may be pointed out that any one may discover at a glance whether such an urn is or is not dangerous. If the upper part rests loosely on the lower so that an increase of pressure will simply lift it, bursting is evidently impossible.

A CURIOUS HORNED GROUP

A FLOCK of Nepalese mountain-sheep in the London Zoological Gardens, whose members have from one to four horns each, tho brothers and sisters, is described in *La Nature* (Paris), by V. Forbin. The writer says it was by the merest chance that he discovered in a corner of the vast garden these curious members of the sheep family. They are not mentioned in the official catalog, but form part of the collection brought from India by the Prince of Wales. These sheep are from Nepal, one of the rare independent kingdoms that English conquest has allowed to survive in the Indies. Formed of the high valleys of the Himalaya mountains, the region is the home of a fauna whose study is, unfortunately, forbidden to naturalists, since only the British "Resident" has the right to penetrate this vast territory, jealously closed to European influence. Mr. Forbin continues:

"As the photographs show . . . this family of ovidæ (it should

THE THREE-HORNED SHEEP AND ITS BROTHER WITH FOUR.

be noted that they all had the same mother) have the extraordinary peculiarity of having various numbers of horns. Two of them are one-horned, another has the normal number, the head of the next is decorated with three horns, and the two others have each two pairs, disposed symmetrically. These *tetraceres* [four-horned animals] constitute a remarkable anomaly in the animal kingdom; it is known that the chikara antelope of India (*Tetraceros quadricornis*) is the sole ruminant bearing two pairs of horns; but it should be noted that the lower pair, placed under the eyes, are protective appendages rather than weapons, offensive or defensive.

"But the case of the two unicorns would appear to be still more

TWO NEPALESE UNICORNS.

interesting. These 'freaks' suffered themselves to be photographed with bad grace, so that we were forced to spend a full hour in the enclosure with them before their nervousness was sufficiently overcome to get a good pose—a fact that enabled me to examine their horns attentively. I satisfied myself that the two original horns are so intimately joined together that the line of juncture is represented only by a groove scarcely perceptible at the base, but more accentuated toward the summit, so that the end forms two points about two centimetres [$\frac{4}{5}$ inch] long between which I could easily place the end of my little finger.

"The keeper could give me only the few items of information following: These sheep belong to a native breed peculiar to Nepal, which frequently gives rise to anomalies of this kind. The little flock is healthy and vigorous, tho too wild, even after six months of constant contact with their keeper, to eat from his hand. It would be interesting to study this native race in its own home, but that, it would seem, is a desire impossible of realization."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ELECTRIC POWER IN BUILDING—The use of electric power in the construction of large buildings, bridges, and other structures, altho it receives little attention, is said by *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, September 14) to reach considerable proportions in the aggregate, being withal of unusual interest. Says this paper:

"A striking example is now at hand in Chicago, where a large mail-order house is erecting a building of mammoth proportions, being 900 feet long, 270 feet wide, and nine stories high. With basement and sub-basement the floor area is considerably over 2,000,000 square feet, or nearly 50 acres. The edifice is being constructed of reenforced concrete, manufactured on the spot, and in the various concrete-making and building operations no less than 1,500 horse-power in electric motors is employed. These motors are supplied with current from the central-station mains and they operate a tramway, the derricks for handling material, belt-conveyors, cement-mixers, and the wood-working machinery of a lumber mill where the various molds for the concrete are made."

"WHAT with the underground electric railway and the greatly increased use of the motor 'bus, it is reported," says *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, September 14), "that the hansom-cab seems to be in a fair way to disappear from the streets of London, where for sixty years or more it has been such a conspicuous feature of city life. From Birmingham comes the news that a company which has been engaged in the manufacture of hansom-cabs has decided to go out of business because of the great falling off in the demand for these vehicles. The extension of street-railway systems generally in Great Britain and the great number of automobiles in use throughout the kingdom are also assigned as reasons for the marked decline in the cab industry."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

A PAROCHIAL SCHOOL DENIED PUBLIC FUNDS

AN aggressive forward move in the ever-recurrent school matter was recently made at Middletown, Conn., by the Roman Catholics of that place. The Rev. Dr. Donovan, rector of St. John's Catholic Church, proposed to the citizens of Middletown that his parochial school be accepted for public-school purposes upon payment by the city of $4,800 yearly to the parish, the priest to provide teachers for the several rooms. In other respects the school was to be under the direction of the school committee. These details are furnished in a dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, which also states that on September 20, when a special election was held in Middletown, the proposition was rejected by a vote of 934 to 643. Previous to the election the proposition was attacked by the Protestant ministers on the ground that the school would be sectarian, altho under the control of the Board of Education. Prof. William North Rice, acting president of Wesleyan University, issued an appeal for the defeat of the proposition, using these words:

From "L'Illustration."

ABBÉ LEROUX, CURÉ OF AIRVAULT (DEUX-SÈVRES), TRANSPLANTING LETTUCES WITH THE AID OF A COLLEAGUE.

"The public-school system, as we people of New England have cherished it for generations, is free from any denominational or ecclesiastical character. It would probably not conflict with any State law if all the teachers of a particular school were members of a convent or sisterhood and appeared in school in the characteristic garb or uniform of their order. But it is obvious at once that a school so administered would have a very different spirit and character from the traditional public school of New England."

The Tribune, in commenting upon the vote taken at Middletown, congratulates the citizens upon "their loyalty to the fundamental principles of American public education." It adds:

"Doubtless the project would have been even more decisively defeated had not some of the Roman-Catholic voters been influenced by the thought that the $4,800 annual appropriation the city was to pay to the parish treasury, according to the proposal, would materially relieve them of sundry onerous church expenses. It is not unlikely, too, that the shrewdest Catholics, foreseeing the declining usefulness and market value of their private religious school, were doubly eager to unload the institution on the town. But their effort to do this without surrendering control over the teaching staff proves how little they understood the depth of the true Americans' feeling against sectarianizing the public schools. It is amazing to learn that a religious community in an old New-England college town could have been so blind to the wisdom of our national policy and should have so grossly underrated the strength of public opinion.

"The men of Middletown have earned praise not simply because of their wise conservatism in maintaining one of the best of American traditions; they have earned it still more because they have resisted a strong temptation. It is no small thing for taxpayers to refuse a large plot of ground and a well-built schoolhouse as a gift, even when acceptance involves a slight concession of educational principles. Middletown's superiority to insidious temptation is a reassuring sign of the unimpaired sturdiness of old American ideals."

The Christian Advocate (New York) declares that "had that measure succeeded in this college town, the intelligence would have spread all over the country; and here insidious, and there bold and aggressive, efforts would be made to accomplish the same thing." The larger effects of such an event are viewed in this wise:

"Such a scheme if allowed would justify the Jews in establishing private schools and asking the commonwealth to support them. All the denominations might establish denominational schools and demand a portion of the public money, which would plunge this country into a condition similar to that of England, where for many decades there has been a chronic irritation—now become acute—locally and in Parliament.

"The claim of the Catholics that they have a right to such conditions can not be supported.

"The public-school system is the principal civil pillar of our Government. If citizens do not like it for *their* children, they have the right to send them to private or sectarian schools, provided these teach what the law requires in preparation for citizenship. To that they may add what they please. But neither the man who does not wish his children to attend a school where his laborers' children go, and sends them to private schools, at the rate of $1,000 per year, can claim exemption from taxes to support the public schools, nor religionists of any type ask for public funds to erect schools agreeable to their sentiments."

From "L'Illustration."

ABBÉ VAN HALLEBECK, CURÉ OF ST. PAUL LES BEAUVAIS, FINISHING A PICTURE FOR THE SALON.

General Grant, continues *The Christian Advocate*, "foresaw and predicted that a concerted attempt would be made either to divide up the public funds on sectarian grounds or overthrow the public-

school system." His words, spoken in an address to his comrades in Des Moines, Iowa, are quoted in part as follows:

"Encourage free schools and resolve that not one dollar of money appropriated to their support, no matter how raised, shall be appropriated to the support of any sectarian school. Resolve that neither the State nor nation, nor both combined, shall support institutes of learning other than those sufficient to afford every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good, common-school education unmixt with sectarian, pagan, or atheistical tenets.

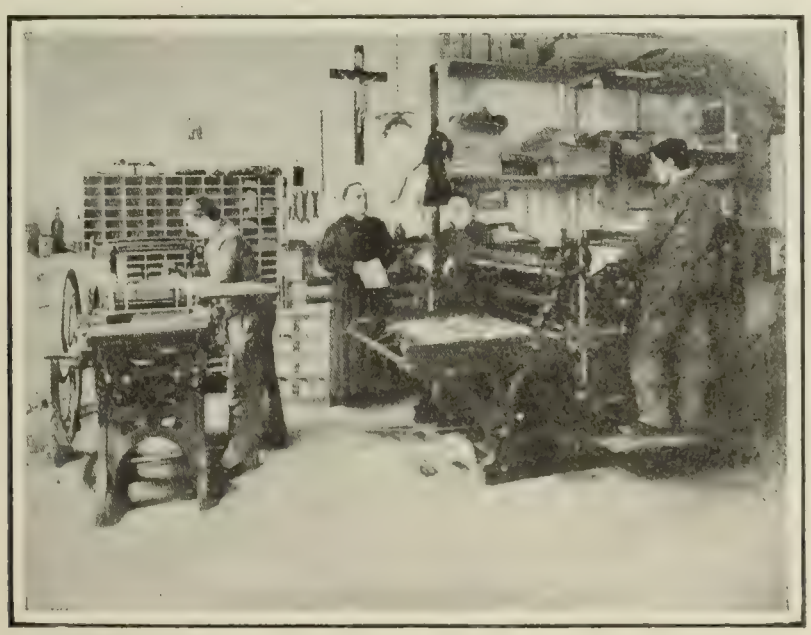
"Leave the matter of religion to the family altar, the church, and the private school supported entirely by private contribution. Keep the church and state forever separate. With these safeguards, I believe the battle which created 'the Army of the Tennessee' will not have been fought in vain."

Roman-Catholic comment on the Middletown vote had not yet reached us at the time of going to press. The general Catholic view, as quoted a number of times in these columns, is that religious instruction is necessary for the complete training of the child, and the State should therefore help support the parochial school, on the ground that it gives as good intellectual training as the public school, and provides religious training besides.

FORESIGHT OF THE FRENCH PRIESTS

THE French are naturally a frugal, prudent, and industrious people. This is one of the lessons they learn from the altar step of the village church as well as from the *chaise* of the cathedral. Bossuet and Fénélon were both industrious men, but they were also careful and keen in providing for the future of their clergy as regards temporal matters. It has not been commonly known that for many years, as the cloud of impending bankruptcy threatened the French Church through the secularizing spirit of her rulers, bishops have encouraged the cultivation of art and handicraft among the younger clergy, says the *Illustration* (Paris). The result, as we pointed out in THE LITERARY DIGEST for September 21, has been that, as regards the support of her clergy, the French Church has fairly fallen upon her feet. To quote from the article in the *Illustration*:

"As soon as the question of the Separation was raised, and the need of fresh resources for the priests involved in it, a vast number of French priests made a courageous resolution to depend upon



From "L'Illustration."

PRINTING-OFFICE OF THE "TRAIT D'UNION," ORGAN OF THE ASSOCIATION OF WORKING PRIESTS AT BLACÉ (RHÔNE).

themselves for a living, by the practise of some secular occupation. The present movement originated at first sporadically and under the stress of individual anxieties for the future. It has now become almost universal. It was discust by journalists and the question was treated systematically by Abbé Louis Ballu, curé of Parnay, Maine-et-Loire, in his work, 'Trades Suitable to a Priest of To-day.'"

From the publication of this work the movement became an established fact and the spirit which animates it is well illustrated by the remark of Abbé Pélissier, now a clock-maker:

"I ignore this season of persecution. I repair clocks, sewing-

From "L'Illustration."

ABBÉ CARTEAU, CURÉ OF MAGNILO-REIGNIERS (VENDÉE), DRAWING A PROOF OF AN ENGRAVING.

machines, watches, locks, and toys. I bind books. The anticlericals respect me and patronize me. I charge them less than others in order to prove that the priest is a good man."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LEAVING THE MINISTRY

THE press has within the past few weeks printed a dispatch, purporting to come from Pittsburg, stating that "within the last two years a score of Pittsburg clergymen have given up their charges for the life-insurance business, and are making more money." A specific case was mentioned as that of a Methodist minister who upon resigning said to his people:

"I do not quit from choice, but from necessity. It is not altogether a matter of money consideration, but in consideration of the high cost of living. If ever the opportunity offers I will reenter the ministry, but at present there is not a living in it. The shortage of ministers to-day is occasioned solely by the insufficient pay."

The Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* casts doubt upon the statement as emanating from a Methodist minister. It further thinks that no Methodist minister of that neighborhood has "deliberately turned aside from this sacred calling that he might accumulate property." Some there are who have "entered other lines of work," but without having "left the ministry because of lack of support." This journal goes on to say:

"There are ministers of other denominations, men of unexceptionable character, and also of ability, who are engaged in callings other than the ministry, the reasons for whose course it is not our province to inquire after. Some of them, no doubt, have failed to receive calls of a satisfactory character. And one of the reasons which would make a call unsatisfactory to a prudent man would

be the offer of a salary insufficient to support his family. A minister, like any other man, must provide for those dependent on him.

"But notwithstanding what we have said, it is very clear, from the condition of things at present most manifest, that the churches must give earnest heed to this matter of ministerial support if they expect men to enter the ministry and remain in it. They must be comfortably supported; and the churches are able to give them such support, if the proper attention is paid to the matter. Our ministers are holding on loyally, but the point may be reached when they can not do so. It is our duty to see that such a point is not reached."

The Central Presbyterian (Richmond) thinks that the facts alleged in the press dispatch "may justly be regarded as one of the inevitable sequences of the conditions existing that in a period of prosperity unparalleled, and of inflation and high prices, the men who live on salaries are those who suffer most, and whose incomes become inadequate for decent and comfortable living." Further:

"Of all the class of salary-supported men, there is no part that is as likely to suffer, and suffer seriously, as the ministers of religion. They are unwilling to assume a position of independence and ask for what they need. They must accept what is given them and 'cut the coat according to the cloth.' Salaries of ministers were fixt when they were called and installed. And changes are not often made with the changing conditions and the higher prices. With us the presbyteries examine and approve the calls, but with little consideration as to the amount of salary, and its sufficiency in the community. . . . . .

"We would say candidly to the readers of *The Central* that we do not believe an adequate support is given to many of our ministers. Whatever may have been true ten or twelve years ago, the salaries promised then are not sufficient now. The minister can not turn to other means of eking out his living without impairing his service to his people. Good and useful men are burdened with care, if not with debt, and are made restless and anxious for change."

CHURCH REPLIES TO MISS SMITH

WHEN Miss Laura A. Smith, whose tests of churchly cordiality were considered in our issue for September 14, turned from the "effete East" to test the hospitality of churches nearer the centers where cordiality is thought to abound, she was certain that the churches of the Middle West would offer her such a welcome as to dispel any unpleasant impressions left by Eastern churches. But Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, according to her account in *The Ladies' Home Journal* (October), seemed to stand bravely by their *confrères* in the East. Not a Cleveland pastor gave her a word of welcome. Out of the eleven churches that she visited in that city, only one—the First Church of Christ, Scientist—had people who "spoke" to her. Here she was greeted by three. Chicago was in the same case. Ministers and laymen "ignored" her; but in three churches she was greeted by women, in eight she was unnoticed. St. Louis pastors were likewise oblivious of her presence. She was "completely ignored in eight churches"; but one woman in the Church of the Messiah, Unitarian, spoke to her "voluntarily," and two ushers in the Second Presbyterian Church "certainly" did the "honors of their church." Of Cincinnati we read:

"When I counted over my Cincinnati 'treasures' of kindly greetings this was the score: One minister in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, one woman in St. Paul's Cathedral, one woman and two men in Wesley Methodist Episcopal Chapel—five persons in three churches. I visited nine churches here, receiving no welcome whatever in six of them."

Taken all together the record stands thus:

"I had now visited forty-one churches in the Middle West and had been ignored in thirty-two of them. I had been spoken to in nine. One clergyman, the Rev. H. D. Ketcham, spoke to me in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Cincinnati. I did not receive a single word of greeting or a God-bless-you of dismissal from the pastors in forty churches. Fourteen of the church-members had spoken to me in nine churches."

Miss Smith's account has been calling forth the utmost variety of comment. The most frequently exprest view, however, is that her enterprise seems to assume that the church is more or less a religious club; and her failure to be received on terms of affability—especially in large city churches where the social habits of their members are necessarily more conservative than in the smaller towns—ought not to stand as a rebuke to all the churches. Still, as *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati) remarks:

"If the young woman played absolutely fair, and did not start out to make a case as damaging as possible against the churches; and if she did not assume, not only in her dress, but in her looks and manner, a repellent attitude, what she reports may be considered a rather serious bill of charges against the churches. Doubtless there ought to be in all of our churches more of a genuine cordiality and hospitality, and strangers should be made to feel their welcome among the body of worshipers. No one particularly enjoys being made an involuntary participant in the game of 'freeze-out.'"

The Herald and Presbyter (Cincinnati and St. Louis) sees Miss Smith only in the light of a "church-faker," and declares:

"A young woman has been employed to go about the country, sneaking in as a supposed worshiper into the various churches, not for the purpose of worshiping God, but as a paid spy, to furnish sensational capital to her paper, and bring in revenue to her own pocket. Such a project as this deserves only rebuke. She does not go to church to receive the spiritual benefit which every church attendant should seek, but to take religious people unawares and at a disadvantage, and secure as many good sensational stories as possible. This course of a prying young woman is so far from being commendable that it can be best described as simply 'fake church attendance.' It would be a good thing could church officers and ushers know her in every instance, to show her every kind and polite attention, and dismiss her with the words, 'Madam, you are a humbug.'"

Miss Smith's "complaints" strike *The Catholic News* (New York) "rather queerly." We read:

"Apparently the young woman's test was made upon the supposition that a church service is a sort of a pink tea, where the 'glad hand' must be extended to every attendant. Do people go to church to be made much of by the ministers and members of the congregation? If that be the reason, and if the greeting is generally as cold as the magazine young woman received, we have an explanation of the falling off in attendance at Protestant churches."

The secular press in contemplating the situation practically agree, as the New York *Times* expresses it, that "it is rather hard to believe that the charges would have received so much notice if there had not been some basis for them, and the obvious irritation displayed in many of the answers indicates appreciation of their gravity." Taking into account, however, the fact that the same treatment can not be looked for in a city church that meets a stranger in a village or small town (a fact, *The Times* points out, ignored by the writer of the article), "the visitor to the urban church can not reasonably hope for anything more than courteous response to his or her own advances, and that, presumably, he or she will get." By her own account, the New York *Tribune* observes, "Miss Smith has shown that the invitation 'Strangers cordially welcome' means that they are welcome but not welcomed, and that, we take it, is what the average New York 'stranger' prefers." There is one practise, found in some churches, that no one seems disposed to defend. The Buffalo *Express* treats it thus:

"There is much to be said on the side of the minister and the church, as well as on the side of the stranger. There may be lapses on each side which can be well overlooked on the other. But there yet remain those churches where the stranger has to stand in the vestibule until after all the pew-holders have had a chance to get in before he can be seated. That is a practise which is very nice for the man who supports the church, but is a little hard on the outsider. It is productive of an exclusive Christianity on one side and a heap of hard feeling on the other."

LETTERS AND ART

WHAT SIR CASPAR HAS DONE FOR THE MUSEUM

WHEN Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke became director of the Metropolitan Museum two years ago, he created some astonishment by asserting that a "museum of art must be made attractive and interesting to the 'common people.'" It was surprizing because this declaration came from a titled foreigner, and because it seemed to advocate a principle directly contrary to the motive hitherto governing the Metropolitan. His attitude, however, says Josiah Dwight Whitney, in the New York *Evening Post*, was "particularly satisfying to the every-day citizen." The democratic character of Sir Purdon Clarke's creed is well exprest in these words quoted by Mr. Whitney. They give his attitude both to art and to the public. Says Sir Caspar:

"There are two classes of persons with whom I come in contact. There are those whose regard for art treasures is of the sentimental sort. They want originals themselves, and don't want anybody else to have anything other than originals. They and the dealers hold that copying cheapens art.

"On the other hand, we have the artistic appreciation of works of art. The artist says: 'I don't care who made it or where he made it; this is beautiful.' It is with this view I sympathize as a museum director."

Sir Caspar once exprest his belief that "the Metropolitan will some day be the greatest museum of its kind in the world." He guarded against too hasty judgment, however, by adding that "it may take twenty years or more to make it so." This was before the report, which seems to have become something more than a substantial rumor, that the Kann collection would come intact to this institution. The stride toward the goal, covered in the last two years, will be seen by the following to have been no small one:

"First the staff of the museum was made over, and new curators appointed in nearly every department. Then, with a good working force, Sir Purdon determined that the public should be kept informed of the changes which were to be made for their benefit, and he established his 'pink tea for reporters.' Once a month they were invited to the museum, to be told what new objects had been acquired and what new policies inaugurated. The newspaper men have always found his talks full of interesting information; and Sir Purdon, not content with doing the talking himself, has usually had most of his assistants on hand to help with the explanations. The occasion was nicknamed from the fact that, after a tour of inspection, the party always adjourned to the director's private lunching-room to talk over tea and cigarets.

"The establishment of the pink tea was coincident with the founding of *The Bulletin*, which told in a fuller and more official way what the reporters printed next morning in their own brief style.

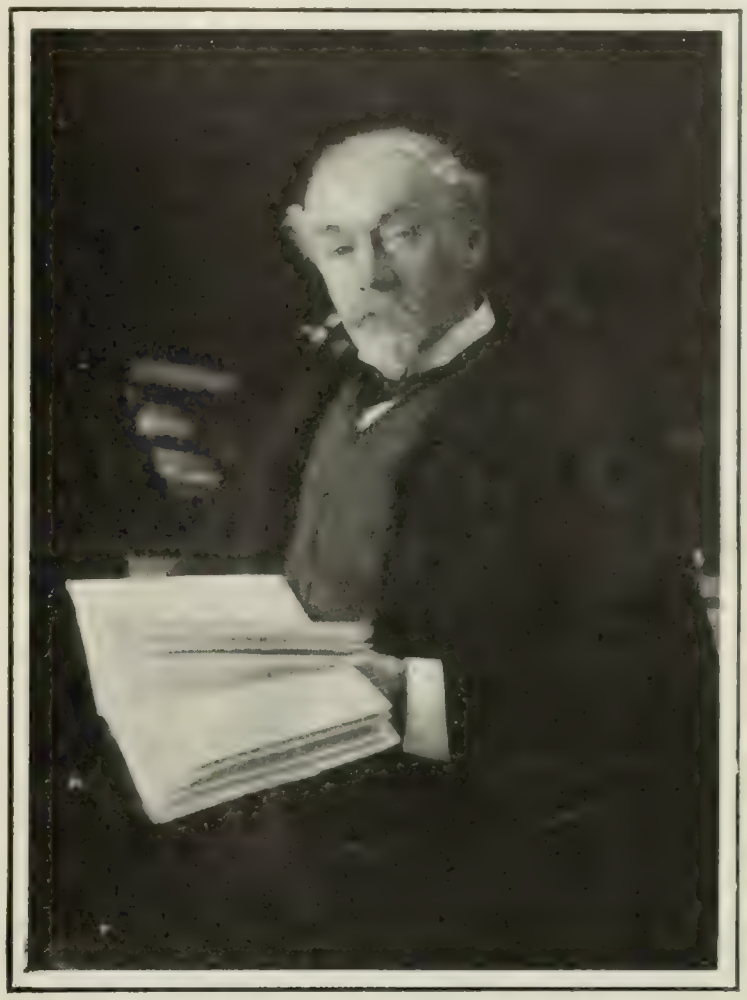
"The pink tea also led to the establishment of the 'new accessions room,' where every addition to the museum's collection was exhibited for a month before being put in place with the other things of its kind.

"It has always been declared by certain critics that the museum contained a great many pictures which were not all they pretended to be. Sir Purdon has had the labels of a great many of these changed to the more conservative style, 'school of So-and-so,' or 'After Blank.' Many objects throughout the museum which were recognized to be fraudulent have been labeled with their proper designation; and not a few of those which were neither interesting nor good art have been retired.

"The purchasing of paintings and all other objects has been steadily carried forward, especially with the facilities which the Rogers fund has provided in recent years."

One of the new director's articles of faith is that the monstrosities of city architecture can be avoided by cultivating a taste for artistic things among the rich. "I know of no better way to do this," he says, "than to encourage the giving of collections to an art museum such as this." The most important gift to the museum since Sir Caspar became director is that made by Mr. George A. Hearn, the New York merchant. Its character coincides admirably with the director's policy of giving the public more American art. We read:

"Mr. Hearn gave a half a hundred paintings, many of which were American, and the sum of $100,000, the income of which was



A NEW PICTURE OF SIR CASPAR PURDON CLARKE.

The titled director of the Metropolitan Museum, whose views of his functions are more democratic than those of the people who employ him.

to be used to purchase paintings by American artists. Many other objects of domestic workmanship, notably a collection of small bronzes, have been purchased recently. Sir Purdon's faith in the art of this country is illustrated by the immense liking he has taken to Gutzon Borglum's 'Mares of Diomedes,' which stands in the hall of statuary in a place of honor.

"'Barye is not to be mentioned in the same breath,' said Sir Purdon, in one of his intervals of enthusiasm. 'Why, some of his animals have to be labeled before we are sure what they are.'

"For years the arrangement of paintings at the museum has been worse than useless, being mostly in collections or bequests, with no chance to be seen chronologically or by schools. This defect is being remedied, in so far as the legal restrictions permitted. The first step in rearrangement was to fill one gallery entirely with masterpieces of the highest order, using only enough pictures to make the room seem fairly full, and taking care to have them disposed effectively. The result was surprizingly good, and this room at once became the most admired in the museum.

"Another room was set aside for the best paintings of the English masters. Still another room was devoted to the French school, and the Marquand room was designated as the future focus of the Dutch pictures. . . . . .

"As a result of the enlightened management, the attendance at the museum last year was considerably greater than ever before. It amounted in a twelvemonth to 761,476 people. The largest attendance for one day was on Washington's birthday, when 11,[illegible] came. Sir Purdon once described New York as 'a city appallingly grand, a city of giants, a city of little windows and big buildings' —to which he might have added, 'A city of big appreciations.'"

THE SCULPTOR OF M'KINLEY

LIKE Augustus Saint-Gaudens in being distinctly American in the matter of artistic inspiration, another sculptor, Hermon A. MacNeil, attracts attention at present for his monument of McKinley. Almost coincidently Ohio has reared two great memorials to her honored son—that at Canton, dedicated September 30, being the work of Charles Henry Niehaus; and the other, which stands in front of the State House at Columbus, being executed by Mr. MacNeil. Like Saint-Gaudens in another respect—as is pointed out by Jean Stansbury Holden—the work of MacNeil possesses the quality of naturalness. Of the McKinley statue, onlookers are reported to observe:

"'Yes, that is the way he looked when we congratulated him on his nomination,' they say; or 'He stood like that when we welcomed him at the station the first time he came home from Washington.' It was this quality of naturalness that first endeared Saint Gaudens to the general public when his Farragut was unveiled; and it is the chief characteristic of that sculptor's statues of Lincoln and Sherman. A foreign visitor brought face to face with the McKinley statue would feel instinctively that here stands a great American statesman."

Up to the present Mr. MacNeil's work has been in quite different fields. He has achieved fame for several dignified and realistic studies of Indian life and indeed for creations covering a wide range of subjects; but the McKinley monument is his first masterpiece of the memorial order, we read in *The World's Work*

Courtesy of "The World's Work."

"THE COMING OF THE WHITE MAN."

By H. A. MacNeil.

(October). Besides the portrait statue, its symbolic figures are thus described:

"The statue stands upon a pedestal flanked by two lower wings, in the middle of a hemicycle. At one end is a bronze group symbolizing Industry; at the other end is a corresponding group representing Prosperity. Industry is typified by a large, Peter Visscher-like figure listening to a young student—the philosophic mind that inspires and directs. Nothing that Mr. MacNeil has yet done is more exquisite than the smaller figure in this group. Prosperity, in the other terminal, is represented by a fine type of heroic womanhood who shields with one arm the child Peace.

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

"THE SUN-VOW."

By H. A. MacNeil.

These figures greatly enhance the beauty of the whole, without distracting attention from the central figure."

With all the variety of subject, one quality, the writer asserts, runs through his work: "Whatever he touches is, in its very essence, American; it smacks of the soil." Further:

"Foreign training and intimate acquaintance with the best the past has to offer have left him unaffected in this respect. His strongly artistic nature has this quality for the same reason that the poet remembers his youth. It was shown in an incident that dates back to his student days at Rome. It is said that one morning when the Alban Hills showed white a-top, he stript off his student blouse, hurried to the summit of the highest hill, filled his lungs with the cold air, rolled a snowball, and then returned with renewed enthusiasm to dusty Rome and the study of the past. 'The Sun-Vow' is another instance; distinctly American in its conception and execution, it was modeled almost in the shadow of the Vatican, without so much as a breath of the past influencing the mind and hands of the sculptor.

"Mr. MacNeil's Indians give further proof of this quality. They are genuine savages—not cigar-store Indians nor 'Wild West Show' specimens. They did not come to his studio to pose; he went to them—to the tribes of the Northwest and to the Moquis and Zuñis of the Southwest. But while the types are genuine, caught 'in the open,' they are not the shiftless, saloon types. His Indians do not shoot deer out of season nor tap other men's maples.

"'The Coming of the White Man' is, perhaps, the best-known of his Indian groups. This stately, clean-limbed chief and his companion belong to the Multnomah tribe of Oregon, and in

Oregon the statue now stands. It recalls one of the most dramatic situations in all history. The Red Man, supposing himself to be alone in the universe, the sole ward of the Great Spirit, is suddenly confronted with a white being of whose existence he had never a hint. Superstitious, without experience, and without a common language, Multnomah meets the stranger like a brave man who feels the inviolability of the human soul and dares the rest. From the crown of his proud head to the soul of his well-planted foot, he shows no excitement. All trace of emotion is left to the tribesman at his side, who signals to the invader with the freshly plucked branch of an oak. Replicas of this group might be appropriately placed at central points in other regions where the Indian once roamed and where he is now only a tradition. . . . . .

"'The Sun-Vow' is another fine representation of essential idealism. All that the older man has aspired to be, all that he has reverenced, all that he still aspires to and reveres are suggested in his attitude as he sits patient at the task of teaching his grandson to aim high."

Mr. MacNeil's Indians, says the writer, support the theory of the Egyptian origin of the Red Man. "Tho sketched or modeled from life, some of his low-reliefs of Indian types are Egyptian in every line. They might have come out of the Tombs of the Pharaohs."

FALSE ALARMS ABOUT THE FRENCH NOVEL

MR. HUGUES LE ROUX'S idea that America has a wrong notion of the French novel, and that American bookstores are flooded with alleged French books that are "quite unknown in France, apparently written and published specially for foreign consumption," is scouted by Mr. Simon Brentano, who is himself one of the largest importers of literature from France. Le Roux is so concerned over our unworthy idea of the French novel that he proposes "the establishment of a large depot in New York for the sale of genuine French books, excluding those of an objectionable nature." Mr. Le Roux's worry is unfounded, says Mr. Brentano. He is basing his anxiety on conditions that existed twenty-five years ago — the present has a different tale to tell. Mr. Brentano says, in the New York *Times:*

HERMON A. MACNEIL, SCULPTOR.
Whatever he touches, says a critic, "is in its very essence American."

"Along with our acquisition of a few colonies we have acquired, as a nation, a considerable knowledge of French literature, which is finding expression in various ways of which Mr. Le Roux is probably ignorant. For instance, there are thousands of the best books from the classics and the modern literature of France which are being reprinted here for educational purposes and circulated throughout our colleges and high schools. These, of course, spread a knowledge of the best French literature—but these publications do not appear in the ordinary catalogs.

"In spite of Mr. Le Roux's criticisms I am sure that a representative stock of French literature, and not the 'rubbish' of which

Courtesy of "The World's Work."

THE McKINLEY MONUMENT AT COLUMBUS.

By H. A. MacNeil.

The portrait statue is flanked by groups representiug Prosperity (left), who shields the child Peace, and Industry (right), listening to a young student.

he complains, will be found in the bookstores of New York, Chicago, and Boston. And speaking from my own experience, the standard of the French books in demand by the average customer is steadily advancing—from which it seems fair to judge that in this country the right appreciation of French literature is growing and in no need of an artificial stimulus."

Instead of the supposed necessity for protection from the deleterious French novel, it may be a matter for surprize that those who watch the book-market think there is more crying need for protection from our cousins german if not, indeed, from ourselves. Mr. Brentano goes on to say:

"Of course, among the non-Latin races there has always been the more or less openly exprest idea, confined, certainly, to an ignorant class, that in French literature certain unsavory topics having to do with social problems are treated more freely than in other languages. Hence the notion that the objectionable is to be found, *par excellence*, in French literature, and that the latter is representative of the immoral school, and of scarcely anything else. This estimate, of course, is absurd in the extreme. In the catalog of books that I have shown you—books selected because they sell best here, remember—there are no books that would come under this classification. On the other hand, I should say that the modern German and the English literature have increasingly reflected the school of writing that is just now deservedly under criticism."

When asked if this might be true "to the extent that is found in French literature," Mr. Brentano answered:

"Yes, emphatically yes! In one sense I should be inclined to say that this objectionable school has permeated our fiction—the American and the English—more than it has the French. Analyze some of our masterpieces of fiction and you will find that they are built up on themes which are quite as repugnant as anything to be found in the French novel. The same freedom as to subject and morbid treatment of detail is to be found in current German fiction as well. . . . Mr. Le Roux would try to play the part, in a way, of censor. But I claim that this rôle belongs to the public, which ultimately gives expression to its opinions through the proper channels of criticism."

COLLEGIATE TYRANNY IN AMERICA

THE time has come thinks a writer in *The Atlantic Monthly* (October), for American colleges to escape from the "external" government that may have been "good enough for a boys' academy in colonial times," but is out of joint with our present development. The shot thus aimed hits our college presidents and trustees. Viewing things on both sides of the Atlantic, "European universities have a constitution that might have come from some American political theorist; American universities are as tho founded and fostered in the bourne of aristocracy." This curious inconsistency in theory and practise is pointed out by Mr. George M. Stratton, who shows that the autonomy of foreign university faculties is strangely free, and that of American equally strangely "overgoverned." The masters, the professors, in European higher schools, "have the chief voice in choosing those who are to join their body"; the headship in many a European university is conferred by the faculties, "often for a single year, upon one of their own professors, who returns, at the close of his brief term, to his old estate, and some colleague takes his place." Yet, in America, this curious contrast is observable:

"Among a people so jealous of private rights, so patient of the inconveniences of weak and scattered powers and changing persons in political government, lest the individual should be oppress—among such a people, university government has assumed a form that we might have expected to see in a land accustomed to kings."

The government of American universities, the writer goes on to say, is essentially from without. The "trustees" belong "neither to those who study nor to those who teach," and, with the inevitable mixture of the fit and the unfit in such bodies, there is still "a curious departure from our usual American ideas, as well as from the scholarly custom elsewhere, that we should have called into existence in affairs of learning a regnant body the life activities of whose members lie outside the realm they rule." The American university president, too, is described by the writer as a "ruler responsible to no one whom he governs. . . . Subject to the formal approval of the trustees, he selects new members of the faculty, promotes, dismisses them." The causes for both European and American conditions may be found, the writer shows, in medieval times in Europe and colonial times in America; but "after history comes judgment and prophecy." Is there wisdom, he asks, in this contrast between American university government and political usage and opinion? Further:

"Were it not better if we instituted here the form of government under which have prospered the greatest universities of the world—a form of government which might well with us have hope of fortune, familiar as we are with the mechanism of self-control? There are many who would welcome such a change; many who feel that the presidency in our universities is like that oak in the Finnish tale, which sprang up late, and yet in the end shut out the light of day and must be felled, lest all other life should fail. And not alone the overshadowing presidency is regarded with distrust; many are doubtful also of the whole system of direction by an alien board of trustees."

The changes that seem seriously worth attempting, tho not suddenly, the writer thinks, "would bring us to a middle way between the present course of America and that of Europe." He adds:

"The board of trustees one need not wish utterly to abolish, altho here and there the manner of their selection might be improved. For, all in all, the American is perhaps right in placing the care for the general plan of income and expense in the hands of an external body of men trained in the management of funds. But the action of the trustees might well stop at narrower limits than those to which at present they often go. In appointing new members of the faculty, they should perhaps best confine themselves to granting a stated annuity for a particular academic office. The man to fill this office should properly be selected by the faculty itself. And the faculty alone should normally have the power to dismiss its own members. But still more important and beneficial for our present needs would it be to have the professors rather than the trustees elect the university president and determine the powers which he should wield. The office of president would thus remain, but he who occupied it would be the representative directly of the faculty, and he could be efficient only so long as he retained their confidence. In such a plan the president need be no puppet of the professors, any more than at present he is a puppet of the trustees. He would best be a wise leader, yet going all the while only where he could lead and not compel—lead not a majority merely, but the body as a whole. One can readily imagine the delays and even abuses to which such a system might give rise, especially during the years required for the self-training of the faculty to its new responsibilities. But such evils would hardly exceed the worst that comes from the present system, and in the end the movements of the university would tend more and more to spring from inner harmony and conviction."

But a greater evil still is seen by Mr. Stratton in "the prominence of the president and our dependence upon him." It is a prominence thrust upon the office, and the man is often forced into a position false to his nature. "A reputation for resourcefulness must be made or maintained, bringing an inner prompting to hurry and harry the college with 'original' ideas." Further:

"It is but natural where organization is so important and the office of administration is magnified, that the presidency should fast lose its connection with active and advancing scholarship. There is so much governing to be done—because in our universities we trust so much to government—that in but few places can a president continue a scholar's life. So the old type of leader, learned and temperate, fast yields to the new type—self-confident, incisive, Rooseveltian. And with the coming of the new type, there seems to be an increasing stress upon rapid accomplishment, upon 'doing things,' with grave risk that our places of learning will preserve a less clear vision of what is catholic and enduring."

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CLARA BARTON. GEO. CARY EGGLESTON. CHAS. RUSSELL LOWELL. E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM. MAY SINCLAIR. WM. WALLACE WHITELOCK.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Bacheller, Irving. Eben Holden's Last Day A-Fishing. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 60. New York: Harper & Brothers. 50 cents.

Bacon, Dolores [editor]. Hymns Every Child Should Know. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 203. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 90 cents.

Barton, Clara. The Story of My Childhood. Portraits. pp. 125. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co.

Originally prepared for some classes in history and published in a provincial newspaper, the sketch here presented by Miss Barton will be found interesting to all persons who have followed her beneficent career. She has unconsciously revealed some of the points in her character out of which have grown those devoted and lifelong labors that will long keep green her memory.

Beveridge, Albert J. The Bible as Good Reading. 16mo, pp. 64. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Co. 50 cents.

Canning, Albert S. G. Shakespeare Studied in Six Plays. 8vo, pp. 545. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.

Crowell's Thin Paper Sets. Dumas, Alexandre, in 10 volumes—The Count of Monte Cristo, 2 volumes; Marguerite de Valois, La Dame de Monsoreau, The Forty-five Guardsman, The Three Musketeers, Twenty Years After, Vicomte de Bragelonne, Louise de la Vallière, The Man in the Iron Mask. Each 12mo, limp leather, $1.25 per vol. Hugo, Victor, in 8 volumes—The Toilers of the Sea, Ninety-three, The Man Who Laughs, Hans of Iceland, Notre Dame de Paris, Bug Jargal, Les Misérables. Each 12mo, limp leather, $1.25 per vol. Sue, Eugene, in 2 volumes—The Wandering Jew. 12mo, limp leather, $1.25 per vol. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

Messrs. Crowell, in these volumes, make further important additions to their attractive sets of standard authors. By the use of thin paper and a large-type page, they are able to provide in compact form writings which in most other editions would fill an entire shelf in the bookcase. Here are volumes none of which reaches an inch in thickness, but in which in some instances are contained quite 800 pages. The publishers are able thus to offer Dumas in a set that fills less than a foot of space on the shelf, while the Hugo fills even less than the Dumas. Each volume is provided with a frontispiece.

Crowell's Thin Paper Poets. Milton, John. The Complete Poetical Works of. With a Biographical Sketch by Nathan Haskell Dole. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. xix–618. Browning, Elizabeth Barrett. The Complete Poetical Works of. With a Prefatory Note by Robert Browning. Frontispiece 12mo, pp. ix–612. Moore, Thomas. The Complete Poetical Works of. With a Biographical Sketch by Nathan Haskell Dole. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. xxiv–800. Dante, Aleghieri. The Divine Comedy and the New Life. Edited with introduction and notes by Oscar Kuhns. 12mo, pp. xxxiv–476. Each, limp leather, $1.25 per vol. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

These four volumes are uniform with those in the "Thin Paper Sets" series issued by the same publishers. The complete poetical writings of each poet are given with introductions, notes, etc. Portraits appear as frontispieces. The limp leather binding is of serviceable and attractive quality. Silk markers are provided.

Eggleston, George Cary. Love Is the Sum of It All. Illustrations by Hermann Heyer. 12mo, pp. 387. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

Mr. Eggleston dedicates this book to the young woman who composed the song that gave the book its title, and to the young woman who has sung the song at various gatherings. The narrative thread is simple and less tangled than that of most love-stories. For all that, it is graced with charm and sentiment of delicate coloring. There is a choice of two heroines. Unquestionably to Hazel Cameron must be awarded the palm. She is the most genuine person in the story, especially because it would have been so easy for her to have been a mere *poseuse*.

Her father was a sculptor, and she was born in a studio. One learns that her parents must have been a most impossible pair of bohemians. Hazel paints; she knows no other way to gain a livelihood. Despite heredity and environment, Hazel realizes that she is merely a craftswoman in the art, not a genius. She must have had genius of a sort to ascertain the fact, and stick to it.

On an old Virginia plantation, where she is visiting, Hazel meets Warren Rhett, son of the former owner, and stepson of the young, pretty, and improvident widow the former owner has left behind him. Warren is a civil engineer of marvelous prowess and conquering exploits in many parts of the world. He is the most triumphant young victor who has stalked through a novel in many a day. Worn out by achievements in his profession, he returns, on medical advice, to his old home. At once he begins to rest by rescuing the plantation from decay and bankruptcy. He drives the lazy negro servants and farm hands with the impetuosity of an industrial executive of the first rank. No defect escapes him, from a broken gate to a field choked with weeds. And he can talk for a page and a half on any subject that winks an eye, whether it be the impossibility of genius in a woman or the negro problem.

On the latter topic the author is particularly well informed. In fact, one is inclined to suspect that he is putting into his hero's mouth his personal views. They are interesting and safe opinions, tho they do occasionally fill rather copiously what might be interstices in the story.

Hazel, however, always hears them with wonder and admiration. But, then, she loves him. She even acquires some of his expansive utterance, and tosses off great paragraphs of statement with *aplomb*. They who are in love can always listen to each other interminably. As these lovers talk nearly always of ideas, the conversation is not so uninteresting to the third person as if it were a protracted series of endearments.

On the whole, the book is wholesome as well as pretty. If there is not a deal of excitement in it, there is a plenty of suggestive observation.

Gerson, Virginia. The Happy Heart Family. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 64. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.

Goodell, Charles L. Pathways to the Best. 12mo, pp. 344. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co.

Griffis, William Elliott. The Japanese Nation in Evolution. (Steps in the Progress of a Great People.) Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii–408. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25 net.

Heagle, David, Ph.D., D.D. That Blessed Hope, The Second Coming of Christ. 12mo, pp. 176. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society.

Hood, Thomas. Faithless Nelly Gray. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 17. New York. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cents.

Huckel, Oliver. The Rhine-Gold. A Dramatic Poem by Richard Wagner, Freely Translated in Poetic Narrative Form. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xxii–101. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents net.

Janvier, Thomas A. Santa Fé's Partner. Being Some Memorials of Events in a New-Mexican Track-end Town. Illustrated. pp. 237. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.

Mr. Janvier in this volume has made an excursion into lands where most of his readers probably have not deemed that he once trod. New Mexico is the scene, and the period that of about thirty years ago, when the Atchison road was pushing its way across the furthermost limits of our Southwestern territory. Mr. Janvier writes of the people who gathered at that time in this "track-end town" as if he personally had observed them; the internal evidence, indeed, is too strong to resist the conclusion that he was actually there for a sufficiently long period to make personal acquaintance with Santa Fé Charley, William Hart, and the Forest Queen Hotel, not to mention the "Sage Brush Hen." The incidents of which he writes group themselves about a stage-coach, a gambling resort, a bar-room, and a railroad station.

While the story could not be called a novel, being as it is a series of sketches, presumably chronological, and intended to picture the life of license that went on in Palomitas, the book has charming

freshness and a Southwestern flavor that is delightfully amusing, and suggestive of conditions that have been rapidly passing away.

Johnston, R. M. Leading American Soldiers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xv–371. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.75 net.

Kirkland, Winifred. Polly Pat's Parish. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 224. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1 net.

Kramer, Harold Morton. Gayle Langford (Being the romance of a Tory Belle and a Patriot Captain.) Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 386. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50 net.

Lea, Henry Charles. A History of the Inquisition of Spain. In 4 vols. Vol. IV. 8vo, pp. xii–618. New York: The Macmillan Co.

More than forty years have passed since the writings of Dr. Lea first commanded the attention of the best historical writers in this country and in England. Lecky was perhaps the first among eminent English historians to give him recognition. Since that time Dr. Lea has constantly evoked, from the well-informed, comments justifying all that his writings promised at the beginning. The present work, in view of Dr. Lea's advanced age, we must probably accept as the final work of note that he will be able to produce. The interests of history certainly have been fortunate in that his life has been spared until he could complete the final volume of the present work. In these colums somewhat extended reference has already been made to the earlier volumes.

It is interesting to note briefly what are the author's conclusions as to the career of the Spanish Inquisition from its foundation to its final suppression. He believes the conviction can scarcely be avoided "that its work was almost wholly evil, and that, through reflex action, the persecutor suffered along with the persecuted." And yet he questions if any one can rightly blame either Isabel, Torquemada, or the Hapsburg princes for their share in originating and maintaining that "disastrous instrument of wrong," since the church for centuries had taught that "implicit acceptance of its dogmas and blind obedience to its commands were the only avenues to salvation; that heresy was treason to God, its extermination the highest service to God and the highest to man."

Dr. Lea reminds us that even the Protestant sects "shared the zeal to serve God in the same cruel fashion," the Inquisition being "only a more perfect and a more lasting institution than the others were able to fashion." As regards witchcraft, he says the Inquisition was a more human and rational instrument, and "no one can appreciate the service which in this matter the Inquisition rendered Spain, who has not realized the horrors of the witchcraft trials, in which Catholic and Protestant Europe rivaled each other." He declares "that the spirit among all was the same"; none was entitled to cast the first stone, "unless we except the humble and despised Moravian brethren and the disciples of George Fox." Even Lutheranism has its "roll-call of victims," and Anglicanism, under Edward VI., "undertook to organize an inquisition on the Spanish pattern."

While history affords no parallel to such a skilfully organized system as was the Inquisition, we must always remember that the inquisitors "were men, not demons or angels." The great lesson taught by it is that "the attempt of man to control the consciences of his fellows reacts upon himself." Never has the attempt been made so thoroughly as it was made in Spain, and never "has the consequent retribution been so palpable and so severe"; the sins of the fathers being visited on the children, "and the end is not yet."

Loliee, Frederic. A Short History of Comparative Literature. (From the earliest times to the present day.) 12mo, pp. xii–381. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Lowell, Charles Russell. Life and Letters of. By Edward W. Emerson. Portraits. pp. x–499.

In the personal annals of the Civil War there are few themes more inspiring than the career of Charles Russell Lowell, nephew of the poet and the husband of that gracious woman who survived him through forty years of beneficent labors for the uplifting of suffering men and women. It is the pathos of General Lowell's life that no account of it completely adequate could be prepared by any one. He served till very close to the end of the war, dying as he did from a wound received in a cavalry charge at the battle of Cedar Creek, but the records do scarcely more than chronicle the list of engagements in which he took part, with instances of his own devoted heroism, while the existing material, in his own hand or in the hands of other writers, takes the form, for the most part, of fragmentary and impromptu letters.

Mr. Emerson has certainly done all that it was possible to do in the midst of these limitations. If one feels that there is ever so much more that he would like to know, there can be no doubt that Mr. Emerson has created a distinct impression of General Lowell's superb endowment of character, justifying that attitude of reverend adoration he inspired in his own immediate circle and which will long remain one of the choice treasures among the traditions of New-England people.

McKenzie, F. A. The Unveiled East. Illustrated. 8mo, pp. vii–347. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

Marden, Orison Sweet. The Optimistic Life, or In the Cheering-up Business. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 257. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25 net.

Marsh, Richard. Who Killed Lady Poynder? 12mo, pp. 337. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Miller, J. R. For the Best Things, and Morning Thoughts for Every Day in the Year. Each 16mo, pp. 293 and 366. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. Each 65 cents net.

Monroe, W. S. Turkey and the Turks. (An Account of the Lands, the Peoples, and the Institutions of the Ottoman Empire.) Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xvi–340. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Montresor, F. F. The Burning Torch. 12mo, pp. 504. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

Moses, Jasper T. To-day in the Land of Tomorrow. (A Study in the Development of Mexico.) Illustrated. 12mo, pp. x–83. Indianapolis: The Christian Woman's Board of Missions. 50 cents net.

Moulton, Richard G., M.A. Shakespeare as a Dramatic Thinker. (A Popular Illustration of Fiction as the Experimental Side of Philosophy.) 12mo, pp. viii–381. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Newberry, Samuel Henderson. Eagle Oak and Other Poems. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 426. Richmond, Va.: Everett Waddey Co. $1.50 net.

Newkirk, Newton. The Stork Book. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 120. Boston: H. M. Caldwell Co. $1 net.

Oppenheim, E. Phillips. A Lost Leader. Illustrations by Fred Pegram. 12mo, pp. 296. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

This is a story that grips one from the start, notwithstanding its opening, which contains a dialog of platitudes. One is immediately held by the strong and unusual individuality of the hero, Mannering. His eminence shines the more as subsidiary characters are introduced to frame his personality and career.

Unconsciously, but fundamentally, Mannering is a man of sentiment, unable to relegate sentiment to its proper place in the problems of his life. Brilliant and clever, he is a ruler of men and minds; but it is sentiment that steers his course, governs his withdrawal from public life, and his return to it. On account of a sentimental responsibility he surrenders his hope of marrying the woman he really loves, to marry the woman whose life he has helped to wreck, "not in the orthodox way, but more or less effectually." This final act of self-abnegation is uncalled for. There are others to whom he owes something, notably the woman he really loves, and who loves him. Mannering has the brain to fashion thought, the lips to fire it with life, but he is too much of a sentimentalist "to have adaptability enough to become a real and effective force in politics."

The plot of the story is based on the conflict of love with politics, and on the unraveling of the secret chapter in Mannering's history, an episode whose publication would entail serious consequences.

Borrowdean, the politician, chooses his friends for what they are worth to him, dares ambitiously, and without scruple. He plots first to bring Mannering back into politics, then to keep him out of Parliament. To him life is a chessboard, whereon he aims to move the pieces at his will until he attains his end.

The Duchess of Lenchester is a cultured aristocrat, born with the political instinct, and in love with her own scheming.

The other important person in the story is Blanche Phillimore, a woman of some notoriety, who holds dominance over Mannering, despite his love for the Duchess.

When it suits Borrowdean's purpose, he poisons the mind of the Duchess against Mannering by telling her his version of the story of the other woman. The Duchess has done with Mannering. He marries Blanche Phillimore.

Thenceforward the network of the story is woven and interwoven amazingly. The sympathy of the reader is always keen, that Mannering should be the husband of the right woman, not of the wrong one. He wishes to see the evil people of the book get their deserts. He likes to find each page thrill with unflagging interest. If he knows Mr. Oppenheim's work he knows he will not be disappointed. He understands also why Mr. Oppenheim is one of the most popular, as he is one of the most admirable, of story-makers.

Petrie, W. M. Flinders. Janus in Modern Life. 12mo, pp. xi–111. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1 net.

Phelps, William Lyon. The Pure Gold of Nineteenth-Century Literature. 12mo, pp. 36. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

Pollard, A. F., M.A. Factors in Modern History. 8vo, pp. xi–287. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.25 net.

Ray, Anna Chapin. Day: Her Year in New York. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 317. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Rhoades, Nina. Marion's Vacation. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 299. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25 net.

Rich, Charles Edward. A Voyage with Captain Dynamite. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 298. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1 net.

Silberrad, Una L. The Good Comrade. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 365. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

Sinclair, May. The Helpmate. 12mo, pp. 438. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50 net.

Whitelock, William Wallace. When Kings Go Forth to Battle. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 311. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50 net.

Young, Filson. The Wagner Stories. 12mo, pp. 304. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

CURRENT POETRY.

A Cry in the Market-place.

By Chester Firkins.

I cry, by right of my ungotten sons,
  I can not pray;—there is no time to kneel.
  (Can the spoke stop the whizzing of the wheel?
Can the cast coal in the red forge protest?)
I cry, by my dead fathers of the West,
  Who, in their dire travail, yet could feel
  The wild, clean pulse of Nature in the peal
Of storm upon the lordly mountain-crest.

I cry, by right of my ungotten sons,
  For respite, for some slacking of the pace,
Some quiet in this rage of life that stuns
  The Soul for slaughter in the Market-place;
I cry, in pity for the little ones,
  Whose shriveled shoulders must bear on the Race.
—*From the Atlantic Monthly.*

Upon a Western Beach.

By E. L.

Is it love? is it hate? this clasp by the sea of the land,
Entangling, swaying, revolving, escaping by to the strand,
  Escaping, yet never escaped, never utterly gone from reach.
Which is it? I ask and would know, as I watch at hand
  Here on the beach.

To-night they seem weary of warfare, these ancient foes,
Weary of love as of hate, of eddying kisses or blows,
  Even as we, as I, grow weary of eddying thought,
Of the waves of the mind, of the soul and its bubble-like wos
  Rising unsought.

The sea's mood to-night has changed, has grown simple and mild,
It draws in the land to its breast as a nurse draws a child.
  It sings it a song wrought out of the moan of the beach,
Of the sough of the wind, of the tales of the waste and the wild,
  Older and stranger than speech.
—*From the Spectator* (London).

A Roman Garden.

By Florence Wilkinson.

All night above that garden the rose-flushed moon will sail,
Making the darkness deeper where hides the nightingale.
Below the Sabine mountain,
The tossed and slender fountain
  Will curve its lily pale.
And where the plumèd pine soars tallest,
'Tis there, O nightingale, thou callest;
Where the loud water leaps the highest,

'Tis there, O nightingale, thou criest.
In the dripping, luscious dark,
  Hark, oh hark!
Wonderful, delirious;
Soul of joy mysterious.

A garden full of fragances,
Of pauses and of cadences,
  Whence come they all?—
Of cypresses and ilex-trees,

Plumes and dark candles like to these
Were long ago Proserpine's.
All night within that garden
  The glimmering gods of stone,
The satyrs and the naiads
  Will laugh to be alone
In starless courts of shadows
  By silence overgrown,

The first requirement of soap, no matter what it is used for, is purity.

An impure soap, that is, a soap that is not made of good materials, *properly combined*, will injure everything it touches. Such a soap, if used in the laundry, will change the color, weaken the fabric and shorten the life of every article it comes in contact with.

Ivory Soap, being made of pure vegetable oils and containing no "free" (uncombined) alkali, will *cleanse but it will not injure* anything that water will not harm.

Ivory Soap - 99 44/100 Per Cent. Pure.

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The fire-proof ash-can that won't wear out

A can that meets the *biff-bang* of the ash-man without turning a rivet or showing a dent.

WITT'S

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It's got a corrugated one-piece steel body. It's so flanged, riveted, steel-banded, that it can't split.

One man writes us he's used his Witt's Can constantly for eight years and it's good as new.

And the neat way it takes care of ashes—without any dust or danger of FIRE—is wonderful.

Witt's Can is made in Ohio. You can get it anywhere in the United States. Known by the yellow label *Witt's*.

If YOUR dealer hasn't Witt's don't waste time over imitations. Send to us for Witt's. If you don't like it we'll pay return charges and refund your money.

Three Sizes:—No. 1, 15½ x 25 inches; No. 2, 18 x 25; No. 3, 20½ x 25. Witt's Pail, No. 7, 5 gallons; No. 8, 7 gallons; No. 9, 10 gallons.

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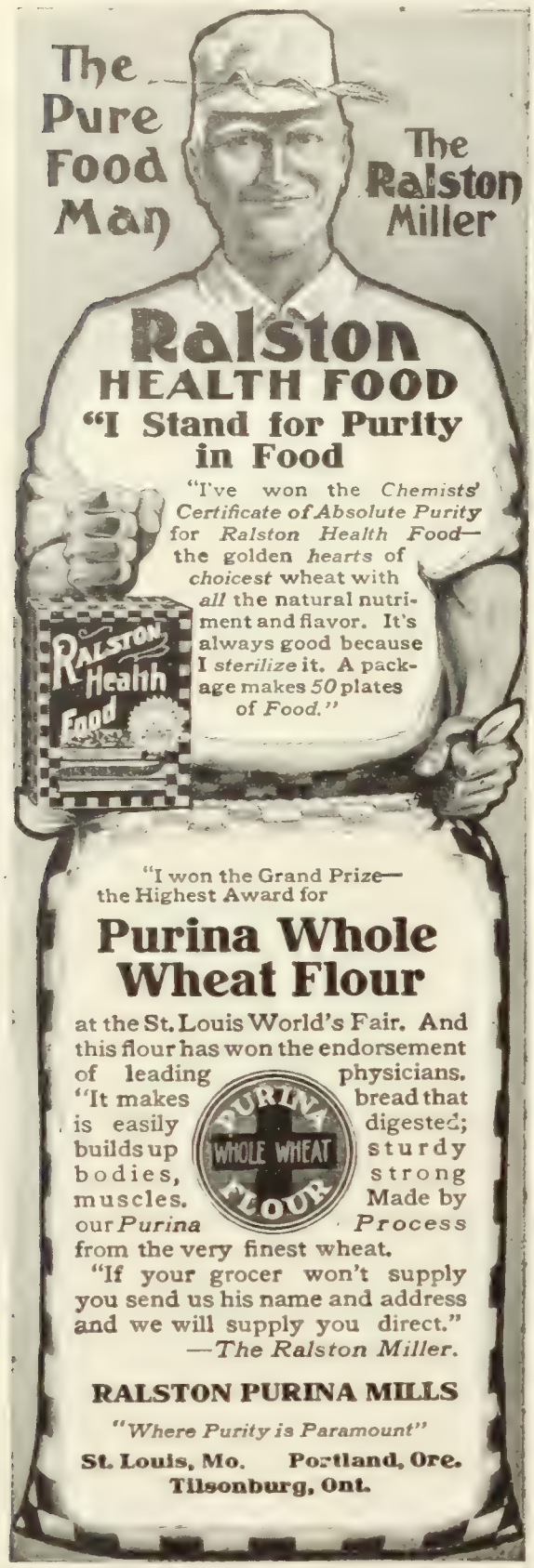

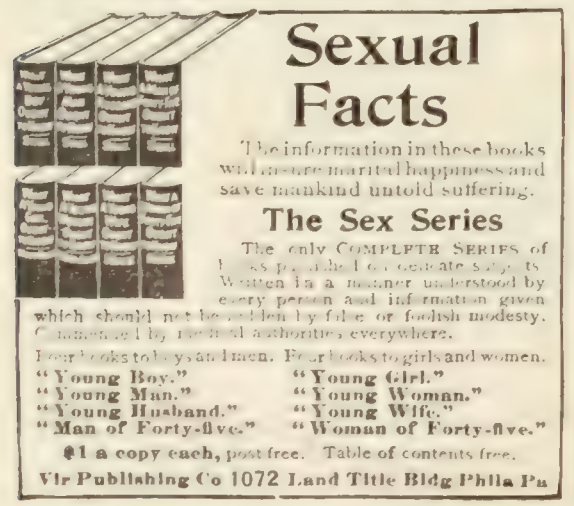

Save for the nightingale's
  Wild lyric thither blown.
In the dripping, luscious dark,
    Hark, oh hark!
Wonderful, delirious
Soul of joy mysterious.

By pools and dusky closes
  Dim shapes will move about,
Twirled wands and masks and faces,
Dancers and wreaths of roses—
  The moonlight's trick, no doubt.
A naked nymph upon the stair,
A sculptured vine that clasps the air—
And then one Bacchic bird somewhere
  Will pour his passion out
In the dripping, luscious dark,
    Hark, oh hark!
Wonderful, delirious,
Soul of joy mysterious.

Down yonder velvet alley
  Floats Daphne like a feather,
A finger bidding silence,
  The Dark and she together.
Look, where the secret fount is misting,
Apollo, thou shalt have thy trysting;
For where a ruined sphinx lay smiling
The wood-girl waits thee, white, beguiling.
All night above that garden the rose-flushed moon will sail,
Making the darkness deeper where hides the nightingale.

—*From McClure's Magazine* (October).

Humor.

By John Kendrick Bangs.

"*Humor dwells with sanity and common sense and truth.*"—Bishop Brewster.

Humor dwells with sanity,
  Truth, and common sense.
Humor is humanity,
  Sympathy intense.

Humor always laughs with you,
  Never at you; she
Loves the fun that's sweet and true
  And of malice free;

Paints the picture of the fad,
  Folly of the day,
As it is, the good and bad,
  In a kindly way.

There behind her smiling mien,
  In her twinkling eyes,
Purpose true is ever seen,
  Seriousness lies.

Hers the tender mother's touch
  Easing all distress;
Teaching, e'en tho smiling much;
  Molding with caress

—*From Putnam's Monthly* (October).

The City of Music.

By George Stirling.

Where lonely now Scamander flows
  And scattered lies the hero's pyre,
The towers of Troy (saith Song) arose
  Accordant to Apollo's lyre,

When Music, floating on the storm
  Of chords that cried Infinity,
Swept into permanence of form
  The city of the Dardan sea.

And 'neath an arch that Iris drew
  From headlands of celestial gold,

A Wonderful Tonic is HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Cooling, refreshing and invigorating. Dispels that tired feeling during spring and summer.

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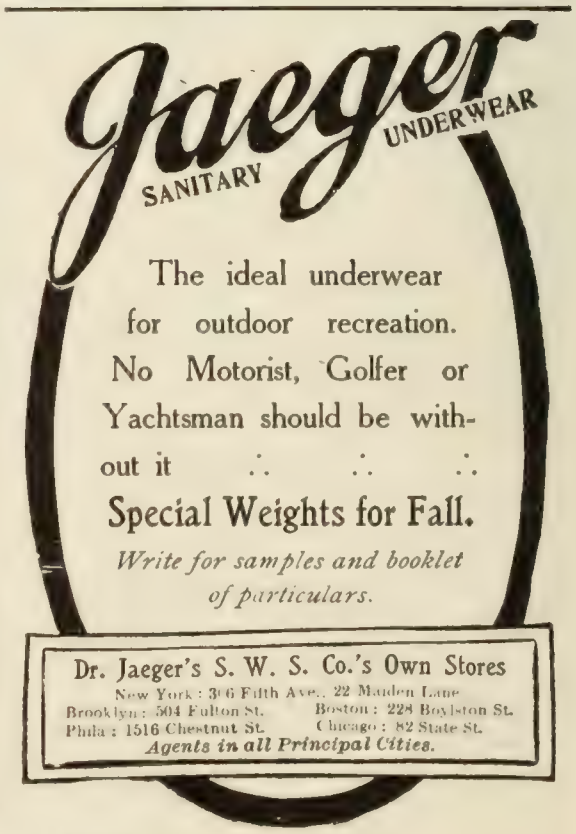

Shone forth from heaven's pacific blue
The faces of the gods of old.

But when I list to Music cry
Her ecstasies of grief and joy,
Diviner visions throng my sky,
And lordlier domes than those of Troy.
—*From Papyrus* (October).

I Died This Year, tho Still I Glimpse the Sun.

By Elizabeth Kemper Adams.

I died this year, tho still I glimpse the sun;
For watching month by month lives frail and old
Dwindle and dim and lapse into the cold,
With neither joy nor sorrow to have done,
I too have come to think the thoughts of one
Whom no ties bind and no regrets can hold,
Who has felt the ultimate change, and so must fold
Hands void of haste and feet forgot to run.
Yet Death rends not in twain the veil of things;
So, Larazus-like, I watch the sunlight fall
On children at their play, breathe deep the spring's
Shy incenses, and hear the thrushes call,
Finding them every one—hearts, petals, wings—
Curious, lovely, immaterial.
—*From The Atlantic Monthly* (October).

MOTOR MISCELLANY

Automobiles for Policemen.—Cleveland and Detroit are boasting automobile policemen, men in motor-cars, whose chief duty it is to run down and arrest violators of the speed ordinances. In Cleveland these men have merely the authority of deputy sheriff, but in Detroit they are special policemen, regularly sworn in and under the control of the city police department. Says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* of their work:

These "fly cops" are empowered to make arrests for automobile speeding, and to patrol the city at all times looking for victims. They are members of the Detroit Automobile Club and citizens of high standing. It is hoped that warnings will usually be sufficient to put a check to automobile lawlessness, but obdurate offenders are to be taken in custody.

This is an improvement over the Cleveland idea. A city policeman is somewhat more imposing than a deputy sheriff, and if public-spirited automobile owners are to become officers of the law there is no reason why they should not occupy positions that carry with them the maximum of authority. The special policemen in Detroit were ready and eager

TRANSFORMATIONS

Curious Results When Coffee Drinking is Abandoned

It is almost as hard for an old coffee toper to quit the use of coffee as it is for a whiskey or tobacco fiend to break off, except that the coffee user can quit coffee and take up Postum without any feeling of a loss of the morning beverage, for when Postum is well boiled and served with cream, it is really better in point of flavour than most of the coffee served nowadays, and to the taste of the connoisseur it is like the flavour of fine, mild Java.

A great transformation takes place in the body within ten days or two weeks after coffee is left off and Postum used, for the reason that the poison to the nerves—caffeine—has been discontinued and in its place is taken a liquid food that contains the most powerful elements of nourishment.

It is easy to make this test and prove these statements by changing from coffee to Postum. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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The Ostermoor Mattress has been *proved* by every test that human reason demands.

The theory behind it is right—that the best mattress must be *built*, not stuffed—free from animal hair or anything else unclean and unsanitary.

It has stood the test of time—for over *50 years* we have been making Ostermoor mattresses to satisfy a *constantly increasing* demand.

It has a multitude of witnessess to its excellences. Many thousands have of their own accord sent us letters of gratitude and congratulation over this mattress that induces sleep and ministers to health. The name *Ostermoor* is to-day a household word, due not alone to our convincing advertisements, but to the good report of it that neighbor has made to neighbor.

It has been measured by the laws that rule the business world. Nothing of inferior quality can be sold to the public year after year in increasing quantity. Imitations of the Ostermoor by the score have come and gone. Imitations are now in the field. They too will live only as they have real worth. Their borrowed glory can last but a little day. To protect you we trade mark the genuine with the square label shown below so that you cannot be misled.

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Exclusive Ostermoor agencies everywhere—that is our aim; the highest grade merchant in every place. The Ostermoor dealer in your vicinity—be sure to ask *us* who he is—will show you a mattress with the "*Ostermoor*" *name and trade mark sewn on the end.* Mattress shipped, express paid by us, same day check is received, if you order of us by mail.

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Canadian Agency.
The Alaska Feather and Down Co., Ltd., Montreal

MATTRESSES COST
Express Charges Prepaid

4 feet 6 inches wide, 45 lbs.	$15.00
4 feet wide, 40 lbs.,	13.35
3 feet 6 inches wide, 35 lbs	11.70
3 feet wide, 30 lbs.,	10.00
2 feet 6 inches wide, 25 lbs	8.35

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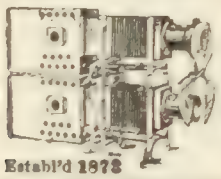

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to accept their commissions. Perhaps they foresee the pleasure of exciting races after offenders, and the independence that will come from their own immunity from arrest. Yet it is possible that they may try to arrest one another. It would be splendid to see two of these "fly cops" in immense touring-cars dashing through the crowded streets, the one in the rear trying to reach for the collar of the other in order to land him in the police station.

It is doubtful if much good can come from these measures, no matter how earnest the volunteer officers may be. There is something much more impressive in the eye of the prospective lawbreaker about the blue uniform and club of the regular policeman than there is in the gentlemanly request of the prominent citizen with a special police commission. Moral suasion is largely wasted on the automobile scorcher. Arrest at the hands of some wholly unfeeling minion of the law, and trial in police court, with (as in Cleveland) the possibility of the workhouse as final goal, is the only really effective method for dealing with these offenders.

Private Touring Parties in Europe.—The passing of the touring parties of Americans in Europe is being predicted, unless the agencies which now "personally conduct" them adopt the innovation of the sight-seeing touring car. The automobile is becoming so popular as a convenient vehicle for seeing Europe that those who can afford it are going off by themselves in family parties and touring among the interesting places at their leisure. The Charlotte *Chronicle* publishes some figures and particulars of this new way to "see Europe," which show how popular it has become. We read:

According to a report from Consul Mansfield, at Lucerne, there were 8,000 American touring parties in Europe the past season. He says that each car carries on an average five persons, making a total of 40,000 Americans motoring on the Continent. The expense will average $10 per day for each person, making a daily expenditure by this class of American travelers in Europe of $400,000. The American motorist usually spends two months on the Continent, which brings the aggregate expenditure up to $24,000,000 for the season. So great is the number of American automobiles on the Continent that the transport of motors across the Atlantic has become a regular and specialized business. A properly equipped touring-car is a private train and yacht combined. The traveler can go north, south, east, or west, when he wishes, stop as many days as he wishes at one point, and has no need to worry about tickets or luggage. Motor-tourists on the Continent are brought much more into touch with national life than the railway traveler, who, passing through Europe in a train de luxe, from one hotel de luxe to another, finds all Europe alike, sees nothing of national costume or habit, and hears little except his own language. The great interest in motoring in all parts of the world, and especially in using automobiles as a means of travel as well as pleasure by Americans in Europe, he says, will furnish additional stimulus to the trade and an incentive to American manufacturers to meet the demands for and compete with the Continental manufacturers in the world's markets for high-grade touring-cars. The increasing number of American automobiles in Europe will encourage the establishment of much-needed Central-European agencies where repairs and supplies for American machines can be promptly procured.

A Plea for the Automobile Ambulance.—Under the heading "Pathetic and Antiquated," *Motor Age* (Chicago) tells a story which it uses as an appeal for the abandonment of horse-driven ambulances by the city hospitals. The up-to-date motor ambulance, it argues, might in this instance, as in many others, have saved a life by bringing the sufferer promptly where he could be cared for. Says this magazine:

Within a week Chicago was aroused over a tale

The Lady Elgin

The Smallest Watch Made in America

A new Elgin Watch perfectly adapted to the watch needs of womankind, yet meeting the same rigid requirements that have made the Elgin the standard watch for mankind.

Illustration actual size of watch.

Every Elgin watch is fully guaranteed; all jewelers have them—Send for "The Watch," a story of the time of day.

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Beauty of design is only one item in

Miller Monuments

Careful selection of the highest-grade granite only; skilled carving by sculptors—not stone-cutters; studious regard for the location and surroundings of the family plot; thorough carrying out of your order in every detail, to the final erection of the memorial—all these and more are what distinguish Miller Memorials from all others and insure satisfaction.

Monument-making has been my life work. Dealing with me you deal with the manufacturer direct, and proper price is another of my strong points.

My illustrated book on memorials is interesting, and will be sent to you free on request.

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(Successor to Thomas & Miller) 47 Liberty St., QUINCY, MASS.

told by the daily papers of how a maimed lad was rushed at breakneck speed in an ambulance in an endeavor to place the little fellow on a hospital operating table to save his life. As the story went, the ambulance horses were continually urged to do better in the way of speed, the boy's father realizing that only extra effort on the part of the beasts would beat death. It required a long hour for the horses to cover seven miles, altho urged to do their best; but with all the effort of the horses the goal was not reached in time and the ambulance was turned into a hearse before its journey had ended. What might have been the result had that ambulance been equipped with a modern motor for its driving power? Assuming that the streets were miserably rough and the traffic badly congested, it would have been nothing of an effort to have placed the suffering boy within the hospital doors in twenty minutes—and, perchance, his life could have been saved.

PERSONAL

The Return of Wu.—Editorial comments on the proposed return of Wu Ting-Fang to this country as ambassador from China, range from the glowingly enthusiastic to the extreme opposite. When the Chinese diplomat was in this country some years ago in the same office, he enjoyed considerable popularity in many circles, but since his return to China he has manifested, in the opinion of some papers, an anti-American disposition which should disqualify him as ambassador to this country. Particularly he is charged with sympathizing in, if not actually instigating, the Chinese boycott of American goods. Other papers, while admitting his diplomatic qualifications for his prospective office, declare that he

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Good Food Worth More Than a Gold Mine.

To find a food that will put an absolute stop to "running down" is better than finding a gold mine.

Many people when they begin to run down go from one thing to another without finding a food that will stop the progress of disease. Grape-Nuts is the most nourishing food known and will set one right if that is possible.

The experience of a Louisana lady may be interesting. "I received a severe nervous shock some years ago and from that and overwork gradually broke down. My food did not agree with me and I lost flesh rapidly. I changed from one kind of food to another, but was unable to stop the loss of flesh and strength.

"I do not exaggerate when I say that I finally became, in reality, a living skeleton. My nights were sleepless, and I was compelled to take opiates in various forms. After trying all sorts of food without success I finally got down to toasted bread with a little butter, and after a while this began to sour and I could not digest it. Then I took to toasted crackers and lived on them for several weeks, but kept getting weaker.

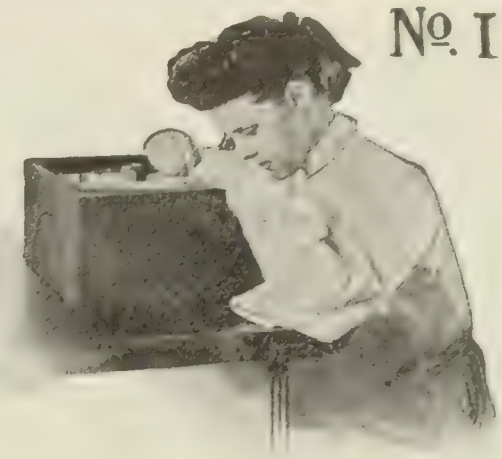
"One day Grape-Nuts was suggested and it seemed to me from the description that it was just the sort of food I could digest. I began by eating a small portion, gradually increasing the amount each day.

"My improvement began at once, for it afforded me the nourishment that I had been starving for. No more harassing pains and indigestion. For a month I ate nothing but Grape-Nuts and a little cream, then I got so well I could take on other kinds of food. I gained flesh rapidly and now I am in better health than I have been in years. I still stick to Grape-Nuts because I like the food and I know of its powerful nourishing properties. My physician says that my whole trouble was a lack of power to digest food, and that no other food that he knows of would have brought me out of the trouble except Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason."

MAKING A

New England

No. I



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"INSPECTION of parts—every little wheel—every little pinion—all are inspected here for possible imperfections.

"Every edge must be cut smooth and true—see her discard each part showing even the slightest roughness.

"It is particular work, calling for keen young eyes trained to discover everything likely to cause future trouble. Ask her how perfect each part must be, and she will answer—'perfect.'

"No degree but absolute perfection is considered good enough for *New England* watches. That is what the inspection is for—to assure satisfaction."

We spend $30,000 a year on the inspection alone of *New England* watches.

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Every step taken in making a *New England* is a straight stride toward solid value—every process adds definite worth. The *New England* is the only medium priced watch with both case and movement made under one roof each to exactly fit the other. Look inside for the ironclad guarantee.

Ask your jeweler to show you *New England* watches. If he does not keep them, send us his name and address, and we will send you a free copy of the most beautiful book ever attempted by any watch manufacturer—our splendid new catalog of watches for men and women. We will see that you get through your dealer any watch that you want. Write us today and remember to give us your jeweler's name.

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No. 10175—Actual Size. Open Face. Full Bassine hinged back cover and inside dome. 10 Kt. Gold Filled Case—Warranted 20 years. Either Plain Back or Engine Turned, $11.25.

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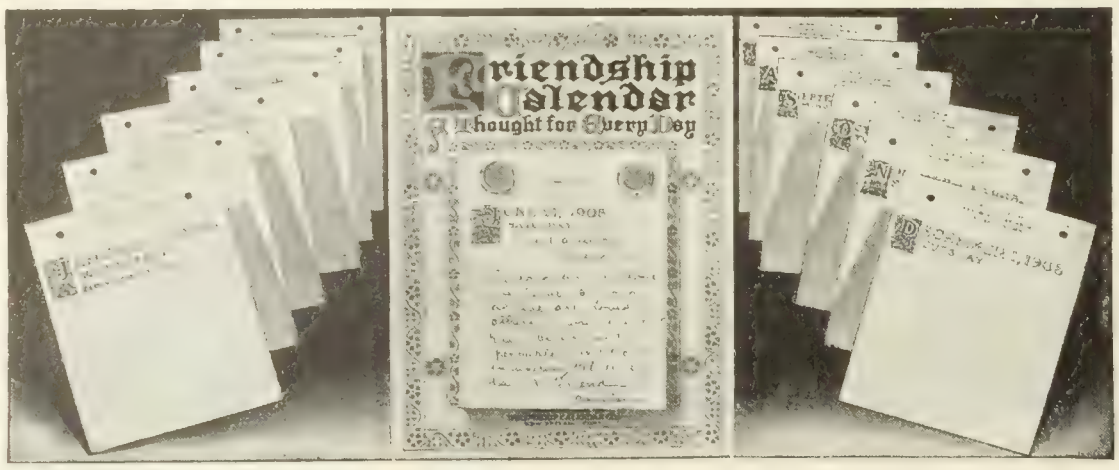

MAKE A PERSONAL GIFT For Christmas (or any anniversary or occasion) that will be prized for its character and not for its cost. NOW is the time to begin compiling the

FRIENDSHIP CALENDAR

A THOUGHT FOR EVERY DAY OF 1908

The calendar this year is more beautiful than last. The idea is the same that pleased the thousands who gave and received the calendar last year and thus founded the "Friendship Family." Won't you join this year?

You, and mutual friends of the friend you compile for, make the calendar a 365-leaved record of your friendship, expressed in any and every individual way; original or quoted verses, jests and greetings; clippings, kodak prints, and endless variety to afford pleasure and express appreciation.

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FLEMISH EDITION—Arts and Crafts fumed oak back; panel for inserting photograph or post card; title hand-painted in two colors; calendar pad as above; *postage paid*, $3.50.

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Each calendar in box to match, with complete instructions "Just How to Do It" and extracts for use in compiling calendar if desired.

Send us your dealer's name and address and we will send you FREE Stevenson's "VALUE OF A FRIEND," beautifully illuminated in gold, red and black, on vellum, suitable for framing or for sending to friend with calendar.

We want your dealer to supply you; but if he won't, we will. Write today.

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"In the Language of President Roosevelt,

We Are 'Dee--lighted'"

"To say we are satisfied with our ANGLE LAMP does not half describe it. In the language of President Roosevelt, beholding the St Louis Fair, we are 'De-lighted,'" writes Mr. G. S. Randle, Platt, Kan. "This is certainly the best scheme for lighting we have ever tried. In our estimation it excels either gas or electricity with any burner made. The light is more brilliant, and instead of injuring the eyes it seems actually to rest them Talk about 30 days' trial—why, 30 minutes is enough to convince the worst old fogy that ever lived in 'Missouri!'"

Would you, Reader, speak of your lighting system as enthusiastically as does Mr. Randle of his ANGLE LAMP? Can you boast of your light that it "excels gas or electricity with any burner made?" No? Then why not change for one of which you can? You pay for artificial light of some sort, for we all do. And for ⅓ to ½ less than the amount *you are now paying* you can have the sort of light which would make your friends exclaim how well your home was lighted.

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The

Angle Lamp

without even knowing what light you are now using. But you will understand when we tell you The ANGLE LAMP burns a full 10 hours on a quart of oil where the ordinary round wick lamp, usually considered the cheapest means of lighting, burns but 5 to 7 hours on the same quantity.

But it isn't economy alone that makes The ANGLE LAMP so attractive a means of lighting. For the ingenious construction of the burner, which by giving perfect combustion makes every quart of oil do double work, also eliminates all the smoke, odor and bother. While the arrangement of the burner, causing the light to burn straight out from the lamp, throws the light directly downward *where it is needed*, doubling its lighting effect.

The ANGLE LAMP is lighted and extinguished like gas. It requires but 5 minutes' attention a week, then is always ready the instant you turn the button and apply the match. It never smokes or gives the slightest odor whether burned at full height or turned low like gas. It is absolutely safe and cannot explode. But most important of all, the ANGLE burner develops to the highest degree the soft, restful qualities of kerosene light. It fairly floods your rooms with a brilliant *shadowless* light of the quality Dr Day says "is now and must long continue the *supreme* reading light in general use." All of which facts we offer to prove by

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lacks the dignity which is deemed a necessary adjunct of the ambassadorship. Thus, the Washington *Star* predicts that if he returns "he will resume his old capers and become again the top-liner in official vaudeville." The Chicago *Inter Ocean* deals with him more charitably, however, and in the following editorial mentions some of his accomplishments, while treating the prospect of his return in a semihumorous vein. We read:

While formerly occupying the exalted and responsible station of chief Chinese diplomatist at the national capital, it was Wu's constant aim to understand our institutions as well as our manners and customs, and to get into sympathetic touch with all of our vital and paramount issues.

With this end in view he sought admission to the clubs, studied the book reviews, and devoured the newspapers during the early months of his residence among us, after which time he gladly responded to all invitations to address the American people on their needs and their aspirations.

He was a particular favorite of the women's clubs, before which he delivered interesting talks on the marriage relation, domestic economy, the servant-girl question, and the duties of the model husband. These were collected and afterward published serially in an uplift magazine.

The popularity attained by Wu as a women's-club-speaker led naturally to a demand for him among the numerous men's clubs of Boston, and so to his downfall as a diplomatist. As long as he confined himself to the women's clubs, the socialistic clubs, the municipal-ownership clubs, and organizations of that sort, and to questions of a purely economic or social character, our Government, which is proverbially liberal in such matters, raised no objection.

There were times when Wu excited local feeling and aroused local prejudice by touching upon grafting in Philadelphia, upon the unsafe character of the East River Bridge in New York, upon the need of a healthful substitute for baked beans in Boston, upon a short-weight pretzel in Milwaukee, upon the painful silence around the Union Depot in St. Louis, and upon the traction problem in Chicago, but the national Government paid no serious attention to him until he openly allied himself with the antiimperialists and advocated the surrendering of the Philippines to Aguinaldo. Then the State Department took notice.

But nobody has ever thought of attributing this mistake to anything save the desire of Wu to make himself agreeable to those under whose auspices he happened to be talking.

The success of his second mission to this country will depend to a very large degree upon the social and intellectual alliances that Wu forms at the beginning. He is of that generous, impulsive, and emotional temperament which, for instance, might just as easily as not, lead him to take the side of Dr. Long as the side of Dr. Roosevelt in the nature-faker controversy, thereby not only ruining his chance for future advancement, but imperiling the peace of the Orient.

A Liberator of Slaves.—There is living now in Auburn, N. Y., a colored woman, named Harriet Tubman, who first came into public notice a number of years before the Civil War. An escaped slave herself, she became active in the freeing of her brother and sister slaves, and so skilful was she in helping them to escape that at one time, according to a writer in the New York *Herald*, a reward of $40,000 was offered for her capture dead or alive. Her methods are thus described:

On some darkly propitious night there would be breathed about the negro quarters of a plantation word that she had come to lead them forth. At midnight she would stand waiting in the depths of woodland or timbered swamp, and stealthily, one by one, her fugitives would creep to the rendezvous. She entrusted her plans to but few of the party confiding only in one or two of the more intelligent negroes. She knew her path well by this time, and they followed her unerring guidance without question.

She assumed the authority and enforced the discipline of a military despot. Strapped to her broad

back was a basket laden with babies in the drowsy depths of paregoric. In her hand was a loaded pistol with which she brought to his knees the craven who spoke of turning back. "Dead niggers tell no tales," she would remark with grim ferocity, "you go on, or you die where you is." Under her direction the women were burdened like herself, while she uplifted them with an eloquence born of a noble nature, exhorting them to courage. Thus, by secret paths of her own making, through wilderness and ravine, with no guide but the north star, nor other light than that, she coaxed, browbeat, threatened, and finally led them forth into the sunlight of the free-soil States.

Harriet's ability as an actress has been alluded to. One of her masterly accomplishments in this line, young as she was, was the impersonation of a decrepit old woman. On one of her expeditions into Virginia, and with a reward of $40,000 on her head, dead or alive, she had the incredible nerve to enter a village where lived one of her former masters. This was necessary to the carrying out of her plans for that trip. Her only disguise was a bodily assumption of age. To reenforce this, her subtle foresight prompted her to buy some live chickens, which she carried suspended by the legs from a cord. In this manner she went about the real business of her visit. Suddenly the emergency arose which she had so marvelously divined. As she turned a corner she saw coming toward her none other than her old master. Lest he might see through her impersonation and to make an excuse for flight, she loosed the cord that held the fowls and, amid the laughter of the bystanders, gave chase to them as they flew squawking over a near-by fence.

On her eighth excursion she found that a guard of officers were waiting for her and her charges at the bridge which crosses the river at Wilmington, Del. At this time Harriet had organized a great chain of refuges in the homes of abolitionists and at once distributed the members of her band in neighboring families who she knew were her friends. Meanwhile she got word to Thomas Garrett, the famous Quaker friend of the slaves. Next morning two wagonloads of trusted bricklayers crossed the bridge apparently on their way to work. At dusk, when the wagons returned, the bricklayers were shouting and singing as if in the delirium of intoxicated hilarity. But huddled in trembling fright in the bottoms of the wagons lay Harriet's refugees. All escaped in safety, among them a famous slave, "Joe," valued at $2,000. It is told of Mr. Garrett that when in later years he was left penniless at the age of sixty by reason of heavy fines for assisting fugitive slaves, the United States Judge who made him a bankrupt said:

"Garrett, let this be a lesson to you not to interfere hereafter in the course of justice."

"Judge," returned the contumacious Quaker, "thou hast not left me a dollar, but I wish thee to know that if there be a fugitive who wants shelter and a friend, send him to Thomas Garrett."

Harriet knew all the stations of the famous "underground road" and all the friends of escaping negroes came to know and trust her. Her last expedition to the South was in 1860, when she was forty-six years old.

The writer tells also of how she aided a fugitive slave to escape the United States authorities. She was visiting a cousin in Troy, N. Y., when news came to her that an escaped slave had been retaken in that city by his master and that the officers had remanded him to Virginia. We read:

Instantly upon hearing the news Harriet started for the office of the United States Commissioner, spreading the object of her errand along the street as she went. Her marvelous gift of leadership and command never shone brighter and she arrived at the commissioner's office backed by a colored crowd, with many whites, that choked the street. The officers dared not bring the fugitive down to the wagon waiting at the curb to carry him away. With a fine sense of dramatic value, Harriet forced her way to the room where the fugitive sat, and stood among the officers where the cheering crowd outside could plainly see her.

The officers played a waiting game, and, thirsting for action, Harriet went out among the mass of people and, firing the imaginations of some boys, sent them about the near-by streets to cry "Fire!" Soon the

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fire bells were ringing, and the crowd in front of the office greatly increased. Harriet herself, assuming her favorite guise of a tottering old woman, stood at the foot of the Commissioner's stairs. Repeated efforts of the officers to clear the building left the supposed old woman still at her post. The crowd had now become tensely silent, when some one loudly offered to buy the negro. This caught the crowd, and soon spirited bidding had raised an offer of $1,200 for him. Suddenly at this juncture a window across the street was raised and a man's voice cried out:

"Two hundred dollars for his rescue—not one cent to buy him!"

At this moment, thinking the mob had spent its enthusiasm, the officers were bringing the negro down the stairs to the wagon. He was attended by the United States Marshal, a deputy, and his master. Fired by the offer of his rescue, the crowd pushed forward, and Harriet, throwing off her disguise, shouted:

"Here he is! Here he is! Take him!"

With these words she pounced upon the Marshal with all her gigantic strength and bore him to the ground. Then, hurling men aside like children, she seized the prisoner, and with the mad ferocity of her ancestors fought her way down the street.

"Drag us out!" she yelled. "Down to the ribber! Drown him, but don't let dem have him!"

A policeman who struck her with his club she sent reeling to his knees. Another, trying to down her, she choked into half-unconsciousness, and hurled him sprawling to the sidewalk. Nothing could restrain the crowd now, and, surrounding Harriet and her terrified charge, to whom she had clung throughout her superhuman struggles, they bore them to the river. Here he was placed in a boat, carried to the other side, and rushed to a near-by house while Harriet followed by the ferry.

A Human Catalog.—Mr. Percy Digby of Pittsburg took a novel method of assuring himself of a life-tenure of his position of law librarian of Allegheny County, Pa. Instead of compiling a catalog of the 20,000 volumes in his library, he memorized sufficient of the data to be able to produce almost instantly any book called for. Consequently his mysterious disappearance, recently, left the library with no catalog and with no one competent to conduct the work. The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* tells the remarkable story:

Percy Digby has been the law librarian of the county which includes Pittsburg for practically the entire period of its existence. He assumed charge when the library contained only a few books, and retained its custody when the volumes reached the number of 20,000.

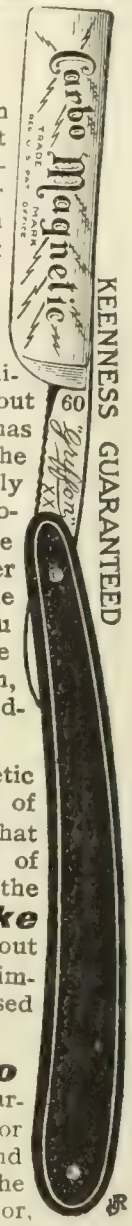
Librarian Digby had peculiar ideas regarding the duties of a librarian, and he also had notions of his own regarding tenure of office. The post seems to have looked good to him, even when the nucleus of the present great collection consisted only of copies of Blackstone's Commentaries and a few scattering horn-books of the legal profession. Librarian Digby, besides possessing a phenomenal specialized memory, had an ambition to retain his position for life, and recent developments show that he was wise in his day and generation.

Small as was the collection of legal lore, Librarian Digby glanced down the years of the future, and opined that the library would grow in numbers and become increasingly useful in the administration of justice by the courts of Allegheny County. He knew that the time would come with himself, as with all men, when other and younger persons would covet the lucrative and altogether pleasant berth of law librarian of Allegheny County; and when, as is the manner among men, he would go into the discard.

Librarian Digby conceived the idea of becoming a human catalog by keeping in his mind the contents of each volume as it was added to the collection. In order that he might be indispensable to the courts he decided not to make a written catalog of the volumes in the library. So systematically was his work in this respect that he was able to find instantly any desired case to which it was necessary to refer, and

No Honing—No Grinding

RAZOR FLASHES
No. 1



Some day shaving is forced upon every man. At first it does not matter what sort of razor is used—father's pet Carbo Magnetic or mother's fond birthday gift of an expensive safety with its constant tax of new blades—just so it shaves.

The beard soon stiffens, and then the real, vital question arises: "Why doesn't a razor hold its edge uniformly from heel to head without honing or grinding?" Shaving has now become a necessity—but the comfort and satisfaction of a daily cool, clean shave is very seldom obtained. Pulling and smarting is the usual outcome of the effort, whether you shave yourself or have it done in your favorite barber's chair. You persistently ask, "Why?" "The temper of the blade is not uniform, making periodical honing and grinding a necessity," is our answer.

The blade of the Carbo Magnetic razor is finished by a secret process of ***Electric Tempering*** that positively merges every particle of carbon (the life of steel) into the metal—giving a ***diamond-like hardness*** uniformly throughout the blade—something absolutely impossible with fire-tempered steel used in making all other razor blades.

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speedily produce the volume, without the tedious process of examining catalogs and indexes.

Why the eleven courts which now depend upon the Allegheny Law Library for references should have allowed this condition of affairs to exist, until the librarian had established his remarkable monopoly, has not transpired. Recently an effort was made to induce the librarian to compile a written catalog, and liberal extra compensation was offered for the work. This the canny custodian of legal literature declined to do, frankly declaring that he purposed to retain the position of librarian during the term of his natural life.

Now there is consternation among the big wigs, and in the ranks of lawyers of high and low degree. For some weeks it has been apparent that the librarian's strenuous mental work was having its logical effect. Latterly he has been acting strangely, and a few days ago he disappeared from his office. Even if found alive it is apprehended that the catalog of the law library will have become a mental wreck, and all record of the 20,000 important volumes will have vanished.

It is fortunate that librarians generally do not become imbued with the monopolistic spirit of Librarian Digby. The result, in case he had been the custodian of a modern fiction library, instead of musty legal volumes, would be sad to contemplate.

40,000 Asking Aid.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, after interviewing Mrs. Russell Sage, reports that she spends longer hours at work than many a busy man in his downtown office. The requests for aid, to which she gives personal attention, are so numerous that she has her time well filled looking after them. She was willing, nevertheless, to chat freely with her visitor, who took away some interesting reminiscences. A part of his story we quote:

It was a different person than I had expected, this old gentlelady who has dedicated the last years of her life to the giving away of $50,000,000. It was a kindly, gentle, almost childish woman, free from the slightest ostentation or false pride, and quite the pleasantest woman it has been my lot to meet.

I found before I had talked with her ten minutes that she is possest with a very subtle humor. I became convinced later on, and on subsequent interviews, that it is a saving grace. It is one of the few lights that burn along the pathway of her life, a life that is made all too gloomy by the thousands who are reaching for her money. That, and her love for the flowers and the birds and all dumb animals, is all the joy that the world allows her.

She was speaking to me of authorship and its struggles. She told me of how Louise Alcott, whom she knew very well, had struggled for twenty years at writing before she earned enough to relieve her of the necessity of washing dishes and scrubbing floors. . . . . .

One day, down at Lawrence, her summer home, a station rig was waiting outside for a party that had come out to visit her. The horse's tail had been docked and the driver had found it necessary to spend the entire hour the party was in the house in industriously fanning away the droves of sandflies that were making the horse miserable. Mrs. Sage looked on with a malicious twinkle in her eyes. Finally she called out to the driver: "I am just glad you have to stand there in the hot sun and work. It serves you right. I wish I could dock you, so you would see how it feels."

People have broken down under a slighter weight than Mrs. Sage has to carry. Forty thousand letters have come to her since she became the custodian of the Sage millions. Thousands of these letters are from simple souls who believe that if they tell their tale of wo they will receive a few thousand dollars. Many of them are really in need of money; many more are fakes. Their letters are couched in the most agonizing manner, all griefs that words can depict are laid before her, in the hope of melting a few thousands. Every day she hears the story of a hundred tragedies, real or false. Even her old friends when they come to call upon her bring letters from other people or talk in interest of some institution.

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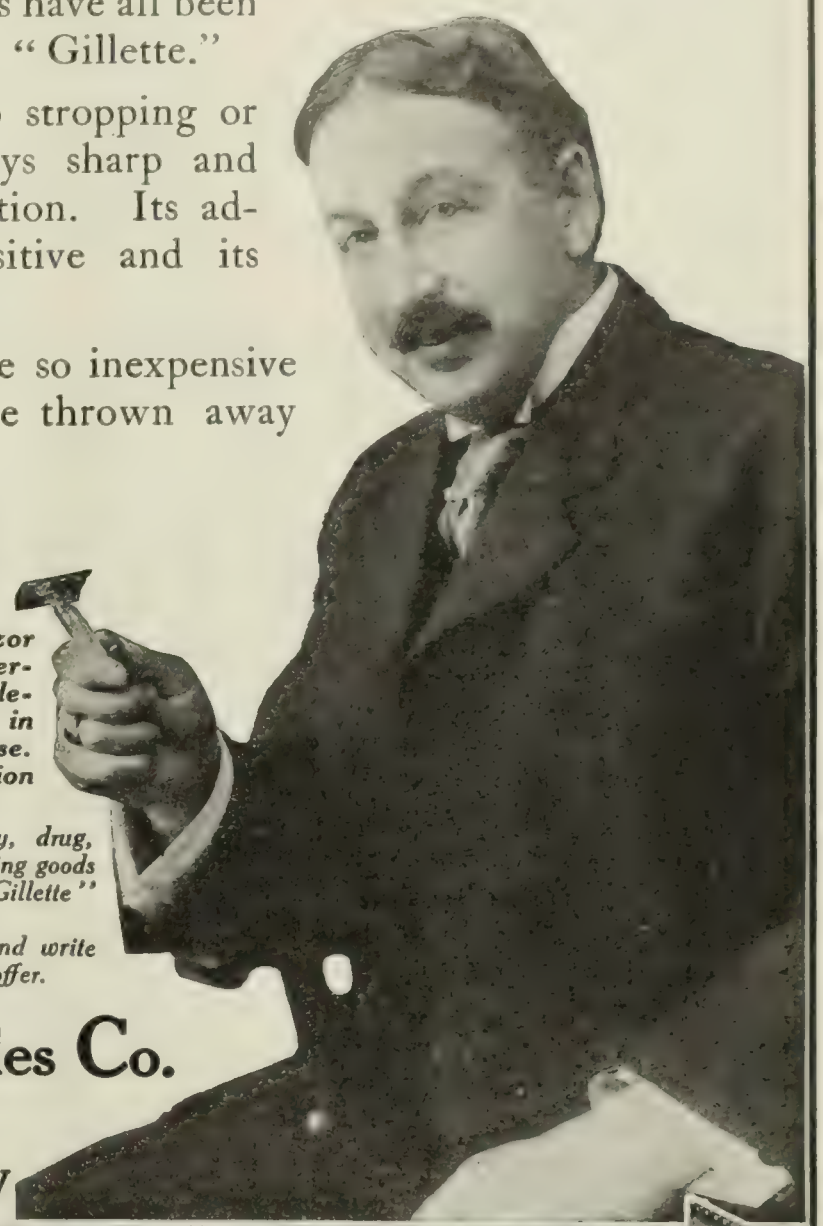

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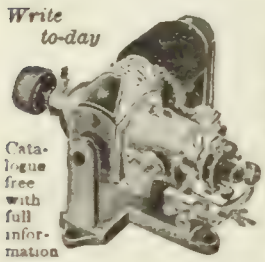

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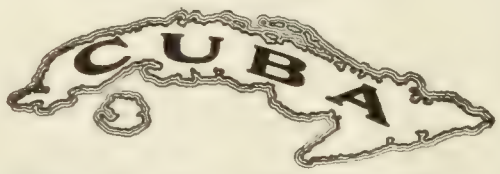

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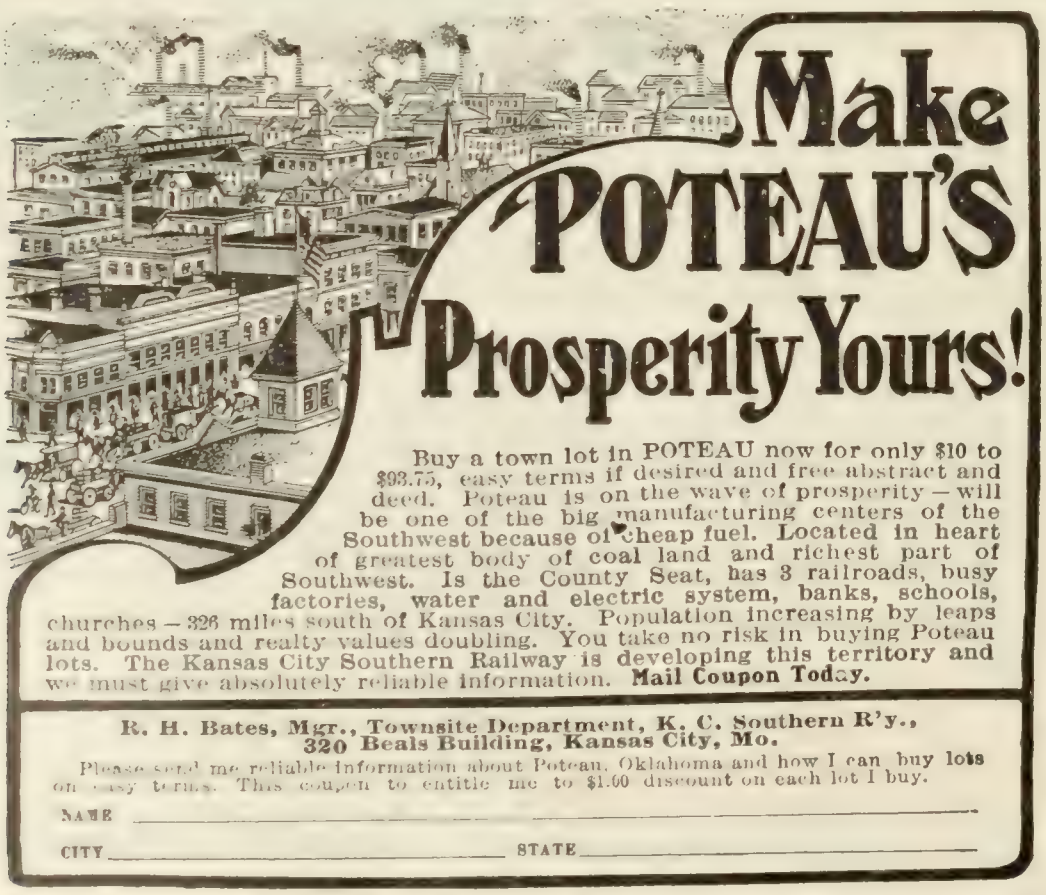

tion. Every artifice is resorted to. Her house has to be guarded like a jail to keep the beggars out, and yet, even so, her working hours are longer than those of any clerk, and far, far more painful.

How Miss Helen Gould Spends Her Money.—A sketch of the private life of Miss Helen Gould in the October *Cosmopolitan*, written by a former private secretary, Miss Ruth Field, reveals much about the extent and character of the benevolences for which Miss Gould has long been famous. As private secretary Miss Field had an excellent opportunity to observe the many calls for aid, and to see how these many calls were met. She publishes her observations now in these "Recollections." To explain the care necessary in treating the various begging letters Miss Gould told her secretary, when she was first employed, the following story:

An appeal came to her one morning ostensibly from a woman on the East Side, in New York, who was in very great distress. She was soon to become a mother, and her husband was out of work. She had no money with which to make even the most necessary preparations for the little stranger's arrival. She did not ask for money, but for a few simple garments. Miss Gould gave her secretary instructions to purchase an outfit and take it to the address given. There being an unusual rush of work that morning, the secretary was unable to deliver the package in person, so she sent a messenger, fearing a delay might be dangerous. The following morning a letter was received expressing great appreciation of Miss Gould's generosity and announcing great consternation in the household of the distrest woman, as she had become the mother of *two* vigorous children. Miss Gould promptly dispatched a duplicate outfit and later in the day the secretary visited the East-Side tenement, climbed four flights of dark stairs and knocked at the door on which was written with chalk the number given in the letters. A masculine voice called, "Come in," and she quietly opened the door, thinking, as she did not hear the cries of the twins, the family must be sleeping. Upon entering she saw a wretched room with almost no furniture, and seated by an old table upon which was a half-emptied whisky-bottle were two little old men—the "twins"—very happy, contented, and cordial in their cups!

More particularly, in regard to disposing of the mass of begging letters which came to Miss Gould, the writer says, in part:

Miss Gould had the faculty of giving her mind to two things at once, each receiving absolute attention. She is quick in her decisions and definite in her answers. In submitting letters to her the ones of greatest importance were touched upon first, as she was liable to close the interview very abruptly. I do not remember ever having time enough to finish all the important matters at one sitting. Affairs kept Miss Gould rushed from morning to night, and she was the last person in the world who seemed to have the slightest claim to one quiet hour of her time.

Another important class of letters which had to be very carefully read and filed were those from "cranks." Under this head there were, at the time I severed my connection with Miss Gould, between three and four hundred. Some of these letters would savor of blackmail and would be placed in the hands of her lawyers for investigation. Some cranks would never write a second letter; others would write volumes daily. Occasionally one would indicate a strong desire to see Miss Gould, sometimes coming across the continent for that purpose, only to be met by an officer of the law who would quietly take him to the station-house, if he proved obstinate, or a train, if his departure from town was deemed advisable.

Very frequently these letters would contain offers of marriage, which would usually be accompanied with a "wedding-ring" costing, sometimes as much as ten cents, and sometimes more. These valuable gifts were always returned to the sender by registered mail, otherwise Miss Gould might be accused of keeping the ring without fulfilling her obligations.

She was not told of these letters from cranks,

except when it became necessary for restraint to be put upon the writers or when a letter was so ludicrous that it seemed an opportunity to give Miss Gould, who was too serious, and almost overburdened with her responsibilities, a chance for a good laugh. This was, however, seldom accomplished, as she could only see the pathos of the diseased mind capable of composing such nonsense.

A very interesting class of letters were the ones either asking permission to name a baby for Miss Gould, or to inform her that the child had been named in her honor. Some of these were so patently written in the hope of a monetary reward that they were not acknowledged, Miss Gould thinking it better to leave the parents in doubt as to whether the letter had been received than to wound their feelings by giving the real reason for not granting the favor asked or accepting the honor offered. Many children, however, all over the United States and some in foreign lands now bear the name of Helen Gould. Photographs nearly always accompanied these letters and they became so numerous it was considered wise to form an album of the little faces, both black and white. There were over two hundred at that time, and doubtless there are still "Helen Goulds" coming into the world.

Miss Field tells also of the charitable work conducted by Miss Gould in the country. We read:

At and about her beautiful home, Lyndhurst, at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, she has many interests which keep her even more fully occupied than while in the city. Every Saturday morning the bowling-alley and club-house near the river are full of little and big girls learning to sew. Teachers come from New York, and if the full course is taken, these girls are able at the end to make a dress from start to finish, and if they have any talent, they can trim a hat in the latest fashion. Connected with the sewing-school is a library. Each girl may take a book for herself every week and frequently one for a sister or her mother. Miss Gould is very fond of fairy stories, and has a great many of these on the shelves.

The sewing-school always closes in the autumn with a large party. Tents are put up and the lawns converted into a fairyland of games and sports. She always has some special entertainer for the occasion, besides the games here and there, in charge of some of her friends. The children move about class by class, and each has a chance to try all of the sports and compete for the prizes. Miss Gould goes from one group to another, her face as merry as those of the children, enjoying it all as much as, if not more than, they do. While there are special prizes given to the winners of each game, no child is allowed to go home without one or two little gifts.

The large Gould kennels, after the passing of the famous prize-winning St. Bernard dogs, were converted into a modern cooking-school. Every opportunity is given the girls to learn simple and economical cooking. These classes, as well as the sewing-classes, are, of course, free. On cooking-school days, Miss Gould frequently invites some friends for luncheon. The result of the morning's lesson is daintily served on the lawn near the school, and the little girls are proud indeed to prepare with their own hands food for their dear friend to eat. Miss Gould's praise of their efforts is always sincere and an inspiration to any who receives it.

Reformative Trepanning.—The Baltimore *Sun* is responsible for the story of a remarkable surgical feat whereby one George T. Wavelaid has proven himself a veritable "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." The Indianapolis *Star* repeats the story, but is apparently somewhat skeptical about its authenticity, tho in very fulsome terms it disclaims any doubt concerning what its contemporary publishes as fact. The semihumorous narrative of the *Star* runs as follows:

In his youth Mr. Wavelaid was wild and wicked, which is plausible enough for a Marylander, but at the age of twenty-one he suffered a severe accident that caused a complete loss of memory. Otherwise his health was good, but his friends had to take him in hand as a child and teach him to talk, to read, and all the rest. This educational process was continued with such zeal that at the age of twenty-eight

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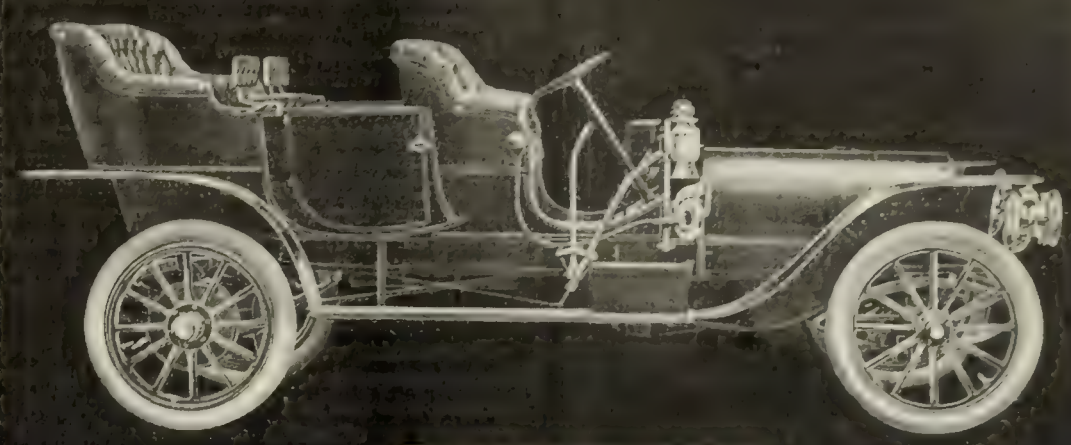

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he was well informed, and in every way normal except for his absolute lack of memory of his earlier years. The care taken in his second training had made him a model of morality, and he was a devout Christian.

But Mr. Wavelaid had lost none of the element of curiosity, and he had a wild desire to get his memory of earlier dates. A study of his own case convinced him that he had suffered a fracture of the skull, and that his loss of memory was due to a portion of the skull pressing on his brain. He called in eminent specialists, who confirmed his idea, and an operation was decided on. It was successfully performed, and when the unnatural pressure was removed his memory speedily returned, and he had all the store of knowledge and brain power of his youth, added to what he had since acquired. These harmonized very well, but unfortunately his old spiritual nature came back also, and there was a hopeless conflict between his earlier and later selves. On the one side he was a libertine, on the other a gentleman; on one a jeering infidel, on the other a consistent Christian; on one a kind and tender friend and relative, on the other a heartless oppressor of all within his power.

His condition was horrible. Other men have felt the two natures struggling within them, but none as this man who had had those two natures developed separately to maturity, and now consciously had them pitted against each other in their full strength. His reason was beginning to totter, and he realized that he must escape from the awful strain or go mad. He hastily summoned the experts, and by a carefully prepared gold plate they restored the pressure on his brain as it had been before the last operation. It was successful. Memory of the old time was again lost, and with it went the depraved nature and the tendency to evil. Mr. Hyde was banished forever, and Dr. Jekyll is left to continue a decent and honorable existence, freed even from the memory of his sinful days.

The possibilities which this case opens to the world are far-reaching. It is well established that changes of pressure on the brain affect both the mental and the moral nature, and recently a distinguished criminologist proposed the reform of perverts and depraved youth by trepanning operations. It is generally conceded that the only way to reform some people is by cracking them on the head, which shows that in some cases more pressure is needed. In these days when a protest has been made against sensational methods of conversion, the time would appear to be at hand for a rational and scientific system of moral regeneration. Why not have sinners examined by competent surgeons and by operations increase or decrease the brain pressure as may be needed?

The Romantic Alvarado.—Pedro Alvarado, the Mexican peon who made a bid for fame recently by offering to pay off the whole of his country's debt, is pictured in the New York *Times* as a man of more imagination than business sagacity. That he is, or has been, a man of great wealth is not denied, but this wealth, we are told, has come to him in spite of his lack of commercial shrewdness. The Palmilla mine, the silver bonanza from which his fortune has been taken, is described by the writer as a stupendous and horrible example of an unbusinesslike operation. Alvarado, it is asserted, receives only a small portion of the wealth really taken from the earth. The owner, however, is a man of immense pride and has great hopes for the future of his mine, even if he is not himself to enjoy the profits. The writer of this article had visited the mine and been entertained at dinner by Alvarado. He reports thus some of the things he learned:

Alvarado is careful to see that his visitors do not miss any important item in his mine, and on this occasion it was all of four hours before he had shown everything he wished to exhibit. Then came an invitation to dinner, and, the invitation having been accepted, the mine-owner accompanied his guest to the surface and gave the necessary orders to his cook.

While Alvarado was waiting the call of the cook, his visitor had an excellent opportunity to study his

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personality and his character. He is a little man, weighing about 120 pounds, quick, alert, and extremely nervous. He has a well-shaped head with prominent forehead, topped by a short crop of black hair. He wears a stubby beard that shows the lack of care. His features are pleasant, barring an unusually pointed nose, and when he smiles he shows some very good teeth. He is forty-four years old. He has a keen sense of humor, appreciates a joke, and is always ready both to give and take. His knowledge of things is limited to the confines of Chihuahua, his native state. He knows almost nothing of the world.

He is a devout Catholic, and in various little nooks in his mine chapels have been constructed, which he never passes without doffing his cap and making the sign of the cross.

His charity abounds on all sides, and he constantly has men employed in excess of his needs simply to keep their families out of want. When he was asked why he still retained the antiquated burros and ore wagons to carry his ore to Parral instead of installing a tramway, he said: "What would all my men and 500 burros do if they had no ore to carry?" It is along this line of reasoning that Alvarado has built up a philosophy of his own, which, while it perhaps is comical, can not help arouse certain admiration for his character.

Up to five months ago Alvarado's mine was hoisting about 150 tons a day, of which about fifty tons were sent away for treatment and the balance left on the dumps. The American mining engineer is almost overcome when told that it takes 500 men to accomplish such a little work, but of course he does not appreciate the extraordinary conditions that prevail at the Palmilla.

While no one at the mine knows definitely what the ore yields per ton, it is believed that the high-grade will average from $250 to $500 per ton, and that the low-grade will run from $15 to $35 a ton. The values are all present in silver, with some occasional lead ores.

The mine at the time of the visit referred to was making about 800 gallons of water per minute, but the pumps were quite able to take care of this flow. Here again one is put in close touch with Alvarado's lack of business sense. Instead of draining the mine by a tunnel which he could easily run at the base of the mountain where his mine is located, he goes to work and has all the water pumped to the top of the hill from where it flows to the bottom again through sluices built for the purpose.

The surface equipment at the Palmilla is on a par with the best that can be seen at any large American mine. His repair shops are of the best and he has never been known to turn down any suggestion for improvements that have ever been made to him, unless the offers interfered with his principles. There is a leak somewhere, however, between the gross profits and the net income, which up to this time no one has ever been able to explain. It is this unknown drain that has practically ruined Alvarado to-day and that has made it necessary for him to pledge all he owns to raise a bare $300,000.

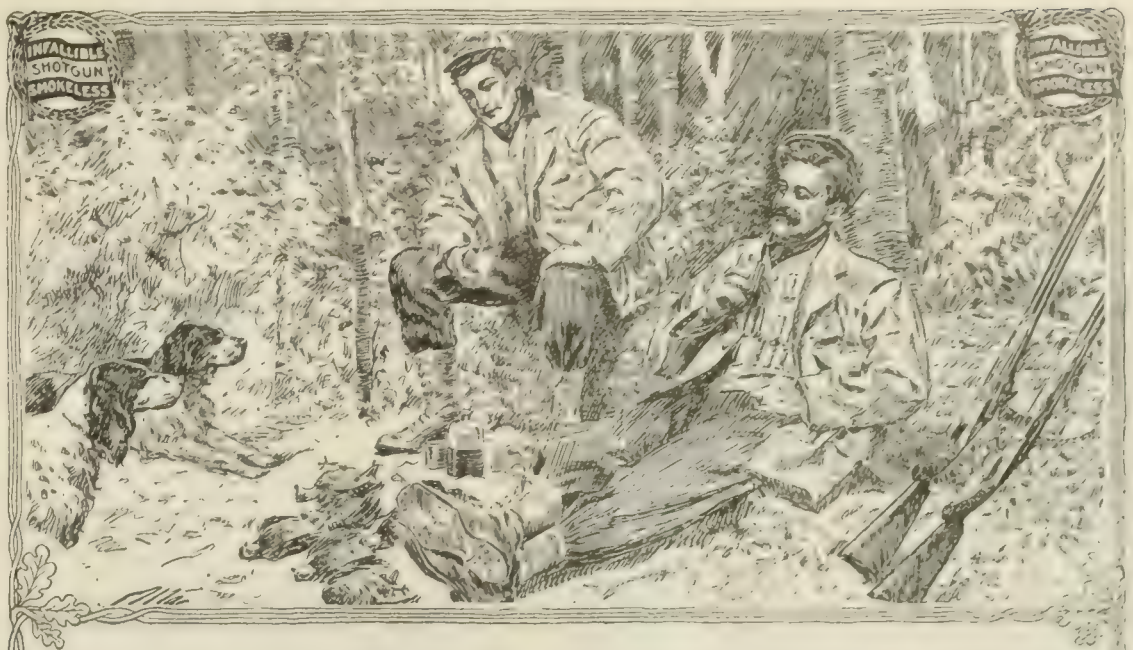
Alvarado's head waiter is his granduncle, and it was he who brought the word that dinner was served. The dinner company was no sooner seated than it was called to its feet to drink a toast to the mine with a heavy dark beer of American manufacture. Every man was required to empty his goblet, which was then replaced with a goblet of choice wine.

The host's table manners were, however, the one thing about the dinner never to be forgotten. Bent over the table so that his mouth was on the dead level with his plate, he shunted the food from plate to mouth with his tortilla in a fashion that was remarkable to say the least. . . . . .

The meal consisted of about six courses, beginning with the soup in which the flavor of garlic predominated, and ending with a combination of rice pudding and goats' milk. While, perhaps, not palatable to the taste of the average epicure, the food was wholesome and satisfying.

The dogs, who were fed under the table at the same time that the guests were eating above, consumed a dish of chicken fricassee that made the visitors all wish that for once they could pass for canines. A good after-dinner Mexican cigar ended the séance.

One of the attendants, in whose company the visitor smoked, set forth the origin of one of Alvarado's freakish doings. It seems that one Angelo



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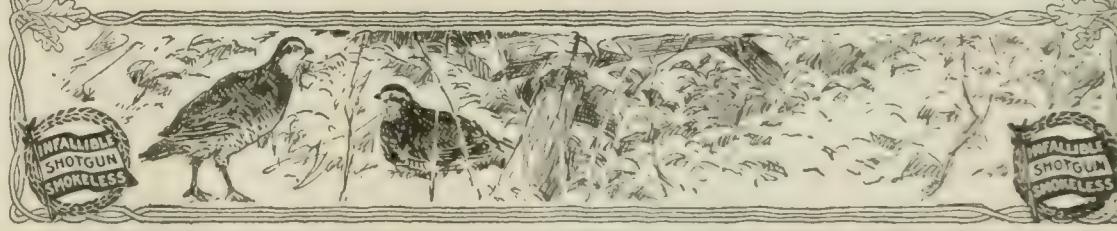

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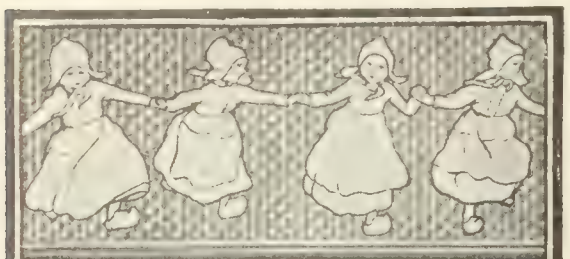

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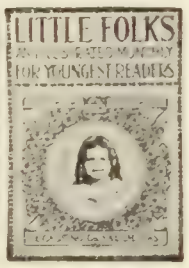

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Garcia, while under the influence of a draft of mescal, taunted Alvarado for not undertaking some large national enterprise with his reputed vast wealth, and suggested that he pay off the national debt of Mexico. Without the least hesitation Alvarado agreed to do this, and from that encounter dates the fame of Alvarado that has spread to the four corners of the earth.

The article in our "Personal" columns in the issue of September 21, entitled "How the President Rests," should have been credited to *The Broadway Magazine*, instead of *The Metropolitan Magazine*.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Looked Over the House.—Leaving the key of an empty house with a neighbor in order that likely tenants may inspect the premises is common. The owner of a house on Lexington Avenue has for good reason decided to keep the key of his house himself for the future.

Hearing that some one had been "looking over" the house, the landlord called on the old woman who had been entrusted with the key.

"Well, Mrs. ——," he said. "So you've had a party after the house?"

"I'm not too sure," was the reply.

"Want time to think it over, maybe?"

"No, I don't think he does. What he wants is an opportunity. When he got the key he went across the street, and as I heard nothing from him for an hour or so, I followed. He'd taken all the door-knobs and every ounce of lead about the place, but he'd left the house. Maybe he's coming back for that, too, as he didn't return the key."—*New York Times.*

Balloonists' Crime.—The following advertisement is published in the *Kreisblatt*, a newspaper published at Hoechst, near Wiesbaden: "Can any one favor me with the names of the balloonists who, when passing over the village of Ried last Thursday evening, dropt a bag of ballast down my chimney, and completely ruined a fruit-tart which I was cooking?—Julia Schmidt, 14, Britzelgasse, Ried."

Usurping the Editorial Prerogative.—EDITOR (to caller who had been airing his views): "Look here, are you the editor of this paper?"

CALLER—"No, no; certainly not."

EDITOR—"Very well, then; don't stand there and talk like a fool!"—*London Sketch.*

Company Oleo.—Strolling into a grocer's shop the other day, a little boy asked for half a pound of margarine. He was being served, and the shopman was about to wrap the margarine up in paper when the lad exclaimed: "Please, sir, my muver wants to know if yer'll stamp a cow on it, 'cos we're having cump'ny!"—*London Farm and Home.*

The Dog's Disposition.—The superintendent of streets in Cleveland recently summoned to his presence an Irish officer, to whom he said: "It is reported to me that there is a dead dog in Horner Street. I want you to see to its disposition." "Yis, sorr," said the subordinate. In half an hour the Irishman telephoned his chief as follows: "I have made inquiries about the dog's disposition, and I find that it was a savage one."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

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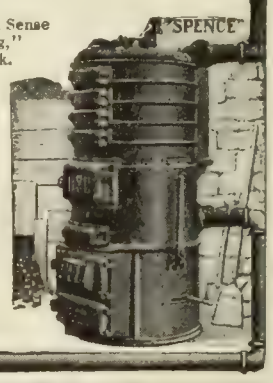

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No Nature Fake about This.—The alleged case of a bird making a splint for its broken leg is no more wonderful than this:

A Welsh rabbit, about to be devoured by an enemy, made itself stringy and tied the strings to a plate, fork, and toast in a brave effort to keep from being dragged to its doom.

I saw this with my own eyes, but refrain from giving my right name for fear of drawing upon me displeasure.—*Herald and Presbyter.*

A Scholarly Wit.—The quick mind of the late Dr. Haig-Brown, master of the famous Charterhouse school in London, was ever ready to seize upon an absurdity and give it a witty turn.

A fond parent once wrote asking him to "inter" her son at Charterhouse.

"Dear Madam," he wrote back, "I shall be most happy to undertake your son."—*London Telegraph.*

Trouble for the Editor.—"I can't keep the visitors from coming up," said the office boy, dejectedly. "When I say you're out they don't believe me. They say they must see you."

"Well," said the editor, "just tell them that's what they all say. I don't care if you cheek them, but I must have quietness."

That afternoon there called at the office a lady with hard features and an acid expression. She wanted to see the editor, and the boy assured her that it was impossible.

"But I must see him!" she protested. "I'm his wife!"

"That's what they all say," replied the boy.

That is why he found himself on the floor, with the lady sitting on his neck and smacking his head with a ruler, and that is why there is a new boy wanted there.—*Answers.*

A French Bull.—"They thought more of the Legion of Honor in the time of the First Napoleon than they do now," said a well-known Frenchman. "The Emperor one day met an old one-armed veteran.

"'How did you lose your arm?' he asked.

"'Sire, at Austerlitz.'

"'And were you not decorated?'

"'No, sire.'

"'Then here is my own cross for you; I make you chevalier!'

"'Your Majesty names me chevalier because I have lost one arm! What would your Majesty have done had I lost both arms?'

"'Oh, in that case I should have made you officer of the Legion!'

"Whereupon the old soldier immediately drew his sword and cut off his other arm!"

There is no particular reason to doubt this story. The only question is, how did he do it?—*Modern Society.*

Reminding the Burglar.—Jones was a very courageous man, and when, one stormy night, he heard mysterious noises in his house at Ryader, he took a revolver and decided thoroughly to explore the place. On reaching the hall the light from his candle disclosed to view a typical Bill Sykes, laden with a bulging sack, and just on the point of letting himself out.

"Hallo!" cried Jones. "Come back, you."

"What's that?" said the burglar. "Ah, yes, the silver candlestick! Permit me!" (Takes it from the hand of the astonished Jones, and puts it into his bag.) "Ten thousand thanks! Have I forgotten anything else?"—*Penny Pictorial.*

The Height of Majesty.—"And so she is very queenly? I suppose she's the kind of woman who is never afraid to enter the grandest drawing-room."

"Oh, more majestic than that! She's the kind of woman who's never afraid to enter her own kitchen."—*Brooklyn Life.*

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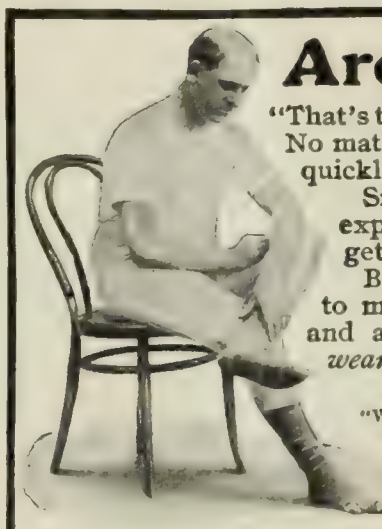

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Often the Case.—Mamma: "Why, it's very naughty of you to do the very thing your grandmother told you not to."

Willie: "Well, she began it. She told me not to before I did it."—*Brooklyn Life.*

The Home Team.—When Mr. Jones's seventh son was born, there was great rejoicing. Two or three days after the event, one of the neighbors, meeting Tommy, the eldest son, asked if he were not sorry that his baby brother was not a baby sister.

Tommy shook his head.

"No, ma'am, not me!" he replied with great decision. "Y' see we're tryin' for a baseball nine."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

The Point of View.—Hick: "Talk about Friday being an unlucky day! George Washington was born on Friday, the Declaration of Independence was signed on Friday, and the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought on Friday."

Wack: "Well, all that was unlucky for the British, wasn't it?"—*Somerville Journal.*

Close Quarters.—Any one who has ever traveled on the New York Subway in rush hours can easily appreciate the following:

A little man, wedged into the middle of a car, suddenly thought of pickpockets, and quite as suddenly remembered that he had some money in his overcoat. He plunged his hand into his pocket and was somewhat shocked upon encountering the fist of a fat fellow passenger.

"Ahal" snorted the latter. "I caught you that time!"

"Leggo!" snarled the little man. "Leggo my hand!"

"Pickpocket!" hissed the fat man.

"Scoundrel!" retorted the little one.

Just then a tall man in their vicinity glanced up from his paper.

"I'd like to get off here," he drawled, "if you fellows don't mind taking your hands out of my pocket."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Not What He Meant.—"No," said Kadley, "I never associate with my inferiors. Do you?"

"Really, I can't say," replied Mrs. Cutting. "I don't think I ever met any of your inferiors!"—*Judy.*

Imprudent.

When mother boxes Mary's ears,
She stands in tears and blubbers;
O foolish child, to stand in tears
Without a pair of rubbers!
—*Harper's Magazine.*

Disgusting.—"Was no one injured in the railway collision, Count?"

"No; nevertheless, it was a most painful situation. First, second, third, and fourth class passengers all mingled together. Simply unheard of!"—*Transatlantic Tale.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

September 26.—Generals Masso Parra, Juan Duaisa, and Yara Miret are arrested in Havana charged with conspiring against public order.

The Hamburg-American Steamship Company, according to a dispatch from Glasgow, has ordered the construction of a transatlantic steamer larger than the *Lusitania.*

September 27.—Secretary Taft and his party arrive on board the *Minnesota* at Yokohama.

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Most all ills come from improper circulation of the blood, and you rub or massage your body to relieve the pain, because massaging quickens the blood circulation.

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September 28.—Five departments in the South of France are suffering from floods, and the damage in Herault alone is estimated at $4,000,000.

September 29.—It is announced that the British home, Channel, and Atlantic fleets, under the command of Lord Charles Beresford, will start about October 14 for maneuvers in the North Sea.

Secretary of War Taft holds a long conference with the Japanese minister of war in Tokyo.

Ambassador Creel, of Mexico, declares relations between his country and the United States are so satisfactory it will be unnecessary for Secretary Root to discuss matters of State with President Diaz.

September 30.—The Royal Swedish Yacht Club sends an inquiry to the New York Yacht Club regarding a challenge for the *America's* cup.

An administrative decree providing for the separation of Church and State in Algeria is issued at Paris.

America is represented by thirty-seven exhibitors at the opening of the annual salon in Paris.

Boxers destroy a Catholic mission and the China Inland Mission at Kanchoufu, killing a French priest. All Americans escape without harm.

October 1.—An imperial Chinese edict decrees compulsory education for all.

President Diaz welcomes Secretary Root at the National Palace in Mexico City.

October 2.—The Japanese Emperor receives Secretary Taft in private audience at Tokyo; Mr. and Mrs. Taft are afterward guests of the Emperor and Empress at luncheon.

October 3.—The United States Commission sent to Europe to try to find a basis for the appraisal of imports, discusses the subject with French officials in the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

Domestic.

September 26.—President Roosevelt announces that while his personal opinion of the Oklahoma constitution is "not fit for publication," he will give it his official approval.

The annual report of Brig. Gen. R. M. O'Reilly, surgeon-general of the army, shows the death-rate for 1906 to be the lowest since 1893.

American bankers, in convention at Atlantic City, after a spirited contest, go on record as favoring the credit currency plan promulgated by the association's commission.

September 27.—Steps are taken in New York to form a National Independence League of the various State leagues under the direction of W. R. Hearst.

September 28.—Secretary Metcalf announces that contracts for seven submarines of the *Octopus* type have been awarded to the Electric Boat Company.

Fifteen persons are killed and about twenty are injured, some fatally, in a collision of the Baltimore and Ohio Lake Chicago express with a freight train at Bellaire, O.

September 29.—Mr. Small, national president of the telegraphers, declares that 13,000 union operators are on strike and less than 2,200 are at work.

President Roosevelt leaves Washington on his Western and Southern trip.

September 30.—President Roosevelt delivers the principal address at the dedication of the William McKinley monument in Canton, O., in the presence of 50,000 persons.

The will of Miss Anna T. Jeanes, filed for probate in Philadelphia, bequeathes coal lands valued at over $1,000,000 to Swarthmore College on condition that it stop participation in intercollegiate sports.

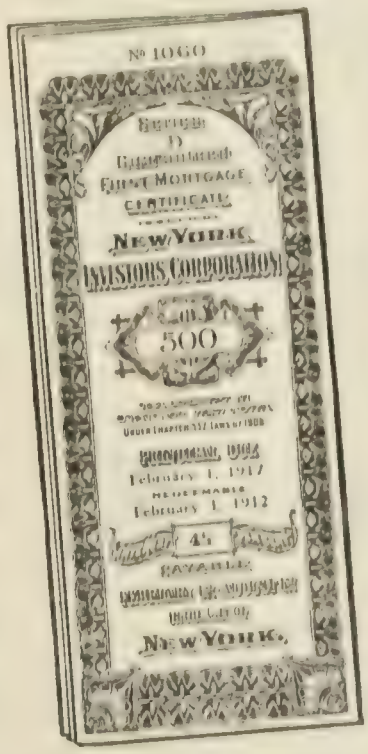
Thirteen States are represented at St. Louis in the conference of attorney-generals invited to discuss antitrust legislation.

October 1.—Aeronauts headed by Prof. Alexander Graham Bell organize an association to conduct experiments in air-ships.

October 2.—President Roosevelt, at St. Louis, declares that if the United States is not to acknowledge itself a weak and timid nation, a fighting navy must be maintained.

William E. Borah, United States Senator, is acquitted on the first ballot by the jury in Boise, Idaho, which tried him on the charges of land frauds.

October 3.—Women of the Episcopal Church present $222,000 to the Board of Missions at the triennial convention of the Church in Richmond, Va.



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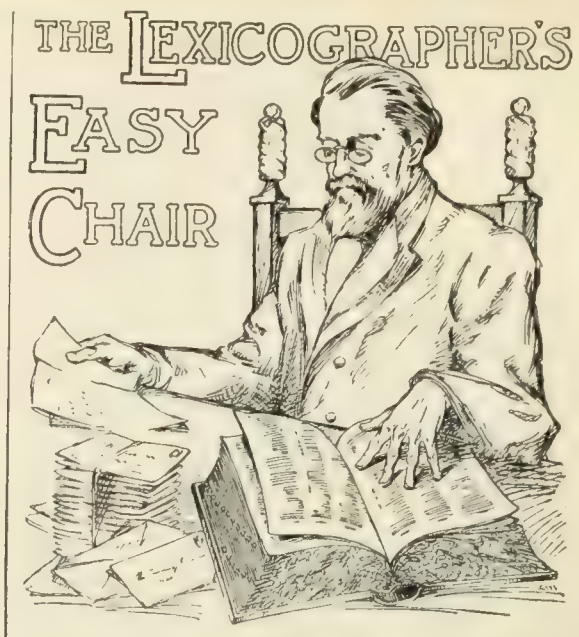

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"D. E. R.," Durango, Colo.—"How should *bench-made* be written? A says with a hyphen and in quotation marks; B says without hyphen and with no quotation marks. Who is correct?"

Altho the term in question is not in such common use as the terms "hand-made," "home-made," "machine-made," "self-made." and "tailor-made," it should, reasoning by analogy, be written with a hyphen, but without quotation marks.

"A. S. H.," Cincinnati, O.—"Please tell me what institution confers the degree of Pd.D.? What are the requirements of study to qualify for this degree?"

Any institution that has a course in pedagogics on its list of studies. We believe that many of the State universities do so. The qualifications are that the candidate must be a college graduate or must have an equal amount of knowledge; must have had seven years' experience as a teacher and must take a two years' course and pass examinations.

"C. C. M.," New York. "In your dictionary you include among the formative elements both prefixes and suffixes. The illustrative quotation you cite from Whitney seems to restrict formative elements to suffixes only. Which is the correct definition of the word *formative?*"

The illustrative quotation from Whitney treats only of suffixes, but does not restrict the meaning of the word *formative* in its grammatical sense which is "*any* element added to a word to give it a new and special form and character, as a prefix or suffix." The Oxford University Dictionary, now in course of publication in England, supports the STANDARD DICTIONARY's definition of *formative* and says: "A formative element," that is one "serving to form words: said chiefly of flexional and derivative *suffixes and prefixes.*"

"J. S.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Can you tell me how many languages there are that can be put into script?"

There are more than 1,000 languages and there are dialects in addition that are counted by thousands. How many of these can be written we do not know. For a classification consult the "Encyclopædia Britannica," article "Philology."

"J. F. M.," Albany, N. Y.—"May I ask your assistance in defining the word *discriminate?* In the sentence 'They shall award the contract to the lowest bid and may discriminate in favor of such bid as they deem most advantageous' does *discriminate* mean 'free selection' or 'unrestricted choice'?"

The sentence cited is ambiguous because in the first part it is explicitly set forth that the contract in question shall be awarded *to the lowest bid;* therefore, there can be discrimination only in the case that two bids remain in the class of the lowest bid. If there is only one bid in this class then there can be no discrimination.

Discrimination is the act of discerning in detail, and of acting upon the results of the observation made. In mental processes we discriminate between objects by distinguishing their differences.

We fail to note any material difference between "free selection" and "unrestricted choice." Possibly *restricted* choice was meant. However this may be, *discrimination* always involves the noting of differences between two [bids] as suggested above.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

WASTING THE NATION'S RESOURCES

"NO other question of equal gravity" is now before the nation, says the President, urging the necessity of conserving the country's natural resources. "We are face to face," he asserts in his Memphis speech, "with the great fact that the whole future of the nation is directly at stake in the momentous decision that is forced upon us. Shall we continue the waste and destruction of our natural resources, or shall we conserve them?" It is announced that the Inland Waterways Commission will call a conference on the subject in Washington this winter. "This conference," says President Roosevelt, "ought to be among the most important gatherings in our history, for none have had a more vital question to consider." Regardless of party lines, the attitude of the press toward the President's plea is sympathetic, and in many instances enthusiastic. According to *The Wall Street Journal*, it "sounds the birth of a new era," altho the ideas advanced are not new, having "been urged in public and private, for years, by a struggling minority of leaders in thought and action." But while hitherto they "lay as scattered ideas gaining strength but slowly in popular faith," they are now "crystallized into a unity which makes their support a self-evident duty of every citizen." To quote further:

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CHIEF FORESTER PINCHOT AND THE PRESIDENT,

In animated conversation on board the *Mississippi*. Altho reputed to be a millionaire, Mr. Pinchot is so enthusiastic in the cause of forest preservation that he devotes all his energies to his government position, with its salary of only $5,000 a year.

"The old era passed away with the unbridled exploitation of forests, mines, waterways, and soils, unguided by systematic concern for the welfare of future generations. But President Roosevelt has, as it were, gathered up into one sheaf the various elements of a constructive national policy and outlined once for all the paths that progressive statesmanship must take, in husbanding the powers of nature and in enhancing the opportunities of the people for all time to come. In this turning of the face of the nation to the future, with its several tasks so clearly defined, a new era is opened so clearly that the citizen of the faintest vision can not fail to see it and to feel it as a fact. . . . A program of progress is created, which transcends the limitations of provincialism and puts the welfare of the whole so far to the front that no sort of particularism can ever overtake it."

Nothing in the wide range of Mr. Roosevelt's activities, says the Washington *Post*, has demonstrated the penetration and grasp of his statesmanship as clearly as his effort to safeguard for the people the priceless natural resources they have inherited. "In private business," remarks the Chicago *News*, "it is considered highly desirable for a man so to manage that his property will bring to him and his heirs a steady income"; and should a nation, it asks, show less foresight? The President, it adds, has pointed the way to a task that is worthy to engage the best thought of the nation. Even the New York *Sun* has no fault to find with this latest Presidential proposition. That the country is squandering its heritage, says *The World*, admits of no denial. *The Globe*, which detects in the Memphis speech "a commingling of ideas, recently associated with the names of James J. Hill and Robert La Follette and to some extent exploited by Governor Hughes in his water-power messages," points out the difficulty of applying any remedy to the present conditions, since the natural resources which are in peril "are almost entirely under private ownership." To quote again from the President's speech, in which he turned aside from the specific subject of waterways to speak on the wider aspects of the topic as follows:

"It is the plain duty, of those of us who for the moment are

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responsible, to make inventory of the natural resources which have been handed down to us, to forecast as well as we may the needs of the future, and so to handle the great sources of our prosperity as not to destroy in advance all hope for the prosperity of our descendants.

"As I have said elsewhere, the conservation of natural resources is the fundamental problem. Unless we solve that problem it will avail us little to solve all others. To solve it, the whole nation must undertake the task through their organizations and associations, through the men whom they have made specially responsible for the welfare of the several States, and finally, through Congress and the Executive."

UNCLE SAM THIRTY YEARS FROM NOW.

Chief Forester Pinchot declares that the supply of timber in this country will be exhausted in thirty years if nothing is done to protect it. —Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*.

The same topic is discust in the pages of the New York *Outlook* by Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Forest Service, whose name has been prominent in connection with the Administration's public-lands policy. Unless we conserve the country's resources, says Mr. Pinchot, "those who come after us will have to pay the price of misery, degradation, and failure for the progress and prosperity of our day." To the present time, he asserts, our superb practical optimism has been as short-sighted as it is intense; "as a rule, it does not look ahead beyond the next decade or score of years, and fails wholly to reckon with the real future of the nation." As a people, we have been in the habit of declaring certain of our resources to be inexhaustible. Says Mr. Pinchot:

"To no other resource more frequently than coal has this stupidly false adjective been applied. Yet our coal supplies are so far from being inexhaustible that if the increasing rate of consumption shown by the figures of the last seventy-five years continues to prevail (and there is every reason to believe that it will grow rather than lessen), our supplies of anthracite coal will last but fifty years and of bituminous coal but a little over one hundred years. From the point of view of national life, this means the exhaustion of one of the most important factors in our civilization within the immediate future. Not a few coal-fields have already been exhausted, as in portions of Iowa and Missouri. Yet, in the face of these known facts, we continue to treat our coal as tho there could never be an end of it. The established coal-mining practise at the present date does not take out more than one-half of the coal, leaving the less easily mined or lower-grade material to be made permanently inaccessible by the caving in of the abandoned workings. The loss to the nation from this form of waste is prodigious and inexcusable. . . . . .

"Many oil- and gas-fields, as in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and the Mississippi Valley, have already failed, yet vast amounts of gas continue to be poured into the air and great quantities of oil into the streams. Cases are known in which vast amounts of oil are systematically burned in order to be rid of it.

"The prodigal squandering of our mineral fuels proceeds unchecked in face of the fact that such resources as these, once used or wasted, can never be replaced. If waste like this were not chiefly thoughtless, it might well be characterized as the deliberate destruction of the nation's future."

The waste of soil, says Mr. Pinchot, is among the most dangerous of all wastes now in progress in the United States. Of this we read:

"In 1896 Professor Shaler, than whom no one has spoken with greater authority on this subject, estimated that in the upland regions of the States south of Pennsylvania 3,000 square miles of soil had been destroyed as the result of forest denudation, and that the destruction was then proceeding at the rate of 100 square miles of fertile soil per year. No seeing man can travel through the United States without being struck with the enormous and unnecessary loss of fertility by easily preventable soil wash. The soil so lost, as in the case of many other wastes, becomes itself a source of damage and expense, and must be removed from the channels of our navigable streams at an enormous annual cost. The Mississippi River alone is estimated to transport yearly 400,000,000 tons of sediment, or about twice the amount of material to be excavated from the Panama Canal. This material is the most fertile portion of our richest fields, transformed from a blessing to a curse by unrestricted erosion."

The destruction of forage plants by overgrazing has resulted, it is estimated, in reducing the grazing value of the public lands by one-half. Turning to our forests, Mr. Pinchot declares—and the same point is advanced by the President—that "the United States has already crossed the verge of a timber famine so severe that its blighting effects will be felt in every household in the land." He estimates that, at the present rate of consumption, our supply of timber will be exhausted in about thirty-three years. This will mean the disappearance of our lumbering business—now the fourth greatest industry in the country. It will mean, moreover, that

"All forms of building industries will suffer with it, and the occupants of houses, offices, and stores must pay the added cost. Mining will become vastly more expensive; and with the rise in the cost of mining there must follow a corresponding rise in the price of coal, iron, and other minerals. The railways, which have as yet failed entirely to develop a satisfactory substitute for the wooden tie (and must, in the opinion of their best engineers, continue to fail), will be profoundly affected, and the cost of transportation will suffer a corresponding increase. Water power for lighting, manufacturing, and transportation, and the movement of freight and passengers by inland waterways, will be affected still more directly than the steam railways. The cultivation of the soil, with or without irrigation, will be hampered by the increased cost of agricultural tools, fencing, and the wood needed for other purposes about a farm. Irrigated agriculture will suffer most of all, for the destruction of the forests means the loss of the waters as surely as night follows day. With the rise in the cost of producing food, the cost of food itself will rise. Commerce in general will necessarily be affected by the difficulties of the primary industries upon which it depends. In a word, when the forests fail, the daily life of the average citizen will inevitably feel the pinch on every side. And the forests have already begun to fail, as the direct result of the suicidal policy of forest destruction which the people of the United States have allowed themselves to pursue."

At present only about twenty per cent. of the country's timber land remains in the possession of the nation and is being properly cared for and conserved. "Measures of greater vigor are imperatively required," declares Mr. Pinchot.

Turning to the question of our water supply, he goes on to say:

"The conception that water is, on the whole, the most important natural resource has gained firm hold in the irrigated West, and is making rapid progress in the humid East. Water, not land, is the primary value in this Western country, and its conservation and use to irrigate land is the first condition of prosperity. The use of our streams for irrigation and for domestic and manufacturing uses is comparatively well developed. Their use for power is less

developed, while their use for transportation has only begun. The conservation of the inland waterways of the United States for these great purposes constitutes, perhaps, the greatest single task which now confronts the nation. . . . . .

"The planned and orderly development and conservation of our natural resources is the first duty of the United States. It is the only form of insurance that will certainly protect us against disasters that lack of foresight has repeatedly brought down on nations since passed away."

STATISTICS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

LIGHT is flashed across a quarter of a century of the struggle between capital and labor in this country by recent statistics compiled by the Commissioner of Labor, whose twenty-first annual report deals with strikes and lockouts from 1881 to 1905 inclusive. In this period there were 36,757 strikes and 1,546 lockouts in the United States, involving 199,954 establishments and throwing 9,529,434 persons out of work. The average duration of strikes per establishment was 25.4 days, and of lockouts 84.6 days—facts which suggest the colossal economic waste incidental to these disputes. More impressive than the loss in wages and in trade brought about by these disturbances, remarks *The Wall Street Journal*, is the loss in time—a commodity the value of which "the world has not yet fully appreciated, notwithstanding the fact that the labors of the greatest scientists and inventors have for years been applied to shortening the time needed to do things."

In their industrial effects, as explained in the report, these two classes of industrial disturbances are practically the same, the only difference between them being that in a strike the employees take the initiative in putting a stop to work, while in a lockout the initiative is taken by the employer. We learn further that 68.99 per cent. of the strikes were ordered by labor organizations, and that 31.01 per cent. were begun either by employees who were not members of organizations, or who, if members, went on strike without the sanction of their organizations. We learn also that both strikes and lockouts succeeded oftener than they failed. The figures are as follows: Strikers succeeded in winning all the demands for which the strike was undertaken in 47.94 per cent. of the establishments, succeeded partly in 15.28 per cent., and failed to win any of their demands in 36.78 per cent. of the establishments; while lockouts resulted in favor of the employers in 57.20 per cent. of the establishments involved, succeeded partly in 10.71 per cent., and failed in 32.09 per cent. It is suggestive to note that women constituted only 9.43 per cent. of the workers thrown out of employment by strikes, but 15.82 per cent. of those thrown out of work by lockouts. Turning to the causes of strikes, the Commissioner finds, as might be expected, that the chief cause is the demand for an increase in wages. More than 32 per cent. of all strikes were for this cause alone. The next most fruitful cause was disagreement concerning recognition of union and union rules. This also was the chief cause of lockouts. To quote further from the Commissioner's report:

"The greatest number of strikes that occurred in any one industry was in the building trades, which embraced 26.02 per cent. of all strikes and 38.53 per cent. of all establishments involved in strikes.

"In the coal and coke industry were 9.08 per cent. of all strikes and 9.39 per cent. of all establishments involved in strikes. Many strikes were found in the following industries: Boots and shoes; clothing, men's; foundry and machine shop; and tobacco (cigars and cigarets). The coal and coke industry included more strikers than any other industry, also more employees thrown out of work. The second industry in order in this respect was the building trades. In the building trades were 16.49 per cent. of all lockouts, more than one-half of all the establishments involved, and about 30 per cent. of all the employees locked out and of persons thrown out of work. . . . . .

"The percentages of the total number of strikes in the principal industrial States were as follows: New York, 27.75 per cent.; Pennsylvania, 11.31 per cent.; Illinois, 9.86 per cent.; Massachusetts, 7.55 per cent., and Ohio, 6.99 per cent. Of the strikers, 25.12 per cent. of the total number were in Pennsylvania, 21.15 per cent. in New York, 13.31 per cent. in Illinois, 6.36 per cent. in Ohio, and 5.25 per cent. in Massachusetts. These States named were also the States in which the greatest number of lockouts occurred."

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THE PRESIDENT ON THE "MISSISSIPPI."

Acknowledging the cheers of a crowd on a passing steamer

TAFT IN CHINA—Dispatches state that Secretary Taft, on his arrival in China, received "the heartiest welcome that has ever been extended to a foreign statesman"—and this at Shanghai, a city which but recently was most conspicuous in the movement to boycott American products. Speaking unofficially at a banquet given in his honor by resident Americans in that city, the Secretary pointed out that our trade in China is second only to England's, and reaffirmed the position formulated by the late Secretary Hay in regard to the maintenance of the "open door." His words, remarks the New York *Globe*, are peculiarly timely in view of the recent disconcerting revival of talk concerning "spheres of influence." They were cordially received by the Chinese press, which leads the New York *Sun*, after recalling the fact that the

United States has promised to remit to China a large part of the indemnity exacted after the Boxer uprisings, to remark:

"It is evident that intelligent Chinese have come to recognize that in spite of our exclusion policy, of which not only they but other Asiatics are disposed to complain, we have given more proofs of sincere good-will than have been forthcoming from any other Western nation, and may with good reason be looked upon as their country's best friend. . . . There is no longer any doubt that China is on the eve of a political reorganization which is certain to be viewed with sympathy in the United States. . . . The Empress Regent has summoned to Peking her two ablest viceroys, together with other progressive statesmen, and having enrolled them among her most trusted advisers has ordered the Council of State to draw up as speedily as possible the draft of a constitution which, among other far-reaching reforms, should concede to her subjects a considerable part in the framing of the imperial laws. The Chinese feel instinctively that a move which aims at the moral, social, intellectual, and economic regeneration of their country will receive but lukewarm commendation from those Powers which at heart desire the dissolution of the Middle Kingdom, but that in their effort for self-rule and self-development they can depend on the United States for honest approval and encouragement.

"Under the circumstances it is not surprizing that Secretary Taft should have had at Shanghai a welcome such as the spokesman of no other Power would be likely to receive."

SWARTHMORE'S $3,000,000 QUANDARY

THE trustees of Swarthmore College would get but little assistance, probably, from reading the advice of the press on their duty regarding acceptance of the valuable bequest of Miss Jeanes, who has willed the college several millions on condition that it give up intercollegiate athletics. Hardly a majority of the papers are ready to advise either for acceptance or refusal. To some the condition looks larger than the bequest, but to others it seems a good chance for the college to break away from harmful athletics and profit materially at the same time. The college body is reported to be a unit in favoring refusal of the gift. "Not all of Wall Street's gold," they say, would tempt them to give up their intercollegiate sports. The managers of the college, tho not ready to decide until December, are said to be divided. The prospect of an additional endowment of from one to three millions apparently does tempt some of those who have the college finances in charge.

DR. JOSEPH SWAIN,

President of Swarthmore College, an institution which will either have to give up all intercollegiate sports or refuse a gift of $3,000,000.

The Yale Alumni Weekly treats the question with some bitterness, and, in evident sympathy with the Swarthmore student body, discusses thus sarcastically the possibilities open to future college benefactors:

"The beginning made along this new line of determining the policies of American universities and colleges by the Philadelphia lady has great possibilities. There is an excellent chance for some kindly soul, with an innate repugnance to horrid war, to endow a university which should agree in return never to refer to Hannibal or Napoleon. The future may yet evolve the maiden millionaires who would assist some promising college on the condition that no bachelors be elected to professorships.

"But if this is to be the rule of the future there should be some method by which intending testators may be inoculated with a reasonable understanding of what college problems are and of the effects of imposing their personal idiosyncrasies upon them. The colleges are helpless in the face of fearsome possibilities revealed by this new movement in private dictation of educational needs.

"What is left to be done is simple. If testators are to follow the lead of the Swarthmore benefactress and if good people, so handicapped as to depart this life with unexpended millions, are to impose upon posterity their private ideas of university policy, let there be at least some method in the madness. Let there be a concerted university movement started to establish a School of College Policies for Testators."

The Springfield *Republican*, on the other hand, thinks the college would at least be able to contribute much to the solution of the problem of intercollegiate sports, if the gift were accepted. Says this paper:

"Much as bequests that arbitrarily limit the judgment of educators in the future are to be condemned in principle, it is certain that Swarthmore could be made to contribute to the final solution of the question of educational policy involved by accepting the gift on the conditions imposed. In becoming an institution forbidden to engage in intercollegiate sports, it could offer an interesting experiment to the world—an experiment that would aid other institutions in reaching a proper adjustment of the problem. Swarthmore, with its $3,000,000 of additional funds, could make itself much more attractive than it is now to students in various intellectual lines, while its abstention from intercollegiate games would enable it to demonstrate an institution's ability to make physical culture on systematic and unspectacular lines within the college both interesting and profitable to the student body. Within a few years the comparison or the contrast between Swarthmore and other colleges would become one of the most important features of the unsolved problem of intercollegiate sports in America."

ELIMINATING THE COTTON GAMBLER

WHAT the Atlanta *Georgian* hails as "the most remarkable event in the South's industrial history," and *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore) declares "to be the most important business meeting the world has ever seen," took place in Atlanta last week. More than one hundred representatives of the cotton-spinning industry of England, Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, and Italy there met some five hundred representative spinners, planters, and cotton merchants of this country. Their object, as *The Manufacturers' Record* states briefly, was to bring about "a better understanding between those who produce the staple and those who make it into merchantable goods." This was to be consummated, says the Savannah *News*, by considering three things—"the better baling of cotton, the possibility of eliminating speculation in the marketing of the crop, and the doing away with the middleman." The first of these three received less attention than the other two, tho the necessity for improved methods of handling the crop was strongly emphasized by the committee to which the matter was referred. This committee made several recommendations for improving the seed, storing the cotton before baling, and for improving the method of baling, particularly for transportation abroad. The Atlanta *Constitution*, admitting the need for attention to these suggestions, adds, however, that "there is a far stronger, a controlling desire, on the part of both interests, to eliminate the gambling element from the cotton-exchanges of all countries, in order to prevent the frequently violent fluctuations in the price of the raw material." President C. W. Macara, of the European International Cotton-Spinners' Association, is quoted to this effect:

"The opportunities that have been given to men who neither

grow nor spin cotton, nor are legitimately interested in its distribution, to bring about ruinous fluctuations in the price of raw material, are an evil more prejudicial to the cotton business than any other which now exists. The baling and warehousing of your staple have not been as satisfactory as you and we desire, but the evil I have mentioned is vastly more pernicious in its effects. . . .

"We wish the market to be responsive to the ordinary laws of supply and demand. We want your cotton and are prepared to pay for it a price which will adequately reward your farmers for their outlay of capital and their employment of labor. The interests of the cotton-growers and the spinners of cotton are identical. The burdens imposed upon business and the disastrous influence of gambling operations upon all who are legitimately concerned in the progress of the industry, which is second only in importance to agriculture itself, can not be exaggerated. It has led to the dislocation of business, to the stopping of mills, and to the ruin of many, including not a few of the speculators themselves. To such lengths has the evil extended that the need for a world-wide organization to combat the operations of the speculators was brought home to all Europe four years ago."

That the purpose of the Farmers' Union, now an organization with 1,600,000 members, is to bring about the overthrow of cotton speculation is asserted by *The Constitution*. It was largely to this end that the recent meeting of spinners and growers was brought about. We read:

"It has its perfected organization of business agents—county, State, and national—who are to-day transacting in bulk the business of its members. In the organization of these business agents the Farmers' Union has practically already perfected a system through which it is prepared to sell as well as to buy; through which it is prepared to meet the spinners of the world on a business footing, and ship the cotton direct from the farm to the mill; through which it is qualified to give the best of guaranties of good faith in the performance of contract."

The Chicago *Tribune* thinks some good may have resulted from this conference, for the present cotton-market operations, it finds, are extremely hurtful to both the growers and the spinners. It says:

"For several years the great British manufacturers have been on the tenter-hooks because of the frequent activity of speculation in the cotton-market. It may have been sport for the speculators, but it was death for the spinners. Often they have been afraid to buy because they feared the high prices prevailing were artificial and could not be maintained long. If they were to buy and cotton were to go down, rivals who had waited for the drop would be able to make cheaper cloths and undersell them. If they did not buy they might have to close their mills. The occasional cornering of cotton has done more than all else to induce foreign manufacturers to encourage its growth in other countries than this, so that they might be no longer dependent on the American supply."

The practicability of doing away with the cotton-exchanges entirely is, however, a much-discust question. The Richmond *News Leader* speaks for many of the Southern papers when it asserts that "it is entirely possible, in this day of quick communication and transportation, for the men who grow cotton and the men who make cotton into yarn and fabric to trade with each other directly, to confer, to fix prices according to the realities of the crop and the market and the public requirements." The Savannah *News*, on the other hand, recognizes the necessity for the middlemen under present conditions.

The views of New York cotton merchants, quoted in *The Journal of Commerce*, are, quite naturally, perhaps, almost unanimous in insisting upon the need for the middleman. One of these men, Mr. Atwood Violett, is thus quoted:

"The question of finance must be considered as well as that of time. The cotton-grower has many quick expenses, with none too much capital, and ready money at certain seasons of the year to almost the value of his entire crop must be forthcoming. The warehousing combination could not furnish it, for the reason that no banks could be found to stand behind such a scheme. Therefore, the purchaser of the cotton would have to be depended upon. But how about the time required to complete the transaction? The agents would make the trade, and then the cotton would be sent to the seaboard to be loaded on slow vessels. These vessels would wait for a cargo from one week to four weeks, sailing just in time to get clearance papers within the month. From eleven to eighteen days would be required for the trips to Liverpool or Manchester. Then if the cotton was accepted and paid for, the question of exchange would come in. It would be from three to six months before the grower or the warehouse interests could hope to have the cash in hand. In the mean while, what would become of the poor farmer, his creditors and dependents? If all cotton-growers, or even a fair percentage of them, were wealthy and good business men with an intimate knowledge of domestic and foreign trade relations, the scheme might work out. As things are it as not practicable, and it doesn't take much of a business man to realize it."

A WOMAN'S DEFENSE OF WAR

PERHAPS some who are disappointed by the slight tangible results of the Hague Peace Conference may find a certain cold comfort in the unanimous assurances of a bishop, preaching to soldiers, and of a woman, writing in a woman's magazine, that war, after all, is a good thing, inasmuch as it is a necessary condition of growth. If our brute ancestors, says Mrs. Adelaide Reynolds Haldeman, had by a sort of "Hague Conference" established universal peace in those dim ages, "there would never have been evolved what we call a human race, and man would have been, today, a brute among brutes." Bishop Potter is also quoted by the papers as dwelling in a recent sermon on the idea that the ascent of man has been accomplished through warfare. He believes, according to the reporters, that "until the last day of earth there will be armies and there will be war," and he characterizes the Hague Conference as "only a poet's dream." Not quite so irremediably, however, would Mrs. Haldeman shatter that dream. "Society," she argues—writing in *The Modern World* (Denver), a business woman's magazine of which she is the editor—"is in a process of growth, has not yet arrived at its maturity, or its equilibrium of forces, and therefore must have its public and private war until social adaptation be complete, and war, thereby, come to an end." But in the mean time it is well, she holds, that "the so-called 'peace advocates' are in a magnificent minority," since "with a whole nation of peace men you would have a people like the Chinese." The Chinese, it is explained, "have lost the warlike instinct" and in consequence are now "given over wholly to the worship of past things and dead ancestors; whereby progress comes to an end, and all things to-morrow will be as were all things yesterday." Warlikeness, she claims, is an instinct which, in the evolution of civilization, "has ever marked the superior, the stronger, race." Human warfare is "only a phase of the great general law of natural selection out of which emerges ever the fittest for survival." In elaboration of her argument Mrs. Haldeman goes on to say:

MRS. ADELAIDE REYNOLDS HALDEMAN,

Editor of a business-woman's magazine, who defends war on the ground that it is a necessary accompaniment of racial progress.

"To be consistent, the peace advocate would be compelled to

contend that the conquest of savage peoples by civilized ones is and always has been wrong. He would have to contend that the discovery of a new land, with its subsequent immigration, colonization, and all the fierce warfare accompanying these processes, has been essentially unjustifiable and wrong. According to that kind of philosophy, the American colonists should have packed themselves back to Europe instead of defending themselves against the Indians. Europe should have accepted the civilization of the Tatars instead of fighting against it, and Christian missionaries in China should submit quietly to massacre or stay away from that peaceful land, the inhabitants of which are really the most consistent advocates of peace we have."

Private war, says Mrs. Haldeman, presents problems beside which those of public war dwindle to insignificance. To quote:

"Private war is, under another name, industry. And it would be the most vicious of errors to imagine that industry, of the glory of which we hear so much, is without its slain. On the contrary, for every man slain in war, so-called, a thousand are slain in industry. To him who is not sodden with the stupidity of ignorance, or wholly debauched with the desire for getting his hands on the possessions of others, the present system of industry is a monstrous crime beside which the 'horrors' of antique warfare were 'pale and pure and painless as a virgin's dream.' Why raise our hands in horror at a few liters of blood shed on battle-fields, while millions of men and women (to say nothing of children) are dying of disease acquired in the shops, mills, and mines of Christendom? Why talk of peace when industrial barons—nay, kings—make private war as they please, using as their armies the millions who are continually falling disabled or dead in the fight? Why moan over a handful of Japanese or Russians, when girls are dying of bone rot in American match factories, and 20,000,000 or more American workingmen are expropriated, robbed, and bled (while thousands of them are literally slaughtered) in the shambles of industry?"

"And yet," the writer admits, "if we hold that public war is a good thing we must hold also that private war in the form of industry is no less a good thing in itself"—inasmuch as it also is a necessary condition of growth. Political peace, she predicts, will come about "when trade shall have been established upon a perfectly equilibrated bottom; when national, or general, economy can gain nothing, but, on the contrary, lose by war; when the human race shall have been reduced to one type, or when a superior, intelligent, and powerful race of men shall have reduced all other races to a state of helpless dependence, whereby the inferior, or weak races, shall be ruled like dogs are now, by fear and affection. "But until then," Mrs. Haldeman maintains, "war will be approved and war will be 'good.'"

THE NEW YORK TRACTION SCANDAL

"NOTHING in the whole history of the insurance scandals equals these startling exposures," exclaims the New York *American*, commenting on the facts which have already been brought to light by Governor Hughes's Public Service Commission in its investigation of the financial and political exploits of New York City's Street-railway Trust. But as the Springfield *Republican* points out, every policy-holder in America was personally concerned in the revelations of the insurance case, while those financially interested in New York traction affairs are comparatively few, and "the question of the rottenness of the financiers is largely a local one." There are phases of the situation, however, which are of interest not only to the four million citizens of New York who are painfully conscious of the inadequacy of the city's street-car service, and to the stockholders of the wrecked Metropolitan company, but to the country at large. The essentially unvarying conditions brought to light by successive investigations into the methods of "high finance," says the Springfield *Republican*, keep raw that sense of injury on the part of the plundered public which is the real secret of President Roosevelt's power—a power "baffling and even mysterious to the syndicated wealth of the land." Herein, adds the same paper, "may be discerned the main political significance of the huge traction scandal in New York."

At the time of writing, the Commission's investigation has revealed a remarkable system of bookkeeping in accordance with which large sums of the stockholders' money, expended for the creation of the desired brand of public opinion, and for the purchase of an imaginary railway, still appear in the books as "assets." An odd $24,000 paid to Thomas F. Ryan, and charged to "suspense account," leads the New York *World* to remark with a certain bitter facetiousness: "Such payments help explain the suspense of Metropolitan stockholders about vanished property, and the suspense of the public from car-straps." When last year the Interborough-Metropolitan Company was incorporated, and merged Mr. Ryan's looted surface and elevated lines with Mr. Belmont's subway system, competition in transportation in New York City virtually came to an end. But the most sensational revelations so far relate to an earlier date (1902), when the Metropolitan Company purchased from Anthony N. Brady the Wall and Cortlandt Street Ferries Railway, a line which had and has no existence except on paper, and whose paper value is represented by a franchise against which an injunction stands. According to Mr. Brady's own statement before the Commission, he received for this shadowy railroad the sum of $965,000, with the understanding—which he carried out—that sums of $111,652.78 each were to be paid from it to Thomas F. Ryan, William C. Whitney, P. A. B. Widener, Thomas Dolan, and William L. Elkins, all of whom held interests in the Metropolitan Company. Says the New York *American*—which exclaims that the time for comment has passed, and the time for criminal prosecution arrived:

"One of these $111,652.78 checks was made payable to Thomas F. Ryan personally. The remainder went to his associates. For what purpose? These men had not even the shadow of a claim in this paper railway that itself was a shadow. On what ground were they given over half a million dollars of the money belonging to the stockholders of a public-utilities corporation? If the deal had the slightest claim to legitimacy, why was the money paid first to Brady and so entered on the books, and afterward secretly handed over to these men by means of Brady's personal check?"

The same paper, which has always been a bitter opponent of Mr. Ryan, says further:

"All over the traction situation is written the one word—FRAUD. It is exactly as tho New York, the richest city on earth, had turned over her public utilities and the control of her administration to a collection of safe-blowers, check-raisers, and common burglars."

And the New York *Globe* remarks more quietly:

"The insurance and other investigators have revealed many cases of directors appearing at least technically on both sides of transactions. But in most instances it was possible to show that the corporation suffered no actual loss—that often there was actual gain. It was pointed out that unless the insurance companies were to have second-rate directors it was difficult to secure men altogether free from entangling business alliances. It was urged that the offense of duality was nominal rather than actual—that it did not appear that the trust in fact had been betrayed. If Mr. Brady is to be believed, no such defense can be made for Mr. Ryan *et al.* These men did not sell property to their corporation at a fair price, but entered a conspiracy under which an excessive price should be paid and the excess accrue to them as individuals."

It now becomes clear, says the *Evening Mail*, just what has brought the street railroads into bankruptcy. To quote:

"No matter how rich a field a transportation enterprise may have, it can tie itself up into a hard knot if its managers insist on paying experts $50,000 salaries and giving them nothing to do, and

if they go ahead buying in paper properties at several times their value and pocketing the difference."

By this investigation alone, asserts the Detroit *Journal*, the Public Service Commission of New York has abundantly justified its creation.

THE COST OF LIVING

IS the public ripe for a thoroughly economic platform as its next political issue? asks a correspondent of a New York paper, who claims that never before has there been so much written and

SKY HIGH.

The consumer finds that bread has now gone up to join milk and butter among the heavenly bodies.

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

spoken comment about economic matters. From all sections reports indicate mounting prices in foodstuffs. "The Beef Trust has advanced the cost of living the past few days, and the public must march up to the counter," mournfully remarks the Washington *Post*. Yet the consumer, it appears, is not the only one to suffer under present conditions. The recent failure of two prominent wholesale produce dealers in Pittsburg, according to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, is ascribed to the decline in the demand for foodstuffs at the high prices prevailing in that city. If the high cost of living be due to an actual shortage of crops, explains *The Ledger*, little relief can be expected until the yield of another season reaches the market. The Pittsburg wholesale dealers, however, say that the blame in their case rests with the produce-growers, who have combined to raise prices, forming a sort of "farmers' trust." But as fruit and vegetable crops have been short in all parts of the country, with the exception of the Pacific coast, *The Ledger* suggests that the difficulty may be something more than a matter of combinations in restraint of trade. "The great rise in the price of meat," it points out, "has thrown an unusual demand upon other articles, and this tends to increase the cost of these other commodities, whose prices are already swollen by a short supply." There are no assuring indications of a general fall in prices, it adds.

The average citizen, remarks the New York *Sun*, is but little enlightened by the acres of matter printed in newspapers, magazines, and special reports with reference to the cost of living, the question for most of us resolving itself into the results of an individual experience. *The Sun*, nevertheless, has some interesting words to say on the general aspects of the subject. To quote in part:

"The people may be divided into profit-makers, salary-drawers, and wage-earners. There are no statistics which show with certainty the financial condition of the members of these classes to-day as compared with their condition in times of lower prices and lower wages. General investigation and personal inquiry lead to a definite opinion that the profit-makers and the wage-earners are better off to-day than in earlier days, and that the conditions of the salaried section are more burdensome. While each group will furnish its exceptions to this view, the general proposition will probably hold.

"In a recently published article the assertion is made that 'in thirteen years the increase in the cost of living has not been more than 3½ per cent. of a workingman's income. The basis for the percentage is an annual income of $835.' The notably weak point in this argument is that $835 is an utterly absurd estimate of the 'workingman's income.' The census of 1900 reports 5,306,143 wage-earners with an average income of a little less than $440. A selected list of twenty-three industries employing 3,137,000 hands shows for 1905 an average of $512. The workingman's account-book, if he keeps one, is not likely to show his income as $835, nor to confirm the estimate of a mere 3½ per cent. increase in cost of living in thirteen years. . . . . .

"Growing expenses, however, are offset by better pay, and there is no question that our wage-earners live better, dress better, and save more money than they did twenty or even ten years ago. It is undeniable that wage-earners as a class have derived benefit from the higher-price levels. In fact, it is to their increased income that the increase in cost of living is largely attributable.

"The profit-makers, the merchants, manufacturers, and traders, as a class have profited rather by general trade activity than by the change in prices. Their income may be affected in some measure by price conditions, but it is not entirely or even largely dependent upon them. Profit margins are based on cost, whether the cost be high or low. The victims of prosperity, of increased cost of living, are salary-drawers who have no power to effect an increase in income by union, strike, or other weapon. Upon this class, with a membership of several millions, the burden of higher prices falls with greatest weight."

This latter point is also taken up by the Washington *Post*, which

THE WOLF AT THE DOOR TO-DAY.

Ringel in the Milwaukee *Free Press*

returns to the subject in a later issue. Especially, it says, is this true of the clerks of the United States Government, for whom "there is no balm of Gilead in these flush days." Receiving the same pay that they got in 1880, they "are being docked the difference between the value of the dollar then and the value of the dollar now."

END OF THE SWEAT-SHOP

THE sweat-shop "is now practically a matter of the past in our trade," said Marcus M. Marks, president of the National Association of Clothiers, in a speech last January that was later quoted on the floor of Congress. Henry White, formerly secretary of the Garment Workers' Union in New York City, confirms this news in the New York *Daily Trade Record* of the textile trade for September 16, but adds that the extinction of the sweat-shop is not due so much to the reformers as to the landlords, who have squeezed the tenements down to such tiny proportions that the manufacture of clothing has been crowded out of the home. Says Mr. White:

"The old-time tenement, because of its comparatively large rooms, adjoining each other, the absence of private halls, bath-rooms, air-shafts, etc., afforded opportunities for conveniently and cheaply manufacturing where foot-power could be employed, and where manufacturing on a small scale suffered no serious disadvantage. In the modern flat, however, divided into closet-like spaces where even the thickness of the wall-paper counts and where the family cat is obliged to tread with added caution, there is no room for even the meager equipment of a home tailor-shop or even a family sewing-machine.

"The building boom during the past ten years made land too valuable for the primitive tenements, and all over the Jewish and Italian quarters they quickly gave way to the larger rent-yielding flats, with their fancy fronts, showy entrances, and containing every modern convenience—excepting room.

"Squeezed out of the tenements, and the flats being too small, the petty contractor had to go into the loft buildings, and in response to this demand many such buildings were erected. In this way the shop became separated from the home, a very long step indeed toward the factory system—the goal of the reformer. Once out of the home, clothing manufacture yields more readily to the modern spirit, becomes subject to legal regulations, and the most serious obstacle to industrial reform has been thus overcome. What has so long failed of achievement through the efforts of humanitarians and lawmakers has been brought to pass by the natural evolution of the tenement into the flat. Whatever, therefore, the shortcomings of the cheap flat—and they are grievous and manifold—it has at any rate displaced the barbarous old-time 'double-decker,' with all that it meant to the trade.

"'The sweat-shop,' said Mr. Schoenfeld [an authority on East-side matters], 'in so far as it meant work in a tenement, is positively non-existent, but sweating, however, is possible in loft buildings. Overcrowding, poor ventilation, and the overworking of the laborer are possible there, too, but with this decided difference—the women and children of the family are parted from the work, which is carried on in the open, and the shops are easily reached by the public inspectors and are thus brought within civilizing influences.'"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

KENTUCKY should now try to become famous for its drinking-water.—*New York World.*

PERHAPS Georgia will invite the President next year to hunt "blind tigers."—*San Antonio Light.*

LET'S haul our Navy up on the land, lest some other Power should object.—*New York Evening Mail.*

SENATOR FORAKER'S friends say that he is dead game. Score another for the Presidential nimrod.—*Atlanta Journal.*

"WE must walk in the light," says Brother Rockefeller. All right; but don't raise the price of it!—*Atlanta Constitution.*

ONE of the most tangible results of the present Hague Conference is in the decision to hold another one.—*Detroit Free Press.*

JUDGE LANDIS couldn't resist the temptation to make the Alton's immunity bath just a little hotter than absolutely necessary.—*Washington Post.*

"SECRETARY TAFT wants $5,500,000 for military clothes." A large man, it is true, and an active one, but still——.—*New York Evening Post.*

CARTOONIST MCCUTCHEON suggests in the Chicago *Tribune* that President Roosevelt approves of the Mississippi because it is the Father of Waters.

AN Italian poet who won $10,000 in a lottery says that he will write no more. Here, at least, is one chance to speak a good word for the lottery.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A FRIEND of Senator Tillman refers to him as "a poet and a dreamer." From his talk of a race war it looks as if his dreams are all nightmares.—*Washington Post.*

HALL CAINE calls the American press agent an "unmitigated liar." Too bad. The press agent has always spoken well of Mr. Caine.—*New York American.*

THE advertised revolt, which some Cubans were anticipating with considerable pleasure, has been postponed on account of Governor Magoon.—*Toledo Blade.*

DR. OSLER says that success in the medical profession is largely a question of good health. That's funny. We thought it was just the reverse.—*Washington Post.*

PROBABLY the Standard Oil Company never will be satisfied with governmental conditions until this nation becomes the United States of New Jersey.—*Chicago News.*

A MRS. PEACE was arraigned in a Detroit police-court the other day on the charge of fighting. Apparently she has taken her husband's name in vain.—*Washington Post.*

THE Waterbury *American* thinks that "the South is hopeless." We suppose that means that we have grown too prosperous to buy Waterburies any more.—*Atlanta Journal.*

POSSIBLY the most benighted State in the Union is New York, which contains more people who have not located in Grand Old Texas than any member of the sisterhood.—*Houston Post.*

THE editor of a London medical journal who said recently that the prettiest girls are the stupidest should cheer up. Maybe she will change her mind, after all.—*New York Tribune.*

THE simultaneous reduction by King Edward and Speaker Cannon in their daily allowance of cigars has the appearance of an international combination in restraint of trade.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

RICHMOND P. HOBSON claims to have inside information to the effect that Japan will declare war on the United States on February 28. With very little urging it is believed that she can be induced to put it off till April 1.—*Washington Post.*

FIVE thousand revolvers, seized by the New York police within the year, were dumped into the sea off Sandy Hook Saturday, by order of the police commissioner. This will be good news for the manufacturers.—*Boston Transcript.*

I THINK that the excellent people who have complained of our policy as hurting business have shown much the same spirit as the child who regards the dentist, and not the ulcerated tooth, as the real source of his wo.—*From President Roosevelt's speech at Cairo.* But what is the child to think if the forceps keep slipping and the dentist fails to pull the tooth?—*New York World.*

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HE BOBS UP SERENELY.

—Keppler in *Puck.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

HOW OUR PACIFIC CRUISE LOOKS TO EUROPE

A NAVAL demonstration in Europe has always been looked upon as indicating a threat. Thus some of the English papers are counseling their Government to send a fleet to the Piræus to intimidate the Greek authorities into taking measures for the safety of Greek Christians in Macedonia. The bombardment of Alexandria by Admiral Seymour in 1882 followed on such a demonstration, and the ultimatum accompanying it, which the insurrectionists disregarded. It is therefore not to be wondered at that European press comments connect President Roosevelt's dispatch of the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific with the strained relations existing between Japanese and Americans on the Pacific Coast. The English papers think the order ill-timed, to say no more. The French press give the Japanese to understand that it is none of their business, while the tone of the German press is encouraging to America. "Keep your guns trained and your powder dry" is the substance of Berlin advice. The London *Times* remarks:

"The right of the United States or any other naval Power to dispatch her ships to and exercise them in any waters she pleases, either of her own coasts or of the high seas, has never been questioned. But there are many cruises besides this particular cruise in which American seamen might find all the experience and exercise they desire.

"It is the selection at this moment of the Pacific for this great demonstration of American naval power which may be thought inopportune by many who fully accept official and semiofficial assurances that the step is free from every tinge of provocation or menace."

It will not do to drive Japan to the wall or offend her honor, this paper adds, and it warns the American press thus:

"The Japanese Government will exhibit their ordinary good sense and calm reason in handling an admittedly difficult problem, but they are the representatives of a singularly high-spirited and chivalrous nation, who cherish a very high sense of their own dignity.

"The worst way in the world to obtain concessions from such a race is to approach them in the tactless fashion which finds favor in a portion of the American press."

Speaking of the Pacific cruise the Paris *Temps* does not express any immediate alarm, tho by no means minimizing the critical nature of the situation. This paper sees a connection between the California school question, the real tho dissembled indignation of the Japanese nation, and the possibility of a warlike outbreak, with President Roosevelt's precautionary movement, and remarks:

"The fire is smoldering under the cinders, and the two nations who stand on different shores of the Pacific ought certainly to make every effort to stamp it out. But it is the American newspapers which, in imitation of certain of their European contemporaries, are aggravating the tension now really existing between the white and the yellow races, a tension which no international visits, speeches, banquets, or compliments can possibly abate."

This great French organ concludes by vindicating the President's order. It observes:

"Whatever peril to California is involved in the question of yellow labor, it neither justifies violence toward the Japanese nor the exclusion of their children from the schools. On the other hand, Japan can not question the right of the United States to send her ships wherever she chooses."

The German press think that Japan will eventually retaliate by seizing the Philippines, and the *Berliner Tageblatt* calls upon America to be on her guard and "to concentrate a powerful fleet in the Pacific."

There is something rather "too previous" in the manner in which a writer in *The Contemporary Review* (London) calmly considers the "Conditions of a Japanese-American War." He signs himself "Cruiser" and speaks of the advantage which America would have, in case of war, from the presence of a powerful fleet in the Pacific. He writes:

"By moving the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific now, the difficulties of rounding the Southern Continent under war conditions will be avoided, and the fleet in future so situated that the Japanese would have insufficient time to conduct operations except on a minor scale. The distance from the United States Pacific coast to the Philippines is, roughly, 8,000 miles. Allowing for stoppages to coal at the Sandwich Islands and Guam—or some neighboring island—this should be covered by a fleet in six or seven weeks. . . . . .

"In the six or seven weeks of freedom of action thus left at their disposal the Japanese could effect little in the Philippines beyond invading on a comparatively minor scale."

The National Review (London) writes with less cold-blooded positiveness as follows:

"It speaks well for the sanity and balance of the American people that they have not allowed themselves to become unduly excited by a succession of official announcements that, if purposely designed to excite apprehension by their mystification and contradiction, could not have been more cunningly devised. When the public first learned through the press that the battle-ships were going to the Pacific, there was prompt official denial, followed a few days later by the public announcement of the Secretary of the Navy that the press had correctly stated the facts; to be followed only a day or two later by a statement from a still higher official source that while the fleet 'might' be ordered to the East, it 'might' also be sent on a cruise to the Pacific. . . . Now, however, comes the very latest to set all doubts at rest. The fleet is to go."

This writer concludes his discussion of the cruise by saying:

"The Far-Eastern sky is cloudless as viewed through official eyes, but the unofficial vision either sees less clearly or with greater penetration. In a word, the public has a dim apprehension of official knowledge. It knows that some friction exists between the two governments, altho both governments are anxious to remove it. To believe that either the United States or Japan desires war is to credit the statesmen of both countries with folly so extreme that it becomes nothing less than criminal lunacy. But there are important and delicate questions that must be settled, and altho the attempt has been made, it is admitted on both sides that so far the negotiations have produced no results."

"A Diplomat" writing in the *Deutsche Revue* (Berlin) is of opinion that the first act in the drama of conflict between Asia and America has begun in California. The Pacific Ocean, under the present conditions of naval warfare, with swift-sailing war-vessels, long-distance guns, and wireless telegraphy, is practically a sea of no greater area than was the Mediterranean during the Napoleonic wars. As Great Britain won and still maintains the hegemony of the Mediterranean, so the United States, with her hold on Hawaii and the Philippines, should control the Pacific, even if she has to fight for it. This writer thinks she will have to do so. To quote his words:

"It is in the tendencies, the disposition, the idiosyncrasies of these two races that we see the greatest danger of an imminent conflict. The Japanese have shown themselves a restless people, not contented with the limitations of their own frontier, and it would be singular indeed if after their recent successes in war and diplomacy they were not bent on still further triumphs. On the other shore of the Pacific stands a nation which in its unfaltering progress has proved itself not inferior to the Japanese, least of all in all that concerns its Western development. Who but the Americans can claim the hegemony of the Pacific? The possibility, and, when one considers the present relations of the two, the probability, of a coming conflict between these nations on the Pacific can not be denied."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INDIAN PRESS ON MR. MORLEY'S ATTEMPT AT PACIFICATION

THE complaint which has recently been loudly made by the educated natives of Hindustan is that they have no real representation in the government of the country. The Governor-General in Council is an irresponsible satrap, they cry. The nine great provinces of India are under British governors, each with an executive or legislative council in some shape or other, no members of which are elected by the people. The native states are indeed governed by native ministers, but at the court of each native prince stands a British "resident," or agent, who is backed by the authority of the Supreme Government. Hence the claim of the almost revolutionary National Congress of India that Indian nationalism is being slowly strangled in the iron grasp of British absolutism.

KING EDWARD AT MARIENBAD.

It is no wonder a man suffers from indigestion when he has swallowed the whole earth.
—*Humoristische Blaetter* (Vienna)

Mr. Morley, Secretary of State for India, has not been regardless of the present perturbed condition of England's most important foreign possession, and has been carrying out certain administrative reforms in the various provinces. His aim has been to give the native princes and notables a greater influence in the ruling of India. The princely houses of India are to be represented on the Imperial Council at Calcutta, and each British province is to have a native advisory council endowed with the right of proposing or initiating legislation subject to the approval of the local governor and the Supreme Government at Calcutta. This measure is as near to a representative constitution as the Indian Council in Downing Street has yet ventured to come, and *The Times of India* (Bombay) remarks:

"It will be greeted in some quarters with contemptuous protests disguising a very real opposition to the projected measures; it will be welcomed by a very large proportion of the educated classes as embodying wise and salutary changes that will broader base the whole administrative machine."

The new law seeks "to give the aristocracy of India that influence which is their due without diminishing the freedom of action of the Executive," remarks the Madras *Mail*, and it continues: "Whatever difficulties may be experienced in its realization by the Government of India, the scheme is both liberal and capable of translation into practise without the danger usually attending extensive changes." While approving the general scope of these reforms, *The Indian Spectator* (Bombay) regrets that they merely add more privileges to an already privileged class and says:

"We wish that the poorer tenantry could be organized in such a way as to enable it to exercise a right of representation similar to that which is proposed to be bestowed on the landed aristocracy. A time may come when this can and will be done; at present the peasantry is too ignorant."

The members of the advisory councils ought to be elected by the people, and not nominated by the Crown, declares the Bombay *Samachar*, a vernacular organ. The "proposals, with a few exceptions, indicate a fair attempt on the part of the Government to advance further in reform." This writer adds:

"We believe that besides zemindars [native landlords and farmers of the revenue] other representatives of the people should also be admitted to the Viceroy's Advisory Council. It has been resolved in connection with the advisory councils of local governments, besides zemindars, to admit business men, money-lenders, professional men interested in higher education (such as lawyers, doctors, engineers, and scientists), and representatives of different industries as well as leaders of various castes. We have every confidence that such a body will be truly useful to the local governments. In that connection we would only desire that some principle will be introduced whereby they will be elected by the classes whom they are to represent."

The new reforms are opening up an avenue for even greater freedom, declares *The United India and Native States* (Madras), which speaks thus hopefully of the prospect:

"The association of the classes hitherto shut out of the chance of influencing and controlling the Government will make them realize their responsibility for the welfare of the country better than they do, and they will in course of time become enlightened and politically efficient so that the Government will hereafter have to face, not the opinion of an intellectual minority, but of the representatives of intellect *plus* wealth and historic importance."

Nothing but distrust and disapproval, however, mark the comments of the *Gujerati* (Bombay), another native organ, whose editor is not "prepared to conscientiously say" that Mr. Morley's proposals "are calculated to satisfy even the moderate expectations of the public." Of these proposals the writer goes on to declare:

"We do not think that they will produce any genuine enthusiasm in any part of the country. The idea of an advisory council of notables had scarcely met with an approval even before the publication of the present dispatch; and now that the details of the scheme are announced it can be easily seen that it contains within itself germs of its own disintegration. The Government are now in a mood to pat on the back the aristocracy or the landholding and commercial classes."

FALLIÈRES DISCOVERED

THE ghastly crime of Soleilland, who murdered a child in Paris under the most revolting circumstances, thrilled all France with horror. He was condemned to the guillotine by a jury, but in accordance with prevailing French sentiment, as well as with the precedent of years, the President remitted his sentence and imprisoned him for life. This gives Mr. Rochefort an occasion in his *Intransigeant* (Paris) to declare that the President gave the reprieve to indicate his own existence and authority. The President of the Republic at present is a nonentity; he does not preside, we are told, not even in the Council of Ministers. He does not sign any treaties; nobody consults him and he has become positively useless. To quote this writer:

"Attention has suddenly been called to the comical personality of Mr. Armand Fallières.

"No one ever thinks about the President in his retreat at Rambouillet. The Moroccan affair goes on, with its alternate skirmishes and truces. Kings, emperors, and ambassadors make agreements and exchange visits. The dirigible balloons execute evolutions in the upper air; the delegates at The Hague debate; the *apaches* in Paris do their deeds of darkness. Mr. Fallières, oblivious to all these events, takes his accustomed daily walk, and his daily nap at noon.

"No one speaks of him; all but his name is forgotten. People,

probably, sometimes ask whether a President of the Republic existed. Bets are made at the seaside as to the name of Mr. Loubet's successor.

"At last Soleilland came, and Mr. Fallières found an unequaled opportunity of gaining the lime-light. Like a Chinese shadow his profile was suddenly projected upon the white screen.

"The deed was done; the spell of silence was broken. People began to talk about him. . . . . .

"Yes, Mr. Fallières has proved to us, in an indescribably masterly manner, how flagrantly useless is his function as President.

"Apart from pardoning Soleilland, under circumstances of nameless scandal, what has he done? Nothing. Formerly, the President of the Republic signed treaties. Under Mr. Fallières everything is changed. . . . The President of the Republic has really become a fifth wheel in the government of France.

"A gust of wind will carry him away, him and his office, for he cannot expect to have a Soleilland ready all the time to save him."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY'S AIM IN SOUTHWEST AFRICA

THAT Germany's pertinacity in retaining and garrisoning her territory in Southwest Africa is not dictated by economic motives, and that she does not expect to find a source of revenue or a field of commerce and industry in Damaraland, or Namqua Land, any more than England expects to make money by delving or mining the Rock of Gibraltar, are asserted by Mr. M. Beer, in *The National Review* (London). This point was scarcely realized by the Center and the Socialists in the Reichstag, when they refused to yield to von Buelow's demand for a large money grant to furnish more forces and a stronger armament for the German African possessions. The Kaiser immediately ordered the dissolution of his Parliament because he wished to maintain his stand in Africa as a strategic point of great importance against England, avers Mr. Beer. The circumstances connected with the dissolution this writer thus summarizes:

"Southwest Africa epitomizes in a remarkable manner all that is vital in German imperialism: the desire for colonies and sea-

THE DREAM OF PAN-GERMANISM.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

power and antagonism to the British Empire. Of comments and speculations on the last German elections there has been no end, yet the cause of the dissolution of the Reichstag has been completely lost sight of. Immediate causes, it is true, are often but occasions, or symptoms, still it is hardly advisable to eliminate them offhand, for they may just as often constitute important links in a chain of events leading to the discovery of the truth. The Reichstag was dissolved in consequence of an adverse vote on the supplementary estimates for the continuation of the war in Southwest Africa and for building a strategic railway from Kubub to Kectmanshoop. The Government asked for a grant of 29,000,000 marks after having been supplied early in the session with 77,000,000 marks for the same purpose. The Center were prepared to vote 20,000,000 marks, but demanded a reduction of the Southwest African military force from 8,000 to 2,500."

WILLIAM'S LATEST COSTUME.
He dons the royal uniform of his famous ancestor, Frederick the Great.

Hence the deadlock, which resulted in von Buelow's final triumph.

Mr. Beer quotes from a book written by Dr. Paul Samassa, editor of the *Altdeutsche Blaetter* (Berlin), in which we read a more specific statement of the German Government's designs, as follows:

"German Southwest Africa is in the game of world-politics a strong trump card in our hands. The expediency of smashing up our fleet has, of late, been repeatedly pointed out by Englishmen. . . . It might be therefore advisable, in order to cool down the ardor of those hotspurs and to strengthen the peace-loving elements in England, to remind them that, however great the losses such a war might inflict upon us, England was running the risk of losing South Africa. We have at present (1905) about 12,000 troops in Southwest Africa, half of whom will probably remain there for some time yet. In case of a war with England the British fleet will blockade the Southwest African coast, so that nothing will remain for our troops but to invade Cape Colony and to live upon the country. I don't believe that an invasion will be immediately followed by a general rising of the Boer population, but thousands of them who have nothing to lose will join our troops. And when it is remembered that in the last phase of the South-African War no more than 14,000 Boers kept the field against England, and that the British garrison in South Africa consists only

of 20,000 men, it will easily be seen in how great an adventure England will be involved when going to war with Germany."

Mr. Beer comments on these words with the following significant observations:

"We must bear in mind that Germany has up till now spent over thirty-two millions sterling on that Colony, from which no economic return is to be expected. It is only its geographic position, its proximity to British South Africa, which weighs with Germany. She is going to keep there permanently an armed force of about 5,500 men, and the adult male colonists are trained in the use of arms. The new Governor of the Colony, Herr von Schuckmann, who was appointed last May to his office, is an undiluted Pan-German, well known in Cape Colony for his Anglophobia. He was German Consul there in the nineties; but, in 1898, when after the storm of the Krueger telegram the Anglo-German relations again improved, the German Government, desirous of proving its good-will toward England, recalled him from Cape Town, where he had made himself obnoxious to the Cape Government. In this connection it is perhaps worth mentioning that the appointment of Herr von Schuckmann coincided with the visit of the English journalists to Germany which was to inaugurate a new era of Anglo-German peace.

"From the foregoing considerations and facts the conclusion may be drawn that England in her relations with Germany will henceforth have to reckon with the Southwest African factor."

"THE PEACE OF ASIA"

FIVE years ago Russia would not have signed any such treaty with Great Britain as the one recently concluded, covering trade rights in the smaller states of Asia, declares the radical *Tevarishch*, of St. Petersburg; she was then dreaming of Indian

THE HARMLESS NECESSARY CAT.

BRITISH LION (to Russian Bear)—"Look here! *You* can play with his head and *I* can play with his tail, and we can *both* stroke the small of his back."

PERSIAN CAT—"I don't remember having been consulted about this!" —*Punch* (London).

conquest, and "was looking out for the first chance to attack Great Britain." Now that dream is over, and it has become apparent that Russian hopes in Persia, Afghanistan, and Tibet are not worth fighting about. The total value of Persia's exports and imports combined is only about $55,000,000 a year, not enough to finance even the preparations for a campaign, and the British and Russian diplomats have agreed to divide it into equal "spheres of influence." Thus another war cloud evaporates. Tabriz, the commercial capital of Persia, is within eighty miles of the Russian frontier, so the British could scarcely hope to wrest its trade from Russia, and South Persia, on the Persian Gulf, is tapped by British steamship lines so effectually that Russia can hope for nothing in that quarter, so the new treaty merely recognizes what the natural laws of trade had already foreordained. Some of the Russian papers think the St. Petersburg Government did well to get as much as it did. "Russia could never in any case have gained greater advantages," declares the *Novoye Vremya;* and the *Slovo* congratulates the Government on "establishing a compact that will lead to abiding friendship between the two countries, and secure Russia from any danger she may have feared from the ambition of Germany." The hope of a Russian port on the Persian Gulf was given up at the end of the war with Japan, and is scarcely mentioned now.

Besides dividing Persia commercially, the new treaty provides for its integrity and independence, makes Afghanistan open equally to British and Russian trade, agrees that the suzerain rights of China over Tibet are to be admitted and, if necessary, supported, and declares that no commercial or manufacturing rights or railway or mining franchises are to be obtained in Tibet by either Power.

The general view of the new treaty regards it as a strong guaranty of peace. "It should remove," declares the London *Times*, "an antagonism which, whether real or imaginary, has for the last half-century and more continually threatened the peace of the world." The London *Daily Chronicle* looks at it in the same light, and the London *Morning Leader* remarks that it "makes for peace in two if not three very debatable corners of the earth." The London *Tribune* is glad that Persia's integrity and independence "are so clearly safeguarded" that she is in "no danger of Russian interference," while the London *Standard* sees comfort in the fact that there is no provision of the document that can give umbrage to Germany.

Turning to the wing of the British press that are disappointed with the treaty, we find the London *Daily News* declaring that England has virtually given Persia over into the hands of Russia.

The Manchester *Guardian* considers the treaty a piece of futility and superciliously passes on it the following sentence:

"The Anglo-Russian Convention seems to us to merit neither strong praise nor strong blame. Things in Persia, Afghanistan, and Tibet were drifting in certain directions. The convention in each case takes note of the drift, formalizes it, and, as it were, legalizes it. Such agreements are often worth making, but they seldom give sufficient cause for having the bells rung, or for tearing our hair either, and so it is with this one."

It is "a poor bargain," exclaims *The Weekly Scotsman*, Edinburgh, for "by the agreement we have added to our bonds in Asia and put the key in Russian hands."

The French press in general are highly pleased with the work of English and Russian diplomatists in this matter. The Paris *Temps* calls the treaty "The Peace of Asia," and adds:

"It is of great value to France that her alliance with Russia and her *entente* with England, which some statesmen have looked upon as incompatible, should now have become ratified and confirmed by a direct understanding between London and St. Petersburg. Our moral standing in Europe will henceforth be strengthened."

Speaking in the same tone of gratulation the Paris *Figaro* is glad to see "an end to the long rivalry between England and Russia in Central Asia" where "for more than twenty years Europe had considered a conflict between them as inevitable."

The German press generally agree that England's position in Europe is considerably fortified by the removal of the tension on the Indian frontier. Nor are German interests in Persia in any way compromised, observes *The National Zeitung* (Berlin). "On the contrary, the security of German commercial expansion in Persia seems to be guaranteed." Which of the two contracting Powers has got the best of the bargain? asks the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), and it concludes that England has at least succeeded in "turning the Persian Gulf into a Suez Canal," altho this paper credits both parties to the convention with "a sincere desire to concede to all other nations equal commercial and industrial opportunities" in Persia.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

END OF OUR HARDWOOD SUPPLY

ACCORDING to the Census Bureau, the amount of hardwood lumber cut in 1906 was 15.3 per cent. less than in 1899. At the same time prices advanced from 25 to 65 per cent., so that the decrease would indicate a waning supply rather than a falling off in demand. It is concluded by Assistant Forester W. L. Hall, whose investigations are issued as Circular 116 of the United States Forest Service, that our hardwood lumbermen are now "working upon the remnants." The supply, he says, is getting short and the end is in sight. He estimates that we are using 25,000,000,000 feet per year of the various hardwoods, which might give us a sixteen years' supply. The softwoods, tho also running low, will not give out so soon, for there is a large supply on the Pacific Coast; but there is, he says, no hardwood supply in the Far West. What this means is put before us thus by Mr. Hall:

"How intensely the whole country would feel the loss of its hardwood timber, to an ample supply of which it has long been accustomed, can scarcely be realized. Without hardwood for building purposes, for railroad ties, for the manufacture of furniture, cooperage, and vehicles, and for the varied other uses to which it is put, we should be in sad straits indeed. A general failure in crops may affect industrial conditions for a few years—a failure in the hardwood supply would be a blight upon our industries through more than a generation. . . . . .

"The inevitable conclusion is that there are lean years close ahead in the use of hardwood timber. There is sure to be a gap between the supply which exists and the supply which will have to be provided. How large that gap will be depends upon how soon and how effectively we begin to make provision for the future supply. The present indications are that in spite of the best we can do there will be a shortage of hardwoods running through at least fifteen years. How acute that shortage may become and how serious a check it will put upon the industries concerned can not now be foretold. That it will strike at the very foundation of some of the country's most important industries is unquestionable. This much is true beyond doubt, that we are dangerously near a hardwood famine and have made no provision against it."

PROF. BERTRAM B. BOLTWOOD,

Of Yale University, who announces that he has isolated a new radioactive element which he thinks is "the parent of radium."

What shall be done about it? The belief is common, Mr. Hall says, that softwood, metal, and concrete will gradually take the place of hardwood as the supply of the latter is reduced. Already metal is much used for furniture, interior finish, and in general construction instead of wood. Yet neither this nor the growing use of concrete seems to have reduced the demand for hardwood. The problem, Mr. Hall thinks, must be solved in another way—namely, by maintaining permanently under a proper system of forestry a sufficient area of hardwood land to produce by growth a large proportion of the hardwood timber which the nation requires. This land can be found, he concludes, only in the Appalachian-Mountain ranges. He says:

"These mountains increased their proportion in the nation's hardwood output from 42 to 48 per cent. during the past seven years. On the principle of using the land for its highest purpose they should further increase their proportion to not less than 75 per cent. Other sections of the country will readily furnish the remaining 25 per cent.

"The mountain ranges from Maine to Alabama should be made to produce the greater part of the hardwood supply, because growing hardwood timber is their most profitable use. There is, in fact, no other use to which the surface of these mountains can permanently be put. That they can not be successfully farmed has been proved in thousands of cases. For the most part they can not even be permanently grazed.

"It is in the production of timber that they excel. They bear the greatest variety of species and the best remaining hardwood growth anywhere to be found. Freed from their enemies—fire and unwise cutting—their forests readily reproduce the best kinds of timber. Outside of local areas of the Pacific Coast nowhere else is forest growth so rapid. Even land cleared and farmed to the complete exhaustion of its soil will in this region in time reclothe itself with forests, if only it is protected.

"Field estimates by counties show that south of Pennsylvania there are in the Appalachians 58,000,000 acres of forest land, practically all of which is covered by hardwood and over 85 per cent. of which is in a cut-over or culled condition. Including the mountains of Pennsylvania, New York, and New England it is probably safe to estimate that the entire Appalachian area includes as much as 75,000,000 acres primarily adapted for hardwood timber. Only a very small part of this is still in virgin growth. By far the great part of it has been cut over, and some of it has been cleared. . . . If the Appalachian forests are rightly managed and taken soon enough, they will insure continuously the hardwood supply of the country, and do it without exhausting the forest. In fact, it can be done so that the systematic treatment will at the same time improve the forest. . . . . .

"Much of the Appalachian forest has been so damaged that years will be required for it to reach again a high state of productiveness. Its present average production is probably not over 10 cubic feet per acre per year. The increase would of course be gradual and it would be slow at first. It would be some time before it could average the 40 cubic feet per acre used in the above estimate. Until it does we can expect a shortage in hardwood timber. The longer the delay in putting this forest under control, the longer continued and more extreme will be the shortage."

THE PARENT OF RADIUM—The isolation of a new radioactive chemical element, which appears to be the immediate "parent" of radium, or the substance from which that element is derived by molecular disintegration, is announced by Prof. Bertram B. Boltwood, of Yale, in *The American Journal of Science* (New Haven, October). Over a year ago Professor Boltwood announced that his experiments indicated the separation from uranium of such a substance, and he has now been able to prove that it is identical with none of the radioactive elements hitherto known. He has accordingly given it the name "ionium," because, in common with other radioactive substances, it possesses "ionizing" power, or ability to separate gases into their ultimate constituents. Says Professor Boltwood:

"Experiments which have been carried out with a view to obtaining a quantitative separation of this new element from small quantities of very pure uraninite have given results which are in good agreement with one another and which indicate that the activity of the new element in equilibrium with radium is about 0.8 of the activity of the radium itself with which it is associated. This is about the value to be expected if the new substance is intermediate between uranium and radium. . . . . .

"Strong evidence has, therefore, been obtained of the existence in uranium minerals of a new radioactive element, . . . which produces no emanation and which resembles thorium in its chemical properties. It is without doubt a disintegration product of uranium

and is in all probability the immediate parent of radium. . . . Further experiments are in progress which it is hoped will afford additional information as to the properties and chemical behavior of this new body."

GENIUSES THE CHILDREN OF MIDDLE-AGED PARENTS

THAT comparatively few men and women of genius were the eldest children of their parents is a fact announced by Dr. Louise G. Rabinovitch, of New York, in a paper on "The Genesis of Genius," read before the recent International Congress on Psychiatry, at Amsterdam. Says *The Medical Record* (New York, September 28):

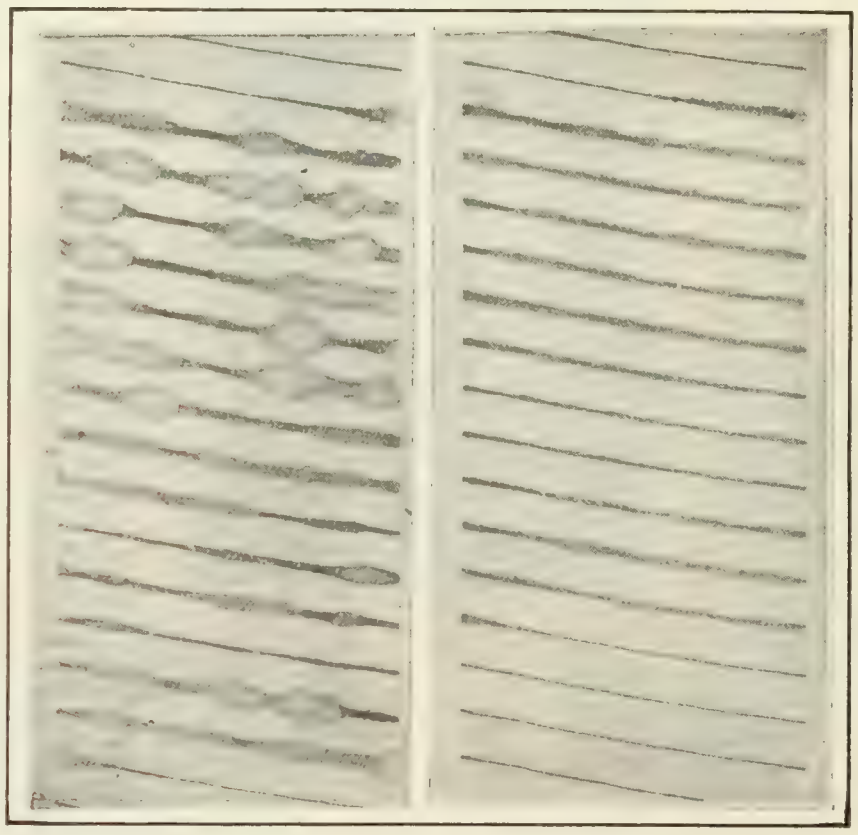
"In a study of 74 biographies of great men and women—poets, writers, politicians, painters, and musicians—she found but 10 first-born. Among 42 writers and poets, but 6 were the eldest children; among 17 painters, but 1 was the first-born of his mother (he was a natural child); among 15 musicians, there were only 2 first-born. Not only were these men of genius not the first-born, in a very large number of cases they were the youngest or next to the youngest of the family. Thus Coleridge was the last of thirteen children; James Fenimore Cooper was the eleventh of twelve children; Washington Irving was the last of eleven; Balzac, the last of three; George Eliot, the last of four; Napoleon was the eighth, and probably the last; Daniel Webster, the last of seven; Benjamin Franklin was the last of seventeen, and the last-born of the last-born for several generations; Rembrandt was the last of six children; Rubens, the last of seven; Sir Edwin Landseer, the fifth of seven children; Joshua Reynolds was the seventh child of his parents; Carl Maria Weber, the ninth; Richard Wagner, the last of seven; Mozart, the last of seven; Schumann, the last of five; Schubert, the thirteenth of fourteen. The parents, therefore, of great men were, for the most part, of a ripe age at the time of the conception of the latter; that is to say, the cellular potentiality of the parents was then at its maximum from the mental as well as the physical point of view. Herein lies hope for Osler's superannuates who have passed the dead-line of forty years. If they can do nothing more for the world with hands or brains, they can at least strive to people the earth with men of genius, who will carry on and perfect the work which they themselves, at the acme of their usefulness, have been condemned by the Oxford professor to lay down."

DEADLY PICNICS—That the practises of the excursionist or picnicker who takes a meal in the wilds and then abandons the remnants may be prejudicial to public safety, is pointed out by a writer in *The Lancet* (London). The greasy paper and boxes with which such persons litter grassy glades, tho offensive to the eye, are probably not dangerous; but other abandoned receptacles are not so innocent. Says the writer:

"By a strange perversity such trippers, when they have finished the liquor which they have brought with them, abandon their glass bottles in a surreptitious manner so that they become traps to ensnare the unwary, having previously satisfied their love of useless destruction by breaking them, using them as missiles or targets. Sometimes the fragments lie on the road where they can be seen and avoided, at others they are hidden in long grass by the wayside. When there is water at hand the bottles are generally thrown into it in order to be broken with stones as they bob up and down. The water may be the sea near a favorite beach, and every holiday time in crowded watering-places accidents occur from this disgusting practise, children and others finding their holiday ruined by badly cut feet. The worst of it is that penal laws can do little toward preventing an offense which has to be detected and brought home to the offender before he can be dealt with."

HOW SOUNDS ARE MADE

OUR ideas about the production of vocal sounds, especially those of the vowels, have been somewhat altered by recent investigation. The latest conclusions are embodied in a popular lecture delivered in the great hall of the Sorbonne, Paris, by Dr. Marage, and printed in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 14). The talking-machine of Dr. Marage was described in our issue of June 1. The invention of this device shows a remarkable understanding of the workings of the human vocal apparatus, and makes anything he has to say on the voice peculiarly authoritative. He differentiates speech, noises, and musical sounds, and analyzes them as follows:



FRENCH AND ITALIAN VOCAL METHODS.

Compared by study of telephone vibrations; French method shown on the reader's left, Italian on the right.

"The ear may hear three kinds of vibrations—noises, musical vibrations, and speech. If we represent by a curve the noise arising from the fall of a rod, a plank, or some other object, we shall have a wave-like continuous line, quite irregular, the amplitude of the oscillations very great at first and diminishing little by little; noise is thus produced by a continuous, irregular, non-periodic vibration.

"In the second category we place musical sounds, of which that of the tuning-fork is typical; a pen, fastened to the end of a vibrating fork, inscribes on a sheet of moving paper a perfectly regular curve called the sine-curve.

"If several such sounds are produced together, they combine to give rise to more and more complicated curves and they will produce on the ear a more or less agreeable impression. This is the source of the characteristic quality or 'timbre' of different musical instruments—the reason why the A given by a flute is not like that of a trombone. Musical vibrations are thus continuous, regular, and periodic.

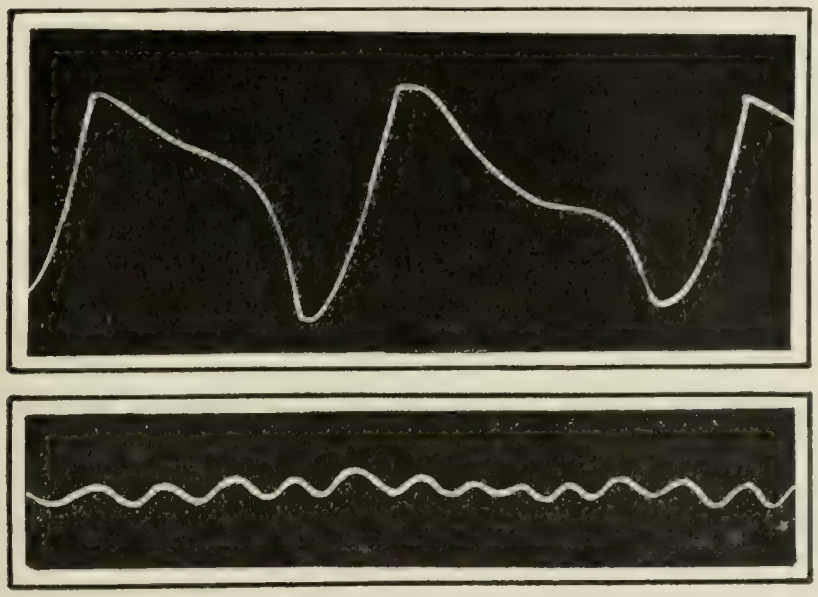
"In the third category are found the vibrations of the voice, which we shall proceed to study, taking up for the present only the vowel-sounds *ou*, *o*, *a*, *é*, *i*, which are found in all languages. To study the vibrations that make them up, several methods have been used, but these may be divided into only three classes—the auricular method, or direct audition, mechanical methods, and electrical methods."

The first method, that of direct hearing, can of course be used only by those with a highly developed sense of musical pitch. Such persons have been able to distinguish as many as twelve different notes in a single vowel-sound. They do not, however, agree in their results; Helmholtz held that each vowel had its fundamental note and an infinity of harmonics or overtones, which gave it its characteristic sound. Direct observers give different fundamentals for the same vowel; for instance, the French sound

of *i* (English long *e*) has been said to have as its basic tone the note F in two different octaves, D, B flat, and G. Evidently there is no fixt tone for each vowel, as Helmholtz supposed. The other methods also show this.

The mechanical methods are alike in using a vibrating surface before which the vowel-sound is produced, and whose movements are magnified and recorded by levers or otherwise. A special case is the ordinary phonograph. Of the results Dr. Marage goes on to say:

"When all causes of error are eliminated, we find that, no matter



THE CURVES FOR *a*-LONG.
The upper diagram shows the curve for the spoken vowel, the lower one for the vowel sung.

what method is used, the curves are comparable. When the vowe. is sung, the fundamental note is recognized, but the grouping is quite difficult to discover. Spoken vowels, on the other hand, have very characteristic traces. *ou* and *i* [English *u* and *e*] are formed of isolated vibrations, *o* and *é* [English *o* and long *a*] by vibrations grouped in pairs. A [English broad *a*] is made up of a group of three vibrations. It may be asked whether we have not really suppressed some vibrations, so that we may not have discovered all the conditions necessary and sufficient to produce a vowel sound. Comparison with the electric methods is suggestive here."

Passing finally to the electric apparatus, the author notes that the experiments depend on various methods of recording the variations of current in a telephone circuit. This has been done directly by means of the oscillograph, and also by photographing the motions of a ray of light reflected from the polished disk of a telephone receiver. Both these methods furnish results that agree with those stated above. Using these results Professor Marage has constructed an apparatus that is able to pronounce all the vowels.

A perforated disk is revolved in front of an air current, as in the ordinary siren. If the perforations are evenly spaced, the sound of *ou* (English *u*) results; if they are in groups of two, the sound *o*; if in groups of three, the sound *a* (broad). To produce *é* and *i* (English long *a* and *e*) the perforations are made very small.

The vocal cords alone are thus able to produce all the ordinary vowel-sounds, but an infinite number of modifications, as heard in speech, are introduced by the resonance of the mouth-cavity. By using properly molded resonators Professor Marage artificially imitates all these. The resonance alone produces a whispered vowel, the larynx alone a sung vowel; both together, a spoken vowel. The action of the larynx appears to be due, not to actual vibration of the cords, as has always been believed, but rather to the emission of air between them in tiny puffs which blend into a sound, as in the case of the siren.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A MEDICAL ATTACK ON COLLEGE ATHLETICS

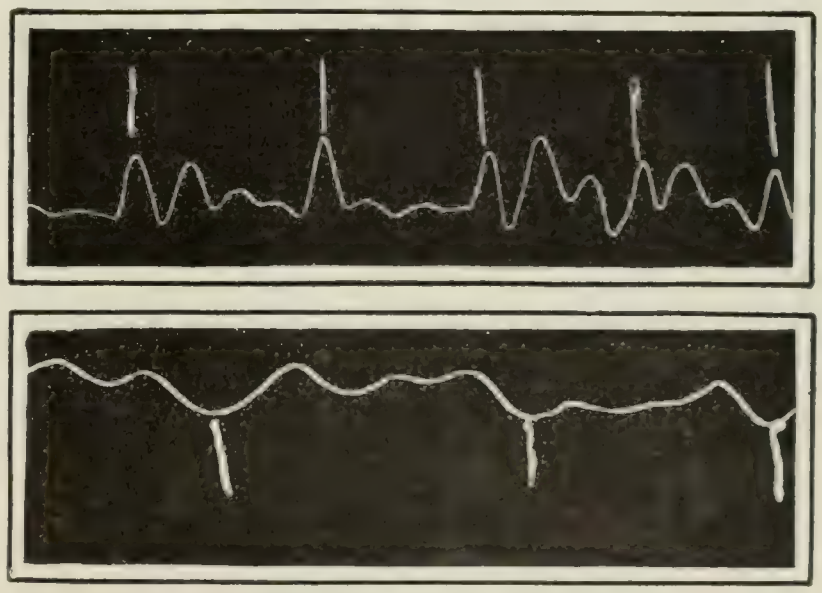
THE conclusion that college athletics are not injurious, deduced by Dr. William G. Anderson, director of the Yale gymnasium, from mortality statistics of the graduates of that university, is editorally declared by *American Medicine* (Philadelphia, September) to be "most dangerous." The picked men of the teams, the writer thinks, should show a far lower mortality than the average, and should be extra good insurance risks. Moreover, the worst dangers of college athletics, he says, are the product of the methods grown up in the last twenty-five or thirty years. To quote:

"In 1855, and for a long time afterward, unnatural training was not so common, if it was permitted at all. Finally, the dangers are not immediately fatal; indeed the worst result—neurasthenia—seems actually to prolong life, for the sufferer ceases the strains, stops work, and gets far below his reduced factor of safety.

"Statistics have rarely been put to a more unscientific use than by Dr. Anderson, for they imply the opposite of the truth. Modern college sports must be in a bad way to stoop to such a defense. A method is bad if it selects for unnatural strains a few of the best, for the delectation of a horde of pimply-faced, hollow-chested boys, whose ideal of physical training is to smoke cigarets, drink beer, give the college yell, and root for the 'beef' of the college. If a student is so well developed that he can 'make a team,' his further training is unnecessary."

Great and powerful muscular development is not needed by the modern man, the writer goes on to remind us. Primitive man, he says, domesticated certain animals for their muscular power, but modern man has long been inventing mechanical devices to supplement or replace his own feeble muscles. We read:

"As civilization advances, the man of intelligence is becoming more of a brain-worker, directing the power of machines and the labor of animals or the lower races. Consequently a great musculature is really a parasite requiring time and labor to keep it healthy and also an undue amount of nourishment. Such men are not necessarily the best—indeed many of them die much earlier than is supposed, for they are physiological profligates. The digestive sytem is required to do much work unnecessary in men of lighter build, and in the race of life the least burdened have the advantage. Boys are naturally proud of muscular development and can usually be depended upon to work it up themselves without the unwholesome stimulation of a gymnasium designed for the defective. It



THE CURVES FOR *a*-BROAD.
The upper diagram shows the curve for the spoken vowel, the lower one for the vowel sung.

does seem as tho our college sports were developing muscles beyond all practical needs of educated men of intelligence.

"The dangers of great musculature are now well known. Such men are constantly tempted to an exertion for which the heart and arteries are not fitted, so that cardiac hypertrophy and arteriosclerosis are the inevitable results. Savage man did not work hard as a rule; he hunted intermittently and lay idle betimes. The arteries

can stand that kind of treatment, but not persistent high tension. Muscular workers do not live as long as the sedentary who are able to live normally. Of course tailoring and such trades are fatal from infections due to confinement, but the clergy, who can live in the open air or at least in good air, are long-lived. Trades requiring great exertion, such as steel puddling, are very quickly fatal. Boys, then, need not be stimulated to develop a fatal degree of musculature; if anything, they need restraint.

"The advantages of a good physique need not be mentioned. There have been many frail men of genius, but the successful and noted men of the world are generally the opposite. . . . They are not necessarily muscular, tho many of them are; but they do not use their muscles any more than necessary. Indeed, many of them have been noted for their dislike for exercise and have, therefore, never suffered from high arterial tension, and tho lazy have attained advanced age in health and comfort. Some of these factors of success are mental and congenital, and no amount of 'training' will create them. Tho there can be no denial of the good accomplished by proper exercises for the defective, yet it should be recognized that the real development is during childhood, and is a matter of proper living as well as congenital endowment. Boys may, therefore, be taught that wholesome living will be of more benefit than piles of parasitic muscles. Physical culture is not muscle culture."

The writer next goes on to condemn the neglect of college faculties to control student athletics, which he terms an "alarming state of affairs." He says:

"There seems to be a serious neglect of duty to guard the boys against their mistaken enthusiasms. To claim lack of power will not do, for every faculty can expel a student who defies them by playing any forbidden games—gambling or athletic. In view of the fact that the brutalizing exhibitions of beefiness are harmful and that the men who need developmental exercise do not get it on the bleachers, and the further medical fact that severe training in youth is extremely prejudicial to health and longevity, it is a severe condemnation of American college faculties that they have so neglected the boys who have been confided to their care. It is an axiom of the racing world that a 'Derby colt' is ruined for life by overstraining while immature, and never does much afterward. The same law holds as to boys. . . . . .

"The stupidity of college athletes is a popular impression, because of the fact that great athletes are in the lime-light, and their failures in studies attract undue attention. It has generally been said that athletics tend to diminish scholarship, whereas it is possible that great intellectual power may not be in the possession of the athlete. Sports may have had nothing to do with the matter. Whatever the cause may be, it is certainly a popular impression that scholarship and athletics are incompatible. This is confirmed by some remarkable statistics collected by Professor Foster, of Bowdoin College. With few exceptions, the athletes show poorer results in studies than the non-athletes, considering the average of the two classes, tho the differences are not nearly as great as generally assumed. He claims that college sports are not excessively injurious, tho he seems to acknowledge they are somewhat harmful.

"College sports should benefit scholarship, and it is time to inquire why they are harmful even in the least degree. If they were regulated so that they would serve the purpose for which they exist, the statistics would be reversed. Sensible men will welcome the time when the class honors will be taken by those who are also excellent in sports. At present, a student who desires to excel in scholarship is compelled to shun the sports—and this is a hygienic blunder for which we may blame the college faculties."

EVERY DOCTOR HIS OWN DRUGGIST—The dispensing of drugs by a physician to his patients is roundly condemned by some authorities, and attempts have even been made to forbid it by law. An unnamed writer quoted in abstract by *The Buffalo Medical Journal* (October) argues that such use of drugs is not only proper, but necessary, in a great number of cases. Says this paper:

"The doctor who enters the chamber of suffering at the hour of midnight, armed only with a pencil and a piece of paper, is as unwise as the soldier who rushes to repel the midnight attack of the enemy, leaving his arms and ammunition in his tent. A drug administered at once by the hand of the physician to a patient in dire distress is certainly more satisfactory to both the physician and patient than a prescription written on a piece of paper. In a few minutes both the physician and the prescription are gone, and the time of their return in doubt.

"The general practitioner should keep on hand remedies for the relief of severe pain, emptying the stomach and bowels quickly, antidotes to carbolic acid and a few of the more popular poisons. Heart stimulants, aromatic spirit of ammonia, strychnin, nitroglycerin, amyl nitrite, alcohol if to hand, are at times and under circumstances, worth their weight in gold. The general practitioner should neither dispense nor prescribe exclusively, but adhere to the happy medium doing part of each, as best for both patient and himself.

"Dispensing physicians have more than once been the object of legislative attack, but the universal decision has always been that the right to furnish medicines to his patients is inherent in the physician, and it is not probable that the legislature will attempt to deprive him of it or that the court would sustain any such an attempt if made."

A STEP TOWARD COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY

IT is a disadvantage of the fondness of our daily press for finality that at every step toward the solution of a problem in science or the arts the definite attainment of the end in view is apt to be announced. Hence the accomplishment of color photography has been proclaimed half-a-dozen times in as many years. The latest announcement of this kind follows the interesting discovery of Lumière, of Paris, that a naturally colored transparency may be obtained by the use of what he calls his "autochrome" color-plates. This was announced last October, and has been already noticed in these pages, but popular interest has been aroused in it by the exhibition in London and elsewhere of photographs made by the process. The new method is hailed by some as the first successful true color photography, since "the representations of external colors are imprinted by the action of the sun alone." From a description of the process, it appears, however, that the resulting colors depend on the accuracy of tints previously imparted to the starch granules that compose the characteristic part of the plate. We have here, therefore, not true color photography, in the sense in which the phrase is used scientifically, but only a modification of the well-known "three-color process," altho the new method approaches the ideal much more nearly than any of those where the result is a combination of photographs taken through separate color-screens. The Lumière plate, we are told by a correspondent of *The Evening Post* (New York, October 5), is covered with a layer of starch granules dyed in the primary colors reddish-orange, green, and blue-violet, which, it will be noted, are not the pigment primaries as understood by artists, but the true spectral colors from which all others may be obtained by optical addition. Says the correspondent:

"The autochrome plate itself is technically described as a transparent support—to wit, the glass—covered with an adhesive matter prepared to receive the coating of colored grains. This, after isolation with a waterproof varnish, is coated with a special panchromatic emulsion. Exposure is made as usual, but with the plate reversed so that the light, [before] reaching the sensitive emulsion, first passes through the coating of colored grains. The plate is first developed, then, without fixing, treated with an acid permanganate reducer, rinsed and redeveloped. The result is a positive print in natural colors.

"The center of the invention, according to the editor of *Photography*, is the 'composite color screen composed of stained starch grains embedded in a compact impermeable stratum of similar refractive index.' If the surface of the plate is examined microscopically it will be found covered in nearly equal proportions with even-sized round globes of the three colors, potato starch being selected as the material which maintains the greatest regularity in size and shape. The grains are almost exactly one two-thousandth of an inch in diameter; they have to be distributed so evenly over the surface that no one overlaps another; and the minute inter-

stices must be filled in with some black non-translucent paint or varnish. In one single square inch of the plate there will be 4,000,000, so that is the measure of the accuracy required. How such exactness in measuring, rolling, and stopping out can be accomplished at a commercial figure is the secret of Messrs. Lumière."

The way in which the color effect is produced is not explained in detail, but it would appear to be somewhat as follows: For simplicity suppose an object of the same color as one of the transparent starch grains, say green. The light reflected from it will pass through the green granules and be stopt by the others, hence the sensitive plate will be affected only in the tiny spots directly over the green granules. Developed in the ordinary way these would come out black, but there is a method by which overexposed plates may be so developed as to form direct positives, and apparently this is used. The affected parts of the plate would thus be transparent, all others remaining opaque, and the green dots, and no others, would show by transmitted light, forming a reproduction of the green object. If the color were a composite one, the light would pass through two or three series of the primary-colored granules, and the result would appear of the proper color since it would be made up of dots of the primary tints in their correct proportions. Of course the color would resolve into the separate dots on very close observation, and this result is reported by those who have seen the photographs. In a review of the annual exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society in London last month, of which a group of these color-plates formed the chief feature, *Nature* (London, September 19) speaks of them as follows:

"The character of the new plates has already been described in these columns, therefore it is sufficient to say here that they depend upon the usual principles of three-color work, and that their novelty consists in having each plate complete in itself, and needing no instrument, taking or viewing screen, or other special accessory for their use or examination. Messrs. Lumière are to be congratulated on their success, and well deserve the medal that has been awarded them. As to the results, some appear to be excellent, while others must be faulty from the predominance of one of the three colors; but, as we have so often said before in connection with color work, it is impossible to judge of the results as one would like to be able to unless the original is side by side with the copy. No exhibitor seems to have cared to submit any of his pictures to this test."

It will be noted that at present no prints can be made from the original plates. Each is unique, like a daguerreotype. The results are said to be best when the plate is used as a lantern slide to throw its image on a screen.

CURING ONE DISEASE WITH ANOTHER—That a disease may be cured by antitoxins generated by the simultaneous progress of a second malady in the same person is suggested by two cases described in *The Medical Chronicle* (August) by Dr. Judson Bury. These are pronounced by *The Hospital* (London, September 14), from which we quote the following comment, to be "not devoid of significance in relation to the practise of therapeutics." We read:

"The first patient was a man of forty-four years, extremely ill with the general evidences of severe cardiac failure, probably due to chronic alcoholism. The symptoms extended over several weeks in spite of treatment, and caused necessarily a most anxious outlook. Following a hypodermic injection of strychnin into the arm, cellulitis developed and involved the whole limb. Yet two days after the first sign of this condition the patient's general condition began to improve—the breathing became easier, the pulse lower and stronger; and gradually all the alarming symptoms subsided, and the man left the hospital in apparent good health. Dr. Judson Bury's suggestion is that the cardiac failure following chronic alcoholism may be due, not to the direct action of alcohol on the cardiac muscle, but to the influence of some unknown toxin which the weakened muscle is unable to resist. Hence in such a case as the above it may be supposed that the attack of cellulitis led to the development of appropriate antitoxins which neutralized the toxins engaged in prejudicing cardiac activity. In the second case the patient was the subject of an obscure febrile illness, followed by wide-spread evidences which were interpreted as those of disseminated sclerosis [hardening of the tissues]. In this condition he suffered from smallpox, and with the onset of this disease his nervous symptoms gradually disappeared excepting only atrophy of one-half of the tongue. Here again some such suggestion as that adopted in the first case may be applied. Of course it may be said that exceptional cases similar to the above occur without the intervention of a second disease. That is true. But the question remains, Why? Is it possible that by some other means there may be produced in the body the efficient antitoxins which in Dr. Judson Bury's cases were called into being by the agency of a new morbid influence?"

WHY CIGARETS ARE INJURIOUS

THOSE who denounce the cigaret as deadly, or merely object to it as unhealthful, do not always explain clearly in what its use differs from that of tobacco in any other form. This is done by a writer on "The Cigaret Habit" in *The Lancet* (London, September 7). The author fears that medical men in particular are adopting cigarets on account of the saving of time and trouble by their use, and he points out that it is precisely this ease of use that constitutes their danger. After enumerating some of the difficulties of the pipe-smoker, he goes on to say:

"All these sources of trouble are avoided in the cigaret. The cigaret is at once ready to smoke, it only requires lighting, and, as a rule, once alight it burns regularly. The smoker of the cigaret reaches his aim more quickly and with less trouble than does the smoker of the pipe, and if smoking is to be a soothing habit there must be nothing mentally irritating connected with it. It is thus that the cigaret habit is encouraged and eventually established among medical men just as much as among the public, and once that is so the habit becomes confirmed and both cigar and pipe are neglected. The worst of the cigaret habit is that the smoker consumes more tobacco in that form than he would in any other. The cigar and pipe soon satisfy the tobacco craving, the cigaret-smoker is rarely warned in time of his excess. The cigaret appears as a mild form of smoking of which the smoker never tires and cigaret replaces cigaret with practically little intermission throughout the whole day. Few can deny that such a practise is very injurious to the health, and the slaves to it find it hard to break the chain which binds them. The ready-made cigaret is largely responsible for the enormous growth of this servitude, and to those who are conscious of having acquired an injurious habit of indulgence, which they honestly are anxious to reduce, if not to abandon altogether, there is one piece of advice which we would urge upon them—we have hardly known it to fail. Let the inveterate cigaret-smoker give up the ready-made cigaret; let him buy pure paper and good tobacco; let him make his cigaret just before he smokes it; and he will find that he will smoke consequently fewer cigarets and be all the better for it. Such a method, if honestly adopted, would make an end to the 'chain' smoker who, when he has nearly finished a cigaret, immediately proceeds to light another from the expiring ember, and ends the day with an appalling consumption of fifty cigarets or more."

"APROPOS of the recent opening of the new power plant of the Amherst Railway and Power Company, at the Chignecto coal-mines in Nova Scotia, it is pointed out," says *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, August 17), "that the new system carries out a suggestion made by Thomas A. Edison. This was that, instead of building a power plant where the power was required, and carrying coal there by railway, it would be more sensible to build the plant at the mouth of the mines and transmit the power by wire. The maritime company is said to be the first to carry out this idea on this continent. Mr. Edison sent the Board of Trade at Amherst the following message. 'Permit me to congratulate your Board and Senator Mitchell on the inauguration of the first plant on the American continent for the generation of electricity at the mouth of a coal-mine, and the distribution of the same to distant commercial centers. It is a bold attempt, and I never thought it would be first accomplished in Nova Scotia, where my father was born over one hundred years ago.'"

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

THE CATHOLIC PRESS RETORTS

THE indignation of the Roman-Catholic press is roused at the non-Catholic assumption that Pope Pius is opposing legitimate scientific and historical research, in his condemnation of "modernism." One of these non-Catholic writers, for example, says in the New York *Nation* that "the resistance of the Pope to those new views of man and the universe that are working like a ferment through Europe, America, and even Asia is but another skirmish in the age-long struggle between dogma and science." The Catholic press resents such criticism, and implies that the non-Catholic world are either misinformed or are meddling with matters not within their province. At the same time it gives its unanimous adherence to the *dicta* of the Holy Father. Readers of all persuasions will be interested to hear the utterances of the Catholic press on this important question. *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland) wishes "to remind our non-Catholic friends who are so solicitous for the welfare of the Church that '*Roma locuta est, res finita est*' (Rome has spoken—the matter is closed)." "It will be found," this paper declares, "that Catholics will be obedient to the voice that comes from Peter's chair, because we know it is prompted by the divine spirit." The predictions of dire disaster to the Church in times gone by, it is pointed out, have not been verified, and from these events augury may be taken for the future. We read:

"Some thirty-five years ago it was predicted that the declaration of papal infallibility would destroy the Roman-Catholic Church; but the predictions have gone the way of so many other false prophecies. The Church is built upon a rock, and the gates of hell can not and shall not prevail against it. The Church, like our Lord, speaks with authority. She has the assurance of Christ, who said: 'He that hears you, hears me.' Hence we can question the faith and knowledge of those who appeal '*a papa male informato ad papam melius informandum*' ('From a pope badly informed to a pope who must be better informed'). . . . . .

"The condemnation of modernism is no doubt very important. Pope Pius X. fills the chair of St. Peter, and our Lord said to St. Peter and his successors, 'Feed my lambs, feed my sheep.' Hence, it is the office of the occupant of the papal chair to warn the members of the flock against poisonous foods and irreligious influences.

"Protestantism is going to destruction because it has no pilot and no one to speak with authority to save it from the breakers ahead and those round about."

The Pittsburg *Observer* takes to task the editors of "several sectarian weeklies" for criticizing the encyclical before "reading the full text or even a fairly accurate synopsis of that important document." It continues:

"As was to have been expected, all these sapient commentators take it for granted, without the smallest warrant for doing so, that the false and subvertive teachings of some present-day writers on religious questions which the venerable and learned head of the Church clearly defines and authoritatively condemns under the heading of 'modernism,' are current scientific knowledge and modern life and literature which are in harmony with the good and the true. *The Outlook*, of New York, which thinks that the Christian religion is something similar to physical science, says: 'What the lovers of religious liberty object to is not that the Church bases its faith on the authority of experts; this is done by all intelligent men in all departments of knowledge. What is objected to is the refusal to allow the present generation to reinvestigate the subjects and retest the conclusions. If any one attempts to coerce us to accept without inquiry the conclusions of our fathers on either scientific or religious questions, we have a right to resent and resist the endeavor.' . . . New views, as sectarians are always insisting upon having, have no value whatever as tests of religious truth. Either Christianity is true or false. If true, it has been so from its beginning, and it must always be unchangeably so till the end, no matter what views individuals may have in regard to it. It ought to be added, incidentally, that . . . the Catholic investigators in every branch of scientific knowledge, ancient and modern, far surpass in brilliancy and culture those of any other or of no denomination."

To *The Monitor* (New York) it appears that "if it were not for the Catholic Church, for Rome, and for the Roman pontiffs the intellects of all men would be constantly running amuck. The world would be one grand bedlam." As a matter of fact, *The Monitor* goes on to declare, "outside the Catholic Church it is a bedlam that meets our gaze whether we contemplate the metaphysical, the ethical, or the religious order." Further:

"From the universal skeptic who teaches that two and two do not make four, that there is no reality outside of the human mind, to the skeptic who denies that there is such a thing as a mind, or spiritual substance, from Pyrrho to Berkeley and from Spinoza to Nietzsche and Mrs. Eddy, what a jargon of crazy tongues and crazy opinions. In religion it is worse. Consider from Luther to Dowie, from John of Leyden to the modern Russian fanatics. All are the product of unbridled intelligence, of free thought, and 'private judgment.'

"It is surprizing that intelligent and otherwise sensible non-Catholics do not see therefore the necessity of censorship of guidance and direction by authority of the weak and erratic intelligence bequeathed to us from Adam. The interest at least of social order should teach such necessity when men consider the aberrations of injured minds in the realm of ethics. . . . . .

"Surely we are indebted to the grand old Roman pontiffs for their decisions and syllabuses, to keep the human intellect from running amuck."

TO REVIVE "PASTORAL OVERSIGHT"

WHEN a pastor meets a member of his congregation, should he talk of politics and the weather, or bring the conversation to bear upon the member's spiritual condition? This spiritual pastoral oversight, which formed an important element in the vocation of a minister of a past generation, is practically laid aside by many clergymen nowadays without a substitute. The spiritual loss occasioned thereby is frequently lamented by religious journals; but the remedy is not easy to find, since, it is alleged, "the younger lay element in the church" prefer the minister to "be a man among men," a "hail fellow, well met." "Real pastoral oversight," declares *The Lutheran* (Philadelphia), "is not desired as a rule, and, when offered, it seems almost like an intrusion, if not an impertinence." Whatever the cause, the fact remains, so *The Lutheran* asserts, that "in this age of ecclesiastical secularization, the pastoral office is not exercised as it should be." We read further:

"That a similar state of affairs exists in communions where considerable emphasis of a certain kind is placed on conscious spiritual experience is made evident from an editorial on 'The Care of Souls' that appeared in a recent issue of *The Congregationalist* (Boston). It reports a business man as saying: 'I can't see that ministers as a class in private conversation with laymen discuss to any degree the subjects peculiar to their profession. When my pastor meets me, for example, it's "How are you?" and then some comment on the news of the neighborhood or in the morning paper. He never ventures an inquiry or remark that has any bearing upon my personal religious condition.'"

The man in question is not regarded as "a complainer, or demonstrative in his emphasis of a peculiar kind of spirituality, but one who, immersed in business cares, probably feels the need of spiritual direction." *The Congregationalist* goes on:

"We wonder if this desire is not more widely spread on the part of the laity than many ministers realize? They have become of late years men among men. They play golf and mingle with their parishioners freely in clubs and social circles. That indefinable but real sense of separateness from common men which attached to the old-time ministry has gone. On the whole this is well, but the gains do not outweigh the loss if the average minister to-day is

less eager and less competent to understand and satisfy the demands of the personal religious life. He is still or ought to be the spiritual specialist of the community. His supreme interest still is not in men in the mass, but in this and that and the other individual—how he or she can be brought under the compulsions of religion and then grow daily in grace and in knowledge."

The Lutheran recommends for its own communion a return to the practise of setting aside a day in the week when pastors would be free to confer with souls who feel the need of spiritual counsel. "What but this individual-contact method of dealing with souls have we to take the place of the Roman confessional?" it asks. It even conceives a way of adapting that confessional to Protestant uses, speaking in these words:

"We need not wonder that the Reformers were loath to part with this individual method of dealing with souls and that they purified it and retained it. The inquiry-room or sick-bed visitation is a very poor substitute for the confessional in its purged Protestant sense. What a new significance the celebration of the Lord's Supper would have could there be instituted in every congregation an individual preparatory service such as is in vogue here and there in Germany and Scandinavia! Besides, much of the reverence and respect once accorded by the laity to the clergy would be regained if the pastor might be known among them more preeminently than is the case at present as one who is in travail for their souls' sake. No ministry is likely to strike a powerful spiritual note until it has become intertwined with the deepest longings and spiritual needs of a congregation."

METHODIST REUNION IN ENGLAND

BY means of reunion a new church was created in Great Britain on September 17. This event, says Dr. Robertson Nicoll in *The British Weekly* (London), "was a historic day of the twentieth century and marked an epoch in the Christian Church." Three Methodist denominations, known as the Methodist New Connection, the Bible Christians, and the United Methodist Free Church, merged their separate life in one organism to be known as the United Methodist Church. From the beginning, the above writer also states, this church "takes its place with the best equipped and most powerful denominations in the kingdom." Numerically its strength is given as follows:

"The United Church possesses 2,421 churches, 180,000 members, and 322,758 Sunday-school scholars. There are 848 ministers and 5,621 lay preachers. The act of union was consummated with perfect unanimity. Toward this unanimity the separate churches traveled by a difficult way, described by Dr. Townsend in his admirable book on 'Methodist Union.' But the work of faith and labor of love and patience of hope were crowned with a complete triumph."

The historic uniting conference took place in John Wesley's chapel, City-road, London, and was composed of seven hundred delegates. The controversies which from time to time caused the formation of these divisions have long passed into history, and the only differences that have marked them in recent years have been those of polity and not doctrine. Legal questions were, therefore, the main ones requiring settlement. Some account of these old denominations is given in *The Daily News* (London). We read:

"The Methodist New Connection is the eldest of the three contracting parties, and has been in existence for one hundred and ten years. It represents the first division that took place in Methodism after the death of John Wesley. The question at issue, as in almost all the subsequent divisions of Methodism, was practically the right of the people to a place in the government of the church. The leader of the agitation was Mr. Alexander Kilham, who contended for the right of the Methodist people to order their own form and fix their own time for religious worship, the right of Methodist preachers as apart from clergymen of the Established Church to administer the sacraments, and the right of the people to make and administer the laws of Methodism. The two first reforms were granted by the conference under what is known in Methodist history as 'The Plan of Pacification,' passed in 1795, but the third reform was refused, and for advocating this reform in a pamphlet Mr. Kilham was expelled from the conference in 1796, and in the following year, after a deputation to the conference had failed to obtain redress, the Methodist New Connection was formed.

"The second of the uniting churches is the Bible Christian denomination, which has behind it an unbroken and successful history of eighty-nine years of fervent evangelism. It originated through the remarkably successful lay ministry of Mr. William O'Bryan, who refused to confine his labors within the narrow bounds of a circuit. Tho he was acting in the spirit of John Wesley, who said, 'The world is my parish,' and tho he invariably chose as the sphere of his labors those parts of Devonshire and Cornwall where Methodism was unrepresented, he was deemed by the Wesleyan courts to be acting irregularly. Because he would not limit his labors to the circuit preachers' plan, he was expelled in the chapel at Gunwen, in 1810, 'a chapel,' says the Rev. G. Eayrs, in his excellent little handbook, 'the erection of which he had superintended, of which he had given half the cost, and for which he had given the freehold, with more land for a burial-ground.'

"The third church, the United Methodist Free Church, is itself a union of denominations, each of which had unsuccessfully striven for certain reforms in the Wesleyan Church, and, in consequence of their failure, had formed themselves into separate denominations. The Protestant Methodists, formed in 1827, stood for simplicity of worship and impartial observance of Connectional regulations. The Wesleyan Association arose in 1835 out of controversies respecting ministerial education, and the claim of the local churches for self-government. The Wesleyan reformers, in the controversy that ended so disastrously for the Wesleyan Church, and which cost that denomination 100,000 members, was a protest against the arbitrary rule of the conference and a demand for the cooperation of laymen with the ministers in legislation and administration in Wesleyan Methodism. The expulsion of Messrs. Everitt, Dunn, and Griffiths, and the formation of the Reform Church, were the outcome of this controversy. Ultimately these three denominations united in 1857 under the name of the United Methodist Free Churches, and for fifty years this denomination has been regarded as the most democratic of the Methodist churches."

RELIGIOUS EDITORS ON MEDICAL ADVERTISING

SOME of the editors of the religious weeklies have evidently been brought to the anxious seat by Mr. Samuel Hopkins Adams, who has been showing up in *Collier's* the kind of advertising that has been filling their columns and coffers. Mr. Adams's article and the replies of some of the editors were considered in our issue for September 21 (page 411). Now comes another article in *Collier's* (October 12), giving a general review of what the editors have to say "in justification or in exculpation of their alliance with the great American fraud," and Mr. Adams's reply. The article represents religious journalism as "deserting its most profitable patron." Some papers, it declares, are stirred to this action "through awakened conscience or sense of shame, some under the lash of criticism from their subscribers, some because of waning prestige, influence, and circulation, consequent upon the discrepancy between editorial standards of godliness and advertising columns given over to the seven devils of quackery." Some few, it is said, make excuses. Many take refuge in silence. "But the ministry and the church-supporting laity throughout the country are attacking them with unanswerable questions." Foremost among the influences for reform are counted the "clean religious papers." Says Mr. Adams:

"The very fact that they maintain themselves without taking blood-money is at once an accusation against their less consistent compeers and a refutation of the plea that without the money of

quackery a religious paper can not be self-supporting. Upon this important point, here is testimony from *The Christian Advocate* of Nashville, Tenn. *The Christian Advocate* is under the general direction of the publishing-house of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The editor, Rev. G. B. Winton, is made responsible for the advertising also, which is the proper and logical system, and has full powers to reject any objectionable matter. His rule is a simple one: 'That as far as possible advertisements of patent medicines be eliminated, and that if any are admitted they must be of articles free from narcotics and an undue proportion of alcohol, and such as make no spurious claims as to what the medicines will accomplish.' Is the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, therefore 'ottering on the brink of beggary? An inquiry from the management of the paper indicates the reverse:

"'At present, when we are more rigid in the scrutiny of advertising than ever before, and when we have three regular editors on our staff instead of two, as has been customary, the paper is self-sustaining.'

"Moreover, the Nashville *Christian Advocate* pays for its contributions, which few religious journals do. It would seem, therefore, to be, like its denominational brother, the New York *Christian Advocate*, an illustration of how an intelligent and conscientious standard of advertising helps rather than hinders a religious paper."

Papers that are given a "clean bill" or are charged with nothing more than unwitting lapses are *The Christian Register* (Boston, Unitarian), *Universalist Leader* (Boston), *Catholic Monitor* (San Francisco), *Catholic Tidings* (Los Angeles), *American Hebrew* (New York), *American Israelite* (Cincinnati), *Congregationalist* (Boston), *Presbyterian Standard* (Charlotte, N. C.), *Zion's Herald* (Boston, Methodist), and others. On the opposite side are ranked the papers who offer "paltering excuse and shuffling evasion," save one who confesses "*mea culpa*" and makes an open admission. The words are those of Frank Willis Barnett, editor and owner of *The Alabama Baptist* (Birmingham), a paper which, in Mr. Adams's words, "has been full to reeking with fraudulent medical advertising." Says Mr. Barnett:

"I hope soon to have a clean bill of health. From personal experience I know that the man who publishes a denominational weekly has a hard, uphill fight to make both ends meet. I do not want to pose as heroic, but as sure as you live your articles make it mighty tight on the editors of religious papers. It is easy to say: 'Better that they went out of existence.' But when you, or any other man, looks his bread and meat in the face, and sees the pone grow smaller and the cut littler, it is an effort to do right when one's stomach suffers. But, after all, if we believe what we preach and write, we must do the square thing ourselves, or how can we help others to win moral battles? I am glad that I live in an age when men are willing to make sacrifices and when the press is undertaking big reforms against powerful interests. It is no time in which to whine."

Among those who are accused of "dodging the issue" are many whose utterances were quoted direct from their columns in our issue of September 21. *The Christian Observer* (Louisville) is quoted as replying to a "protesting subscriber" that "the *Collier* articles were written in 'a spirit of revenge' because *Collier's* could not get patent-medicine advertising." The editor of *The Texas Christian Advocate* (Dallas) is said to plead ignorance, saying: "I know nothing about such matters, and am in no way concerned about them. I see them in all other *Advocates*, and take it for granted they are legitimate." His publishers, however, are said to confess that they "should be glad to exclude everything in the nature of this class of advertising, *if we could afford it.*" "No one directly connected" with the Nashville *Baptist and Reflector* is said to admit responsibility for its advertising columns. The editor of *The Cumberland Presbyterian* (Nashville), calling himself an "employee," writes "that he would not be willing to make himself 'personally responsible for the statements' in the advertising columns," while "Dr. Clay, editor of *The Christian Conservator* of the United Brethren Church, has 'power only to protest.'" The "management is ridding *The Conservator* of all medical advertisements as rapidly as possible." *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York) is admitted by *Collier's* to have found a weak spot in their armor. "Two of the worst advertisements imputed to it were rather too remote in point of time to be properly the subject of criticism." "Some injustice," *Collier's* further admits, was done to *The Living Church* (Milwaukee, Episcopalian) in grouping it with papers that receive the worst class of frauds into their columns. It adds:

"The criticism of *The Living Church* was based upon an advertisement of an ear-drum which claimed to benefit nine out of ten of those using it; and of Grape-Nuts, which claims to obviate the necessity of operation in appendicitis. . . . To give due credit to the publication, however, it is cleaner than nine-tenths of its associates, and is so of its own initiative, and not through pressure from without. When it is wholly clean, it can afford to disclaim responsibility for the assertions of its advertisers, but so long as it does so I fear that it will never be wholly clean."

The Christian Endeavor World (Boston) asserts that it was "grossly and perhaps maliciously misrepresented." In its own justification it states this case against Mr. Adams:

"He exhibits twenty-one medical advertisements, and gives your readers the impression that they are now running in our columns. These clippings, he says, were taken haphazard from a few issues. Now the truth of the matter is this: he went back to our files of nearly two years ago, and more, to find some of these advertisements. The majority of them have not appeared in our columns for more than a year. And only four of them are now permitted the use of our columns. One of these four ads runs in one of those religious papers which he refers to as refusing all patent-medicine advertising. Another one of the four is the advertisement of Dr. P. Harold Hayes, of Buffalo. According to my best judgment and belief, it is nothing short of an outrage to class Dr. Hayes among the fakers. I am well satisfied as to the real merit of the third. There is only one of the four concerning which I have the least uncertainty. . . . . .

"Mr. Adams asks of 'what nature is the "thousands of dollars' worth of advertising" which *The Christian Endeavor World* rejects every year? Mainly, I fancy, the booze medicines,' he says. One very good-sized contract, not a booze medicine, which we have repeatedly refused, has been accepted again and again by one of the largest religious papers in the country, one which Mr. Adams holds up as a model for us to follow.

"We do not, however, blackguard those whose judgment differs from ours, and altho we think Mr. Adams exhibits in full measure that intemperance that generally characterizes a crusader, we have been trying hard to believe that he was honest and sincere."

Mr. Adams's reply to the foregoing is this:

"In quite a passionate tone of resentment, Mr. George W. Coleman, the advertising manager of *The Christian Endeavor World*, demands justice from *Collier's*. Few of the bad advertisements with which I charged his publication in the *Collier's* of August 3 are now running in his paper, he says; which is true, and, he adds, 'the majority of them have not appeared in our columns for more than a year'; which is not true. *The Christian Endeavor World* has cleaned up to a marked degree, tho at the time of Mr. Coleman's defense it was by no means fraudless; but it cleaned up only after a stubborn reluctance. Investigations of wide scope, such as was covered in the first 'Religious Journalism' article, are not made overnight, and at the time when my inquiries were made *The Christian Endeavor World* carried frauds of every kind known to the trade of quackery except the absolutely indecent. Moreover, at that time, when every urgency was being brought to bear by the paper's own subscribers to force out the charlatans, Mr. Coleman was taking refuge behind the bland formality that *The Christian Endeavor World* 'refuses thousands of dollars' worth of medical advertising which other religious papers accept.' The courteous and personally appreciated expression of the editor, the Rev. Francis E. Clark, to the effect that the *Collier* articles 'have been doing a decided service to the community,' seems of small account, considered in conjunction with the fact that when his paper might have given needed help in the fight, now practically won, it lent the countenance of a powerful religious organization to the forces of quackery."

LETTERS AND ART

DANCING IN EDUCATION

DANCING as a feature of the public-school routine in New York has in the past three years proved a most successful innovation. It was introduced, we are told by writers in *The World's Work* (October), to give schoolgirls "interesting and helpful recreation that would have a real part in their lives outside of school hours." Dancing was found to be superior to gymnastics in having, like the latter, the element of "control," and in addition the "play" element. Hence it answered the problem of finding "the form of organized play which would bring the greatest amount of good to each child." When the proposal was made to take up dancing in the schools as an exercise for girls, say the writers, Dr. Luther H. Gulick and Harry J. Smith, "three things were said in its favor."

"The first was that in the limited space of the gymnasium, the roof playground, or the school basement a larger number of children could be handled at once in a dance than in any other way. The second was that in a given space there was more real, all-around physical exercise in dancing than in gymnastics or any team game. And the last was that in the few instances where it had already been tried elsewhere, the children had become enthusiastic about it. That was a strong argument; for it must never be forgotten that the object of the undertaking was primarily to develop the play spirit. Anything perfunctory would defeat its own ends."

The enterprise began as an experiment, and a few after-school classes for little girls in the lower grades and for those in the grammar schools were started. Several "New York women of influence and position" gave it their support, for the funds necessary to its maintenance, it may be said, are not provided by the city. How it has grown out of the experimental stage may be seen in the following:

"Less than a year has passed, but already the number of classes has grown to sixty-eight, and between two and three thousand children are getting instruction. More than one hundred and seventy-five teachers, all of them from the regular staff of the public schools, have voluntarily taken hold of the work, without pay, giving up hours of their scanty leisure to it—and a New York teacher's out-of-school leisure is a precious commodity.

"These classes come after school. The roof playground, high above the chimneys and dangling clotheslines of the neighborhood, is a favorite place for them, unless the weather forbids. There is a piano up there that can be rolled in and out, and clear open air and sunshine—good things in New York—are all about.

"As soon as school is out, the children come trooping up, laughing and expectant. Books, lunch-boxes, and wraps are thrown gaily aside; some of the more ambitious girls, who want to do the thing properly, hustle into tennis shoes and deftly hop out of their skirts, standing forth in 'gym' bloomers, the admiration of all eyes. Then the line is formed, the teacher gives a few directions, and the piano strikes up.

"It would be hard to describe the dances themselves. One has to see them to get an idea of the kind of spell they possess for the children—how every muscle of their bodies responds accurately and eagerly to the exhilarating, well-cadenced rhythm of the music, how the dancers move back and forth, gliding, hopping, or tripping, crossing, and recrossing, now fast, now slow, according to some intricate scheme at which an outsider can only stare in wonder; with how much zest and abandon all the mimicry of the Swedish and Russian folk-dances is entered into—the slaps on the face (that do not slap), the quaint cajolery, the dignified ceremoniousness, the whole gamut of mimic social life.

"The music, too, is always appropriate. It is the music that has grown up with the dance and belongs to it—the strange harmonies and peculiar rhythm of a Slavic *chardos;* the spirited, sharply accented air, with the bagpipe drone imitated in the bass, of 'the Highland Fling.'

"The fun does not last more than twenty minutes, and another group of girls, waiting their turns, takes the places of the dancers. But the children have something to carry home with them—a really significant experience. The noisy, crowded street and the dingy tenement will be happier places because of the healthy, full-blooded rhythm that still pulsates through their bodies—and through their souls, too; for it means that they have a new feeling about life: it is 'the little white bird' that is going to keep on singing in their hearts.

Courtesy of "The World's Work."

NEW YORK SCHOOLGIRLS EXECUTING A SPANISH DANCE IN COSTUME.

"At least that is what those of us who have watched developments closely are beginning to believe. And if this is true in New York, the very storm center of our civilization, the place where our national ideals are most relentlessly brought to bay, where every fallacy is most pitilessly forced to light in the working out of a new social order, then it is certain that the movement will reach out to the children of other cities as well."

Up to the present it has not been definitely decided "just what dances will prove the best suited for our American conditions." Folk-dances of Sweden and Russia are said to make the greatest appeal, but adaptations and changes are necessary, since "the dances are intended to meet the needs of American children." Hence "they must relate themselves to American conditions; and much of their value would be lost through too strict adherence to the traditional letter of the performance."

So far the scheme, we are told, has been formally adopted in New York only for girls. The question of providing a similar form of exercise for boys is considered in the following:

"Whether, under present conditions, equally good results could be obtained in classes for boys is not altogether clear, tho some of the more vigorous horn-pipes and flings have been tried with them with great success. But there is the right moment for the beginning of any new movement. At present the schoolboys of New York have a highly organized system of athletic games which is bringing splendid results, both for those who are naturally athletic and for those who would keep altogether on the outside. An innovation may not be desirable at this time."

MARK TWAIN ENCHANTED

MARK TWAIN, in the latest instalment of his autobiography, tells us how the enchantments of Oxford upset his moral viewpoint of history. This account is probably the first he has given, without the mediumship of the interviewer, of his recent "proud" moment, the "proudest," he declares, since the time when as a boy he deliberately became infected with the measles and "lay dying, the center of attraction, with one eye piously closed upon the fleeting vanities of this life—an excellent effect—and the other open a crack to observe the tears, the sorrow, the admiration" of his relatives surrounding the bed. Oxford, as a dream of the Middle Ages, he goes on to say in *The North American Review* (October), was not in our time complete until the days of the pageant last June. "The moldering old buildings, and the picturesque throngs drifting past them, were in harmony"; and the persons "grotesquely and offensively and criminally out of place were such persons as came intruding along clothed in the ugly and odious fashions of the twentieth century." Further:

"The make-ups of illustrious personages seemed perfect, both as to portraiture and costume; one had no trouble in recognizing them. Also, I was apparently quite easily recognizable myself. The first corner I turned brought me suddenly face to face with Henry VIII., a person whom I had been implacably disliking for sixty years; but when he put out his hand with royal courtliness and grace and said, 'Welcome, well-beloved stranger, to my century and to the hospitalities of my realm,' my old prejudices vanished away and I forgave him. I think now that Henry the Eighth has been over-abused, and that most of us, if we had been situated as he was, domestically, would not have been able to get along with as limited a graveyard as he forced himself to put up with. I feel now that he was one of the nicest men in history. Personal contact with a king is more effective in removing baleful prejudices than is any amount of argument drawn from tales and histories. If I had a child I would name it Henry the Eighth, regardless of sex.

"Do you remember Charles the First—and his broad slouch with the plume in it? and his slender, tall figure? and his body clothed in velvet doublet with lace sleeves, and his legs in leather, with long rapier at his side and his spurs on his heels? I encountered him at the next corner, and knew him in a moment—knew him as perfectly and as vividly as I should know the Grand Chain in the Mississippi if I should see it from the pilot-house after all these years. He bent his body and gave his hat a sweep that fetched its plume within an inch of the ground, and gave me a welcome that went to my heart. This king has been much maligned; I shall understand him better hereafter, and shall regret him more than I have been in the habit of doing these fifty or sixty years. He did some things in his time which might better have been left undone, and which cast a shadow upon his name—we all know that, we all concede it—but our error has been in regarding them as crimes and in calling them by that name, whereas I perceive now that they were only indiscretions. At every few steps I met persons of deathless name whom I had never encountered before outside of pictures and statuary and history, and these were most thrilling and charming encounters. I had hand-shakes with Henry the Second, who had not been seen in the Oxford streets for nearly eight hundred years; and with the Fair Rosamond, whom I now believe to have been chaste and blameless, altho I had thought differently about it before; and with Shakespeare, one of the pleasantest foreigners I have ever gotten acquainted with; and with Roger Bacon; and with Queen Elizabeth, who talked five minutes and never swore once—a fact which gave me a new and good opinion of her and moved me to forgive her for beheading the Scottish Mary, if she really did it, which I now doubt; and with the quaintly and anciently clad young King Harold Harefoot, of near nine hundred years ago, who came flying by on a bicycle and smoking a pipe, but at once checked up and got off to shake with me; and also I met a bishop who had lost his way because this was the first time he had been inside the walls of Oxford for as much as twelve hundred years or thereabouts. By this time I had grown so used to the obliterated ages and their best-known people that if I had met Adam I should not have been either surprized or embarrassed; and if he had come in a racing automobile and a cloud of dust, with nothing on but his fig-leaf, it would have seemed to me all right and harmonious."

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"DOCTORS ALL; OR, MORE INNOCENTS ABROAD."

A cartoon current at Oxford representing General Booth, Kipling, Duke of Connaught, and Mark Twain.

ELLEN TERRY AS AN ICONOCLAST

ELLEN TERRY, in writing her memoirs, is doing some havoc to the romances and legends that have grown up around her name. In the case of her association with Henry Irving she shows that coming events cast no shadow before. The first night she ever acted with him was in December, 1865, and by strength of the legends it "ought to have been a great event in my life," she says. "But at the time it passed me by and left 'no wrack behind.'" Imaginative people who are "ever anxious to improve on the truth, which is often devoid of all sensationalism," tell the story that Henry Irving that night promised Miss Terry that if he were ever in a position to offer her an engagement she should be his leading woman. At the time of her jubilee a still more fanciful tale became current. In *McClure's* (October) she gives this account of it:

"Then to my amazement I read that on that famous night when I was playing *Puck* at the Princess's, and caught my toe in the trap, 'a young man with dark hair and a white face rushed forward from the crowd and said: "Never mind, darling. Don't cry! One day you will be queen of the stage." It was Henry Irving!'"

The truth which Miss Terry values above all pretty fictions now comes out:

"In view of these legends I ought to say all the more stoutly that, until I went to the Lyceum Theater, Henry Irving was nothing to me and I was nothing to him. I never thought that he would become a great actor. He had no high opinion of *my* acting! He has said since that he thought me at the Queen's Theater charming and individual as a woman, but as an actress *hoydenish*. I believe that he hardly spared me even so much definite thought as this. His soul was not more surely in his body than in the theater, and I, a woman who was at this time caring more about love and life than the theater, must have been to him more or less unsympathetic. He thought of nothing else, cared for nothing else; worked day and night; went without his dinner to buy a book that might be helpful in studying or a stage jewel that might be helpful to wear. I remember his telling me that he once bought a sword with a jeweled hilt, and hung it at the foot of his bed. All night he kept getting up and striking matches to see it, shifting its position, rapt in admiration of it.

"He had it all in him when we acted together that foggy night, but he could express very little. Many of his defects sprang from his not having been on the stage as a child. He was stiff with

vanity and self-consciousness; his eyes were dull and his face heavy. The piece we played was Garrick's boiled-down version of 'The Taming of the Shrew,' and he, as *Petruchio*, appreciated the humor and everything else far more than I did, as *Katherine*; yet he played badly, nearly as badly as I did; and how much more to blame I was, for I was at this time much more easy and skilful from a purely technical point of view.

"Was Henry Irving impressive in those days? Yes and no. His fierce and indomitable will showed itself in his application to his work. Quite unconsciously I learned from watching him that to do work well the artist must spend his life in incessant work and deny himself everything for that purpose. It is a lesson we actors and actresses can not learn too early, for the bright and glorious heyday of our success must always be brief at best. Henry Irving when he played *Petruchio* had been toiling in the provinces for eleven solid years, and not until as *Rawdon Scudamore* in 'Hunted Down' had he had any success. Even that was forgotten in his failure as *Petruchio*. What a trouncing he received from the critics, who have since heaped praise on many worse men!"

Miss Terry thinks the "peculiar quality" of Irving's acting afterward was "a kind of fine temper, like the purest steel, produced by the perpetual fight against difficulties." Further:

"Socrates, it is said, had every capacity for evil in his face, and he was good as a naturally good man could never be. Henry Irving at first had everything against him as an actor. He could not speak, he could not walk, he could not *look*. He wanted to do things in a part, and he could not do them. His amazing power was imprisoned, and only after long and weary years did he succeed in setting it free.

"A man with a will like that *must* be impressive! To quick-seeing eyes he must, no doubt. But my eyes were not quick, and they were, moreover, fixt on a world outside the theater. Better than his talent and his will, I remember his courtesy. In those days, instead of having our salaries brought to our dressing-rooms, we used to wait in a queue on treasury day to receive them. I was always late in coming, and always in a hurry to get away. Very gravely and quietly Henry Irving used to give up his place to me."

HAWTHORNE'S LOW VITALITY

THE years that Hawthorne spent in the custom-house at Salem have been lamented as a loss to literature; but Prof. Harry Thurston Peck undertakes to show in *Munsey's* (October) that by these very years literature distinctly gained. Without them, he implies, we might never have had "The Scarlet Letter." This period was one "of recuperation, of germination." We read:

"Hawthorne needed exactly such a physical and mental change. His literary faculty was a peculiar one. When he did more than a slight amount of creative work he always experienced a sort of intellectual exhaustion. His fancy must lie fallow for a time. He exhibits, when one studies him, a certain low vitality which he shared with some of his contemporaries, tho in a degree far greater. This low vitality, which one may call an intellectual anemia, is felt sometimes in Emerson. It was very marked in Bronson Alcott and in William Ellery Channing. Even in Longfellow it has been made the basis of a criticism that he is defective in virility and force—that he is at once too gentle and too fond of what is commonplace. . . . . .

"Hawthorne, at any rate, could never safely spur his Pegasus. His multitudinous short stories show this plainly. Almost every one of them contains the germ of an original and often quite remarkable idea. Here are imagination, mystery, a fondness for the dark things of human life and of the supernatural. In the hands of Poe or of Erckmann-Chatrian these conceptions would have been worked out into concrete masterpieces. Hawthorne, however, lets them, as it were, slip through his fingers. His hands are nerveless, and in the actual moment of execution he falters and drops into sheer futility. He knows so well just what he wants to do, and yet he can not do it. The result is shadow, and not substance—a mirage in place of what might well have been a miracle. And, therefore, out of the hundred tales which are the work of his first period, only a dozen or so are read to-day by any save the conscientious students of American literature."

THE PUBLIC OF MRS. MARY J. HOLMES

THE death of such a writer as Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, bringing into notice some extraordinary facts of her literary life, emphasizes the distinction between literature and "reading." Hardly ever mentioned as a literary force in the current criticism, she yet furnished "reading" for above two million people, since the recorded sales of her books exceed that number. If she is not the

From a steel engraving.

MRS. MARY J. HOLMES,

The author of thirty-nine novels that circulated more than two million copies, yet ignored almost throughout her career by the critical intelligence of the literary world.

actual "best seller," she at least has few rivals. Thirty-nine novels are placed to her credit, beginning with "Tempest and Sunshine," published in 1854, and ending with "Connie's Mistake," dated 1905. A posthumous story may even make the list number forty. Such a record furnishes abundant material to the literary psychologist who tries to solve the puzzling question of popularity. Tho she began to write in an uncritical age, she has continued into the present, which lays some claim to the critical faculty, and her audience, we are told by librarians and booksellers, is still large and loyal. Moreover, as pointed out by a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, at least half-a-dozen of her books will be found printed in the "libraries" that sell at ten cents each on every bookstall or news-stand. Books of this type, it is said, maintain their stability mainly because "few new competitors succeed in striking the great level of unspoiled and unsophisticated popular taste so exactly." Their chief qualities, nearly all agree, lie in the possession of "human interest"—that is, in "getting at the heart of the reader"—and in having a story to tell. Such a reason for Mrs. Holmes's popularity does not, however, seem to explain all the facts. Other writers may also meet the test without achieving her success. *The Evening Post* suggests further that the people who read her are just the ones who read no one else and so are unhampered by critical comparisons. They take no offense at qualities this writer describes in the following:

"The twentieth-century reader of Mrs. Holmes is tempted to describe her books as made up of phrases rejected by other novelists because they were crude and trite and hackneyed. Her

characters 'little dream' of the events about to befall them, 'an unseen hand seals their lips' at critical moments, every hero 'lights his Havana,' every heroine 'reclines on soft cushions,' sounds 'grate harshly,' rooms are 'scantily furnished but scrupulously neat,' the young wife is a 'mere plaything,' and after she has 'fainted where she sat,' her 'tall, broad-shouldered' husband 'lifts her light form as if it had been a feather-weight.' Her 'wealthy and aristocratic' young 'females' reveal their thoughtlessness in Marie-Antoinette fashion by giving boxes of bonbons to starving children. Rough young blackguards show their defiance of God and man by hurling Bibles across the room. The author herself stops to ask 'if we may be allowed the expression.' The persecuted heroine has a 'fine intellectual mind,' while the adventuress, always confining her machinations within bounds of strict propriety, confides to her mother: 'I do think that he would have proposed ere this if he had not found us so wretchedly poor.'"

Those who sneer at the hackneyed phrase, the writer goes on, "too often forget that the phrase became hackneyed principally because it was so good that people overworked it." Further:

"Given a public which has not read other books, and all those rag-bag phrases and situations still make their primitive appeal. We smile at *Dora Dean's* vow, 'I would rather die than marry a man I did not love because of his gold.' Yet there is certainly nothing ridiculous in the sentiment; it is one of the noblest known to womankind. Erase all remembrance of the fact that it has been standard coin in the crude and unreal melodrama of two hundred years, and who would not thrill at it?"

WOMAN'S GIFTS TO LITERATURE

THE appearance of women as leading figures in the literary world is quite a recent thing. Not a single book of the Bible is ascribed to a woman. It is possible the Song of Deborah and Barak, if it belongs to their period, may have been written by the former. But this is at least doubtful. In the palmy days of Greek literature there flourished no name of mark excepting that of Sappho, tho doubtless she was but one of a school of women lyricists. Roman literature has no women enrolled among the literary artists of the Golden Age, and there are no women found among great patristic writers. France and Italy produced before the end of the eighteenth century some women poets and romanticists of power, but it is the nineteenth and twentieth centuries that have seen women take up the pen in the greatest numbers. It has been stated that women to-day are perhaps the most numerous contributors to the literature of romance and poetry, and an author who adopts the pen-name of "Aurel," writing in the *Censeur* (Paris), the somewhat radical yet very attractive weekly conducted by Ernest Charles, sets out to answer the question why modern women write so much and write so well. She attributes it to the fact that modern life has released women from slavery and left their hearts free and fresh; that they are encouraged to write because it is found that their work has a certain femininity in it, distinct from the work of the opposite sex, which renders it congenial to women and attractive to men. Women, moreover, live nearer to nature from the intensity of their love and their ties of maternity. Even when they imitate the method and style of men they do not lose the particular stamp of their own sex, and indeed they become more attractive still from the charm of a double character. This writer remarks:

"If in art freshness and naïveté, and by this I by no means refer to mere novelty, alone are permanent qualities, and have a right to live, then woman is certainly well equipped for any art. If integrity of nature, if the interior aloofness, the sense of melancholy, and absolute sincerity are necessary in art, then in every woman we see an artist, for the heart of a woman never ceases to be as it were aloof, separated, and sincere. And of the arts literature is almost the only one familiar to the modern woman. The pen is so light to lift! It is indeed women who are best adapted to write the sentimental romance, as will be allowed by all who have analyzed the feminine book, a work which, if it is genuine, by no means conforms to the standard of the masculine production."

Yet some women have found that they can in some senses imitate the style and method of men in literature, and that, too, without loss to their own style. "If it be charged," the writer goes on to say, "that we have in these times women who are excessive in their imitation of men, the men receive it as a welcome homage and an exquisite flattery. Thus we have the philosopher in muslin, as well as the novelist, and the humanitarian socialist." It is, in the view of "Aurel," the improved education and traveling facilities accorded to women that enable so many of them to escape from their narrow environment and by imagination launch into the ocean of past events. But at the heart of the matter lies the fact that woman nowadays enjoys a field for the spontaneous expression of the feelings that go so far in the combination of the soul, which has no sex. And as she has been without "an audience for so many ages," she is now "hailed by the world as enriching literature and helping life."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH MISREPRESENTATION OF AMERICA

THE correspondents of English papers know so little about America and furnish their readers "with such a vast amount of misinformation," that it is surprizing that the English know so much about us as they really do. *The Outlook* (New York), from which we quote, is led to this reflection by the recent tilt at arms between the London *Academy* and the New York *Times Saturday Review*. The former printed a long article so full of the kind of vituperation that used to be common in English papers, that *The Times* felt called to explain the attack on the ground of personal grievances the *Academy's* editor entertained against this country. But this episode, *The Outlook* shows, is only one instance, an unusually irritating one, of the misrepresentation of America by English journals. We read:

"From England we get full accounts of movements in politics, science, art, religion; from America the English get, as a rule, reports of commercial dishonesty, society scandals, eccentricities, and violations of good taste of every kind and degree. The picture of the United States presented to the English mind in newspaper reports is as distorted and out of perspective as a Chinese drawing of an imaginary landscape. Vulgarity, brazen indecency, hilarious self-advertising, universal disregard of the decencies of home and social life, noisy religion, cheap literature, free-and-easy educational methods, promiscuous bathing, free love, and a mad scramble for wealth are the characteristics of America as shown in the kaleidoscope of the English daily journal. Every offense against morals and manners is illumined by the lime-light; and the real life of the country goes with very meager reporting. No society in the world could stand such grotesque and distorted representation.

"The London *Daily Telegraph* is a journal of very wide circulation and often conspicuously fair in its editorial comments on American affairs; but its daily reports from this country read like a serio-comic history of the times. Last summer its readers were treated to column accounts of mob violence in the streets of New York; and the impression was produced, not so much by detailed statements as by exaggeration and lack of perspective, that the city was given over to bloodthirsty race hatred and cowardly assaults on innocent men. There was some disorder, undoubtedly, but it was dilated upon out of all relation to its magnitude. At a time when great questions were in the air and the continent was in the throes of a vast political and economic struggle, the readers of *The Daily Telegraph* were treated to long accounts of 'feminine hybrids,' of the free-love proclivities of an artist whose name nobody in England knew, of the prostration of Newport at the feet of a prince, and the hilarious mobbing of the same scion of royalty by a happy crowd at Coney Island. These are interesting matters, no doubt, for minor news items, but to spread them on a great canvas was a reflection on the intelligence of English readers."

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ROBERT W. CHAMBERS. CAROLINE FULLER. PROF. JAMES ORR. J. MACD. OXLEY. KATE D. SWEETSER. HENRY VAN DYKE.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Bailey, Temple. Judy. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 317. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Barrie, J. M. The Little Minister. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. ix–454. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25 net.

Benham, W. Gurney. A Book of Quotations, Proverbs, and Household Words. A Collection of Quotations from British and American Authors, Ancient and Modern; with many Thousands of Proverbs, Familiar Phrases and Sayings, from all sources, including Hebrew, Arabic, Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian, and other languages. 8vo, pp. 1256. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Brown, Abbie Farwell. Friends and Cousins. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 122. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1 net.

Browne, Sir Thomas. The Religio Medici. (Letter to a Friend, and Christian Morals.) Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. xx–243. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

Buffum, Katharine G., Cut by. Mother Goose in Silhouettes. 16mo, pp. 78. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cents net.

Burroughs, John. Camping and Tramping with Roosevelt. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiv–110. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1 net.

Chambers, Robert W. The Younger Set. Illustrations by G. C. Wilmshurst. 12mo, pp. 513. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

In his latest story Mr. Chambers might almost be said to have written a continuation to the satire on New York society life which was contained in "The Fighting Chance." The reader is introduced to much the same set of characters, exhibiting the same depths and shallows of worldliness, the same vulgarities of refinement, the same infinitesimal amount of spiritual leaven whose ability to transform the whole lump is the final outcome of the novel. The reader can not help wondering whether in the actual "best society" of the metropolis artificiality, and even depravity, are quite so wides-pread as one infers, from the picture drawn in "The Younger Set," they must be. Neither does it seem possible that in real life one could ever encounter so soul-torturingly perfect a person as the hero, Captain Selwyn, nor a youth of such utter inanity as the Gerald for whose moral and financial salvation he sacrifices his all.

Mr. Chambers is at his best in his heroines, and the Eileen of his present novel furnishes quite as charming a portrait of feminine loveliness as the Sylvia Landis in his earlier work of fiction—and that is to say that the portrait is altogether likable. In spite of the harassingly prolix and futile conversations into which this virginal young creature is ensnared by the melancholy hero, there is a decidedly novel and poetic flavor to the pure passion of love that is gradually developed in her. After all, in the conduct of such matters in real life, it is entirely possible that the lack of brilliancy or pertinence in the conversation of lovers should have only a trifling influence, one way or the other, upon the growth of the supreme emotion in which they are engrossed. Hence, throughout these wordy exercises in which Eileen and Selwyn are engaged, there is suggested an undercurrent of naturalness, of genuine tenderness, that leaves an altogether pleasing impression in the reader's mind.

Marriage and divorce are the themes out of which Mr. Chambers has woven his story. In the handling of these themes he constructs a problem which is decidedly interesting, lending to his romance something of the seriousness of a document in sociology, until he takes refuge in that time-honored expedient of the fiction-writer—a chance shot from a revolver. The duty of a divorced man and wife to each other is the question at issue in the novel. Captain Selwyn has been divorced from Alixe, a woman of great beauty and brilliancy, but with an inherited taint of insanity in her blood. It is through the working out of this inheritance that she drifts away from Selwyn and marries a gambler, who abandons her as the insanity which has always threatened her slowly develops. Her love for Selwyn remains, however, and he protects and cares for her on the ground that the marriage tie between them, altho dissolved by the divorce courts, still exacts of him that duty. Of course, in thus choosing he relinquishes the love of Eileen and enters upon what promises to be a lifelong renunciation of all that he holds dear. But it is here that the unfailing pistol shot of the romancer, self-inflicted by the unfortunate Alixe, puts an end to a distressing situation and allows the novel to reach its conventionally happy conclusion.

Nevertheless, the purpose of the novel —the inculcation of the idea that divorce does not terminate all the obligations of marriage—is clearly and interestingly evolved, in spite of the exaggerations and artificialities of expression with which it is at times obscured.

Chisholm, Louey. The Golden Staircase. Poems and Verses for Children. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xxxi–361. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

Craig, Neville B. Recollections of an Ill-Fated Expedition to the Headwaters of the Madeira River in Brazil. Illustrated. Maps. 12mo, pp. 479. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $4 net.

To establish American commerce and transportation on the Amazon River, and to bring about the monopolization of a trade of $250,000,000 per annum in Central South America, were the objects of this expedition, which started on January 2, 1878, in the steamship *Mercedita*, from the Willow-street wharf in Philadelphia. It was the outcome of a concession granted to Col. George E. Church, now engaged in promoting the Trans-Canada railway, several years previously. The Bolivian Government had in 1868 authorized him to organize a company to canalize the falls of the Madeira and Mamoré Rivers, which are tributaries of the upper Amazon leading into Bolivia, and to establish steam navigation on the rivers above, the concession giving the company the exclusive right to navigate the Bolivian affluents of the Madeira for twenty-five years.

The plan was subsequently altered to permit of a railway around the falls, 329 kilometers in length, and a similar concession was obtained from Brazil, through whose territory the railway was to pass. Some years were occupied in making the financial arrangements in London, and it was not until February 19, 1878, that the *Mercedita* arrived at San Antonio, on the banks of the Madeira River, the survey of the line beginning eight days later. Work continued, including the construction of the railway, the material for which was brought from the United States, until February, 1879, when the enterprise collapsed through litigation started by dissatisfied bondholders in London.

Among the eager young engineers who directed operations were many men who afterward gained prominent positions in railroad work, including William C. Wetherill, Camille S. d'Invilliers, Charles W. Buchholz, W. R. Taylor, Charles P. Mackie, and Othniel F. Nichols. Mr. Craig, who has recorded the history of the expedition at the request of a society of its former members, was one of the chiefs of staff, and he gives a picturesque account of the hodgepodge voyage down the coast in an ill-provided steamer, the journey up the Amazon, and the struggles of the surveying parties in primeval jungles. He disclaims any literary qualifications for his task, but his descriptions of life in the torrid zone are graphic at times, and in reporting observations in natural history he avoids the methods of the nature faker. Maps and plans are given, sketches and photographs of places, and portraits of leading members of the expedition.

Deland, Margaret. An Encore. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 79. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.

Dole, Nathan Haskell. The Russian Fairy Book. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 126. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell. $2 net.

Eggleston, George Cary. Long Knives. The Story of How They Won the West. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. iii–393. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50 net.

Foster, Agnes Greene. You and Some Others. Frontispiece. 18mo, pp. vii–20. San Francisco and New York: Paul Elder & Co. 60 cents.

Fuller, Caroline. Brunhilde's Paying Guest. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 348. New York. The Century Co. $1.50 net.

History of the Langobards. By Paul the Deacon. Translated by William Dudley Foulke, LL.D. With Explanatory and Critical Notes, a Biography of the Author, and an Account of the Sources of the History. Maps. 12mo, pp. xlii–437. New York· Longmans, Green & Co.

Hope, Anthony. Helena's Path. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 241. New York: The McClure Co.

Horniman, Roy. Lord Cammarleigh's Secret. A Fairy Story of To-day. 12mo, pp. 348. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Jackson, Gabrielle E. Wee Winkles and Her Friends. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 154. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25 net.

Jackson, Holbrook. Bernard Shaw. Frontispiece. Portraits. 16mo, pp. 233. Philadelphia: G. W. Jacobs & Co. $1.50 net.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw is the only person we know of who can give points on advertising to Mr. T. W. Lawson. This time he has got himself written about by Mr. Holbrook Jackson. Not that had he any hand in the writing, but that his superinspired activity has created an almost unprecedented amount of discussion concerning his personality and his writings. We can remember the time when the biography or "appreciation" of a living person was not thought of, apart from Presidential candidates, and when the publication of even Francis H. Underwood's "Life" of Whittier, in 1875, seemed like laying hands on the mantle of Elijah. But we have fallen on other days, and no doubt, before the next campaign is over, a biography of "Bim the Button Man" will be on the market.

But to those who have followed the development of the "Shavian" philosophy, Mr. Jackson's little volume will prove, as the late Mr. Greeley said, "mighty interesting reading." There is a "Prefatory Letter to A. R. Orage," and the book proper discusses Mr. Shaw in his four aspects of "The Man," "The Fabian," "The Playwright," and "The Philosopher." It has recently been said that Mr. Shaw continually jests at the public's expense in order to forestall any witty remarks that might be aimed at himself, but, jesting apart, after one has read this warm-hearted little appreciation he will be inclined to take Mr. Shaw seriously, if he has not done so before.

Nicholson, Frank C., M.A. Old German Love Songs. Translated from the Minnesingers of the twelfth and fourteenth centuries. 12mo, pp. lx–196. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $1.50 net.

Olmsted, Frederick Law. A Journey in the Back Country in the Winter of 1853–54. Originally issued in 1860. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. xiv–281; 284. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5 net.

These volumes follow the reprint, made a few years ago, of Mr. Olmsted's "Journey in the Seaboard Slave States," which many found real pleasure in finding rescued from the partial oblivion into which it had fallen during the twoscore years that have elapsed since it was first published.

Mr. Olmsted went south as a newspaper correspondent in years immediately preceding the outbreak of the Civil War. His letters were notable achievements at the time of their appearance, when it was sincerely hoped by many thoughtful minds that their influence in the North might, in some effective way, lead to a better understanding of conditions and point of view in the South. Whatever effect they may have had in this direction one can not now adequately determine, but they are of distinct interest because of the fidelity with which existing conditions were portrayed by a mind singularly open and truthful. The two volumes now issued contain Mr. Olmsted's observation in what he called the "back country of the South," while the work issued a few years ago relates only to the Seaboard States.

We have heard a wish exprest that some publisher in the North might be induced also to reprint Fannie Kemble's notable work of a period approximately the same. While her observations were confined to a much smaller territory, being for the most part limited to Georgia, they possess real value. In that future history of social and economic conditions in the South before the war, which some able historian must certainly write at a time comparatively near, her book and Mr. Olmsted's must prove important sources of authentic and illuminating material.

Orr, James, M.A., D.D. The Virgin Birth of Christ. Being Lectures delivered under the Auspices of the Bible Teachers' Training School, New York, April, 1907. 12mo, pp. xiv–301. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

Oxley, J. MacDonald. North Overland with Franklin. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 286. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents net.

Paine, Albert Bigelow. From Van Dweller to Commuter. (The Story of a Strenuous Quest for a Home and a Little Hearth and Garden.) Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 416. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.

Plympton, A. G. Dorcaster Days. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 242. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25 net.

Poe, Edgar Allan. The Poems of. Collected and edited, with a critical introduction and notes, by Edmund Clarence Stedman and George Edward Woodberry. Portrait. 12mo, pp. xxxv–237. New York: Duffield & Co. $1 net.

Among editors of Poe, Messrs. Stedman and Woodberry have probably made the largest contributions to knowledge of him and to an understanding of his writings. By them was brought together, not only a considerable mass of material before uncollected, but they presented the text of Poe in more authentic and satisfying form than previous editors had done.

The present volume containing the poems alone has been taken apart from the well-known collected edition of all Poe's writings edited by Stedman and Woodberry and first issued in Chicago in 1895. Inasmuch as the book has a new copyright date, we may assume that textual changes and possibly a few additions to the notes have been made. Mr. Stedman's introduction, which fills twenty-two pages in small type, is an interesting and illuminating estimate of Poe as a poet. Except for the color of the binding, which is lavender, the mechanical side of the book is satisfying.

Russell, Charles Edward. The Uprising of the Many. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xxiv–364. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

Mr. Russell, the material for whose volume, now rewritten, revised, and enlarged, originally appeared in periodical form, holds a brief for the Common Good as opposed to Private Greed. He has studied present conditions of government in all parts of the world, and has collected an immense amount of information that is of value to the perplexed student of current economic conditions in this country. Appearing as it does in the midst of the excitement created by governmental prosecution of certain trusts, the book should receive wide attention, but it should be borne in mind that the author's view is a partizan one and occasionally passes over fairly obvious defects in the workings of the system of governmental and municipal control and ownership which he describes.

He begins by asking the remedy for "the threat of a moneyed autocracy, the passing of wealth, and the power for which wealth stands, into the hands of a few." He points out that the conditions here existing are not peculiar to this country, but have been carried much farther on their way in the development of the starving peasants of Ireland and the starving multitudes of the East End of London—and to a final catastrophe among the famine-stricken millions of India. He traces these conditions to the baleful influences of caste, and describes the uprisings of the workers in various countries, declaring that where they are in full control, as in New Zealand and Switzerland, there are no pauper or millionaire classes, but all are busy and moderately prosperous.

The rise of the common people, and arrangements for their equal privileges and opportunities, constitute, then, the author's solution of the world problem, and, referring to our own Declaration of Independence as the initiatory force in "the uprising of the many," he concludes that "it may be worth while to see if, having once taught to the world a great truth, we are not now in a way to become our own pupils."

The book's illustrations include photographs of the slum populations of different countries, various views of buildings and places mentioned, with portraits of a few of the "soldiers of the Common Good," including the late Richard John Seddon and others.

Seitz, Don C. Discoveries in Every-Day Europe. (Vagrant Notes of a Rapid Journey.) Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 69. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25 net.

Southworth, May E. [Compiled by.] One Hundred and One Ways of Serving Oysters. 8vo, pp. 82. San Francisco and New York. Paul Elder & Co. 50 cents net.

Sweetser, Kate Dickinson. Boys and Girls from Thackeray. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 355. New York: Duffield & Co. $2 net.

Thoreau, Henry D., The Writings of. In 5 vols.: Cape Cod, The Maine Woods, Excursions, Walden, and A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers. With introduction by Annie Russell Marble, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Charles G. D. Roberts, and Nathan H. Dole. 16mo. New York. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $2.50 per set.

The type of this edition of Thoreau is small but clear, so that the print may be easily read, and the binding is in good taste. The five volumes will appeal to book-buyers for compactness of form and they will be glad to find Emerson's biographical essay included in the set—an essay in which, as perhaps nowhere else in his writings, is revealed the human, neighborly side of Emerson.

Tomlinson, Everett T. Four Boys in the Land of Cotton. Where They Went, What They Saw, and What They Did. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 415. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50 net.

Trine, Ralph Waldo. This Mystical Life of Ours. 12mo, pp. 190. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1 net.

Van Dyke, Henry. The Good Old Way. 16mo, pp. 26; The Battle of Life. 16mo, pp. 30. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 30 cents net.

White, Margaret E. [Selected by.] After Noontide. With a Sketch of the Compiler's Life by Eliza Orne White. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 270. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Wilmott, Robert Aris. Pleasures of Literature. With an Introduction by Cranstoun Metcalfe. 12mo, pp. xxv–243. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

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32	20 19	20 70	21 53	23 26
33	20 79	21 33	22 15	23 94
34	21 43	21 96	22 80	24 65
35	22 10	22 65	23 47	25 41
36	22 81	23 37	24 22	26 23
37	23 56	24 13	24 99	27 06
38	24 35	24 95	25 80	27 98
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40	26 09	26 73	27 56	29 90
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42	28 04	28 72	29 48	32 10
43	29 11	29 83	30 53	33 32
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52	42 51	43 36	43 27	
53	44 53	45 57	45 18	
54	46 68	47 76	47 21	
55	48 98	50 10	49 38	
56	51 44	52 64	51 68	
57	54 06	55 33	54 13	
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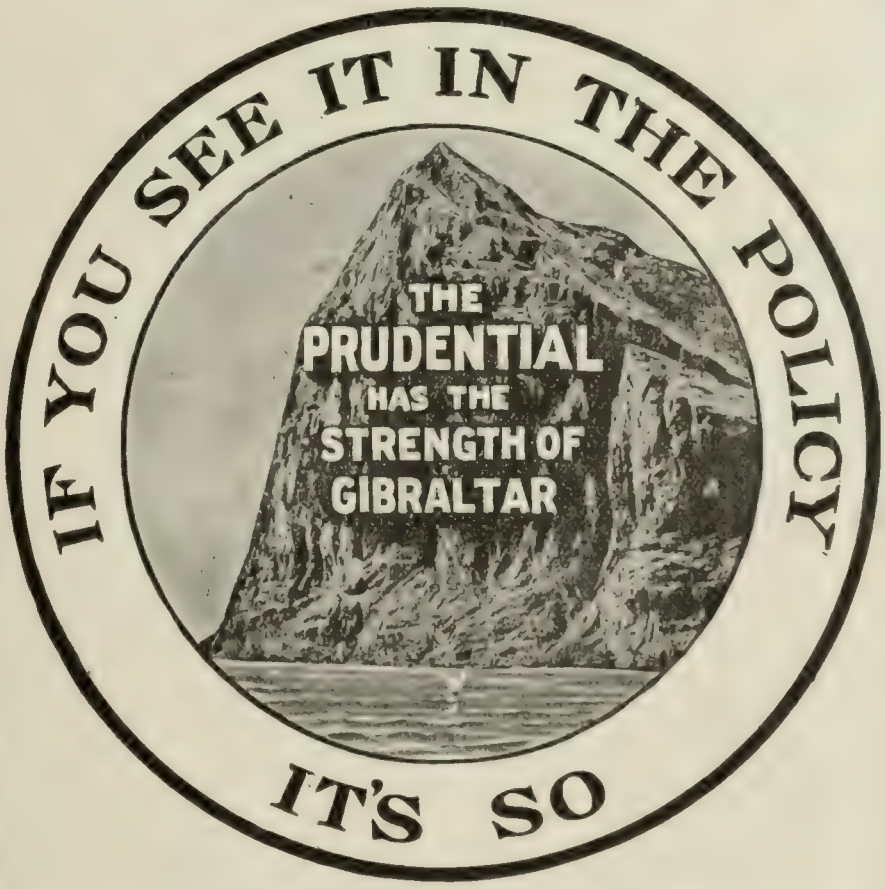

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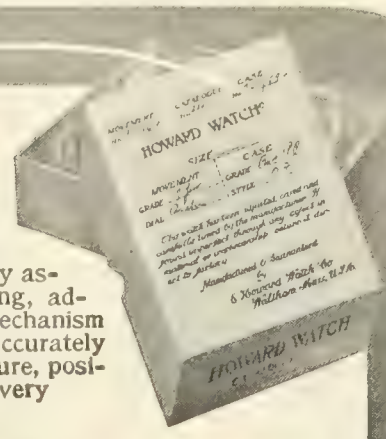

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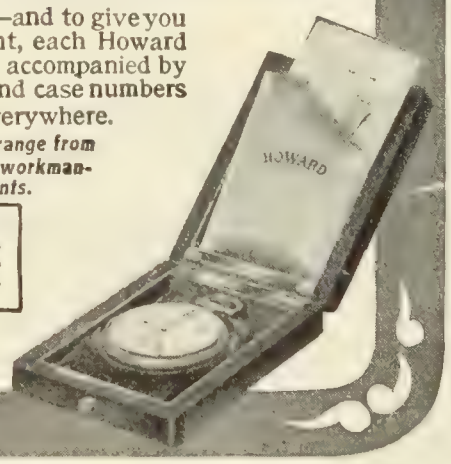

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CURRENT POETRY

Genius.

By Frederick Truesdell.

Oh, some there are with beauty bright
  And they are lust of eyes,
And some who blind us with the mind
  Our spirit deifies,
But genius is the great white light
  Nor mind nor beauty buys.

And some will play a wanton air
  To catch the vagrant soul;
Some find it sweet with dancing feet
  To foot it toward the goal;
But he who hears the whirling spheres
  Can ne'er again be whole.

Oh, he who hears the whirling spheres
  Wher'er his steps have trod,
Has reached the end of human trend;
  With wings his feet are shod,
For he has seen, beyond the screen,
  Into the face of God.
—*From Appleton's Magazine* (November).

Ventures and Consummations.

By George Cabot Lodge.

I

They are gone! . . . they have all left us one by one:
  Swiftly, with undissuadable strong tread;
  Cuirassed in song, with wisdom helmeted,
  They are gone before us into the dark, alone.
Upward their wings rush radiant to the sun;
  Seaward the ships of their emprise are sped;
  Onward their starlight of desire is shed;
  Their trumpet-call is forward;—they are gone!
Let us take thought and go!—we know not why
  Nor whence nor where—let us take wings and fly!
  Let us take ship and sail, take heart and dare!
Let us deserve at last, as they have done,
  To say of all men living and dead who share
  The soul's supreme adventure—*We* are gone!

II

Let us go hence! . . . However dark the way,
  Let us at all adventure hasten hence!
  Too well we know what secret excellence,
  So long unrealized, brooks no more delay
Of who would make love perfect and display
  The soul's inherent high magnificence!
  Haste! lest we lose the clear ambitious sense
  Of what is ours to gain and to gainsay!
Let us go hence! lest dreadfully we die,
  Die at the core of life where love is great,
  Where thought is grave, audacious, and serene;
Let us go hence!—all vast achievements lie
  Hence, and the truth's transcendent virtues wait
  Up the dark distance, radiant tho unseen!

III

O great departures from the thrift and care
  Of a less love, of a less truth than we
  Can hardly, in the last extremity
  Of all our powers, believe that we may share!—
Nobler prosperities that wait us where
  We go—if we have strength and will to be
  Mariners of whatever wreck-strewn sea,
  Waifs on whatever ways shall take us there!—
O great departures! O prosperities!
  Ventures and consummations!—you are hence:
  Hence from the safe denials and pieties
Which life is eased and ruined and pleasured of:
  For the strong heart conceives no bounds of love;
  The soul no measure of magnificence!
—*From Scribner's Magazine* (October).

For Loss of Appetite There is Nothing Better Than HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
It nourishes, strengthens and imparts new life and vigor. An excellent general tonic.

PERSONAL

A Peasant President.—We are cautioned by a writer in *World Events* (Dayton, O.) not to be over-proud of our country and think that in no other land is it possible for a man to rise from humble birth to high power in the government. In France, we are told, it is equally possible for a man to rise "from rail-splitter to President," and occasionally something like this is done. We read:

President Fallières, the present Executive, is one who came up from the ranks of the peasants, who form fifty per cent. of the population of France, to the first place in the land. His great-grandfather and his grandfather were village blacksmiths in the little Villeneuve-de-Mezin. But his grandfather, says a writer in *The Saturday Evening Post*, was so prosperous that he moved to the town of Mezin, and there enlarged his business. He made with his own hands the iron-work of his house, in which the President was afterward born. His son Pierre was given a good education, a rare thing in those days, and began life as a surveyor, and afterward became a magistrate's clerk. Wonderful tales are told of him as a giant of remarkable strength. It was here in these humble surroundings and from such sturdy and hard-working forebears that Armand Fallières was born and reared. He so loved the country and outdoor sports that he often played truant from school, and this led to his being sent to a far-away boarding-school where the temptations of Nature would not be so keen to him.

He married the granddaughter of a solicitor at Nerac, and from these lowly conditions these two worked up together through many of the prominent positions of France. In 1871 he was the mayor of the town in which he lived, and as soon as the present Republic was formed he was elected to Parliament, since which time he has been one of the leading figures in the Government.

The tastes and habits of his youth still remain with the President, and he is indeed living the simple life. When at his old home village, where he still lives when not compelled to be in Paris, his residence is large, as it must be to accommodate his

SHE QUIT

But It Was a Hard Pull.

It is hard to believe that coffee will put a person in such a condition as it did a woman of Apple Creek, O. She tells her own story.

"I did not believe coffee caused my trouble and frequently said I liked it so well I would not and could not quit drinking it, but I was a miserable sufferer from heart trouble and nervous prostration for four years.

"I was scarcely able to be around, had no energy and did not care for anything. Was emaciated and had a constant pain around my heart until I thought I could not endure it. For months I never went to bed expecting to get up in the morning. I felt as though I was liable to die any time.

"Frequently I had nervous chills and the least excitement would drive sleep away, and any little noise would upset me terribly. I was gradually getting worse until finally one time it came over me and I asked myself what's the use of being sick all the time and buying medicine so that I could indulge myself in coffee?

"So I thought I would see if I could quit drinking coffee and got some Postum to help me quit. I made it strictly according to directions, and I want to tell you that change was the greatest step in my life. It was easy to quit coffee because I had the Postum, which I now like better than the old coffee. One by one the old troubles left, until now I am in splendid health, nerves steady, heart all right and the pain all gone. Never had any more nervous chills, don't take any medicine, can do all my housework and have done a great deal beside.

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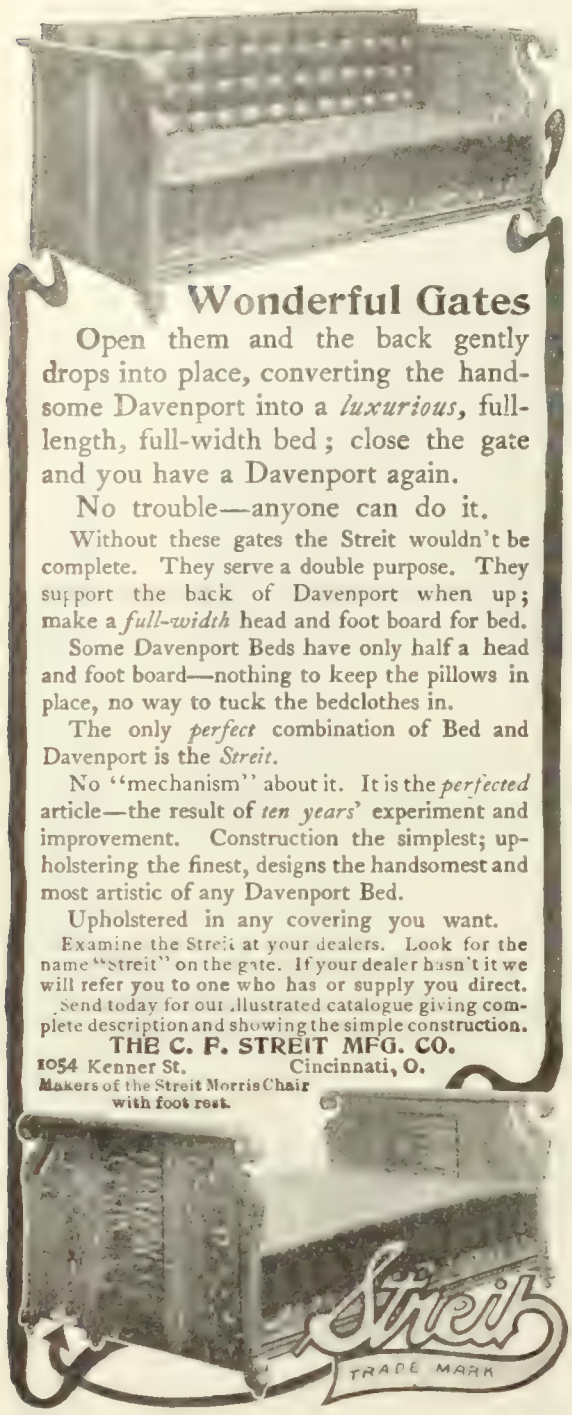

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ED. PINAUD'S Lilac Vegetal Toilet Water

many guests; but it is one of the most modest in Gascony. An American workman could hardly have a plainer dining-room or simpler bedrooms, and would perhaps strongly object to being seen in the streets in the free-and-easy costume this President affects, peasant from his cloth cap to his wooden shoes, as he walks about his vineyard. He is a lover of vine culture, and has made a great deal of money from his vintage. It is not strange that one so common in his ways, and so free to make friends with the lowly people about him, should be greatly popular throughout his country. The night of his election to the Presidency, the excitement and enthusiasm in Gascony knew no bounds. The citizens went about declaring that "Henry IV. from Gascony was the best king France ever had, and now we have given our country its best President."

Another Chance for Captain Carter.—The selection of Oberlin M. Carter at a large salary to superintend the building of the railroad across the sea from Florida to Key West has called forth considerable press comment in view of the fact that Carter has but recently been released from the government prison at Fort Leavenworth. Most of this comment, however, is extremely favorable. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, for instance, asserts that "for this act Mr. Flagler [who has engaged the engineer] probably deserves as much credit as for anything he has done in his active life." It continues:

Captain Carter was convicted of complicity with Gaynor and Greene in defrauding the Federal Government out of $2,000,000 in connection with the improvement of Savannah harbor. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and this term he served without extraordinary protest, altho unwavering in maintaining his innocence. Meanwhile Gaynor and Greene, the chief offenders, escaped to Canada, fought extradition in a notable international legal battle, and, since their repeated conviction, have exhausted every possible device to escape the punishment which a vast majority of Americans believe they deserve. While these two men, without being deprived of their liberty, have been trying every expedient known to the shiftiest lawyers, Captain Carter, alleged to have been their tool, has served his sentence at Fort Leavenworth, and has come forth a somewhat manly figure.

There was never any doubt as to Carter's ability as an engineer. There was considerable doubt as to his guilt. At any rate, he has paid the penalty demanded of him by society, and has become again an American citizen.

It might be thought that Carter would be unable to find work of an importance commensurate with his ability. Novelists and reformers have said a great deal about all doors being closed to an ex-convict. But Carter found no such attitude. The position offered by Flagler and accepted by Carter pays a salary of $15,000 a year. It is one of great responsibility. The railroad to Key West is unlike any other line that has ever been built. The engineering problems are stupendous. In a way it is an undertaking not unlike the Panama Canal. In each case the engineers can not rely upon precedent, but must blaze a way for themselves. And Mr. Flagler is not the man to open his arms to Carter from mere motives of philanthropy. He knows that Carter knows his business, and he does not deem it necessary to inquire further.

"Hamlin the Baker." That one can learn much at college which is not strictly in the curriculum is the foundation of a story told in the life of "Cyrus Hamlin, Missionary, Statesman, Inventor," and extracted by the *Youth's Companion* (Boston). When a student at Bowdoin, Cyrus Hamlin thus acquired some collateral information, we are told, which was very useful to him when later he became president of Robert College in Constantinople, and where the necessity for good bread for the soldiers of

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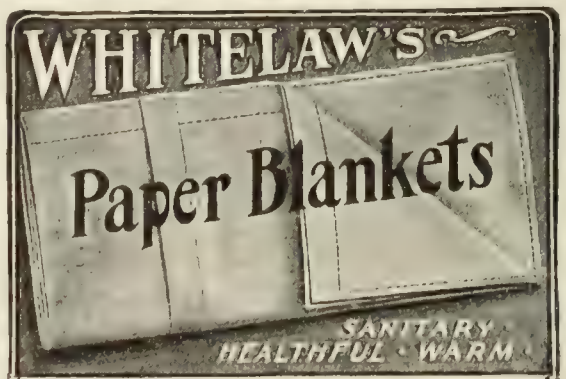

BED Clothing should be warm and light. Blankets and thick quilts should never be put upon the bed. The weight is depressing, retains perspiration, causes nightmare and is unhealthy. **Paper Blankets** are warmer than woolen, and weigh only ten ounces each. Made of strong sterilized paper, kid finish, will not slip. Cost less than washing blankets. They are an application of **A Well-known Scientific Principle.** Worn between sheet and top cover **PRICE $3.00 A DOZEN,** F O B Cincinnati, or we will send two full size for sample, postpaid, for $1.00. Also make the famous **Paper Diapers** that **Appeal to the mother of the babe** to be worn inside the regular diaper and destroyed when soiled. 75 cents per 100 F. O. B. Cincinnati, or will mail 50, postpaid, for $1.00. If skeptical send 10cts. in stamps for samples of diapers.

WHITELAW PAPER GOODS CO.
Dept. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio

the Crimea was brought to his notice. The story follows:

One day at Bowdoin, Professor Smith delivered a lecture on the steam-engine to Hamlin's class, not one of whom, perhaps, had ever seen a steam-engine. Those were the days of the stage-coach and the ox-team.

After the lecture he said to Professor Smith, "I believe I could make an engine."

The professor replied, "I think you can make anything you undertake, Hamlin, and I wish you would try."

He did try, and succeeded. By working twelve and sometimes fifteen hours each day, he built a steam-engine sufficiently large to be of real service as a part of the philosophical apparatus of the college.

During the Crimean War there was great need of good bread, and not a steam flour-mill in Constantinople. The memory of his steam-engine encouraged President Hamlin to think that he could establish a flour-mill and a bakery, and cast good wheat bread upon the troubled waters of that Eastern war.

He imported a steam-engine from the United States, and by the help of Ure's "Dictionary of the Arts," and after labors which surpassed the legendary labors of Hercules, he was ready to grind flour.

Might not a chemist make good bread? He had the theory in his head; the next thing was to have the art at his finger ends. This is the way he speaks of the result:

"My bread came out as flat as a pancake, and too sour for mortal man to eat. But the next was better, and the third was eatable."

He was soon selling bread so sweet, so palatable, and in loaves so much above the legal weight that "Hamlin's bread" became famous.

One day he was invited to visit the military hospital at Scutari, then filled with sick and wounded soldiers. The chief physician said to him, "Are you Hamlin the baker?"

"No, sir," replied Dr. Hamlin. "I am the Rev. Mr. Hamlin, an American missionary."

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Ready For Instant Use Without Cooking.

Almost every one likes a cereal food of some kind at breakfast and supper, but the ordinary way of cooking cereals results in a pasty mass that is hard to digest, and if not properly digested the raw mass goes down into the intestinal tract where gas is generated and trouble follows.

Every one knows that good food properly digested keeps the body well, while poor food, or even food of good quality that is poorly prepared and not digested, is sure to bring on some kind of disease.

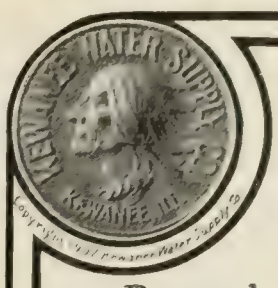
The easiest food to digest in this line is Grape-Nuts, made from wheat and barley, and cooked thoroughly at the factory, some 12 to 16 hours being consumed in the different processes of preparation. The food, therefore, is ready for instant service and the starch has been changed to a form of Sugar, so that it is predigested and ready for almost immediate absorption.

A Chicago young lady writes that she suffered for years from indigestion and dyspepsia from the use of food that was not suitable to her powers of digestion. She says:

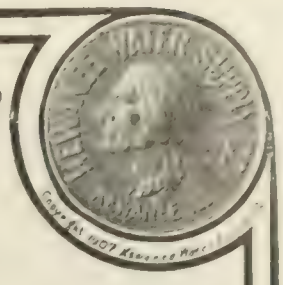
"I began using Grape-Nuts, and I confess to having had a prejudice at first, and was repeatedly urged before I finally decided to try the food, but I have not known what indigestion is since using it, and have never been stronger or in better health. I have increased in weight from 109 to 124 pounds."

People can be well, practically without cost, if they will adopt scientific food and leave off the indigestible sort. "There's a Reason."

Grape-Nuts Food is crisp and delicious to the taste. It should be served exactly as it comes from the package, without cooking, except in cases where it is made up into puddings and other desserts—Book of delicious recipes, and "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.



How About Your Water Suppy?



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I hear that almost daily; in fact, I am led to believe that I succeed in making about one hundred men "think" about sending me a trial order to every one who does.

Please stop thinking about it and act just once and try a hundred "on suspicion."

Please bear these facts in mind—ninety per cent of my cigars are sold on repeat orders, and fifteen thousand active accounts on my books prove that I have succeeded in pleasing most smokers who gave me an opportunity of trying to do so. All of these men were just as doubtful as you at the start.

The reason I succeed is, I manufacture only clean, genuine cigars, using the best tobaccos and workmanship, and I **sell** them to my customers **by the hundred at wholesale prices.**

MY OFFER IS: I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panatelas on approval to a reader of *The Literary Digest*, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense, and no charge for the ten smoked, if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.

Shivers' Panatela EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

In ordering please inclose business card or give personal references, and state which you prefer—light, medium or dark cigars.

My Panatela cigar is hand made, of clear, clean, straight, long Havana filler with a genuine Sumatra wrapper. It is the retailer's 10c cigar.

I make other cigars than the Panatela. If you prefer some other size or shape, or cigars with Havana wrappers, permit me to mail you my catalogue, and explain more fully my methods of supplying smokers with genuine cigars at wholesale prices.

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"That is about as correct as anything I get in this country," said Dr. Mapleton. "I send for a baker and get a missionary."

Before the misunderstanding went farther, Dr. Hamlin explained that he was both a missionary and a maker of bread. The result of the conference was that the English secured good bread at one-half less than the price they had been paying for sour bread, which the soldiers could hardly eat.

Sir Robert Hart.—When it was announced some time ago that Sir Robert Hart was considering resigning from the Chinese service it was widely observed in the press that he was almost indispensable to the administration of the customs laws of that country. There was much talk at the time about the great work which this Englishman has done for the Chinese nation, and attention was called to the numerous honors which had been bestowed upon him since he became Inspector-general of Customs in 1863 at the age of twenty-eight. During his service in China he has been decorated by many of the nations of Europe, including Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Austria, France, Italy, the Vatican, Portugal, Holland, and Prussia. In recognition of his valuable work he has received also various honors from the Chinese Government. Among these are the Brevet Title of An Ch'a Ssu (Civil Rank of the Third Class), Brevet Title of Pu Chenj Ssu (Civil Rank of the Second Class), Red Button of the First Class; Double Dragon, Second Division, First Class; the Peacock's Feather: Ancestral Rank of the First Class of the First Order for Three Generations, with Letters Patent; Brevet Title of Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent. That a man who has earned the celebrity of Sir Robert Hart should be allowed to retire unnoticed seems remarkable. But the news that he has now actually resigned receives little notice in the press. The Hartford *Courant*, however, has this to say of his life in China:

Sir Robert Hart held the title of Inspector-general of the Imperial Maritime Customs, but his ability and honesty had very considerably widened the duties of that post. He had charge of the collection of dues at the treaty ports, and was also in control of the lighting and navigation of these ports, maintaining a little fleet of small cruisers to enforce the regulations to that end. He also had control of the imperial post-office, whose service has been so greatly improved during the last few years that letters can now be sent all over the eighteen provinces at a uniform rate of two cents for each half-ounce. He also estimated the annual revenue from all sources—land tax, provincial duties, grain commutation, likin, and so on. In his estimates for 1901 out of a total of 88,200,000 taels he placed the revenue from maritime customs at 23,800,000 taels. System, executive efficiency, and absolute integrity have been the main features of his work, and we have no doubt that in these respects he has been of as much service to China as a teacher as he has in his capable administrative operations.

It would not be at all remarkable if the Chinese should fancy that they had so well learned the lessons taught by Sir Robert Hart as to be able to do this work for themselves, or at least to share in doing it to a responsible extent. When Sir Robert first took hold the attitude of China was repellent toward Western methods and all foreigners. They wished to be let alone. To-day they wish to apply the Western method wherever possible, and under the rising national spirit the tendency naturally is toward making this application for themselves. In our judgment the best result from Sir Robert Hart's prolonged period of faithful service would be, if it should so turn out, that he had taught the Chinese how to take charge of their own financial resources and make good use of them.

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can be prepared in many ways. Write for free Crab Book containing recipes. This is one of them:

CRAB TOAST.—Put into a chafing dish a teaspoonful of butter; when melted add a can of McMenamin's Deviled Crab meat, a teaspoonful of chopped celery, half a teaspoonful of flour, a gill of cream, salt and cayenne to taste. Stir and simmer until the moisture is about evaporated; then place on thin slices of toast, sprinkle a very little sherry over each portion and serve.

At leading grocers.
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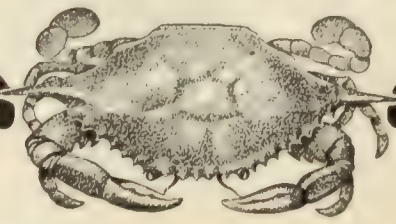

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Easy on Them.—A Chicago lawyer tells about a case that was tried in a backwoods court. One of the lawyers retained was an Eastern man, new to the country.

"Does your Honor wish to charge the jury?" asked the legal light, when all evidence was in.

"No, I guess not," replied the judge. "I never charge 'em anything. These fellows don't know much, anyway, an' I let 'em have all they can make."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Not in It with Boston.—A Bostonian died, and, when he arrived at St. Peter's gate, he was asked the usual questions. "What is your name and where are you from?" The answer was, "Mr. So-and-So, from Boston"— "You may come in," said St. Peter, "but I know you won't like it."—*Christian Register.*

The Reason.—WIFE—"Whenever I sing, the dog howls."

HUSBAND—"The instinct of imitation, my dear."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Hard on Chamberlain.—Joseph Chamberlain was the guest of honor at a dinner in an important city. The mayor presided, and, when coffee was being served, the mayor leaned over and touched Mr. Chamberlain, saying, "Shall we let the people enjoy themselves a little longer, or had we better have your speech now?"—*Christian Register.*

Not the Same.—"Did you and your wife do much rowing at the seashore?"

"That's the way it is spelled, but it is pronounced different."—*Houston Post.*

Sensible Woman.—"Does your wife assist you in your work?" queried the horse reporter. "I see her at your desk often." "Yes," replied the self-confessed humorist. "She destroys all my wife and mother-in-law jokes."—*Chicago Daily News.*

A Good Shot.—HOAX—"So young Goldrox has taken a wife. What was her maiden name?"

JOAX—"Her maiden aim seems to have been to marry Goldrox, and she proved an unusually good shot for a woman."—*Tit-Bits.*

An Eye-opener.—GUEST (in bed)—"I am so sleepy that I can not open my eyes."

HEAD WAITER (who has just called him)—"Shall I bring you your bill, sir?"—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

A Matter of Taste.—ELLA—"She is a decided blonde, isn't she?"

DORA—"Yes, but she only decided recently."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Worse, if Anything.—COAKLEY—"Popley's looking badly. What's the matter with him?"

JOAKLEY—"Lungs."

COAKLEY—"You don't say? Weak, eh?"

JOAKLEY—"No; strong; there's a new baby at his house that keeps him awake nights."—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Well-informed Woman.—A woman who is trying to "climb" into Washington society attended a recent reception at the house of Mrs. Taft. The crowd was so great that guests were hurried along the line of the receiving party with merely a handshake with the wife of the Secretary of War.

The "climber," with determination written on her face, finally pushed her way up to her hostess and paused long enough to say, "How do you do, Mrs. Taft?" adding, with a very impressive manner, "I've heard of your husband."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

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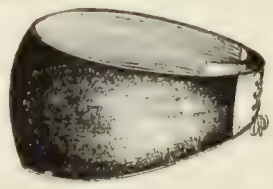

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A Cruel Test.—"Ma, why does Sis sing so much when Mr. Spoonamore is here?"

"I think, dear, she is trying to test his love."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

An Easy Disguise (to the barber).—"Lather me thoroughly—there comes my tailor."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

He Was Safe.—"Don't you ever feel anxious because your husband employs such a beautiful stenographer?"

"Not in the least. I was his stenographer for seven years, and I would probably be working in his office yet if I hadn't practically proposed to him."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

October 5.—The Arbitration Committee of the Peace Conference at The Hague, by a vote of 30 to 8, approves the principle of obligatory arbitration. Germany and Austria vote in the negative.

October 6.—It is reported from Tangier that the British Government has accepted Raisuli's terms for the release of Sir Harry MacLean.

Outrages against Jews are renewed in Odessa and many are severely beaten.

October 7.—A Russo-Chinese telegraph convention signed at Peking restores to China all her former rights to lines in Russian Manchuria.

October 8.—Secretary Taft is warmly welcomed at Shanghai by Chinese, American, and foreign merchants.

A Belgian syndicate is reported to have been formed to establish a line of turbine steamers between Antwerp and New York and Boston.

Sultan Abd-el-Aziz, of Morocco, receives the French minister, and expresses his intention to carry out the reforms provided in the Algeciras convention.

October 9.—The eighth plenary session of the Hague Peace Conference discusses the rules for laying submarine mines and the convention concerning the rights of neutrals in time of war.

October 10.—The Committee on Arbitration at The Hague adopts the report on the International High Court of Justice by a vote of 38 to 3, and a resolution for it to go into effect as soon as the judges are selected.

Domestic.

October 4.—President Roosevelt addresses the Waterways Convention at Memphis, and starts on his hunting trip in Louisiana.

Attorney-General Bonaparte decides that the Navy Department can ship coal in foreign ships for the Pacific cruise.

October 5.—The Waterways Convention at Memphis adopts a resolution asking Congress for an appropriation sufficient for the creation of a fourteen-foot channel from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

October 6.—Despite the two-cent-fare law, thirty-nine railroads operating in Ohio show an aggregate increase of $1,332,282 in earnings for the year ended June 30, 1907, as compared with the previous year.

More than five hundred delegates assemble at Atlanta for the International Cotton Congress.

October 7.—Lee De Forest makes a successful wireless-telephone test over a distance of two miles at Norfolk, Va., and declares that the practicability of his apparatus is demonstrated.

The Tobacco Trust files its answer to the Government's suit, denying every allegation in it.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad voluntarily gives an increase of eight per cent. in wages to its telegraphers.

October 8.—The first test ride for Army officers ordered by the President is taken from Fort Myer, Va., without any spills or accidents.

October 9.—The Episcopal House of Bishops rejects Bishop Doane's resolution forbidding marriage of a person whose divorced husband or wife is living.

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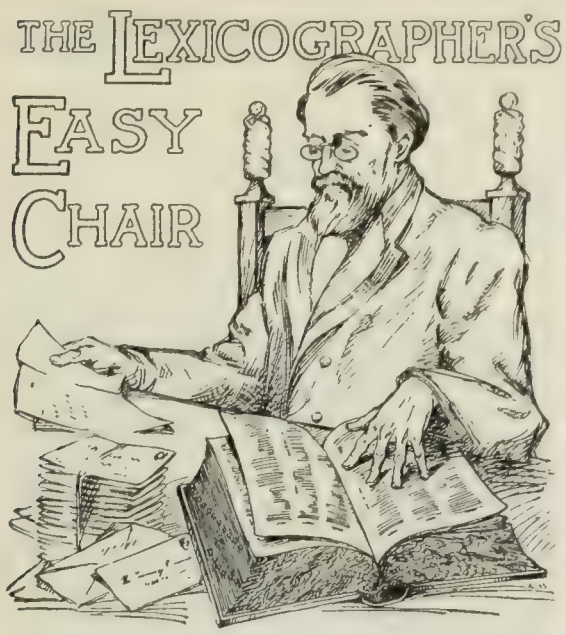

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"A. D. W.," Denver, Colo.—"Kindly define and differentiate the words 'transcendence,' 'transcendent,' and 'transcendental.' "

In several meanings the last two words are synonymous, but in Kantian philosophy *transcendent* is used to denote that which is wholly beyond experience, being neither given as an a posteriori nor a priori element of cognition. *Transcendental*, in the language of the Emersonian school, has been applied to the soul's supposed intuitive knowledge of things divine or human so far as they are capable of being known to man. But in Schelling's explanation of the universe the word is used to mean rising above the common notions of men. *Transcendence*, which is the state or quality of being transcendent, has a specific meaning in theology—"Existence in a sphere or mode above and beyond that of other beings; specifically, the existence of God above and apart from the universe, and not limited by time and space, so that he acts upon it, as it were, from without."

"J. B. B.," Bloomington, Ill.—"What is the meaning of 'R. I.' usually written after the name of the ruling sovereign of England? What is the King of England's full title?"

The letters "R. I." following the name of Victoria, Queen of England, stood for the words *Regina et Imperatrix*, which mean "Queen and Empress." Following the signature of Edward VII. they stand for *Rex et Imperator* and mean "King and Emperor." Both the abbreviations R. and I. are explained in the department of Abbreviations of the STANDARD DICTIONARY.

King Edward's legal title, under the Royal Titles Act (1901), is "Edward VII., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.'

"A. B. P.," Santa Rosa, Cal.—"(1) How is *atrophying* pronounced? (2) May the word *notoriety* be used to express 'prominence of publicity' without necessarily implying disfavor?"

(1) The correct pronunciation is at'ro-fi-ing (both i's as in pin). (2) *Notoriety* is evil repute or a dishonorable counterfeit of fame. It is the state of being too publicly or too unfavorably known. A *notorious* man is one who is publicly or widely known and the subject of general remark. The word in its specific sense designates one who is unfavorably known to the general public. On the other hand, a *noted* man is one who is well and favorably known by reputation or report and is therefore eminent. *Notorious* and *notoriety*, said of persons, commonly imply evil repute, but *noted* and *notable* signify good repute. A man may be *noted* for his ability or his talents; another, *notorious* for his crimes. Milton became *noted* through his verse; Charles II. achieved *notoriety* through his follies, and was *notorious* for his vices.

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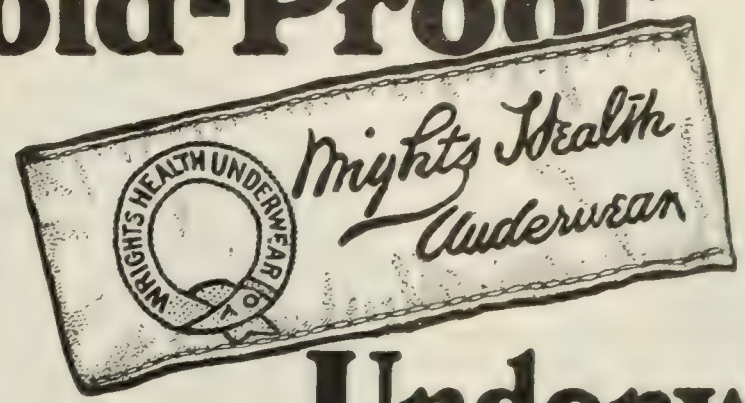

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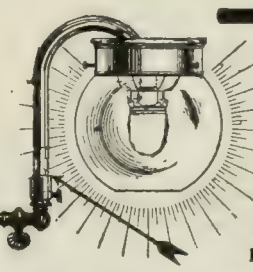

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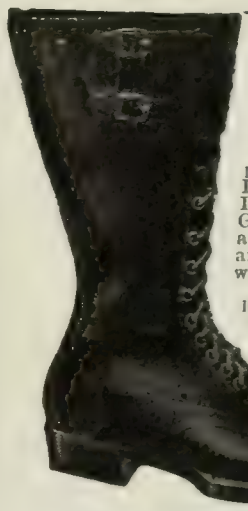

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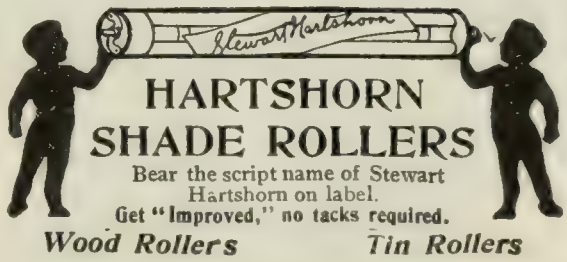

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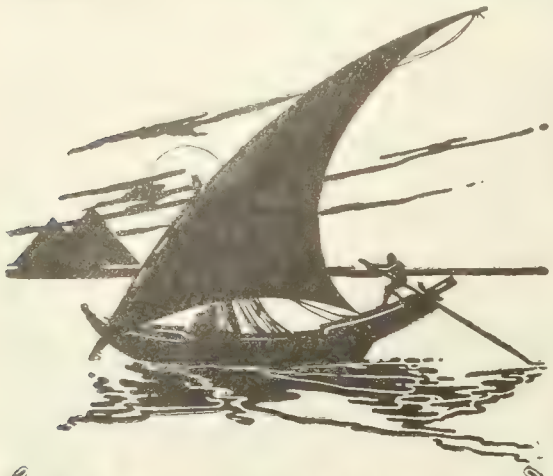

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

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VOL. XXXV., No. 17 NEW YORK, OCTOBER 26, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 914

TOPICS OF THE DAY

A REPUBLICAN FUSION WITH HEARST

FOR better or for worse, the Republicans and the Independence League have adopted a fusion ticket for the November elections in New York County, with the immediate result that the country at large is recalling John Adams's description of New York politics as "the devil's own incomprehensibles." Briefly, Mr. Herbert Parsons, who is chairman of the Republican County Committee and a Roosevelt *protégé*, has committed his party to an alliance with Mr. Hearst's Independence League, the common object of the alliance being the defeat of Tammany—or, as Mr. Parsons states the issue, the support of Governor Hughes. Last year, when Mr. Hearst and Mr. Hughes were rival candidates for the governorship, Mr. Parsons denounced Mr. Hearst on the ground that "he does not know what fair play is"; and at the same time President Roosevelt sent a member of his cabinet to take a hand in the campaign and to assure the New York voters that Hearst was "an enemy of the republic," "a demagog," and "an unsound radical." The remembrance of these facts, while it embarrasses the Republican press, does not seem to disturb either Mr. Hearst or Mr. Parsons. The latter, when questioned about the incongruity of the alliance, explains that what the Republican party fought last year was not Mr. Hearst himself, nor yet his principles—principles which "are approved by a considerable portion of the people." "It was the methods that we Republicans fought," says Mr. Parsons, illuminatingly; and he adds: "But in any event Mr. Hearst is not a candidate this year." Mr. Hearst repays the compliment and justifies fusion by a statement in which he says: "The Independence League in combining makes no sacrifice of principle. It stands consistently opposed to bossism." And he adds: "Any one opposed to the combination between the Independence League and the Republican party in this city is opposed to the defeat of Tammany Hall." To quote him further:

"The League may often differ with the Republican party in State and national matters, but this is a campaign to overthrow boss rule, to rebuke a corrupt and incompetent administration, and to prevent dishonest election practises, and here there is no opportunity for a difference of opinion between sincere and conscientious men. . . . . .

"So this movement is not so much a combination of parties as a union of the people regardless of party to overthrow a corrupt government and the criminal interests that profit by its protection."

Governor Hughes refuses to comment on the situation, on the ground that it is not suitable for a governor to assume the rôle of party boss by interfering in matters of local politics. Independence Leaguers claim that President Roosevelt was informed of the deal in advance, and opposed no objection. The Republican press refuse to credit this claim, altho a number of Democratic papers think that such acquiescence would not be at all difficult to reconcile with the President's ideas of "practical" politics. It is noted with interest that the Hearst-Parsons alliance is defended by Senator Page, a close political friend of Governor Hughes. Outside of Mr. Hearst's publications apparently the only New York paper to champion the fusion with enthusiasm is *The Evening Mail* (Rep.), which explains, nevertheless, that it "has nothing to take back that it has ever said against William R. Hearst." *The Mail* has published in the past some of the most vitriolic of the anti-Hearst cartoons. After reasserting its position in regard to Mr. Hearst, it goes on to say: "We are not, however, either so blind or so presumptuous as to counsel or justify a similar attitude toward the Hearst following." Republicans, it asserts, "will sacrifice no principle in fusing with the followers of Hearst." Republican dislike to the fusion, argues the same paper, is not so much the result of offended idealism as it is a product of the rancor caused by Mr. Hearst's bitter and ruthless campaign methods. To quote further:

"Keep the target in mind. The target is Tammany. It is the same old Tammany, if anything a little worse than before. The delegation it sent to Albany last year was about the most depraved in the wigwam's history. It lined up solidly against police reorganization, in behalf of Kelsey, against the Public-Service Commissions Act. It was absolutely invulnerable to civic appeals. . . . .

"The forces that fought the Hughes policies in the last legislature would rejoice in the return to Albany of another delegation which would stand like a rock, as the Tammany delegation stood this spring, against the new and better order of things.

"Will good Republicans and good citizens let this come to pass? Is their animosity to William R. Hearst so strong that they see nothing worthy of respect in the great following that lined up behind him in two campaigns? Do they not see that, making the most liberal discount for the deluded and the restless, this following represents sentiments, convictions, protests that deserve a hearing? Is there any comparison between this group and the body of civic death that is Tammany? . . . . . .

"The fusion puts it in the power of anti-Tammany voters to cast ballots that shall be something more than a 'moral yearning'—to conduct a campaign that has a good hope of success as well as good intentions. Through it the Republican electorate has a chance really to do something for the city."

The Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.) regards the fusion as "the most promising movement for the defeat of the Tammany ticket that has appeared in Manhattan for many years"; and the New York *Press* (Rep.) asserts that, whatever our feelings toward Hearstism may be, "all the cant and hypocrisy in the world can not distort the situation into anything but the simple, direct question: Are the Republicans of New York County for Governor Hughes or are they against him? It is up to them."

This about sums up the case for the defense. Those who condemn the fusion are more vigorous and picturesque in their utterances,

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if not more varied in their arguments. "An unholy alliance," exclaims the New York *Tribune*, the leading Republican organ; and *The Globe* (Rep.), after a half-hearted justification of the deal, admits that the first news of it "made every decent bit of flesh crawl." "It is useless," it adds, "for Republican politicians to blink the fact that they have outraged the feelings of probably a majority of the party." *The Evening Post* (Ind.) regards the whole procedure as "nauseating and revolting." "Is it good politics to train Republicans to vote for Hearst candidates?" asks the Des Moines *Register and Leader* (Rep.). The seduction of the New York Republicans, says the Detroit *Journal* (Rep.), "is significant, spectacular, and, to Mr. Hearst, doubtless immensely gratifying"; it is, moreover, "admittedly a source of considerable anxiety to the national Republican party." Even if successful, thinks the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.), the fusion "can be of little help either to the Republican party or to the cause of good government."

MR. HERBERT PARSONS,

Chairman of the Republican Committee of New York County, who has forced his party into an alliance with Mr. Hearst's Independence League.

The national aspect of the alliance, which is implied by the wide-spread interest shown by out-of-State papers, is dwelt upon in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*. We read:

"A fusion of the Republicans with Hearst in an important State like New York a year before a national election rises above local boundaries. It has an effect and influence outside New York State. Democrats here are openly rejoicing over the muddle into which Mr. Parsons has got himself and his party in New York County. They rejoice at the embarrassment the present arrangement must bring to President Roosevelt and Governor Hughes. A Democratic victory in New York this year on the eve of the national election, they say, will send the hopes of Democrats all over the country soaring sky high, and fill them with enthusiasm. If President Roosevelt fails to repudiate the bargain which Mr. Parsons has made, every Republican stump speaker will be confronted with it in next year's campaign. And should Governor Hughes become a candidate for the Presidency, there will be many Republicans to question him, should he fail at this juncture to denounce the deal with Hearst in his own State. Altogether the Democrats feel that Mr. Parsons, by flinging common-sense and political principles to the winds, has given them the first genuine encouragement and reason for hopefulness they have had in many a long day."

The same paper says editorially:

"Unreality and moral confusion were stamped upon the Parsons-Hearst deal from the first, and no defense or explanation of it can fail to sound like crazy reasoning or topsy-turvy morals. Mr. Parsons has tried to poultice his earthquake. He bravely announces: 'A vote for fusion is a vote for Hughes.' But who, does he suppose, will be deceived by that? Certainly not W. R. Hearst. He has continually attacked Governor Hughes, calling his veto of the two-cent-fare bill a surrender to the corporations, pronouncing the Public Utilities Commission a sham, etc. Hearst knows exactly what he is after, and his program includes only hatred of Hughes and the purpose to oppose and thwart him in every way possible. It is vain for Mr. Parsons to produce his little labels designed to cover the huge repulsiveness of the political bargain to which he stooped. Everybody can see just what it is, and, the longer it is looked at, the more disgusting does it appear."

The mistake, says the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), "will plague its makers for years to come." Says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.):

"No one is venturing to say that Mr. Parsons has an understanding with Mr. Roosevelt in this business, yet Mr. Parsons was in and out of Oyster Bay during the summer, and the whole country knows what a deep interest the President takes in municipal affairs. Did not Mr. Roosevelt consider the question of the mayoralty of Cleveland, O., and indorse Mr. Burton as against Tom Johnson? New York is his own native city. It is perfectly clear that whatever may be thought of the Parsons-Hearst alliance, the President and editor are nearer together in politics than they were when Secretary Elihu Root was sent to Utica to deliver that memorable speech in favor of Mr. Hughes.

"And why not? If merely a question of methods has hitherto

BITTER REFLECTIONS.

DUET—"And to think that we left them all that to waste on base-ball!" —Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

AFTER THE ECLIPSE.

The lesser stars will now become visible. —Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

AFTER THE BALL IS OVER.

THE BROTHERHOOD SIGN.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

THE USUAL VICTIM.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

BETWEEN THE UPPER AND THE NETHER STONE.

divided them, Mr. Hearst is already on the road to reform. Certainly, two such masters of publicity should find common ground, even in the matter of ways and means. There is a smell of victory ahead for the Hearst-Republican alliance in New York. The Republicans who protest are slow. Tammany is the common enemy. There are times when solemn truths are sudden, and sudden truths are solemn. This is one of them."

The Nashville *American* (Dem.) thinks that "it would not be surprizing if Hearst developed into a Roosevelt supporter."

THE LAHM CUP WON

As a sort of trial heat in the great international balloon-race which was started from St. Louis on the 21st of this month, J. C. McCoy and Capt. Charles DeF. Chandler sailed aloft on the 17th in the United States Signal Corps balloon *No. 10* and won the Lahm Cup of the Aero Club of America before they landed. This cup was provided by the club soon after Lieutenant Lahm won the James Gordon Bennett Cup for the club at the international races in Paris last year. "So pleased were the members of the club at the victory," records the New York *Tribune*, "that the cup was named for the pilot of the balloon *United States*, and it was put up by the club to be won by the aeronaut who traveled more than 402 miles, the distance traveled by the *United States* in the Paris race, provided the start was made from American soil. *No. 10* won the cup by a margin of 73 miles, landing in West Virginia at 1.30 P.M. of the 18th, after a flight of 475 miles. The world's record of 1,300 miles was made by Count Henri de la Vaulx in 1900, and the American record of 1,150 miles by Prof. John Wise in 1859. A news despatch to the New York *Times* gives the following account of the departure of *No. 10*:

"When the ascension was made last evening it was the intention of the aeronauts to remain in the air all night, as a test of the gas to be used by the balloons in the international aeronautic contests which begin Monday. However, considering the likelihood that they might be carried a long distance, they went all prepared for a long flight. Provisions in tin cans, self-heating by a lime-slacking device, were stored in the basket, and a number of different instruments for testing purposes were carried.

"The balloon, with a capacity of 78,000 cubic feet of gas, was filled yesterday afternoon. The balloon rose gracefully, and suddenly veered as a sharp wind struck it, colliding with the timbers that supported a huge coal pile in the gas plant yard.

"The basket scraped a moment threateningly, but prompt work by the aeronauts in throwing out sand ballast caused the balloon to shake itself free from the coal pile undamaged and shoot straight up several hundred feet. Then it swept toward the northeast and was soon lost to view."

OPENING THE PHILIPPINE ASSEMBLY

Our present policy in the Philippines, says Secretary Taft in his opening address before the first session of the Philippine Assembly on October 16, "must logically result finally in ending the sovereignty of the United States unless both peoples agree to retain the bond owing to mutually beneficial trade relations." But at the same time he asserts his belief that the period of political preparation for the Filipinos will probably "take considerably longer than a generation." No such clear and direct statement of our policy toward the islands, agree the American press, has ever before been ventured by any responsible officer of the Government. Many papers feel that the Secretary's visit falls at a critical moment, and that his frank and unequivocal words may avert a crisis in insular affairs. The chief source of possible dissensions, as the New York *Herald* points out, were removed by the flat-footed statement that immediate independence—the platform upon which the Nationalists, constituting two-thirds of the membership of the Assembly, were elected—is out of the question. The policy outlined, says the

GOVERNOR JAMES F. SMITH,

As Governor-General of the Philippines he is head of the Philippine Commission, which has the power of veto over the measures of the Assembly.

New York *Globe*, "is of such a character that it should receive support from all classes in this country without regard to prior views as to the rightfulness of the American occupation of the Philippines." In the course of his speech, as reported by cable, Mr. Taft says:

"A majority of those elected are immediate-independence disciples, but when fully considered the majority is small. Assuming, however, a decided majority of immediatists, the result is one I thought possible even when urging the creation of the Assembly. If it indicated that the majority were irreconcilables, obstructing the Government, it would be discouraging, but I am confident that the majority desire the Government to exist for the benefit of the Filipinos. They are thus generally conservative.

"I have been reported as coming to express bitter and threatening words on account of the election. Nothing is falser. I am filled with a spirit of friendliness and encouragement. You will

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THE AYUNTAMIENTO, MANILA,
Where the Philippine Assembly will hold its sessions.

properly study public economy in the numerous bureaus, but I hope that utility functions will be thoroughly investigated. It would be wise to prepare a recommendation to Congress concerning the customs. As you conduct your proceedings and shape legislation on patriotic, conservative, intelligent, and useful lines you will show capacity to participate in the Government.

"Finally upon you falls the responsibility for achieving success and bringing a greater extension of political power, or, through neglect and obstruction, of requiring the confiscation of your existing powers because they were prematurely granted."

A picturesque item appears in some of the dispatches telling how, after the inauguration proceedings had closed with the singing of our national anthem, the emerging crowd was met by a native band in the street opposite the exit, blaring the insurgent march. According to the New York *Evening Post*, while this country has been growing "heartily sick of its Eastern possessions" the Filipino hostility toward America "has steadily become intensified." It is a significant fact that the Progresistas, or those who are pro-American in sentiment and who believe that the islands are not yet ripe for independence, are so greatly in the minority in the new Assembly; and bitter murmurings over the "flag law" have not entirely ceased. It will be remembered that during the elections a few months ago a number of Filipino politicians made indiscreet use of the national banner, the Katipunan flag, as a vote-getter, with results which led the Philippine Commission to prohibit its display. This restriction stirred up a storm in the Filipino press, and drew from *El Renacimiento*, the most influential native paper of Luzon, the following eloquent protest:

"The Filipino flag now begins its true Odyssey in the hearts of the Filipinos. An Odyssey of future glories for Filipino nationality. The opposition it has met with during the short time of its existence has surrounded it with a halo which will continue to shine in splendor after a thousand generations. . . . . .

"By the display of our flag in public places and by the playing of our national anthem, we do not mean to dispute the sovereignty of the United States in these islands, nor defy their power. We simply make use of that emblem and that stirring air to keep alive the ideal, the realization of which depends in such large measure upon the generosity of the American people and in the struggle for the attainment of which so many noble sons of the Philippines and of America have lost their lives upon the field of battle."

The Manila *American* advises Americans not to expect too much of the Filipinos, who, now that they have achieved their Representative Assembly, are confronted with a very difficult and complicated situation, in which "it will take judgment, tact, and forbearance to show their capability."

The New York *Sun*, after remarking that it has taken us less than ten years to place the ballot in the hands of the Filipinos, exclaims ironically:

"And how practical we have been, too. We have not pampered the Filipinos by opening our markets to them. We have not given undue encouragement to their farmers. We have not let their tobacco and their sugar find a market here. We have not weakened the brown brother by making the tariff reductions he needs. One regrettable incident only mars the record: so far we have not closed the interisland traffic to all except American vessels."

The Philadelphia *Press*, however, finds ample ground for enthusiasm in the opening of the Assembly, an event which "begins a new chapter in the world's colonial administration," and represents "the greatest and most successful national experiment in teaching self-government the world has yet seen." *The Press* goes on to say:

"France gives representation to its colonies in the National Assembly, Frenchmen and officials casting the votes, but no self-government. No European Power gives any tropical colony the local self-rule accorded to the Philippines. Jamaica, which once had this privilege, has had the powers of its island Assembly reduced until its functions are advisory.

"Secretary Taft, through all his administration of insular affairs, has accepted and acted on American ideals. He has fostered education and the Philippine budget carries a larger expenditure for schools for 6,000,000 people than the Anglo-Indian budget for 250,000,000. Filipinos from the start have been placed on the Governing Council, the Supreme Court, and like posts. In India the former has only been reached within the current year."

THE MORIBUND TELEGRAPH STRIKE

WITH dispatches from all over the country announcing the return of striking telegraphers to their old jobs, where they can get them, the newspapers are widely agreeing that the end of the strike is in sight. Even the suspension of President Small of the National Union because of his proposal to vote on calling the strike off is not taken as indicating that the union leaders really believe they still have a chance to win. This action of the executive committee "speaks more for their valor than for their discretion," says the Indianapolis *News*. It is "magnificent, but not war," quotes the New York *Globe*, which observes that nailing a ship's colors to the mast will not suffice to keep the ship afloat. *The Telegraph Age* (New York), organ of the "better element" of telegraph operators, also detects, among union members, "a state of feeling so far modified in expression as to encourage the

belief that softening and more sane influences are at work, presaging possibly that the strike may soon be numbered among the things of the past." After eight weeks of waiting, it adds, "it can not be said that the condition of the striking telegraphers shows any signs of improvement." It continues:

"We have yet to learn of a single concession gained by the seceders in their foolish and protracted contest. Nor does it appear that any amelioration of their ill-luck is in sight. It would be unnatural to suppose that, under such adverse circumstances, in which Mark Tapley himself would have found no stimulus warranting a cheerful point of view, the strikers should continue to maintain an unbroken faith in the success of their cause. It is 'Hope deferred that maketh the heart sick,' and as there is nothing within the scope of vision that holds out the remotest possibility of reaching the promised land, as attested in telegraph employ, the proposition would now seem to be reduced to its least common denominator of declaring the strike off."

The New York *Sun* is authority for the statement that the Postal Telegraph Company has "notified its officers all over the country that the 'subject-to-delay' notifications are withdrawn and that messages will be taken in future on the old basis." Officers of both the Postal and the Western Union telegraph companies are quoted to the effect that the strike is no longer giving them much cause for worry. Head Strategist Russell, of the Telegraphers' Union, is also quoted, however, to the contrary effect. "The strike is as strong as ever it was," he alleges, and adds:

"Mr. Brooks says that there are 818 operators at work in the Western-Union main building [in New York] and that he has 50 more there than before the strike. Why is he so anxious to get a few strikers back now and then? I challenge him to allow a committee of three newspaper men, three telegraphers, and three citizens to go through his main office to inspect the kind of telegraphers he has. Competent telegraphers can not be had from the schools. It takes five years to make a telegrapher competent enough to come up to the New York standard."

The Chicago *Socialist* has been watching the stock-market and finds that the variations in Western-Union stock indicate that the strike is going to succeed. It reasons thus:

"The sudden fall in the price of Western-Union stock is more than ordinarily significant. This is a stock that is seldom traded in. It is commonly known as an 'investment stock,' whose price has few fluctuations, and which is controlled by so few individuals that its quotations can be fixt by these owners at almost any place within reasonable limits.

"The fact that it has suddenly become an active trading stock with falling quotations means that some of these owners have become convinced that there are not going to be any dividends this year and, therefore, they are unloading their stock upon the market. This in turn means that the telegraphers, who are the ones that produce dividends along with everything else, have succeeded in stopping these dividends.

"This confession of the ticker is infinitely more eloquent on the effect of the telegraphers' strike than all the inspired bulletins sent out from Western-Union headquarters.

"It means that the owners of the stock believe that the last desperate effort to break the strike through its leaders has failed. It is the first sign of surrender from the employers."

From the following figures, which appear in the San-Francisco *Chronicle*, it may be seen, however, that other influences than the telegraph strike have been at work on Western-Union finances, and so, perhaps, indirectly on the market quotations of its stock:

"For the fiscal year ending June 30 before the present strike began—there was a decrease of net revenue of the Western Union Telegraph Company, as compared with the previous year, of $743,372. This decrease of net revenue occurred in the face of an increase of gross revenue of $2,180,752. The cause, of course, is the increase of operating expenses. Operators, for the last four months of the year, received 10 per cent. more than they had previously received, but the main cause of the greatly increased operating expenses was increased cost of material. Business during the year was extremely active, and the volume of messages handled probably broke the record, but the increased cost of doing the business ate it up. The company paid its 5-per-cent. dividend as usual—including dividends on the stock dividends which have been made—but added much less than usual to the surplus, which, now, however, stands at the comfortable figure of $16,884,781."

MR. SYLVESTER J. SMALL.

His suspension from the presidency of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union was followed on his part by resignation. "I am down and out," he is quoted as saying, "and will not make any further attempt to recover my position. I will look for a job next week."

TRANSATLANTIC AEROGRAMS AT TEN CENTS A WORD

"THIS is not an inaugural," said Mr. Marconi on October 17, after messages amounting to 10,000 words had been sent back and forth across the Atlantic by the system of wireless telegraphy, of which he is the inventor; and he went on to remind the interviewer that the real opening took place two years ago, when wireless telegrams—or aerograms, as the London dispatches call them—were exchanged by his system between the President and the King. The transatlantic service, however, was not opened for commercial purposes until the middle of this month, the interim being devoted by Mr. Marconi principally to the perfecting of a more sensitive receiver. So well has he succeeded, apparently, that during the transmission of 10,000 words on the 17th not one word had to be repeated. The service now opened is between Port Morien, Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, and Clifden, County Galway, Ireland. The press rate is at present 5 cents a word, the commercial rate 10 cents. "Probably the last long-distance cable has been laid," remarks the New York *American*, "and it may be that the day is not far off when from a single great Marconi central station something like a world-wide telephone system will radiate, uniting the uttermost ends of the earth in one great network of mysterious waves." The striking and really very important fact in connection with the opening of the Marconi system to commercial messages,

says the New York *Times*, is the great reduction in their cost as compared with the cable rates that have so long prevailed. To quote further:

"For years there has been no advance in the utility of the cables, as measured by lower rates. To all appearances they were as incapable of improvement as the Martian canals, and were managed with about as much reference to the needs and wishes of the population of the earth. There had been earlier in their history a notable series of reductions, from $5 a word to 75 cents. At one time rivalry for a while brought the commercial charge to 10 cents a word. But with the adjustment of contending interests, the rate went up to 25 cents a word, and has remained there for nearly a score of years."

A dispatch from Glace Bay to the New York *Sun*, describing the first day's operations, says in part:

"Just as the party arrived the wires began to crack and from inside the building great tongues of flame about a foot in length began to dart. These were separated into dot-and-dash intervals and a noise like deep bass organ notes fell on the ear. The wires fairly hummed, so great was the potentiality. The flames were of a white-bluish color. . . . . .

"The key was the ordinary Morse kind and the Continental code was used. The receiving is done by means of a telephone receiver, which the operator places on his head."

OUR PEACEFUL CONTEST WITH JAPAN

IT is to the stern arbitrament of trade, it appears, that Japan is really challenging this country. Sustained in the struggle by government subsidies and a "scientific" tariff, Japan's merchants and manufacturers have set their hearts upon the commercial domination of Asia. "With the quality and variety of articles manufactured in Japan increasing so rapidly," says Mr. A. Walker, writing from Tokyo for *Dun's Review* (New York), "the time is coming when the United States will be furnishing little but raw materials for use in Japan, or to be made up in Japan for use in Korea and China." We learn on the same authority that where foreign vessels are now bringing freight to Japan, as phosphates from Chile and the Pacific islands, rice and sugar from the Dutch and French Indies, etc., the Japanese are preparing to compete and eventually secure such cargoes for their own ships. "That they are after the trade with New York, via Suez, there is no doubt," adds the writer, who points out that few nationalities can operate their vessels more cheaply than can the Japanese, and few can build them at less cost, even altho their production of iron has not yet been developed to any great extent. Mr. Walker gives a table of figures showing Japan's trade with various countries for 1906, which we condense as follows:

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COALING THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMER "SIBERIA" AT NAGASAKI.
The fact that coolies are loading the ship by hand is an index to the cheapness and abundance of labor in Japan.

Country.	*Imports from.*	*Exports to.*
America	$35,503,546	$65,188,312
Europe	85,118,822	43,108,521
Asia	82,918,574	99,042,212
Australia	2,064,025	2,112,831
Hawaii	7,035	1,379,110
Egypt and other countries	3,780,052	1,046,460
Totals	$208,392,054	$211,877,446

As shown by this table, the "balance of trade"—that is to say, the excess of exports over imports—is in favor of Japan except in the totals for Europe and for "Egypt and other countries." The trade with the United States for the past ten years, says Mr. Walker, shows a consistent increase of exports, "but always has the balance of trade been in favor of Japan, with the exception of the years 1900 and 1905, when for the only times in the history of commercial intercourse between the two countries the United States sent more goods into this country than it bought." The principal commodities that Japan imports from the United States are raw cotton, machinery, kerosene, and flour, while the most important exports from Japan to the United States are raw silk and silk tissues, porcelains and earthenware, tea, mattings, and copper. We read further:

"The upward tendency of raw silk, the most important single commodity exported from Japan, is very noticeable, the value of exports having increased in five years from $38,429,739 to $55,221,400. The trade was, until a few years ago, entirely in the hands of foreign firms, but is now being wrested from them by the Japanese, owing partly, it is understood, to the financial facilities afforded them through arrangement by the Government with Japanese banks. . . . . .

"The principal single industry of Japan is the manufacture of cotton, principally yarn, tho there are some fifteen mills making cloth, with some 9,000 looms. Eighty-five cotton-mills are operated throughout the Empire, with the larger number at Osaka. The capital invested in this business is estimated at $20,000,000, the number of spindles at 1,451,000, and the number of employees at 75,831, of which 61,462 are women and children, who earn an average daily wage of less than 12 cents. Child labor plays an important part in the manufacture of cotton goods, as well as, indeed, in all the industrial and commercial affairs of Japan. Children of eight years and upward work in the mills, and the average wage they receive is so small—perhaps six cents per day—that, while requiring more hands than would an American mill, the cost of operating is brought down to a very low figure. The average dividend paid last year by the mills exceeded 22 per cent.

"The proportion of American and Indian cotton used is about 30 per cent. and 70 per cent., respectively, the American being superior; this combination makes a coarse, heavy fabric suitable for export to China and Manchuria. That the Government is working for this trade and intends to hold it is shown by its loans to manufacturers at 4 per cent. The amalgamation of mills, the interest of Chinese in particular ones, and the formation of the 'Cotton Cloth Export Association' indicate the intention of opposing American competition in these fields."

Successful experiments in cotton-growing have been tried in Korea by the Japanese, and it is expected that raw cotton from this source will soon compete seriously with the American product.

PACIFIC-COAST PAPERS AND THE FLEET

PACIFIC-Coast papers are apparently more amused than convinced by the "blizzard of words" in which certain Eastern papers have been voicing their alarm over the possible dire results of the visit of our battle-ship fleet to the Pacific. Thus the San

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REAR ADMIRAL URIEL SEBREE,
Who commands the Special Service Squadron now on its way to the Pacific as a forerunner of the battle-ship fleet. This squadron consists of the *Tennessee* and *Washington*.

Francisco *Call* can explain "the spasms of wrath and indignation" which convulse the New York *World* and the New York *Sun* at the very mention of the cruise only on the supposition that those papers "own the fleet," and regard it as "an invasion of the rights of property to take the ships away from the neighborhood of New York." After perusing the accounts of the structural defects and general inefficiency of our battle-ships which have appeared in *The Navy* (Washington) and have been widely quoted by the press, *The Call* admits that "all this is alarming if true," but it adds: "Most of us do not know whether it is true or false, but as far as the argument is worth anything, it makes for the application of actual tests of efficiency. No test can be found in time of peace superior to the long voyage around the Horn." It will be difficult to persuade anybody but the disgruntled, it continues, that the American Navy "is either a plaything or a sham or unfit to be trusted out-of-doors without a guardian." To the New York *Sun's* surprizing assertion that President Roosevelt "means that this country shall go to war," *The Call* replies:

"It is little short of criminal to charge the President of the United States with deliberately seeking to provoke war. It presents Roosevelt to the country as a man of devilish and malevolent purpose and puts him in the class with Benedict Arnold.

"When the battle-ship cruise was first mooted the New York papers saw in it the deep, dark politics of Machiavelli Roosevelt, who planned thereby to gain control of the California delegation to the national convention next year. When it was pointed out that this was making hard labor to convert the converted and that nobody could take away from Roosevelt the California delegation if he wanted it, then the New York papers had to invent something new. The matter is mentioned here only as proof of to what lengths certain influences in the East will go in their frenzy to injure Roosevelt. There is no means or variety of slander that is not welcome to this crowd.

"In a way all this is amusing. It is ridiculous to see men like Harriman and Pierpont Morgan, who have proved their genius as financiers, making a silly exhibition of themselves by butting their heads against a stone wall in politics. It is a natural but absurd trait of the purse-proud man to regard himself as invincible in all fields of endeavor."

Another protest of the Eastern press was based on the argument that there would be danger to the Atlantic coast if left unprotected by the departure of the fleet. Says the San Francisico *Chronicle*: "The persistent critics of the Administration seem to have forgotten that the coast-defense plans do not include naval support for the fortifications. The latter leave the Navy free to go out in search of the enemy." Another San Francisco paper quotes approvingly *The Japan Advertiser*, of Yokohama, which prints the following justification of the Pacific cruise:

"The wisdom of such balancing of power has long been patent. Laying aside all question of international relations, a country should have its means of defense evenly distributed. The Atlantic-coast defenses have now been developed to a fair degree of efficiency. The Pacific coast, a seaboard of tremendous importance, not alone in present population and wealth, but also in potentiality of unprecedented development, a growth of solid permanence, at the rate of a mushroom, is almost bare. The detached territories of Alaska and Hawaii would be at the mercy of a fleet of merchantmen armed with field-pieces. The Philippines, with all their incipient wealth, are more isolated and hardly better protected. In the Atlantic lies idle a great fleet soon to become the second in the world. Could any sane mind ratify the keeping of it off the protected shores of a compact, settled part of the country while the shores washed by the waves of the future lay bare as Crusoe's island?"

To the assertion of an Eastern paper that when the fleet reaches the Pacific there will be war, the Honolulu *Semi-Weekly Star* retorts: "If Japan wants to fight, the time to do it is certainly before America brings a great fleet to within striking distance. To wait until the battle-ships arrive would be like having waited, at the time of the crisis with Russia, until that country had finished sending her warships and troops to the Far East,—which is exactly what Japan declined to do. Hence it would seem to be a safe presumption that if Japan wants any fighting she will begin it before we have a battle-ship fleet on this side." Turning to the Philippines, we find *The Daily Bulletin* of Manila arguing that

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CAPT. THOMAS B. HOWARD, Commanding the cruiser *Tennessee*. CAPT. AUSTIN M. KNIGHT, Commanding the cruiser *Washington*.

CAPTAINS OF THE PATHFINDER SQUADRON.

the presence of the fleet in the Pacific will insure peace and stimulate commerce. We read:

"The commercial advancement of the Archipelago will be deferred just as long as the United States Government remains indifferent to its ample protection.

"The combined effort of aggressive argument and absolute proof

of the commercial advantages which the Philippine Islands offer investors is lost when the inadequate protection afforded is so apparent. There is no argument as to the effect on the Philippine Islands of a resort to violence by the United States and Japan.

"The situation of the United States in the Far East carries with it an obligation to exert every honorable effort in the maintenance of peace. The absence of a strong naval force at this stragetic point places the peace of the Far East in unwarranted jeopardy and removes from Philippine commerce that stability which it is the duty of the United States to guarantee."

WHAT WAS DONE AT THE HAGUE

"AS a man thinketh, so is he." On the theory that this rule holds good collectively as well as individually, the press of the United States contemplate with disappointment but not discouragement the work of the second Peace Conference, which has just come to a close at The Hague. The final act of the Congress before adjournment was a recapitulation of the thirteen "conventions" actually agreed upon by that body—none of which is binding except upon such Powers as sign them before the last day of June, 1908. Of these conventions nine refer exclusively to warfare, three deal with the immediate circumstances of war, and only one has to do with the direct prevention or prohibition of war. But as the New York *Tribune* remarks, "to suggest that the nations of the world could come together for four months and think of peace and talk of peace without actually making for peace would be to affront reason and to deny a fundamental principle of human nature." The limitation of the use of force in collecting debts—a matter of chief interest to the South-American republics—the plan for the establishment of an international prize-court, the extension of the Geneva Convention to warfare by sea, and some of the regulations about submarine mines, are hailed with special satisfaction by our press. The brief descriptions of the thirteen conventions, as given in the dispatches, leave the reader in the dark as to what they actually provide. The list comes as follows:

"1. The peaceful regulation of international conflicts.
"2. Providing for an international prize-court.
"3. Regulating the rights and duties of neutrals on land.
"4. Regulating the rights and duties of neutrals at sea.
"5. Covering the laying of submarine mines.
"6. The bombardment of towns from the sea.
"7. The matter of the collection of contractual debts.
"8. The transformation of merchantmen into war-ships.
"9. The treatment of captured crews.
"10. The inviolability of fishing-boats.
"11. The inviolability of the postal service.
"12. The application of the Geneva Convention and the Red Cross to sea warfare; and,
"13. The laws and customs regulating land warfare."

The moral ascendency of the American delegation at The Hague, says the New York *Times*, "was marked and acknowledged." To quote further:

"Our main proposals, for arbitration 'obligatory,' or accepted in advance, for the abjuration of public force as an agency for the collection of contractual debts, and, most of all, for the creation of a real international tribunal, were so manifestly in the interest of peace and justice that 'in principle,' and with an approach to practical unanimity, they imposed themselves upon the public opinion of Europe as represented at The Hague. . . . . .

"Most and best of all, it has been a conference of the nations in the light, and not in the darkness and secrecy of the old-fashioned dynastic and diplomatic intrigue. . . . The mere fact of such a discussion, lasting through so long a time, and followed by all the intelligent newspaper readers of the world, being an ample justification of the second Hague Conference, will be an ample justification for the assemblage of a third, even should the third fall short, as the second has so clearly fallen short, of sober and measured expectation. So the second Hague Conference is not a failure."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT charitably refrains from blaming the trusts for the scarcity of bears.—*Chicago News.*

THE *Lusitania* seems to be like the schoolboy who frequently exceeded his average but never fell below it.—*New York American.*

"CHICAGO must move," declares the Chicago *Tribune*. Not in this direction, please.—*Washington Post.*

PAUL MORTON says the third-term question is academic. The third-term rumor, however, is emphatic.—*Omaha News.*

THE trouble with Wall Street is its ominous fear that it is to be improved as one of the country's waterways. — *New York Commercial.*

GREAT scheme that—of fortifying the Philippines; it may cause our foreign friends to think they're worth taking. — *Atlanta Constitution.*

THE awful suspicion is growing that President Roosevelt must have adopted Mr. Bryan's plans for hunting big game.—*Indianapolis Star.*

THE farmers expect to get $8,000,000,000 from their crops this year. This pleases Wall Street, which is already calculating on a large crop of lambs in consequence.—*San Francisco Call.*

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THE WRECKER.

"Well! What are you going to do about it?"
— Hy Mayer in the New York *Times.*

AND the cocktail's red glare, the boom bursting in air, gives proof through the night that we've timber to spare.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

NOTHING strains the credulity of the American people more than a news dispatch reading, "The President spent a very quiet day."—*Washington Post.*

THE time will come when carrying coals to Newcastle will be a commonplace industry. Yesterday a herd of buffalo left New York for Oklahoma.—*New York Evening Post.*

AFTER Mr. Taft gets through reassuring the Filipinos and a few more people who are feeling nervous, he should come home and reassure his campaign managers a bit.—*Washington Post.*

THE Bryan dollar dinner to be "pulled off" in Nebraska might score a new point by really living up to its name and showing how little food a dollar will buy in these piping times of Republican prosperity.—*Kansas City Journal.*

SECRETARY TAFT's positive assurance that this country is and always will be friendly to Japan proves that there is absolutely no truth in the report that the administration is trying to sell the Philippines to the Mikado.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

TROUBLES OF JAPAN

JAPAN is having her peck of troubles, according to the *Overland China Mail* (Hongkong). The famine came a year ago; her finest battle-ship, *Mikasa*, subsequently was partially destroyed, and in Formosa and Korea the inhabitants are still causing a large expenditure of blood and treasure to the country which has occupied them, but has not yet brought her newly acquired subjects to her way of thinking. Her victories and successes seem to have brought with them the usual responsibilities, risks, needs, and aspirations. The adoption of Western civilization and dissemination of Western ideas have introduced a great deal of Western restlessness and social independence. Not only Americanism, but Socialism has entered her borders, to disturb her traditional worship for the monarchy. Her Chinese neighbors are closely watching her, and it is from the Anglo-Chinese press that we learn the condition of things. Of the more serious financial difficulties of Japan the Hongkong paper remarks:

"Undeterred by the lesson of frenzied finance which followed the Chino-Japanese War the financiers of Japan early this year commenced to speculate and gradually drew into the vortex numbers of the people who had saved a little money but who were

HOW UNCLE SAM INSURES PEACE.
It is well to take measures that make for peace with neighbors who are too near to us.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

tempted by the apparent opportunities to 'get rich quick' to invest their money in any wild-cat scheme which was dangled before their covetous eyes. Companies which had no possible chance of earning dividends were successfully floated, and others which would have given a reasonable return on a moderate capital were so overcapitalized that they caved in from the weight of the unnecessary money they were called upon to carry. This financial orgie lasted long enough to bring ruin to thousands of homes and prejudice Japan's credit abroad."

The worst of it is that new social and political theories are gaining a footing in Japan, and the reverence once cherished for the monarch is rapidly evaporating. As this writer says:

"A change is coming over the character of the people. It is a truism that the late war could never have been won by Japan had it not been for the almost sublime loyalty of the people for the Emperor. Every one who knows anything in regard to the sentiments of the Japanese in this respect is aware that he is almost deified. A few years ago any man who by word or act belittled the Emperor would probably have been torn to pieces. Yet, a few months since, a number of Japanese workmen deliberately wrecked a war-ship in course of construction because they were dissatisfied with the conditions in which they were working. When it is remembered that the Army and Navy are, according to Japanese ideas, the property of the Emperor, the full significance of this action will be realized."

It is scarcely too much to say that absolutism in Japan seems likely to share the fate of absolutism in Russia, and a revolution will ensue, we are told, unless the wisdom and judgment of men superior to Witte or Stolypine are found ready to appease the storm. The writer quoted thus concludes:

"All over the country the working classes are showing a spirit of independence which betokens that the old order is changing more rapidly than the ruling classes ever believed possible. Japan has wonderful recuperative power and she can, and will, emerge triumphant from the material difficulties which beset her. But, unless her affairs are in the hands of very sage and enlightened statesmen, the changing spirit of her people may plunge her into the same internal disorder in which Russia is wallowing to-day."

A ROSY VIEW OF GERMANY'S TRADE WITH AMERICA

THE German Government, having been unable to secure any tariff concessions from this country, is telling its people through the semiofficial *Continental Correspondence* that German trade can win its own way without concessions from anybody. In its effort to gain tariff modifications from the United States the Berlin Government has been urged on by the German manufacturers, who want our tariff bars lowered so they can sell more goods here. The German Agrarians second this effort with the suggestion that if we do not capitulate, Germany should retaliate by raising its own tariff bars against American products. This is just what it can not very well do, however, for Germany must have our grain and meats, and to raise the tariff on these supplies, while enriching the Agrarian landowners, would be to raise the cost of living in Germany—and that is what makes Socialists. So the Government is letting well enough alone, and assuring the tariff complainants that they are doing splendidly and don't need any help. And it is true that Germany is second only to Great Britain in her trade with us, and is well in the lead of any other country.

The tariff on imports into the United States imposed by law some ten years ago has not, according to *The Continental Correspondence*, interfered in any way with the sale of German goods in the United States. This it considers the result of German skill and faithfulness in manufacture, and "Made in Germany," it thinks, is a guaranty that should control any market. Of the increase in the German importations into this country this organ remarks:

"In every respect the fiscal year ending in 1907 shows record figures. The value of German wares imported into the United States reached the amount of $161,500,000, while Germany bought $240,000,000 worth of American goods. That shows an excess of 50 per cent. on the side of Germany's purchases and seems at the first glance very disadvantageous for the Fatherland. But we find that seven years ago this excess amounted to 90 per cent., and in 1898 even to 130 per cent. of Germany's exports into the United States. In proportion at least the German balance of trade shows a considerable improvement. If we limit our attention to the increase in the last two years, we find even absolutely the same figures. Germany got in 1907 American goods of $43,000,000 value more than 1905; and by the same amount of $43,000,000 we find the German imports into the United States higher in 1907 than in 1905. Now, if we go into details, we notice that among the American goods imported into Germany cotton is principally responsible for the increase. On account of the large demand of the German spinning mills and the higher prices, the United States increased their sales of raw cotton to Germany within two years by not less than $34,000,000, so that the cotton imported into Germany accounts for 80 per cent. of this very remarkable increase."

When we come to ask the proportion between the exports and imports of the United States and Germany, this writer tells us that while German exports to the United States are less than those of the United States to Germany in regard to raw materials, the contrary is the case when we calculate the interchange of manufactured articles. America exported to Germany $90,600,000 worth of such goods for the year ending 1907, but imported from Germany manufactured goods to the amount of $147,000,000. The writer accounts for this as follows:

"In knitted fabrics the well-known superiority of the German

industry told all the more under the high import duties of the Dingley tariff. Indeed, against the American articles of ordinary use no other European industries could compete in this line; we therefore find that 90 per cent. of all imported knitted fabrics came from Germany. The same remark holds good with regard to toys and coal-tar colors. For leather gloves and furs the latest change of fashion favored the German importer, as the American firms could not produce enough for the suddenly increased demand. Earthenware and porcelain would be imported in large quantities because the German manufacturers adapted their produce to the American taste that favors bright colors and fantastic patterns. Paper and stationery were in the last few years exported from Germany at ridiculously low prices on account of a crisis in the trade. Cement was much in request on account of the San Francisco catastrophe and could not be immediately supplied by American manufacturers. The same may be said of cellulose, which in 1907 was exported from Germany into the United States to the amount of $858,500 or twenty-one times as much as in 1899."

In short, Germany, according to this writer, has been triumphant. All competitors, like "panting time," "toil after her in vain," and the Dingley Bill has proved a sieve, through which the torrent of German enterprise flows unchecked. To quote the last paragraph of this arresting article:

"It is clear that in the interchange of merchandise other conditions, even of a transient nature, are far more important than the effect of the customs tariff. The German manufacturers and exporters have succeeded so well by the intrinsic merits of their produce, the painstaking study of American wants and the American taste, and by the quick utilization of the proper means for finding customers on the other side of the Atlantic. The progress of American industries and the more severe competition of the exporting countries of Europe were the principal factors to be counted with. As a matter of fact the Dingley tariff did not prevent an extraordinary growth of the German exports into the United States during the last ten years."

MISPLACED MONUMENTS IN LONDON—The monuments to British celebrities have become such a nuisance in London that Miss Annie E. Lane speaks out in protest in *The Fortnightly Review* (London). They stand in the way of traffic, they become hideous objects through the blackening of smoke, and they merely mock the memory of the nonentities whom they too frequently commemorate. This iconclastic writer introduces her objections as follows:

"Of course everybody likes a hero, and it is nice and elevating to see him emerge from the dead level of his fellow men until he becomes great, but even one's commendable and unselfish satisfaction is likely to be damped when one realizes the inevitable result. Either before or after he is dead some busybody of a philanthropist, or some time-serving county council will have him done in stone or bronze, and he will be presented to the inoffensive town of his birth or his death, or, at any rate, some sacred spot where he did or where he did not pay his bills, and he will be set up, by the help of the town band and that eloquence for which the English are so justly famous. He will be erected in a special place where he will never again be seen except by infants in 'prams' and their attendant nurses, and *their* attendant man. Or he will be placed where he is dreadfully in the way, and the object of unedited language of those gentlemen in leathers who kindly lead our motor-'buses to destruction."

Her taste takes offense at "the forgotten philanthropist in bronze," "the little King Charles on his little horse in Trafalgar Square," "the small, unostentatious Milton" who "leans modestly against St. Giles's, Cripplegate"; the "small, sleek George III., mounted on a small, sleek horse," and she asks gloomily:

"Why in these days of the unemployed waste precious money to erect monuments that are never beautiful in this climate, and which are never a gratification to any one but the sculptor, and, of course, his family? It has occasionally happened that a great man's statue has been erected during his lifetime. 'I have to go all around the place to avoid that d—d thing,' was the simple comment of one on his own effigy."

AN "AMERICAN FAILURE"

JUST at the time when Secretary Taft is opening the new Philippine Assembly, Mr. Sydney Brooks, the eminent British political writer, discovers that the possession and administration of the Philippines by the United States has proved a sad failure, and the Americans are sick of the whole business. We take no interest in this imperialistic colonization, he finds. The Army are disgusted with it and every one is trying to see a way out of the possession of what is a mere white elephant. Thus we read:

"I am not surprized at the renewed and almost feverish agitation in the United States against the American occupation of the Philippines. Nothing, indeed, interested me more, when I was revisiting the States a little over a year ago, than to notice the complete indifference of the American people to the welfare or otherwise of the dependencies that the war with Spain shook down into their astonished lap. Both as a topic of conversation and as a problem in colonial government, the Philippines in particular seemed to nauseate them. They disliked to be reminded that such an archipelago even existed. Of any pride of possession or real interest in Filipino questions I found not a trace. The only difference between now and eighteen months ago is that passivity has passed into revolt, and apathy into active alienation."

The idea of an American empire is laughed at by the Americans themselves, he declares. They will not bear "the white man's burden." To quote this author's words:

"Less than a decade of 'imperialism' seems to have more than satisfied the American appetite. You will hear very little said these days about the glories, and a good deal about the annoyances, of 'the white man's burden.' The American journals scarcely ever mention the American empire except to deride it. The people at large are bored with the subject. They know nothing about it, and care less; they have almost forgotten that it has any claim upon them at all. Among the army officers who have served in the Philippines I found a fervent wish that they might never serve there again. Among the people generally I detected a confused, irritated consciousness that American rule had been a failure and an almost universal desire that some 'way out' might be discovered."

This writer satirizes the American administration of the archipelago in the following terms:

"After nine years of American rule a congeries of peoples, many of whom live in trees, the bulk of whom are still in the tribal stage of civilization, and all of whom have been ruled for the past four hundred years or so under Spanish tutelage, are adjudged fit to undertake the full responsibilities of democracy.

"And there you have the whole American theory of what colonial government should be. Their policy in the Philippines has been based throughout on the assumption that the Filipinos are Americans in the making, and may be brought to the American pitch of development by following an American regimen. Other nations think that the training of character should precede the grant of autonomy. The American view is just the other way about. They hold that the practise of self-government is in itself a training in character and *moral;* and that all peoples, white, black, brown, or yellow, at whatever stage of civilization, are equally fitted to profit by it.

"It is an amazing theory, and it has led in the Philippines to some amazing results."

This writer thus reviews the Philippine problem from an economic point of view:

"Even tho the cost of the Army and police falls on the American Treasury, the system of government established in the Philippines remains one of the most expensive in the world, the natives paying nearly half the total value of their exports for the privilege of being ruled under the Stars and Stripes. Taxation is piling up and trade is either stagnant or declining. The Americans have spent some £80,000,000 on the archipelago, and neither they nor the natives have anything solid to show for it, except the suppression of the monastic orders and the sale and subdivision of their lands, and even this boon has been largely undone by the growth of taxation.

"Quixotic in its idealism, selfish and even monopolistic whenever material interests are at stake, ultravisionary at one point, ultrabureaucratic at another, unpractical and unsympathetic at all, American rule in the Philippines has indeed been a strange affair. So far as it has gone, the first attempt ever made to 'hustle' and Americanize the East looks like breaking down."

END OF THE "PEACE COMEDY"

THE gathering in the Knights' Hall of the Binnenhof at The Hague has drawn to a close. Compliments are being interchanged, diplomatic smiles wreathe the faces of the delegates, the typewriters are striking off the last paragraph of platitudes, and the telegraph operators are sounding the last message to the world that universal peace is nearer than ever. Meanwhile the comic papers are caricaturing what they profess to regard as a gathering futile and foolish, and the wise editors of the world, in long and serious editorials, deplore the negative results of a meeting which they stigmatize as "a comedy" and "a fiasco." The two main questions—of disarmament, or, as the English delegates put it, limi-

PEACE IN PICKLE.

EUROPE—"The vinegar is of the best quality. She will keep in it for the next twenty years." —*Fischietto* (Turin).

tation of armaments, and the establishment of a court of compulsory arbitration—were discust, and dismissed without result. On every side it is said that the second conference has not only closed itself, but that it has closed up the possibility of any similar gathering being held for the future, and the London *Times* remarks, almost with bitterness:

"We welcomed the opening of the Peace Conference with sympathy, and we watched its proceedings for a long time with hope. But hope deferred maketh the heart sick, and the latest reports from The Hague can not but confirm our growing sense of profound disappointment. So long as it is only a question of expressing pious wishes or of elaborating schemes of more or less theoretical value, the Powers represented at the Conference seem ready enough to indulge in the most eloquent humanitarian professions; but, as soon as any practical question has to be dealt with which requires something more than words, the majority of them cast their professions to the winds. Humanitarianism is not business."

It is the last peace conference, remarks *The Saturday Review* (London), which thinks the world well rid of such gatherings. To quote from this caustic journal:

"The best news from the Hague Conference during the week has been the information that it is drawing near its end. Its proceedings are being wound up—a very suitable phrase for such a bankrupt concern. It has absolutely neither settled nor made more likely the future settlement of any of the great questions which have been before it. Hypocrisy and humbug are characterizing its closing days."

The German papers do not speak so despondingly, and indeed the German delegate, Ferdinand R. von Bieberstein, is credited with having controlled the whole Conference, and directed the debates to just such an issue as Germany desired. Speaking of those who are lamenting the ill success of the meeting at The Hague *The Continental Correspondence* observes:

FERDINAND R. VON BIEBERSTEIN.

Leader of the German delegation to the Peace Conference, who is accused by the press of having blocked every motion brought forward by America and England.

"Such a pessimistic view is unjustifiable for many reasons. In the first place a considerable amount of valuable work has been accomplished in the deliberations of leading experts on many questions of the law of war, and some of these questions have been successfully settled by the delegates of the principal states. After their experience during the Russo-Japanese war the neutrals will recognize it as an improvement, that in future an appeal will be possible from the Supreme Prize Court of a belligerent to the International Tribunal at The Hague."

The *Revue des deux Mondes* (Paris) by no means agrees with this opinion, but rejoices that the delegates separated with a feel-

"KEEP YOUR POWDER DRY."

The conference at The Hague is closing. Sentinels, look to your arms! —*Grande Presse.*

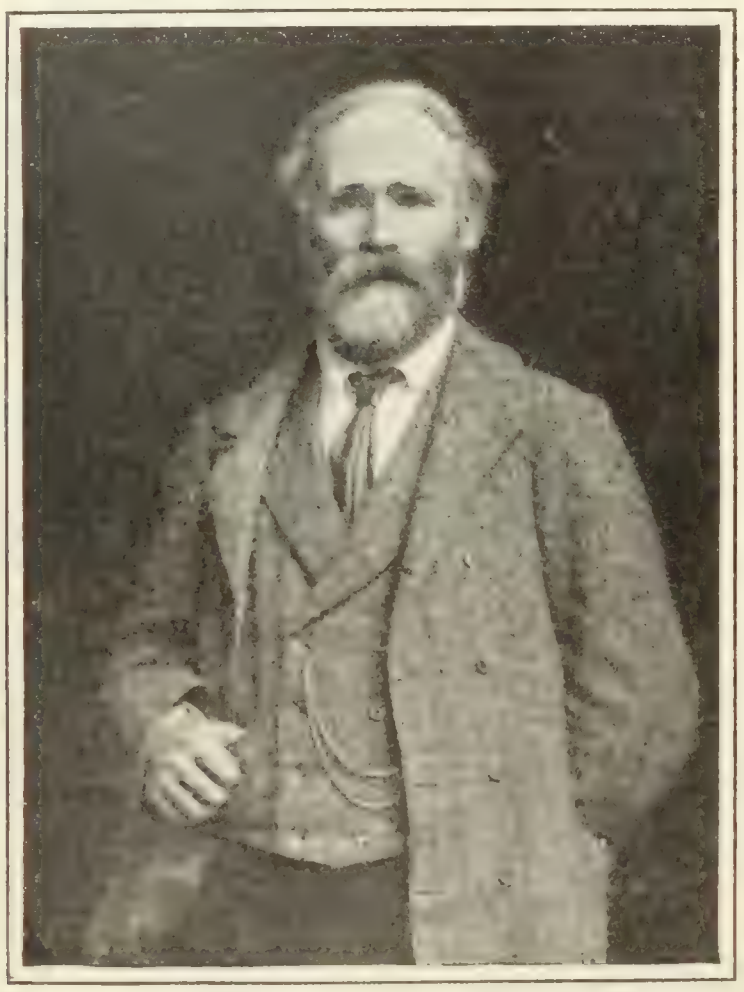
ing of mutual good-will. To quote the remarks of Francis Charmes, editor of the *Revue:*

"The results of the Conference do not amount to much. No one can deny this. The question of obligatory arbitration has not made much progress, the opposition of Germany and of some other Powers blocked it. Nevertheless on several other points, of a somewhat less practical character, more appreciable advance has

been made. The two conferences which have been held at The Hague, on the initiative of the Czar, are at least an evidence that a desire for peace is general throughout the world. They show also that people are anxious, if war breaks out, to make it shorter and less cruel. . . . If the second Conference has not guaranteed the peace of the world, the good-will which exists between the delegates of all nations has been plainly proved. They separate with the consciousness of having done good service to the human race."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN M.P. WAVING THE RED FLAG IN INDIA

THAT the spirit of sedition, even of revolution, is rife in the British Indian possessions is evident from the utterances of the Asiatic and European press. India is as much roused by the



MR. KEIR HARDIE,
The Laborite M.P. who is accused of preaching sedition among British subjects in India and is reported to have told them they were worse off than Russians or Armenians.

spirit of nationalism as Poland. But the odd thing is that a Member of England's Imperial Parliament should have jumped into the fray, and taken up the cudgels against England. This is what Mr. Keir Hardie, a member of the Labor party and an avowed Socialist, has done during his travels in Hindustan, and it is for this cause that the London press accuse him of actually fostering Indian sedition. The London *Times* speaks on this subject with lofty severity, and indignantly condemns at once the ignorance, the rashness, and the disloyalty of Mr. Hardie. The London *Daily Mail* was moved by the sensational reports of Hardie's utterances in India to cable him the following inquiry:

"May we ask, as we are obliged to rely on cabled reports, whether you really stated condition of Eastern Bengal was worse than that of Russia and atrocities committed by officials would, if known, evoke more horror in England than Turkish outrages in Armenia? Also that India should have self-government like Canada?"

To this Mr. Hardie replied:

"The statements are fabrications.

"I said that the prohibition of meetings, etc., reminded me of Russia; and the violation of Hindu women by Mohammedan rowdies [reminded me] of Armenia: and that colonial government was ultimate goal."

The Mail remarks in comment that his dispatch proves "only too clearly that he is not capable of weighing his words or of understanding their real import," and it adds:

"India in the present state of affairs is no place for such a person. He has given the Indian Government good reason for watching very carefully his conduct in India, while the indignation which the incident has aroused in this country proves that the British Government will have public opinion behind them in any action which they may take for curtailing his mischievous activity."

The London *Times* calls him "an ignorant demagog," and adds that his "criminal ignorance" is only equaled by his "criminal recklessness." To quote:

"The Labor leader, if we may trust the telegrams, has not been content to take a passive part in an agitation of the merits of which he can know nothing. He has come forward in Eastern Bengal, where some three-fifths of the population are Mohammedans, as the eager partizan of the Hindus. His knowledge of the movement which he is patronizing, and of the state of the Indian races and of Indian affairs, may be measured by the language which he is said to have used on Monday at Barisal. He promised, we are told, to do his best 'to assist in making India a self-governing colony like Canada,' and he went on to declare that 'what was good for the Canadians must be good for the Indians.' We could desire no more illuminating example of the childish generalizations which are characteristic of arrogance coupled with half-education. The fallacy of this sample of labor logic in the affairs of empire is transparent and contemptible."

It is natural enough that *Justice*, a London Socialist paper, should make this protest:

"The working classes of the United Kingdom are not in the

THE MISCHIEF MONGER.
BRITANNIA (to KEIR HARDIE)—"Here, you'd better come home. We know all about you here, and you'll do less harm!"
Punch (London).

least benefited, as we have continually declared, by the shameful tyranny which Hardie so properly denounces on the spot. Humanity is outraged by the despotic methods that find favor with Liberals. Indians themselves are hopelessly ruined and crusht by our rule. Nobody gains by it but the dominant class here and the money-lender class there. The Tory press is publishing a list of Mr. Morley's Indian victims to high-souled patriotism, and challenging him to treat Keir Hardie in like fashion. . . . Meanwhile, however, the Indians themselves, encouraged by Hardie's plain speaking, are carrying on their patriotic and justifiable agitation with more zeal than ever below the surface. It is for us to give them all the help we can."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

WIRELESS TELEPHONY FOR THE NAVY

APPARATUS for wireless telephony on the De Forest system, which is to be used experimentally on certain ships in the United States Navy, and may be employed by the battle-ship fleet on its forthcoming Pacific voyage, is described in *The Scientific American* (New York, September 28) by Herbert T. Wade. Mr. Wade tells us that the system is expected to work over distances of about five miles and that it has already been employed in practise to report a yacht race on Lake Erie, when conversation was carried on over four miles of space. The apparatus is to be installed in the wheel-house or on the bridge of the battle-ships, working in connection with the ship's ordinary wireless telegraph equipment, altho quite independently. Says Mr. Wade:

Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

THE AUDION.

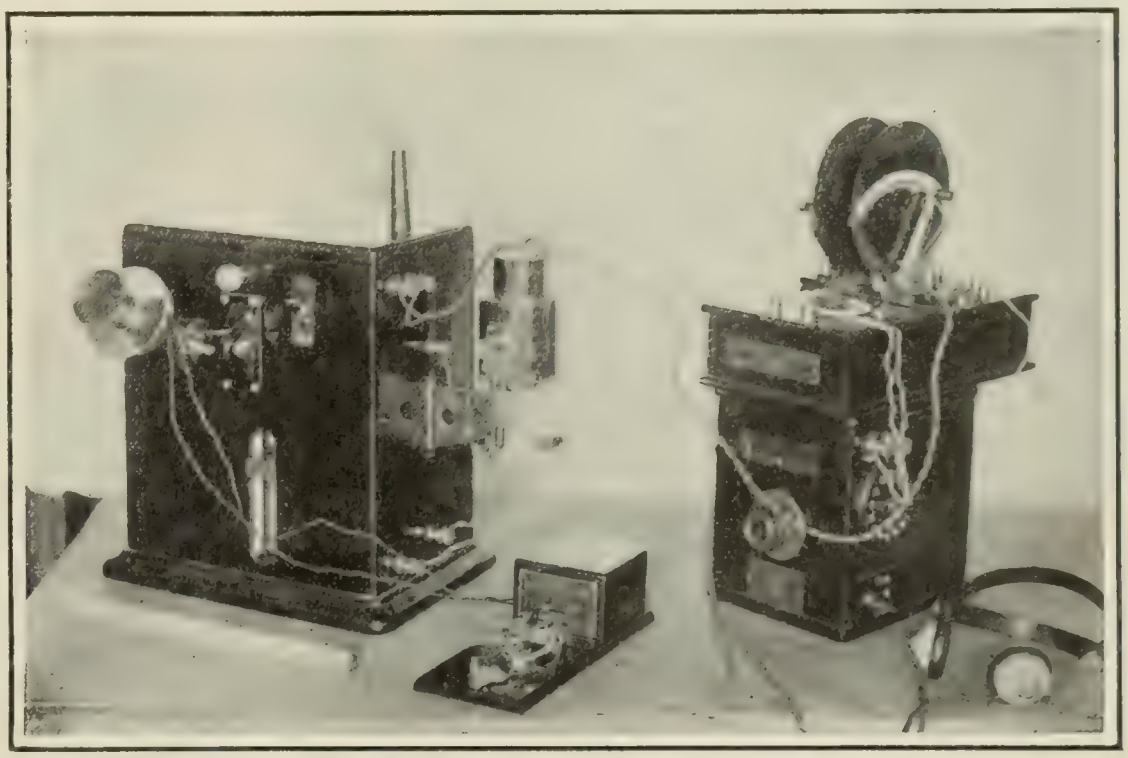
This instrument can be used in both wireless telegraphy and in wireless telephony as a receiving apparatus.

"In order to transmit either telegraphic signals or vibrations corresponding to those of the voice, it is necessary to interrupt or vary these waves at intervals depending on the signals or character of the sound. The production and transmission of the waves is essentially the same in wireless telephony as in wireless telegraphy, but their interruption is an entirely different matter. The vibrations corresponding to the human voice have an average rate of about 500 per second for a man's voice, extending up to 20,000 per second for the overtones, while in wireless telegraphy, manually operated, it is possible to work at a rate of about five interruptions per second, the telegraph signals of course corresponding to the familiar Morse alphabet. In wireless telegraphy the receiving of the waves is accomplished by any one of a number of devices, such as the coherer, the magnetic detector, electrolytic responder, etc., but in wireless telephony there is need of a specially sensitive device, and this is realized in the audion, which, devised by Dr. De Forest and adapted for both space telegraphy and telephony, has been found a specially valuable element in the latter. This instrument, shown in the illustration, appears at first glance to be simply a small incandescent lamp, but there will be noticed a plate and a grid of platinum sealed into the bulb and connected with the exterior by platinum wires. The filament is of tantalum or other metal and is made to glow by a current from a small storage battery.

This device, which would appear to be the distinctive feature of the De Forest system, operates, we are told, by ionizing or disintegrating the surrounding gas, in which state it is found to vary in resistance very sensitively to correspond with the impulses received from the receiving "antenna" or aerial wire. The transmitting system resembles closely that used in wireless telegraphy: high-frequency electric oscillations (about forty per second) are produced, in this case through the agency of an arc lamp, and the circuit is connected with an aerial wire and also with an ordinary carbon telephone transmitter. By speaking into this, the oscillatory current is modified, and corresponding electric waves radiate from the aerial wire into space, affecting the receiving apparatus as described above. Says Mr. Wade:

"The tuning of the transmitting circuit is accomplished with the small handle moving in the slot at the side of the box, while a listening key is provided to enable the operator to connect at will the aerial wire to either transmitting or receiving instrument. There is also a telegraph key and a device resembling the ordinary buzzer, which is termed a 'chopper' by Dr. De Forest, shown in the foreground of the illustration, which, by simply cutting out the microphone with a switch in front of its case, enables the apparatus to be used for wireless telegraphy, sending the ordinary Morse signals. In telephoning, the method is to send a few such signals to attract attention, and then to switch onto the microphone or talking circuit. . . . . .

"The speaker has merely to put the telephone to his ear, using the listening key, and to talk into the transmitter. The simplicity of the apparatus commends it for naval use, as it enables communication to be maintained not only between the vessels of a fleet, but with torpedo-boats or dispatch-boats on detached service in maneuvers or in action. Furthermore, there is a field for use in communicating with colliers and supply-boats, not to mention lightships, lighthouses, and shore stations generally. With the improvement and increase in the range of action which is bound to follow now that a practical success has been assured, the usefulness of wireless telephony at sea will be widely extended. As a fog signal and means of communication in thick weather, it promises to increase the safety of ocean travel. Wireless telephony has also important applications on land which are attracting the attention of the inventor, but the apparatus above described is of special interest as being the first to be installed on United States naval vessels."



Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

RADIO-TELEPHONE APPARATUS FOR THE UNITED STATES FLEET.
Transmitting and receiving instruments for one station.

DEEP WELLS THAT FEEL THE SEA—Under this title information is given in Press Bulletin 291 of the United States Geological Survey (Washington) regarding the many hundreds of artesian wells in large areas of the coastal region of Virginia. Says the writer:

"The variation in flow exhibited by these wells with the rise and fall of the tide is of peculiar interest, the flow being usually greater

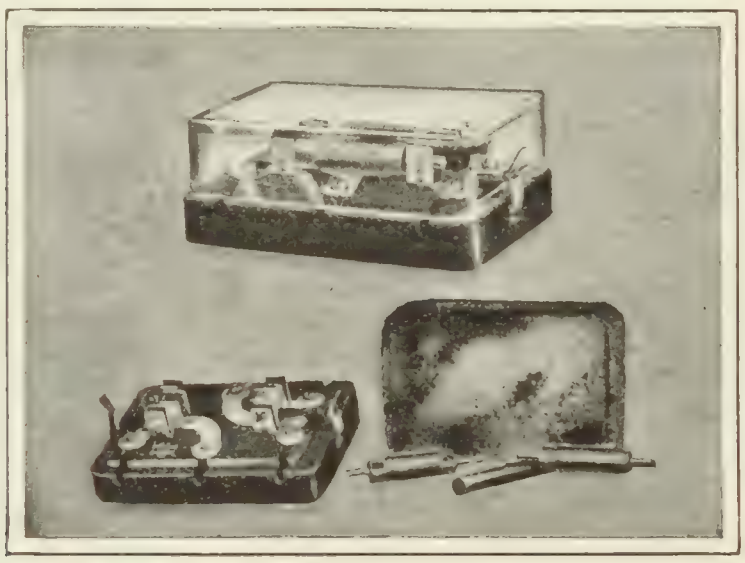
at the flood than at the ebb tide. It is the general opinion among well-drillers that practically all flowing wells near tidal rivers or inlets from open bays do feel the distant sea, but some of them so slightly that the variation in flow is not noticeable.

"The geologist in charge of the ground-water investigations in Virginia states that changes in water level in wells, due to fluctuations in the height of the surface of some neighboring body of water, have been observed all over the world. It is customary to explain these changes by supposing a direct connection between the river, lake, or bay; but in many places, as in Eastern Virginia, such connection is clearly impossible, owing to the depth of the wells and the nature of the intervening beds, some of them dense, tough marls and clays. These beds, however, tho they do not transmit water, nevertheless contain it, and as water is practically incompressible, any variation of level on the river or bay is transmitted to the well through the water-filled gravels, sands, clays, and marls. When a porous bed is tapped by a well the water rises to the point of equilibrium and fluctuates as the hand of the ocean varies its pressure on the beds that confine the artesian flow."

A NEW LIGHTNING-ARRESTER

A NEW device for preventing the entrance of lightning to a house over the telephone wire is described in *Telephony* (Chicago, September). It depends not on a new principle, but on an old and often-used principle applied in a new way. Says the writer of the descriptive article:

"The need of a reliable arrester that can be mounted on a telephone or placed on the line that comes into the building has never



Courtesy of "Telephony," Chicago.

THE HOLTZER-CABOT IMPROVED LIGHTNING-ARRESTER.

been adequately supplied, it is said; consequently this arrester was developed, having in view these requirements. This arrester, as a view of the cut will show, is very compact, being only three and three-eighths inches long, two and one-quarter inches wide, and one and three-eighths inches high. It is covered with a removable glass top which protects every live wire. The construction is such that it can be mounted on the top of a telephone, or used as a main-line arrester outside of the building in a protected place.

"The theory upon which it depends for its arresting qualities is based on the well-known fact that lightning will jump across an air space to an adjacent ground rather than traverse even one complete circle of wire, consequently it will be noted, by viewing the cut, that the two cylinders of lava are wound with about twenty turns of wire, and the peripheries of the coils are placed parallel and adjacent to a cylinder of carbon that is grounded. It is found in practise that any high potential current, on account of the choking effect of the coils, continually creeps and sputteringly discharges itself to ground. This action takes place along the peripheries of the first four or five turns of wire on the incoming current end of the arrester.

"From a mechanical standpoint, also, this arrester is very intelligently worked out. It will be seen by referring to the illustration that the coils and the carbon rod not only are capable of being rotated, and thus exposing new surfaces, but that they can be instantly removed and new ones inserted if that should become necessary. The arrester is made up entirely of non-inflammable material, namely, the base of porcelain, spools of lava, and cover of glass. In this connection, it should be noted that when these arresters are placed on the top of the telephone, which is generally the housewife's cupboard for scissors, spectacles, etc., the glass cover absolutely protects every live wire from a ground or a short."

LIMITS OF DEEP-SEA DIVING

MANY persons suppose that modern diving apparatus will enable a diver to reach any desired depth. This is not the case. Even with the best appliances man can get at only the outer layer of the ocean—the mere "skin," as it were. Says an editorial writer in *Shipping Illustrated* (New York, October 5):

"So far the depth to which a diver can descend would appear to be limited by his power for withstanding the adverse influences acting upon him while carrying on his duties under water. Apparently a descent of thirty fathoms of water marks the limit of safety for even the few divers who possess the necessary physical fitness in combination with a disregard for danger beyond the average. Records in deep-sea diving have to be accepted with the proverbial grain of salt. It is said that a diver reached thirty-three fathoms and a half while engaged in salvage operations on the west coast of South America; and, yet again, another diver working on the same wreck is reported to have brought up three bars of copper from a depth of forty fathoms at the expense of his life. A diver away up in Puget Sound is also credited with the rescue of some materials from the wreck of a tug at thirty-three fathoms. Captain Eads, while superintending his great work at the South Pass and on the Mississippi, found that very few men, whatever their build, are capable of combating the severe strain which is brought to bear upon their physical energies for a few minutes at a depth of twenty or thirty fathoms. Many of his divers dared not venture below ten fathoms. Of 352 divers employed at greater depths 30 were seriously injured, and the result was fatal in 10 instances. In 1885 the steamer *Alfonso XII.* was lost off Point Gando, Grand Canary, with ten boxes of specie on board. The Marine Insurance Company sent out three divers, Alexander Lambert, David Tester, and F. J. Davies, who succeeded in getting up nine out of the ten boxes with their contents intact. Lambert was most successful, and suffered from paralysis of his internal organs in consequence, but appears to have recovered under skilled treatment on shore. In a subsequent expedition, sent out to recover the missing tenth box, Tester lost his life, presumably by remaining under water too long without returning to the surface. During the first expedition Lambert received £4,000 and Tester about £1,400; as they were paid regular wages, 5 per centum on the value recovered, and a bonus of £50 a box. The depth was 160 feet, and the boxes of gold had to be won, at that depth, from a small lazarette in the ship's run to which access was obtained through three decks by the aid of tonite having an explosive upward force. A German company also had a try for the other box of £10,000, working on the basis of 50 per centum, no cure, no pay, but the divers found the depth too much for them and the salvage was abandoned."

Another case cited is that of the steamer *Catterthun*, on her way from Australia to China, which struck a reef in 1896 and foundered in nearly thirty fathoms of water with $50,000 in gold coin. Says the writer:

"After a protracted search the wreck was located in twenty-seven fathoms, at a spot where the surface current varied in velocity from 1½ knots to 3 knots, and an even stronger set prevailed at the bottom. Two divers named May and Briggs essayed the critical task of wresting this sum from the domains of Neptune, and succeeded in sending up four-fifths of the amount after arduous labor, interrupted by spells of bad weather, which covered an interval of three months. The remaining £2,000 had to be left below owing to the ship showing certain signs of breaking up at any moment. Having regard to the risk run, and the time occupied in the salvage, the sum of £1,500 awarded to the two divers was not excessive. One of the leading cases with respect to deep-sea salvage is that of the steamer *Skyro*, which went to Davy Jones's locker off Cape Finisterre in April, 1891. On board of her were silver bars worth

at least some $45,000, and men's minds were exercised in devising plans to overcome the many and various difficulties of the situation. Several attempts were made during the ensuing five years, but nothing of more importance than the brass grating of the cabin skylight was recovered. Then came the hour, and the men. Messrs. Siebe, Gorman & Co. constructed a special diving-dress, Messrs. Moffatt got together the necessary plant and accessories, and diver Angel Erostarbe undertook the descents. Having recovered bars worth $29,500 in two months, and the winter being at hand, operations were postponed. Next summer he recovered the whole of the remaining bars. On one specially lucky day he sent up twenty-two bars of silver worth $11,000."

What is the danger that menaces the deep-sea diver? For the last eight years, we are told, Messrs. Hill and Greenwood, in the physiological laboratory of the London Hospital, have been studying the cause which prevents divers from working safely below about thirty fathoms. We read:

"These dauntless two have remained under water at pressures equivalent to thirty-five fathoms depth, studied the physiological conditions produced in themselves, and arrived at the conclusion that the diver is endangered by the permeation of the blood and body fluids with nitrogen. The distressing symptoms experienced in deep-sea divers' work is not due to the tremendous pressure, as hitherto understood, but rather to poisoning by carbonic acid, which creates a feeling of breathlessness and oppression. Coming to the surface too quickly, the experimenters conclude that the diver feels the evil effects of the absorbed nitrogen acting on his system. With very special air-pumps divers went down to thirty-five fathoms in a Scotch loch, and were none the worse on returning to the surface exceedingly slowly. Messrs. Hill and Greenwood consider that thirty-five to forty fathoms is the probable limit of deep-sea diving, even under scientific methods, as the supply of oxygen then required is so much in excess as to produce pneumonia, inflammation of the lungs, and convulsions. The personal experiments of Messrs. Hill and Greenwood, carried on for the benefit of mankind at great risk to their own lives, are worthy of the very highest commendation."

DO GASOLINE-MOTORS RUN BETTER AT NIGHT?

THE testimony of a great number of motorists, together with the results of some tests undertaken especially for the purpose in England, seem to indicate that, at any rate in some conditions, gasoline-motors run better by night than by day. The matter has formed the subject of an interesting discussion by correspondents of *The Autocar* (London, September 7–14). George Sherrin, an instructor in the National Motor Academy, gives his opinion in the affirmative as follows:

"I have had exceptional opportunity of investigating the phenomenon of petrol-engines increasing their power at sunset. As to this being the case I have not the slightest doubt. Every pupil with whom I have come in contact, if he has driven at all, has noticed it, and has felt assured that such is the case. The explanation is not at all obvious, any more than is the far more curious phenomenon of petrol-engines producing a knocking noise when preignition occurs. However, I think the following suggestion, which was made to me lately, may be of some interest. It is an admitted fact that a little water in the cylinder of an engine improves its running by reason of the cushioning of the steam raised in it by the explosion. Now, the condition of the atmosphere at sundown is just such as to produce this amount of water. It is argued that the condensation at sunset brought about by the reduced temperature dries the atmosphere. This, I think, is correct, with a distinction. There is less moisture in the atmosphere in compound, but on account of the moisture falling from the strata of air above there is a much greater quantity in mixture.

"This, of course, would prove that a car should run well on a foggy day. Possibly it does, but owing to the difficulty of driving in a fog, and starting and returning in the same atmospheric conditions, the effect is not apparent.

"A motorist of some note once suggested bottling the evening air for use the next day—an experiment which might give interesting results."

In another communication, R. T. Deane agrees that the nocturnal moisture furnishes an explanation, tho the *modus operandi* is, according to him, quite different. He writes:

"The meaning of the word dew-point is that the atmosphere becomes saturated with aqueous vapor at that temperature, and if the temperature falls slightly there is a deposit of dew, which means that the aqueous vapor in the air has changed to a very finely divided fluid state; the difference between vapor, or a gaseous state, and finely divided fluid, is enormous. Therefore, just after the dew-point a certain amount of water in finely divided particles is drawn into the cylinder, and on the explosion of the mixture it is converted into steam, thus adding to the power of the stroke.

"I think increase of power at sunset will be found more noticeable in engines with a long stroke, owing to the fact that steam continues to help throughout the whole stroke. The whole reason for this improved running lies in the fact that at dew-point it is virtually water, and not aqueous vapor, that is drawn into the cylinder."

THE WHIMSICAL SUGGESTION OF A DOBBS FERRY HUMORIST

On the contrary, J. Wilson Hall, who writes from India, is certain that, tho he also attributes the result to moisture, this must always be in the form of vapor and never in that of finely divided drops. He says:

"In the hot season, with the thermometer ranging anywhere between 100° F. and 115° F. during the twenty-four hours, coming in from a long run in the evening over the parched roads I always noticed a great difference in the working of engine when striking the well-watered parts of the cantonment.

"After several experiments I succeeded in simulating this, and on many occasions have used up to one-third water along with kerosene, which is my fuel.

"Last year for a short time in France and England I found that much less moisture was required, excepting during July; in and around Paris the weather was so hot that it nearly approached our mean here.

"The thing is that no water must enter the cylinders in a mechanically divided state only, or deposits ensue and broken porcelains. The air must be humidified pure and simple."

It will be noted that most of these explanations are those of practical motorists, and not of students acquainted with thermodynamics. The complete theoretical treatment evidently remains to be made. Meanwhile S. F. Edge contributes to the discussion a description of an actual test at the Brooklands track which, he

says, shows that the alleged superiority at night holds only for an imperfect motor such as one with a badly designed water-jacket, insufficient radiation, or a carbureter feeding too rich a mixture to the engine. If the engine is correctly designed, with proper cooling surfaces, and with the correct mixture to the engine, the test, he says, proves that it runs as well in the daytime as it does at night.

IS LABOR GROWING LESS EFFICIENT?

THAT there is an increasing lack of efficiency in labor, marked by a lessened output and by lowered quality, is asserted by the writer of a leading editorial in *The Iron Age* (New York, October 3). This paper believes that the great increase in the volume of business is at the bottom of the trouble, since every workman has felt that there was sure to be a job for him, no matter how slipshod his work. The prospect of a business decline, which the writer considers imminent, will, he thinks, furnish the remedy. We read:

"The gravest evil from which this country is now suffering, graver by far than the exaggerated dangers from monopolies or from freight rebates, is the decline in the efficiency of labor. It finds expression in slouchy work on the part of those who know how to do better, and poor work on the part of those who have never been taught or are incapable of learning. To the more serious defect of lowered quality is added the troublesome feature of lessened quantity. It is a curious fact that the one question above all which is uppermost in the minds of manufacturers and other employers of labor, and which is privately discust by them with helpless iteration, is so rarely touched upon in public utterances.

"The hope of developing some remedy is the only consolation to the employers of labor when they face the prospect of a decline in the volume of business.

"There has been an extraordinary demand for labor of all kinds. So far as that has raised wages and directly increased the cost of production employers have had no grievance, altho it is a troublesome and difficult matter to carry them back to the normal level. Manufacturers know that prices for their products usually decline more rapidly than the labor cost, and must be willing to face that contingency. The laws of supply and demand never operate so promptly in the one case as they do in the other.

"As for the quantity of output of labor, that, too, responds fairly well, when the demand for labor declines. The process of weeding out the lazy and the inefficient begins promptly, and it may be accepted as a general fact that few managers have not thoroughly examined their rolls with a view toward making their selections. The percentage, usually, will be small, but the moral effect is quite out of proportion to the numbers. During the past two years the knowledge that a job was waiting for any man who was willing to take it has had a demoralizing effect upon all labor throughout the country.

"The fact will be firmly realized soon that steadiness, reasonable industry, and acquiescence in necessary measures of discipline are primary conditions for employment, and that simple application for work is not the only qualification.

"There is every reason to hope, too, that a lessened demand for labor will be reflected in better quality of work, altho in that respect deeper causes have been operative than temporary high pressure of production. The effect of leveling down which has been the curse of the labor-unions can not be so quickly eradicated. It is true that the concentration of industry into larger units tends to deprive an individual workman of the hope of starting on his own account, and the necessity for preliminary scientific and technical training is closing him out of the ranks, once open to him, of managers and superintendents. It is further true that in the days of an extraordinary demand the manufacturer has often permitted or even encouraged some sacrifice of quality for the sake of quantity. But granting that all these factors have been at work, there remains a residuum of wretched work which must be directly charged to the spirit in which labor is facing its tasks. It almost seems as tho the hard school of adversity can alone bring back a realization of the fact that the world owes a living only to those who deserve it."

SCIENCE AND THE "THIRD DEGREE"

WHAT is known as the "third degree" is invested in the popular mind with the horrors of an unknown system of intimidation and perhaps of torture. In theory at least, it is no such thing. The trouble with torture, physical or mental, is that it may force the innocent to confess falsely as readily as it will compel the guilty to confess truly; what we want is a selective method that will act on the guilty while it leaves the innocent unaffected. This the "third degree" professes to be, and it would seem to be such if properly applied, tho in the hands of ignorant or vicious officials it may be something further and not so unobjectionable. When a guilty person is shown some trifling object, we will say, connected in his mind with the scene of his crime, it may act powerfully on his imagination, whereas if he were innocent it would suggest absolutely nothing. This is the real, and harmless, third degree; if the object shown is such that it would affect the innocent equally with the guilty, the device fails. Such a case is reported by Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, of Harvard, where an innocent man was shown the disfigured body of a murdered girl, and his horror was wrongly taken as an indication of guilt. Professor Munsterberg proposes a form of the "third degree" in which words are used instead of objects to call up accusatory ideas in the minds of the guilty. His method of discovering whether or not such disturbing ideas have been aroused is most ingenious, and it is difficult to see why it has not all the advantages of the ordinary "third-degree" methods, while being open to none of their abuses. His article, which appears in *McClure's Magazine* (New York, October), has attracted wide notice and no little criticism. Most of the latter seems wide of the mark, the only just point made against the proposed method being that it requires the formal cooperation of the accused, which he may refuse to give, while in the old method the objects used were "sprung upon" him suddenly. Professor Munsterberg's method is simply to request the accused to speak quickly words called to his mind by those in a list read to him. In this list are a few connected in some way with the crime of which he is accused. If he is guilty he will betray himself in some way—usually either by the associated words that he gives, or by the time he takes to avoid giving such words. The time in each case is measured by an electrical device of Professor Munsterberg's invention. This "machine to detect liars," as some of the papers have dubbed it, is thus described by its sponsor:

"Suppose that both my subject and I have little electrical instruments between the lips, which, by the least movement of speaking, make or break an electric current passing through an electric clockwork whose index moves around a dial ten times in every second. One revolution of the index thus means the tenth part of a second, and, as the whole dial is divided into one hundred parts, every division indicates the thousandth part of a second. My index stands quietly till I move my lips to make, for instance, the word 'dog.' In that moment the electric current causes the pointer to revolve. My subject, as soon as he hears the word, is to speak out as quickly as possible the first association which comes to his mind. He perhaps shouts 'cat,' and the movement of his lips breaks the current, stops the pointer, and thus allows me to read from the clockwork in thousandth parts of a second the time which passed between my speaking the word and his naming the association. Of course, this time includes not only the time for the process of association, but also the time for the hearing of the word, for the understanding, for the impulse of speaking, and so on. But all these smaller periods I can easily determine. I may find out how long it takes if my subject does not associate anything, but simply repeats the word I give him. If the mere repetition of the word 'dog' takes him 0.325 second, while the bringing up of the word 'cat' took 0.975, I conclude that the difference of 0.650 was necessary for the process of associating 'cat' and 'dog.'"

How the system works may be best seen by an actual case reported by Professor Munsterberg. We read:

"An educated young man of eighteen lived in the house of an

uncle. The old gentleman went to consult a nerve specialist in regard to some slight nervous trouble of the younger friend. On that occasion he confided his recent suspicion that the young man might be a thief. Money had repeatedly been taken from a drawer and from a trunk; until lately he had had suspicions only of the servants; he had notified the police, and detectives had watched them. He was most anxious to find out whether his new suspicion was true, as he wanted, in that case, to keep the matter out of court, in the interest of the family. The physician, familiar with the new psychological methods, arranged that the young man come for an examination of his nerves. He then proposed to him a list of a hundred associations as part of the medical inspection. The physician said 'head,' the patient associated 'nose'; then 'green'—'blue,' 'water'—'air,' 'long'—'short,' 'five'—'six,' 'wool'—'cloth,' and so on, the average time of these commonplace connections being 1.6 seconds. But there were thirty-seven dangerous words scattered among the hundred—words that had to do with the things in the room from which the money was abstracted, or with the theft and its punishment, or with some possible motives. There appeared, for instance, the word 'thief.' The association 'burglar' seemed quite natural, but it took the boy suddenly 4.6 seconds to reach it. In the same way 'police'—'theft' took 3.6 seconds, 'jail'—'penitentiary' 4.2 seconds. In other cases the dangerous word itself came with normal automatic quickness, but the emotional disturbance became evident in the retardation of the next word. For instance, 'key'—'false key' took only 1.6 seconds, but the following trivial association 'stupid'—'clever' grew to 3.0 seconds. 'Crime'—'theft' came again promptly in 1.8, but the inner shock was so strong that the commonplace word 'cook' was entirely inhibited and did not produce an association at all in 20 seconds. In the same way 'bread'—'water' rushed forward in 1.6 seconds, but this characteristic choice, the supposed diet of the jail, stopt the associative mechanism again for the following trivial word. It would lead too far to go further into the analysis of the case, but it may be added that a repetition of the same series showed the characteristic variations in the region of the suspicious words. While 'crime' had brought 'theft' the first time, it was the second time replaced by 'murder'; 'discover' brought the first time 'wrong,' the second time 'grasp.' In the harmless words there was hardly any change at all. But, finally, a subtle analysis of the selection of words and of the retardations pointed to sufficient details to make a clear diagnosis. The physician told the young man that he had stolen; the boy protested vehemently. Then the physician gave him the subtle points unveiled by the associations—how he had bought a watch with the money and had given presents to his sister; and the boy confest everything, and was saved from jail by the early discovery. The brutalities of the third degree would hardly have yielded such a complete result, nor the technicalities of legal evidence, either."

PROF. HUGO MUNSTERBERG,

Who describes a scientific method of detecting criminals without using the brutal machinery of the old "third degree"

In the above case the reaction-time was lengthened, in the case of the "dangerous" words, chiefly by the subject's emotion. In the case of a hardened criminal who was warned in advance that the process would determine his guilt or innocence, the time would still be affected, but in this instance chiefly by conscious effort to avoid "giving himself away." The latter part of Professor Munsterberg's article is taken up with a most interesting description of his trial of the method on Harry Orchard, to ascertain whether his alleged confession on the witness-stand was or was not a conscious imposture. Names are not given, yet no attempt is made to conceal the subject's identity. Professor Munsterberg's conclusion is that Orchard believes that events took place precisely as he testified. The experiment is perhaps unfortunate, as its outcome explains a good deal of the criticism that has been directed toward the author and his method, and that has little really to do with either its validity or its practicality. He says in conclusion:

"The time will come when the methods of experimental psychology can not longer be excluded from the court of law. It is well known that the use of stenographers in trials once met with vehement opposition, while now the shorthand record of the court procedure seems a matter of course. The help of the psychologist will become not less indispensable. The vulgar ordeals of the 'third degree' in every form belong to the Middle Ages, and much of the wrangling of attorneys about technicalities in admitting the 'evidence' appears to not a few somewhat out of date, too: the methods of experimental pysychology are working in the spirit of the twentieth century. The 'third degree' may brutalize the mind and force either correct or falsified secrets to light; the time-measurement of associations is swifter and cleaner, more scientific, more humane, and more reliable in bringing out the truth which justice demands. Of course, we are only at the beginning of its development; the new method is still in many ways imperfect, and if clumsily applied it may be misleading; moreover, there exists no hard-and-fast rule which fits every case mechanically. But all this indicates only that, just as the bodily facts have to be examined by the chemist or the physiologist, the mental facts must be examined also, not by the layman, but by the scientific psychologist with the training of a psychological laboratory."

CAUSE OF "WEAK ANKLES"

THAT people who complain of "weak ankles" are in reality slovenly walkers, who do not know how to use the muscles that control the ankle, is asserted by a writer in *Health* (New York, September). Such persons continually "turn" their ankles, even when walking on smooth ground, and in this way sometimes get sprains that lay them up for weeks. Says the writer:

"The strongest ankle is not strong enough to support the body unless the muscles that control the ankle are employed. The trouble is that most people walk in a slovenly manner, depending principally on the equilibrium of their bodies to keep them from falling, rather than the employment of the muscles of the body. They totter like drunken men, instead of walking with a springy, active step.

"Those who have had trouble with their ankles should bear in mind that the muscles that support the ankle are probably strong enough, but that they are not properly engaged when walking. In order to overcome this fault, one should, when walking, keep his mind on the muscles of the foot and try to cause them to act as much as possible. The practise of flat-foot walking should be avoided; instead, the foot should be given as much motion as possible when making a stride. If this be done, in due time an active, springy walk will become an unconscious habit, and the muscles will always be on the alert to keep the ankle from turning.

"The practise of wearing high shoes does much to weaken the muscles of the ankles. As the ankles are bandaged, the muscles of the ankles are relieved of the task of supporting the ankle, the result being that finally the muscles become weak, and, what is still worse, fail to act at all. The natural consequence is that a person loses all control of the muscles of the ankles, just as most of us have lost control of the muscles of the ears.

"In connection with this, let me state that it is dangerous to assist any muscle of the body. The more a muscle is assisted, the weaker it gets and the less it responds to the motor nerves. If any part of the body is deformed or has become weakened as the result of certain muscles failing to perform their duty, the muscles should be strengthened, not helped. If the abdomen protrudes as the result of the abdominal muscles having become weak, do not support the abdomen with a bandage, thus making the abdominal muscles still weaker. Strengthen the abdominal muscles, thus making a natural bandage. The same is true in reference to other braces and bandages. Never help a muscle, for you only weaken it. Exercise the muscle; it will then help itself."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

ENGLISH ALARM AT ANTICHRISTIAN SOCIALISM

THE growth of Socialism in Great Britain is causing alarm not only in political but also in religious circles. The great leaders of Socialism profess to be adherents of no religious creed, and bishops and preachers of all denominations have started a campaign against the propagation of such doctrines or negations as the following, published by Mr. Robert Blatchford in his journal, *The Clarion* (London):

"I do not believe that Christianity or Buddhism or Judaism or Mohammedanism is true. I do not believe that any one of these religions is necessary. I do not believe that any one of them affords a perfect rule of life.

"I deny the existence of a Heavenly Father. I deny the efficacy of prayer. I deny the providence of God. I deny the truth of the Old Testament and the New Testament. I deny the truth of the Gospels. I do not believe any miracle ever was performed. I do not believe that Christ was divine. I do not believe that Christ died for man. I do not believe that he ever rose from the dead. I am strongly inclined to believe that he never existed at all.

"I deny that Christ in any way or in any sense ever interceded for man or saved man or reconciled God to man or man to God. I deny that the love or the help or the intercession of Christ, or Buddha, or Mohammed, or the Virgin Mary is of any use to any man.

"I do not believe there is any heaven, and I scorn the idea of hell."

Here, however, we have an extreme case, for all Socialists are not infidels, according to *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette*, as is proved by the result of a recent election at Kirkdale, Lancashire, where a Unionist candidate was elected to Parliament against a Socialist. On this incident *The Gazette* speaks as follows in connection with Mr. Blatchford's profession of creed:

"That declaration, whatever protests may be made to the contrary, stands as an essential part of the extreme Socialist creed. Mr. Robert Blatchford, who made it, is one of the most able leaders of the party, and, being a very brilliant and particularly attractive writer, has made more converts to Socialism than any other Englishman. The Socialists of the Labor party allege that his declaration of atheism gave the Unionists the victory at Kirkdale, and the effect of his outspokenness—not his atheism—is the subject of a chorus of lament in *The Labor Leader* (London) from Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. J. Bruce Glasier. But, in his reply, in *The Clarion*, Mr. Blatchford is not only unrepentant, but he tells Mr. Ramsay Macdonald plainly that before Socialism can triumph religious faith must be destroyed."

In reply to the protests of those who thought the editor of *The Clarion* had been showing his hand too freely for the safety of his friends, Mr. Blatchford reiterated his profession of unbelief and declared in the columns of his journal "my friends, allied against you are the Christian, the sweater, the money-lender, the land-grabber," etc. On this utterance *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* comments as follows:

"It is interesting to notice that of all the enemies of Socialism Mr. Blatchford puts the Christian first. Clergymen who speak on his platforms, or in other ways support his cause, should notice the fact. And if they still hesitate to believe that Socialism means the extinction of Christianity, let them turn their eyes to France, and watch Socialist tactics there. Let them also remember the lessons of the French Revolution and of the Commune, when Socialism was put in practise; how long did religion hold back the flood of materialism which dominant Socialism unloosed in France, and how long did moderate Socialists stand against the hordes of the extremists? What happened then will happen in England if the teachings of Robert Blatchford are accepted. He may be sincere and he may be strong, but neither he nor a hundred like him will be able to hold a mob whose worst passions have been aroused and whose lust for plunder has been excited. Successful Socialism must end in anarchy and worse."

The London *Standard* has entered upon a campaign of its own against Socialism and gives occasional detailed notes of the rapid spread of the doctrine throughout England. Of the antichristian and irreligious influence of Socialism this journal observes:

"In our exposure of Socialist theories and methods we have hitherto quoted chiefly from Mr. Hyndman and Mr. Blatchford, who, it may be alleged, belong to the extreme school, and do not represent what is best and strongest in English Socialism. As a matter of fact, Messrs. Hyndman and Blatchford are as well qualified as anybody to speak for the majority of English Socialists, and their way of expressing the views may be described as moderate compared with that usually adopted by the great majority of Socialist speakers and lecturers."

A NEW TYPE OF BISHOP

THE Bishop of London, lately visiting this country, is described as a man of very different type from his predecessors. "The contrast between him and the traditional English prelate of the seventeenth century," says Dean Hodges, of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass., "is both amazing and encouraging. He is not the autocratic and pompous gentleman who had to have a 'palace' to live in, and could not take the air except in a carriage behind six horses." The Bishop "dresses like his brethren, and does not even wear that bit of purple at the throat by which some American bishops distinguish themselves from the clergy." He is said to be as fond of walking as the President of the United States, and, again, "resembles the President not only in his happy gift for making speeches which illuminate the occasion—he said that ever since he had been in this country he had been asked to say 'a few words' at least once an hour—but also in his extraordinary capacity for work." His "indefatigable use of the odds and ends of time" called forth some verses from *Punch* when, ten years ago, he was Suffragan Bishop of Stepney. Dean Hodges, who writes in *The Outlook* (New York), quotes the lines from *Punch*:

"From morn till evening, from evening till night,
I preach and organize, lecture and write,
And all over London my gaitered legs fly—
Was ever a bishop so busy as I?

"When writing my sermons, the best of my work'll
Be done in the trains on the Underground circle;
I can write one complete, with a fine peroration,
Between Charing Cross and Mansion House Station.

"For luncheon I swallow a sandwich of ham,
As I rush up the steps of a Whitechapel tram;
Or with excellent appetite I will discuss
A half-penny bun on a Waterloo 'bus.

"No table is snowy with damask for me;
My cloth is the apron that covers my knee;
No manservants serve and no kitchenmaids dish up
The frugal repast of this Suffering Bishop."

The best of it all, the writer continues, "is that the man who is thus everlastingly busy, and who reveals himself so frankly in whatever he says and does, is so fine and true a man." Further:

"This is an explanation of his delightful informality. He has no concealments. He is not pretending in any way to be better or even wiser than he actually is. He says openly, 'My predecessor, Bishop Creighton, was a learned man who wrote great books; but all of my books put together may be bought for fourpence ha'penny.' He is neither ashamed of the contrast nor proud of it. It is the fact, and there it is, to be taken into account. A man who thus stands upright upon his own feet is a free man, and he is both fearless and effective. He applies his energy in the direction of his own native qualities.

"One of these is a love for men, which brings him into sympa-

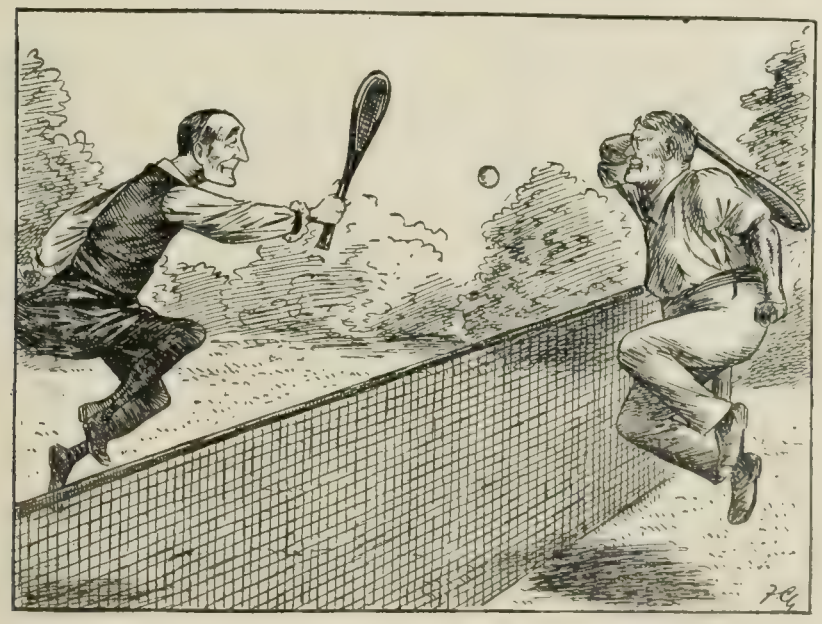
thy with both rich and poor. He was made a bishop because of his social work as the head of a university settlement, and he brought with him into the episcopate a great contribution of social enthusiasm. His is quite a different type from the men of a previous day who were made bishops because they had written commentaries on Greek plays. Another quality is an accompanying love of God. He is eminently a man of religion. One time, when he was at the head of Oxford House, I heard Mr. Stead compare that institution with Toynbee Hall. Mr. Stead preferred Oxford House because, he said, it is a religious place. Thus twice, first in a sermon, then in a speech, to the General Convention, the Bishop set forth the three essentials of a living church: comprehensive hospitality, loyalty to truth, and holiness of life. These are his ideals. He believes, indeed, that there is something even better than the search for truth, and that is the discovery of it; and he is convinced that a great deal of divine truth has already, by study and by revelation, been discovered; but he is the friend of all honest scholars, and delights to repeat the proclamation of Magna Charta, 'The Church of England shall be free.' It will be free so long as it is in the spirit of leaders like the Bishop of London."

Bishop Ingram, during his New York visits, preached at a noonday service in Trinity Church and later at an open-air service in Wall Street. At the former, according to press reports, "notable laymen and men prominent in the Street," among whom was J. Pierpont Morgan, "had to stand on the edge of the throng." The Bishop preached on "stewardship," and is described by the New York *Evening Post* as "a man who looks over his audience first and then picks his words accordingly." Some passages from his sermon are given as follows:

"Have you ever thought why there are any rich and poor at all? That is the question I have had to face in London. They have asked me how I reconciled the belief in the good God loving all his children, with the wretched million in East London who seem abandoned by both God and man. I had to face that question, and have had to face it ever since. There is but one answer—the rich minority have what they have merely in trust for all the others. Stewardship, not ownership, is God's command to every one of us.

"You are not your own. Nothing that you have is your own. We haven't learned the Christian religion if we have not learned the lesson of stewardship.

"My home has been the home of the bishops of London for thirteen hundred years. Suppose I should say that it was my own, and that the Bishop's income from $50,000 a year was my own.



KEEPING IT UP.
—F. C. Gould in *The Westminster Gazette* (London).

"Mr. Roosevelt and the Bishop of London," says the *Westminster Gazette*, "are reported to have played a lawn-tennis match at White House, Washington. The papers describe it as a 'lively contest.'"

I would be called a madman. The man who thinks he owns what he has in his keeping is no less a madman. This applies alike to the boy and his pocket-money and to the millionaire and his millions. Disregard of this trust is the cause of all the social evils of London and New York. If every man considered himself as a steward there would be no object in dishonesty. Stewardship would do away with the tyranny of capital.

"This rise of bitter Socialism, the new terror of Europe, is due to the neglect of the elementary principles of the Christian social religion. . . . . .

"Let every man, be he rich or poor, ask himself, how he gains his money and how he distributes it, and let him test his stewardship by these questions and his answers to them."

PROFESSOR JAMES ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

CHRISTIAN Science and other allied beliefs are classified by Prof. William James as the agencies for the "unlocking of energies by ideas." In this particular relation he views them only

THE RT. REV. A. F. WINNINGTON-INGRAM,
Bishop of London.

"No eminent man," says Dean Hodges, "has ever come over the sea who has combined with great official position so much personal simplicity and democratic manner."

as beneficial agencies, and the work which they perform as the summoning to the surface of powers normal to the human being but left for ages in some dusty chamber of his subconsciousness. Amid so much vituperation which we see daily hurled at Christian Science, this scientific view wearing the moral aspect of charity is interesting, especially from so eminent a psychologist as the ex-professor at Harvard. In his paper in *The American Magazine* (November) we read the following:

"We are just now witnessing a very copious unlocking of energies by ideas, in the persons of those converts to 'New Thought,' 'Christian Science,' 'Metaphysical Healing,' or other forms of spiritual philosophy, who are so numerous among us to-day. The ideas here are healthy-minded and optimistic; and it is quite obvious that a wave of religious activity, analogous in some respects to the spread of early Christianity, Buddhism, and Mohammedanism is passing over our American world. The common feature of these optimistic faiths is that they all tend to the suppression of what Mr. Horace Fletcher calls 'fearthought.' Fearthought he defines as the 'self-suggestion of inferiority'; so that one may say that these systems all operate by the suggestion of power. And the power, small or great, comes in various shapes to the individual—power, as he will tell you, not to 'mind' things that used to vex

him, power to concentrate his mind, good cheer, good temper—in short, to put it mildly, a firmer, more elastic moral tone.

"The most genuinely saintly person I have ever known is a friend of mine now suffering from cancer of the breast—I hope that she may pardon my citing her here as an example of what ideas can do. Her ideas have kept her a practically well woman for months after she should have given up and gone to bed. They have annulled all pain and weakness and given her a cheerful active life, unusually beneficent to others to whom she has afforded help. Her doctors, acquiescing in results they could not understand, have had the good sense to let her go her own way.

"How far the mind-cure movement is destined to extend its influence, or what intellectual modifications it may yet undergo, no one can foretell. It is essentially a religious movement, and to academically nurtured minds its utterances are tasteless and often grotesque enough. It also incurs the natural enmity of medical politicians, and of the whole trades-union wing of that profession. But no unprejudiced observer can fail to recognize its importance as a social phenomenon to-day, and the higher medical minds are already trying to interpret it fairly, and make its power available for their own therapeutic ends."

HOW SHOULD THE PORTRAIT OF JESUS BE DRAWN?

PAINTERS of religious subjects, especially in Germany, are engaged in an effort to determine how the portrait of Jesus ought to be drawn. Traditionally the semblance of Jesus is conceived as a man with a full and somewhat pointed beard and long flowing hair. This, besides representing what is ideally correct, is also supposed to possess historical accuracy; but the latter point is contested by Ludwig Fahrenkrog, the well-known religious painter, in a long discussion found in *Türmer* (Leipsic). His argument is as follows:

"The traditional type of Christ pictures, with full beard and flowing hair, can not possibly be a true portrait of the Savior. Christ certainly never wore a beard and his hair was closely cut. For this we have historical proofs. The oldest representations of the face of Christ, going back to the first Christian centuries and found chiefly in the catacombs of Rome, all picture him without a beard; but they differ to a certain extent with reference to the hair, the Hellenistic type of Jesus pictures representing him with somewhat longer hair than does the Alexandrian type. All the Christ pictures down to the beginning of the fourth century at least, and even later, are of this kind. The further fact that Christ must in his day have worn short hair can be proved from the Scriptures. Among the Jews none but the Nazarites wore long hair. Christ was indeed a Nazarene, but not a Nazarite; the facts of his life supporting this view. To be a Nazarite was contrary to his character and spirit; and as it is more than probable that he drank wine at times, he could not have been a Nazarite according to Num. vi. 3–10. If he was not a Nazarite, then like the rest of the Jews he wore his hair short. Further evidence is furnished by Paul in 1 Cor. xi. 14, where it is expressly declared that it is a dishonor for a man to wear his hair long, something that the apostle would not have said had his Master worn it thus."

Naturally the question arises how this change in the portraiture of the Lord found its way into the church. Some information on the subject is furnished by the church historian Eusebius, who lived in the period when hostility to pictures in the churches had gained general ascendency among the Christians, and was himself an iconoclast in this respect. This writer recalls that Eusebius, when requested by Constantia, the sister of the Emperor, for an authentic picture of Jesus, was able to furnish her nothing but two portraits, one claimed to be that of Christ and the other of Paul; but both were drawn after the manner of the philosophers of the times, with full beards and long hair, which pictures, however, were not regarded as portraits, but rather as symbolical representations of these two men, the general characteristics being probably derived from the ideals of the gods entertained by the classical nations. The fact that for historical and Biblical reasons Christ should be pictured without a beard and with short hair was not entirely lost even on later sacred painters. From both Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo we have pictures of Christ in the final judgment according to this older type.

Among other representatives of religious art who have taken position on this question is also the famous Frederich von Uhde, whose remarkable pictures of scenes in the life of Christ, in which he pictures the Lord amid perfectly modern surroundings, have aroused warm discussions in church circles for years. But von Uhde believes that, not historical, but ideal reasons should decide how Jesus should be painted, and on the whole adheres to the traditional type. A somewhat new turn was given to the debate by the official action of the General Lutheran Conference of Germany, which requested the famous Biblical artist of Neuchâtel, Prof. E. Burnant, to outline the principles according to which Christ pictures should be drawn. He mentions the following seven:

Christ must be pictured as a superior and superhuman being; he must at the same time appear as a true man; his human characteristics must be perfectly free from all evidences of sin or its results; the leading characteristics of love, poverty, and patience must also be in evidence; the perfect union between the spiritually perfect holiness and the special human conditions of his life must also appear; a proper moderation in portraying these seemingly contradictory characteristics must be observed; and, finally, the beauty of Jesus must be found chiefly in his expression.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MR. FAIRBANKS'S COCKTAILS

THE President and Vice-President have been under fire lately on account of the alleged use of cocktails and champagne. The cocktail story has had a wide circulation and is reported to have had not only political results, but to have caused Mr. Fairbanks's defeat as lay delegate to the approaching General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The cocktails, it is reported, were ordered by a neighbor who was assisting in the preparation of the luncheon given by the Vice-President, and the host himself was not informed of her purpose. Not until he came to the table did he know of the presence of the drinks. According to a statement by his pastor in *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Methodist, Chicago), Mr. Fairbanks, "true to his custom, 'took none.'" We read further:

"It is greatly to be regretted that party prejudice and considerations of some of our ardent Prohibitionists, under inspiration of some State workers, not members of our church, combined with a few men whose personal ambitions as candidates for General Conference were supposed to be jeopardized by the Vice-President, made them utterly indifferent to the larger interests of the church in being represented by a clean, capable, Christian man, and withal, the Vice-President of the nation. To this end a persistent personal canvass was made of the delegates-elect. The action of the Conference thus obtained was greatly regretted by the presiding bishop, the official visitors to the Conference, and most of our ministers."

The Western Christian Advocate (Methodist, Cincinnati) has these words to say upon the situation, which involves, it declares, not only Mr. Fairbanks's "reputation and honor, which are at stake," but "the character and standing of our Methodism itself." This journal observes:

"It is unfortunately true that when a man, however high in principles and conduct, is embarked here in America in politics, he must expect all sorts of newspaper attacks, however unscrupulous and damaging. His opponents will argue that all is fair in war or politics, and be he as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, he shall not escape calumny. ''Tis true, 'tis pity—and pity 'tis, 'tis true.' But a noble and fair-minded man who has stood by his church ought not to find the friendship of that church fail him in the hour when he is put before the world as a hypocrite or a merely nominal Christian."

LETTERS AND ART

THE "MANY-GIFTED" WEIR MITCHELL

THE versatility of Philadelphians reaches its climax in Dr. Benjamin Franklin and Dr. Weir Mitchell. It is customary to speak of Franklin as "the many-sided"; but Mr. Harrison S. Morris, in writing of the later doctor, declares he would be bold enough to dispossess the earlier one of his descriptive epithet if Dr. Mitchell were not even a little better fitted by "the many-gifted." Famous as Dr. Mitchell is as a specialist in nervous diseases, if you measure him merely as an M.D., says Mr. Morris in *The Book News Monthly* (Philadelphia, October), "you'll leave out the scientist, the novelist, the poet, the historian, the critic, the lecturer, the connoisseur, the man of affairs, the man of the world, and, may I venture to add? the loyal and noble friend, who always pays devotion with a thousandfold interest." Like Franklin, Mr. Morris continues, Dr. Mitchell was born "with the capacity to investigate, to follow clues, to penetrate ground untraversed by others."—

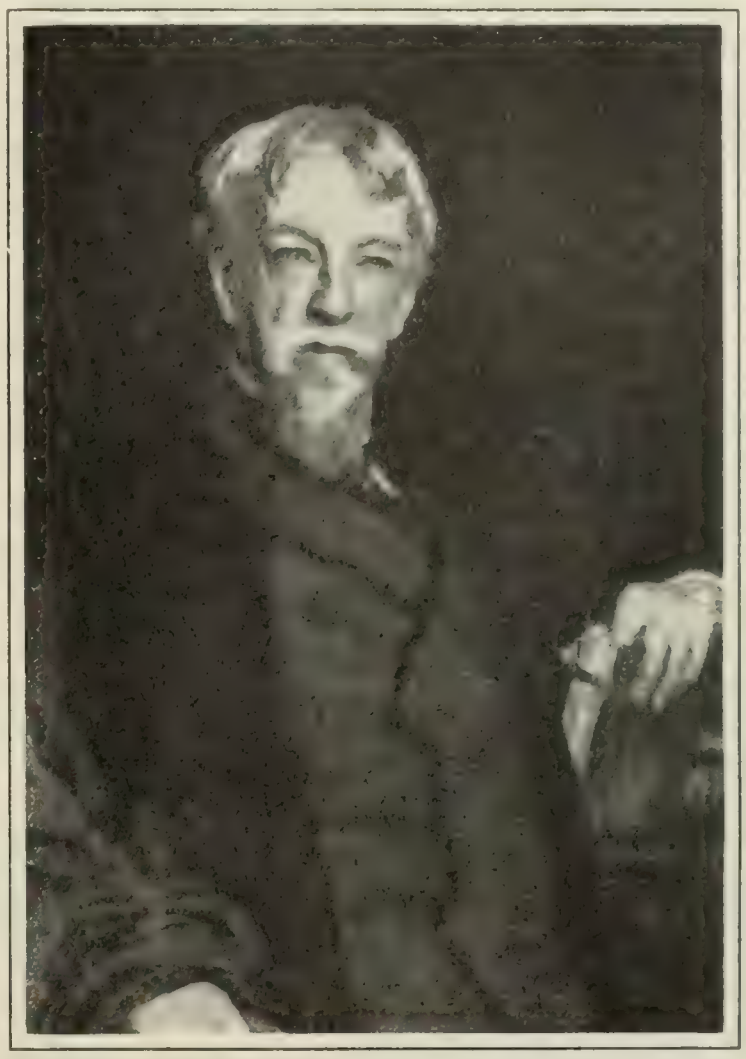
"This, indeed, comes out in his aptitude for plots and dramatic situations. I have heard him say that the plot is the least of his literary troubles. Yet, above and beyond this divining curiosity lie the gifts that put it to work, and render it into form, and make it endure; the gifts of scientific imagination, of literary expression, of constructive fancy, of insight into human motive, and of philosophic grasp of the world's meaning. Franklin's many-sidedness was well summed up in the inscription on the medal struck to commemorate his two-hundredth birthday—and, be it said, it is to Dr. Mitchell that we owe this elevated example of Saint-Gaudens's art—where the lines giving his attributes are: 'printer, philosopher, scientist, statesman, diplomatist,' a full epitome of a great man. But, you will observe that these ascriptions do not include any 'sides' that are creative. Inventive, and thrifty, and shrewd, yes; but creative, I should say, no. His literary traits were those of the domestic philosopher; he controlled men by his wit and by his knowledge of their hearts and heads; he never appealed to their imaginations.

"Now, this is the distinction of Dr. Mitchell, that he has the keenness and insight of Franklin—tho perhaps neither his shrewd foresight, nor his trait of administration, nor his pervasive humor—and joined with this knowledge of men and the world, the author of 'Hugh Wynne' possesses the gifts of literary genius in a very marked degree. None of his contemporaries has excelled him in the field of fiction, and his poetic endowment, tho less widely realized, is rare and of lasting quality."

Mr. Morris records that Dr. Mitchell is the author of what Mr. E. C. Stedman has called "the best after-dinner poem since Thackeray." His humor is "distinctively his own." "The puns and the *jeu d'esprit* of Dr. Mitchell are common mintage in Philadelphia, and some of them go to the marrow of a subject more potently than a whole discourse." Intuition and sympathy, joined to intellect, adds Mr. Morris, are the essentials of both the physician and the bard, and continuing we read:

"When these are united at a high level they may make a great doctor or a great poet, or a combination of the two in one. There was Keats, who walked the hospitals and was charitably told by Jeffrey to 'go back to his gallipots,' and leave poetry alone, and who has left his critics alone in comic obscurity; there was Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who perhaps diluted his gift of verse by mixing it too much with practical medicine; and, to cut the list short, here is Dr. Mitchell. He has allowed his poems to be overshadowed by his other productions, by his fiction, and by his science, but those who know his books of verse, and who find joy in the appeal of poetry, are at one voice in regarding the best of his poems as among the best we have had. I have heard Dr. Henry Van Dyke recently say that the 'Ode on a Lycian Tomb' is the finest elegiac poem by an American, and these were nearly the exact words quoted to me from Prof. Charles Eliot Norton at a much earlier period.

"The manly sympathy, and the intuitive knowledge of the needs of others, which mark the doctor as well as the poet, also signalize Dr. Mitchell as a friend, and as a lover and helper of mankind. This 'side' also squares with Franklin's, but there is a warmth and vibrating response in the doctor of the twentieth century which I fail to recognize in the frugal and more calculating philosopher of the eighteenth. To any one who has ever, professionally or personally, felt the generous and instinctive friendship of that fine but quite disinterested spirit, who has partaken of his overflowing kindness, and experienced the help of his abundant understanding, it is needless to try for words in which to describe the trait. It is an elusive trait, and hardly bends to analysis or definition; but such things of the soul are often more real than the things of the flesh, and to those of Dr. Mitchell's circle, and to his grateful patients, his memorable characteristic will always be that of sympathy which apprehends and helps."



Courtesy of the "Book News Monthly."

DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL.

From the portrait by John S. Sargent.

Dr. Mitchell, besides being a physician, is a scientist, novelist, poet, historian, critic, lecturer, connoisseur, and man of affairs.

MONEY AND MARRIAGE IN BALZAC

GREAT dramatists and romancists have always shown themselves masters of universal knowledge. Somebody has tried to prove from his plays that Shakespeare was a lawyer, an argument used in support of the Baconian theory. Others have asserted that he was a painter. Sir Walter Scott had that quality of mind which never forgot a fact, an incident, or a phrase once heard, which could serve as a detail in a future romance. Balzac certainly had this universal and all-devouring mind. He not only absorbed details, but he loved to spin out the fine web of fantastical theories. His works are works of fancy as well as of realistic imagination. But while he has dissected the passions of men and described at least twenty types of women distinct and lifelike in face, in heart, and in intellect, he has also considered the [illegible] work of life. He has his views on property, on [illegible] on such social questions as marriage and the [illegible]

This point in the work of the "Comédie Humaine" is dwelt upon by Emile Faguet, in the *Revue* (Paris). As is well known, Mr. Faguet is a distinguished member of the Académie Française and has the reputation of being one of the acutest critics of our day. He regards Balzac as extremely reactionary in his views of property. The worsted stockings in which the peasant proprietors

JENNETTE LEE,

Who declares that Ibsen secures "a sense of art, of removal, a picture set in its frame, a touch of the higher reality that is called truth," by his use of the symbol as a literary expedient.

hoard the profits won from so many wide domains were an abomination to Balzac. On this point Mr. Faguet speaks as follows:

"Balzac regarded with mortal hatred the subdivision of landed estates which followed the Revolution. This indeed is the source of that rage which he cherishes toward the peasant, this 'canker worm,' this 'ogre,' as he styles him. The peasant, he declares, when once he has taken a morsel of land into his ever-gaping maw, subdivides it until he has but 'three furrows' left, and, he adds, 'he does not even stop at that, for these three furrows he subdivides into lengths.'

"The 'woolen stocking,' so frequently mentioned in the economic history of France as the bank of the peasant, is Balzac's horror. For, he would have you know, the peasant was long waiting for his share of the soil. While he waits for and watches over it 'he never invests the profits of his labor, and thus he impoverishes himself, while impoverishing the whole country. The proletariat robs itself in forty-two years of 600,000,000 francs!'"

Mr. Faguet points out the fallacy of this view, and declares that "without losing his love for the land the peasant does invest his money, for he finds he can always use such investments when he wants to buy more real estate." This writer continues as follows:

"What is more curious still is Balzac's positive conviction on this point. And here he actually preaches socialism, which emphasizes the immense disadvantages of small properties, and calls for the 'one vast estate'—that is to say, the whole country forming one immense national estate. It would be curious to see Balzac discussing this logical result of his idea, which he never had the occasion, perhaps never took the trouble, to face."

For Balzac was anything but a socialist. He believed in established authority, preferably that of a monarchy. As Mr. Faguet remarks:

"Considered as a sociologist Balzac was a conservative and clung to the idea of authority in government. He doubtless wished, as he says, that 'as many men as possible should acquire a competence,' but only that they might be rendered more conservative. And he immediately afterward adds, 'the simple ought to be kept under the yoke of the more powerful.' Elsewhere he declares, 'the working classes, I would have you know, are merely a little in advance of barbarians.'

"He is profoundly autocratic, in the sense that he energetically defends the rights of primogeniture, as serving to perpetuate the aristocratic and 'ruling' family and to preserve the ancestral domain in the same family."

This autocratic conservatism of Balzac was particularly apparent in his view of marriage. He has described marital incidents of all kinds, good and bad, yet he depreciated divorce and laughed at what are called woman's rights. Mr. Faguet thus expounds the great Tourangeau's views:

"Balzac stood for the indissolubility of marriage, for the sake of the children who, in divorce, ran the risk of being scattered, divided, and sent from home, and, more generally, for the sake of preserving the institution of the family, in spite of the disagreements between its heads. 'Indissoluble marriage,' he declares, 'is absolutely indispensable to the life of European society.' It is for this very reason that society has instituted marriage, which if indissoluble is a safeguard and guaranty of immunity from the caprices of passion. 'In the instability of human passion,' he remarks, 'lies the *raison d'être* of marriage.'"

It is not surprizing to find that Balzac believed in the domestic subjection of women. Mr. Faguet tells us:

"As we might expect, Balzac was opposed to feminism in any shape. His ideal was 'the wife at the hearthside' as a guardian with somewhat the character of a slave, and as a goddess, indeed, but a goddess chained to the altar on which she was adored. Somebody (not Balzac) has said, 'the wife should remain in the house, like the heart in the bosom.' Balzac, altho this is no epigram of his, would have hailed it with approval."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE KEY TO IBSEN

CONCEIVE *Hedda Gabler* as a pistol! That enigmatic play of Ibsen "centers about *Hedda*, about her movements—past, present, and to come," says Jennette Lee, "and it is only when she is recognized as a human pistol walking about the stage that these movements become explicable." This is one statement in an elaborate interpretative system devised by Mrs. Lee, who is professor of English literature at Smith College, to demonstrate the symbolism of Ibsen's dramas. It is contained in a book just published, called "The Ibsen Secret." Much has been said on this subject *pro* and *con*. Georg Brandes, the Danish critic and friend of Ibsen, declares that the Norwegian has no symbolism. Émile Faguet, the Frenchman, stands up for it, and other Ibsenites like Edmund Gosse and William Archer say one thing or the other. Mrs. Lee is one of the extreme prosymbolic party, as may be seen by the simple declaration that *Hedda Gabler* is a pistol and *Nora Helmer* a "tarantelle." The plays, she asserts, "are as intricate, as finished, as simple, as cunningly fashioned as a nest of Chinese boxes. Symbol within symbol they lie—each complete in itself and each finished and perfect, giving no hint of the unguessed symbols within, reaching the heart of the matter itself."

Speaking of *Nora* in "The Doll's House," Mrs. Lee shows how the tarantelle, a dance that *Nora's* husband has taught her, seems "a simple stage device," but is in reality employed because it symbolizes the nature of *Nora*. The "tarantelle," we read, is "named for the tarantula, and its swift movement and dizzying rounds are measured to the victims of that poisonous sting. Round

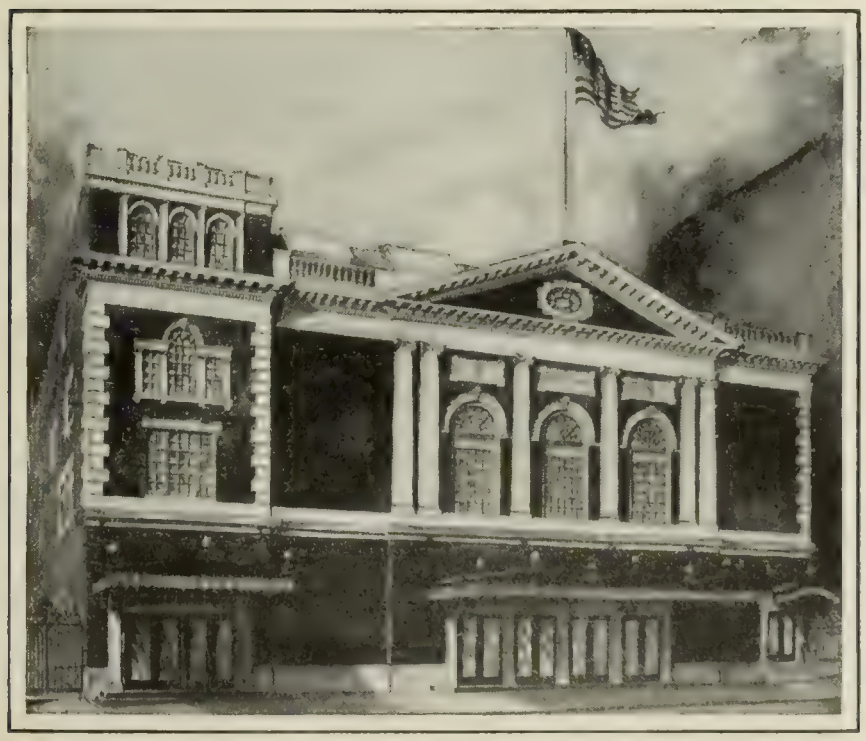
and round, in frenzied, hurrying course, swifter and swifter—laughter and chatter and flight—till they drop dead." Further:

"The tarantelle is the symbol of *Nora*. Its wild, unresting movement is the tragedy of her nature—light and frivolous on the surface, but concealing underneath a dread secret—a wound that carries death in its train. It is the gruesome climax of *Nora's* doll life, and it is placed where the chief symbol of Ibsen's play is always placed, at the climax of the play. It is the culmination of the plot. The action approaches it and ebbs from it. It is a torch set at the apex, flaring both ways."

Of *Hedda Gabler* and the power of the symbol we read:

"The sheer art of the play lies, perhaps, in the fact that she is as fascinating to us as she is to the people of her own world. We do not pity her, nor love her, nor scorn her. She fascinates. One follows her cool, quiet, unprophetic movements with breathless interest. The explosion comes and sets the nerves a-tingle and the wits to work. Why has she done this? What will she do next? There is no *why*, no calculable *what*. The spark touches the powder, and it explodes. It is easy to understand her now—a pistol: deadly, simple, passionless, and straight. But she still fascinates—like a dangerous thing come upon unawares, on the library-table in a quiet home. One picks it up, examines it gingerly, peers into the barrel, lifts the trigger a hair, lays it down softly, and goes away. But he never forgets that it is there—lying behind his back, silent and straight and deadly. He comes back to it again."

Ibsen's dramas are looked upon as the highest achievement of realism. They "produce upon the reader the impression that what he is reading is actually taking place before him." But they convey at the same time, declares Mrs. Lee, "a sense of art, of removal, a picture set in its frame, a touch of the higher reality that is called truth, a meaning underlying and refining the whole. This sense of art is produced by the symbol." Its first use, we are told, was in the drama "Pillars of Society," where "the *Indian Girl*, the rotten, unseaworthy vessel, patched up between the trips, endangering the life and property entrusted to her, is *Bernick*, the councilor, owner of the *Indian Girl*, the man to whom are entrusted the interests and well-being of his fellow citizens,



THE NEW STUYVESANT THEATER,

Just dedicated by David Warfield, in a new American play, is described as "small, shallow, intimate, exactly fitted to Warfield's naturalistic style of acting."

and in whose keeping they are as safe as the ventures entrusted to the rotten ship." In "Ghosts," the symbol is the burning hospital, and the reality is the burning body of *Oswald*—both are memorials of the hideous, unclean life of *Captain Alving*. In "An Enemy of the People" it is "the impurity of the baths on which the life of he town depends"; and in "The Wild Duck" we are shown society as a "helpless thing, wounded by tradition, sickened under convention; with clipt wings," passing its days "in a strange, dim loft, with only a glimpse of the blue sky or the free air of heaven." "Rosmersholm" shows the "white horses," the power of the dead woman, "superstition struggling with *Rebecca* the woman of new thought, for *Rosmer's* soul." "The 'Lady from the Sea' is the soul—humanity—imprisoned by convention. The symbol is the open sea, the Stranger, that is calling to her, always, to leave the stifling inland fjord and return to the free life of the open sea." Later plays have an even more intricate symbolism requiring too much space to present here intelligibly.

A GRAND-ARMY PLAY

AFTER becoming identified for three years or more with the personality of a German music-master, Mr. David Warfield now makes an even more intimate appeal to American audiences as a Civil-War veteran. In the rôle of *Wes' Bigelow* in the new play by David Belasco and several collaborators, entitled "The Grand Army Man," this actor stirs the most emotional of our patriotic sentiments — regard for the Civil-War veteran. The critics, for the most part, in dealing with the first-night production, call attention to Mr. Warfield's triumphant assumption of a highly sympathetic rôle rather than to any high dramatic qualities of the play itself. The leading character, a G. A. R. commander in an Indiana village, and his fellow veterans compose the bulk of the characters. In these, notes Mr W. P. Eaton, of the New York *Sun*, appears "a phase of American life practically new to our stage." Of its appeal as dramatic material he goes on to say:

DAVID WARFIELD,

Whose acting is said to reach "out across the footlights with an effect of actual experience."

"Now, any one who was reared in a small town in the North since the war knows the reality of this material, knows how for these veterans—'old veterans' we children used to call them, as their dwindling blue line marched every recurring May 30 up from their hall to the cemetery behind the white church with baskets of flowers in their hands—how for them half the interests of life are bound up in their post, and how that results in a pathos cross-shot with humor curiously poignant and unique.

"Those of us so reared will probably find in the new play, quite apart from the acting or the story of *Wes' Bigelow* and 'his boy,' an interest which wells up from the deep springs of memory, and we shall be grateful to the playwrights and star for putting the Yiddish pedler and the German-music master on the shelf and setting forth characters so entirely American. For cosmopolitan New York at large perhaps the mere interest of the play and players will be insisted on, but this public, too, will be amply satisfied."

In brief compass the story of the play is given as follows:

"It tells how *Wes' Bigelow* adopted the son of his old sweetheart after his father was killed in the war and his mother died too, and shows us this boy nineteen odd years later, restless, ambitious, high-spirited, appropriating $1,000 of the G. A. R. money in the belief that he will get it back fourfold (the lad was in love and wished to get married) before the theft would be detected. The

sin is represented as venial, and as William Elliott plays the boy you readily forgive it. But *Wes' Bigelow* has an enemy, a judge, and he ferrets out the theft, for of course the poor lad was swindled by a pocket shop man, and *Robert* is put on trial.

"The third act shows the court-room, with *Wes'* pleading piteously for 'his boy.' But the hard judge sentences him to one year in the penitentiary, and in the tense silence his little sweetheart goes sobbing out of the court, while handkerchiefs are applied liberally all over the theater. As the court-room clears, *Wes'* is left [illegible] denouncing the judge and 'justice,' while the curtain falls.

"Need we add that in the last act the lad comes back, pardoned after six months, to be embraced by his father and his sweetheart *Hallie*, who was none other (had you guessed it?) than the wicked judge's daughter?"

[illegible] e "intimate" qualities of Mr. Warfield's acting affected Alan [illegible] ing in the New York *American*, in this wise:

"It seemed almost indecent to sit there and watch the agony of old *Wes'*. Nothing that Mr. David Warfield has ever done could touch the sublime pathos, the tense, repressed passion, the throttling grief and misery that he managed to convey to the audience. It seemed indecent to sit there under the pretense of enjoying it. It did not seem like acting at all. It was vivid. It was tremendously real. It was almost too harrowing. And yet there were no heroics—not a gleam of stage monkey-shine, not one solitary shake of the eternal bag of tricks.

"Grimly old *Wes'* examined the boy, unwilling to believe. His face in itself was a study. It was changed. It had grown suddenly old. It was painful to see. And then, when there could no longer be a possibility of deception, when the truth was but too amazingly obvious, the passion of the old veteran leapt forth. Seizing a thong, and with a gesture of despair, he laid it across the shoulders of the youngster with a thwack that rang through the theater. That blow awoke him to a realization of what he was doing. His boy! The joy of his life! The child of the woman he had loved! And the thong dropt from his hands; he took the weeping lad to his arms. 'I'll stand by you,' he said."

Mr. Winter, writing in the New York *Tribune*, draws from a long experience of theatrical representations, and his reminiscential faculty enables him to show some abatement of the enthusiasm displayed by other critics. We read:

"In the tempestuous scene of *Bigelow's* horrified consternation, the agonizing conflict between anger and love, when the misconduct of the boy is exposed and confest, and the old man, after trying to beat him as a felon, clasps him to his heart as only the victim of an unfortunate, venial error, the anguish and the passionate affection of a strong and splendid nature were exprest with irresistible force. The appeal spoken in the court-room—an outburst of honest, simple, rugged eloquence, all the more fervid and poignant because unskilled and fettered—had the authentic note of heart-felt emotion. In circumstance those situations, which are the pivotal points of the play, recall certain supreme effects in 'Oliver' and 'The Heart of Mid-Lothian'; but the treatment of those situations is fresh, and Mr. Warfield's achievement in them displays him as an actor to whom the realm of pathos is widely open, and who can tread with a sure footstep in the labyrinth of the domestic emotions—surely the most perplexing field with which dramatic art has ever been concerned. All observers know how easy it is, in treatment of themes in the fireside, the family, the home, to lapse into tameness. An actor must possess an ardent and beautiful spirit, and must be greatly in earnest—as Mr. Warfield is—to be able to sustain such themes and invest them with the [illegible] passionate life. Neither this part nor any other part that Mr. Warfield has ever played, however, has involved the supreme faculty of imagination or has impinged on the domain of poetry. Edwin Booth is dead. Joseph Jefferson is dead. Henry Irving is dead. Let no enthusiast of this button-making theatrical period fall into the delusion that the empty throne has been filled. Mr. Warfield is a capital actor, and he has a great opportunity. His success last night was decisive and unequivocal. But, while he [illegible] power and done fine things, he has not yet emerged upon the summit of eminence as an imaginative actor. There is still much to be achieved—which even Mr. Belasco's adroit stage [illegible] powerless to accomplish."

THE ACTOR WHO CAN LISTEN

OF the actors and actresses who have won a "secure place on the stage" there is "not one among them all" who has come to his goal without mastering the art of "listening." So says Mr. James L. Ford, at the same time describing this feature of the actor's art as "the one absolute essential in the art of legitimate acting." Broadly speaking, "listening and the use of the voice," the writer goes on to say in *Scribner's Magazine* (October), "constitute the entire technic of the art of acting; . . . and of the two, listening is the more important, because it survives in pantomime, a most difficult form of acting which does away with the use of the voice." Very few laymen, the writer asserts, and, strange as it may seem, "not very many actors, have ever considered the supreme importance that listening plays on the stage." "If an actor is not deeply interested in what is going on in the mimic world in which he has been cast, he can not look for any real interest on the part of his audience; and the only way in which he can denote that interest is by the intensity with which he listens to everything that has any bearing whatever on his life and actions, and the skill with which he expresses the feelings bred of what he hears." A notable example is quoted from the life of Edwin Booth. That actor once said that he "considered Salvini's *Othello*, in the great scene in which *Iago* implants in his mind his suspicions of *Desdemona*, the finest individual piece of acting that he had ever seen in his life." We read:

"This scene has always been considered *Iago's* great opportunity, and more than one famous actor has either made a reputation or added materially to it by his playing in it. It is *Iago* who does all the talking, all the suggestion, all the 'acting.' Every word that falls from his lips is freighted deep with significance to *Othello* and—what is of infinitely greater importance—to the audience. There is no one in the whole house who is not hanging on *Iago's* utterances and wondering to what length he will dare to go. The sort of actor who judges a part by the number of words that it contains would choose *Iago* for the opportunities it affords in this scene and would regard it as inconceivable that an actor should be willing to take his chances in *Othello*, who must remain dumb and has no opportunity at all.

"All *Othello* has to do in this scene is to *listen* to the words as they fall from the crafty *Iago's* lips. That was all Salvini did when he made a greater impression on the enlightened and critical mind of Edwin Booth than had any other player of his time. All he did was to listen! But what listening! *Iago* might have been a phonograph for all the audience cared. No one looked at him, no one thought of his 'facial expression' or his 'intellectuality' or his 'naturalism,' . . . and it mattered but little whether he read his lines intelligently or no. . . . The audience knew well enough what every sentence meant, and in watching the effect of each one on *Othello* soon lost all interest in the actor who delivered them.

"And as Salvini listened he walked in a circle, wide as the stage, around the rascal who was poisoning his life and lighting in his heart the murderous flames of jealousy—walked as a panther walks round the edge of its cage—and as he walked he *listened*, pausing now and then in his stride to stand with arms tensely folded across his chest, the blood lust gleaming in his eyes and every lineament of his face reflecting the suspicions, the passions, the jealousies kindled in his heart by *Iago's* every word. It was this wonderful listening that paved the way for the supreme moment when, in a sudden and uncontrollable frenzy, he sprang upon his informant, hurled him to the ground, and, towering above him like an avenging fury, poured forth a torrent of Italian invective that was like an overwhelming flood of lava from the mountain's height.

"It was, perhaps, the most effective moment in the play—this awful outburst of passion long suppressed—but the great acting part of the scene was that in which he listened, and by listening not only stored up in his heart the tremendous fires of emotion that were bound to have their vent, but also woke in the hearts of his audience a full comprehension of what rage and jealousy meant when aroused in such a nature as his, and prepared them for what was to come."

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON. FLORENCE MORSE KINGSLEY. JAMES MORGAN. DUFFIELD OSBORNE. BOOTH TARKINGTON

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Baylor, Edith M. H. A Little Prospector. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 236. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1 net.

Bindloss, Harold. Winston of the Prairie. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 340. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Burnett, Frances Hodgson. The Shuttle. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. vi–512. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Carson, William Henry. Evelyn Van Courtland. 12mo, pp. 373. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50 net.

Cipriani, Lisi. A Tuscan Childhood. 12mo, pp. 269. New York: The Century Co. $1.25 net.

Curtis, Natalie. [Recorded and Edited by.] The Indians' Book. (An Offering by the American Indians of Indian Lore Musical and Narrative, to Form a Record of the Songs and Legends of Their Race.) Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xxx–573. New York: Harper & Brothers. $7.50 net.

Duncan, Robert Kennedy. The Chemistry of Commerce. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii–262. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2 net.

Edgar, Madalen. Stories from Morris. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. xiv–336. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 60 cents.

Gayley, Charles Mills, Litt.D., LL.D. Plays of Our Forefathers, and Some of the Traditions upon Which They Were Founded. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xi–349. New York: Duffield & Co. $3.50 net.

Glyn, Elinor. Three Weeks. 12mo, pp. 290. With frontispiece. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.

In a loose fly-sheet, inserted in the American edition of "Three Weeks," Elinor Glyn protests against the misunderstanding and misrepresentation it received from nearly the entire press and a section of the public in England. She proceeds to state her view of the book's meaning. It would be refreshing to disagree with nearly the entire press of England; and it is always agreeable, when possible, to agree with an author about her book. Unfortunately, one can not read "Three Weeks" without amazement at the result of the author's honorable and honest intention. A cynic might insinuate that she had aimed at a curiosity natural to all persons, but not usually splurted over a printed page, masquerading as literature. The cynic would be wrong; for it must be believed that the author purposed well in her effort at a snapshot of life.

It is only too greatly to be regretted that, for the attempt, her equipment consisted principally of a high notion and a rash spirit. In the first place, she reveals little, if any, mastery of the mere mechanical construction of a novel. The development of the story in the first half of the book is wearisomely slow. The two chief characters, the mysterious Slav lady and her English boy lover, indulge in a continuous amorous vaudeville, which is funny when it's most serious, and occasionally verges on the simply vulgar. Later the movement becomes more alert; but, on the whole, as a story, "Three Weeks" must be described as loose-jointed and wholly inconclusive.

If the author, however, had only committed the usual literary misdemeanor of writing a crude and ill-balanced story, her deed might be condoned. But "misrepresentation and misunderstanding" are bound to be her portion, because she has slapped down a host of immaturities on the most perilous of subjects, making the venture bravely with a limited capital of expression and insight.

Higginson, Thomas Wentworth. Life and Times of Stephen Higginson, Member of the Continental Congress (1783). Frontispiece. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. viii–306. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2 net.

The attractive touch of the amateur, so noticeable in all of Colonel Higginson's writings, is peculiarly well adapted to these memorials of his Federalist grandfather. There is no need of self-justification on his part for taking up any subject which he may feel inclined to adorn. It has, then, been a pious task for him to prepare an account of this figure of the past, of whom he recollects one fleeting glimpse in early childhood.

Stephen Higginson, fifth in descent from, and sole surviving male descendant of, the Rev. Francis Higginson, the Salem clergyman, was born in that town in 1743. Establishing his home in Salem be became a shipmaster the following year, being so engaged with great success until the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. In 1771 he, while in London, was called before a committee of the House of Commons, and examined by Edmund Burke and others on the mercantile conditions in New England. The examination arose out of jealousies over fishing interests between Nova Scotia and the New-England colonies. Higginson answered the questions with great knowledge and adroitness, and the incident gave him much credit at home.

In the early part of the war he betook himself to privateering, a practise indulged in by most of the Salem shipmasters of the time. In 1778 he removed from Salem to Boston, and entered into a business partnership. He is thought to have retired from business about 1812; and from 1806 to that year he resided in England. At one time his fortune was estimated at half a million dollars, but he incurred losses and retired worth about one hundred and thirty thousand.

Thus he was fitted by character and position to take a prominent part in the affairs of his time. He showed a disinclination for public office, and preferred the rôle of counsellor in the nation. At the same time he served in his State legislature, and was a member of the Continental Congress during 1783, having already been one of Governor Bowdoin's principal advisers.

In 1789 appeared the "Laco letters," an attack on John Hancock for vacillation and aristocratic manners. The authorship was attributed to Higginson, who is thought to have been animated too strongly by partizanship.

As related by his cousin, John Lowell, in a sympathetic sketch, Higginson was an opponent of Madison's war resolutions, and was a supporter of Washington in his efforts for preserving the peace of the nation by the treaty of 1794—a defender of the Constitution in all events. He supported John Adams's administration, and was navy agent and acting secretary of the navy for a short time during the organization of the Navy, in 1798. The letters given in the "Life" throw many side-lights on Higginson's period. He died in 1828. There is a portrait by Gilbert Stuart, and reproduction of interesting documents, besides other illustrations.

Johnson, Eleanor H. Boys' Life of Captain John Smith. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 288. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents net.

Jordan, David Starr, and **Kellogg,** Vernon Lyman. Evolution and Animal Life. An elementary discussion of Facts, Processes, Laws, and Theories relating to the life and evolution of animals. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xi–480. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Kingsley, Florence Morse. The Princess in the Ploughman. 12mo, pp. 261. Colored frontispiece by Lester Ralph. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

The reader of this story may fairly question whether the hero is not more prince than plowman, and the heroine less princess than prig. She is none the less amusing and lovable for all that. Mary Adams is her name; and she is tall, fair, and twenty, as well as all things else a heroine should be, except one. Mary does not fall in love as most girls should and do fall in love—with a hero. Instead, she conceives a violent romantic attachment for her college chum, Felice Vivian, tiny and dark, as a rich red rose is dark. That girls do fall in love with girls in the romantic college years is known. That the *papier-mache* lover becomes a most wearing nuisance to the one loved is only too well known by girls who have been thus loved. The ordeal drives some of them into marriage prematurely. Even this escape, apparently was denied to Felice. Fate always

prompt in the fictional breach, provided a sanctuary for Felice in the will left by the maiden aunt of Mary Adams. The maiden aunt avenged her spinsterhood by requiring marriage of Mary at the age of twenty-three, in order to qualify as her legatee. Should Mary fail to survive, or refuse to abide by the specified condition, the proceeds of the estate were to be applied in entirety to the foundation of an institution of learning for the higher education of the native women of the Hawaiian Islands.

This curious stipulation of the maiden aunt somehow makes one understand why she remained a maiden aunt. Also, it set Mary's face still more strongly against marriage. Poor Felice just worried over it, and thought often how many insipid endearments she would have been spared, if only the maiden aunt had inserted in the will a codicil against marriage.

Not that Mary lacked a suitor. On the contrary, Jerome Chantry, nephew of her aunt's sole executor, was full of the idea of marrying her. He liked her looks, he liked her money, and he was pretty sure he knew how to manage her. But Mary kept aloof, at Felice's home in the country, where she met the plowman, Hugh Ghent. To him she confided her sad story. Hugh said he wished to marry her. He loved her; but that should not interfere with the marriage, because his main purpose was to get her out of the quandary of her inheritance. He was really a prince. So they were married in a grove of pines. They had the wedding-breakfast in Hugh's ancestral home, which was full of rafters, huge fireplaces, Sheraton furniture, and rare china. For Hugh Ghent came of good family and was a Harvard man, tho he did practise farming as a profession. Immediately after the breakfast, Mary goes back to Felice's house, much to Felice's disquiet. Now that she is married and sure of her inheritance, she plans to take Felice to Hawaii, where they shall found the first Hawaiian University for women.

To say more would be to impose on the confidence of the author, who has written an idyllic little novel, infused with grace and sly humor. Men and women both ought to like it; and for the suspiring college girl, it can not but prove a tonic.

Lancaster, G. B. The Tracks We Tread. 12mo, pp. 302. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

Leblanc, Maurice. The Exploits of Arsene Lupin. Translated by Alexander Trixeira De Mattos. 12mo, pp. 313. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25 net.

Lewis, Emily Westwood. The Next Door Mere Maid. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 342. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Morgan, James. Theodore Roosevelt: the Boy and the Man. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. xii, 324. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Can anything new be said about Theodore Roosevelt? This is the first thought that comes to the reader's mind, but Mr. Morgan disclaims attempting an analysis of the individual, or commenting on the President's policies. His aim is to present a simple yet complete biography of one whom he considers the most interesting personality of our day—"the career of a Man who still has the enthusiasm of a Boy, and whose energy and faith have illustrated before the world the spirit of Young America."

Mr. Morgan calls attention to the fact that the subject of his sketch is the first city-born President of the United States. All of his twenty-four predecessors were country or village lads. He was reared in an elegant home, traveled in the Old World, and attended a famous university frequented by the sons of the rich. A life of ease was his if he cared for it, but the example of a father devoted to philanthropical work, and inherent force, led him to take up public service. A disposition to asthma and physical weakness impelled him to adopt athletic exercise early in youth, and in this way he became interested in out-of-door life.

The story of President Roosevelt's entrance into political life as a New York Assemblyman, and of his three-years' struggle with party bosses, seems like ancient history, now that he has occupied the public arena with undivided sway for so many years. There are many stories given of his efforts to make headway against the old order, of his temporary retirement and ranch life on the plains, and of his subsequent career as Civil Service Commissioner, New York Police Commissioner, Rough Rider, Vice-President, and President. The book is one that will appeal to the "plain people." It has numerous and apt illustrations.

Osborne, Duffield. The Angels of Messer Ercole. A Tale of Perugia. Frontispiece. Illustrations. 16mo, pp. x-230. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Dedicated to "the Marchesa Isabella Guglielmi, with pleasant memories of the hospitality of Isola Maggiore"—bound in lavender with a romantic design by Luis Mora—with decorative page borders and with tinted reproductions of Perugia's famous works of art, both author and publisher have begun promisingly and expressively their intended series of "Little Novels of Famous Cities."

Inspired with the idea of publishing a set of books, each one of which should be primarily a good story, and incidentally the scene of each be laid at the most vitally interesting points in the history of some Old-World city, Mr. Osborne has selected Perugia and the period of Vannucci Perugino as the place and time of his romance. The artist and his pupil, Raffaello, appear as characters, but mostly the tale is devoted to the love of the Lady Ottavia, daughter of the noble house of Baglioni, for Messer Ercole, another pupil of Perugino. It is a story which will make the ladies sigh and smile alternately, for "the eyes of Ercole da Passigno saw nothing, and his ears heard not—only his soul knew all things; for the Princess Ottavia had kissed him upon the mouth."

Osbourne, Lloyd. Schmidt. Illustrated. 16mo. pp. 44. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

Quiller-Couch, A. T. Major Vigoureux. 12mo, pp. 400. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

Shakespeare, The Tragedie of Anthonie and Cleopatra. Edited by Horace Howard Furness. 8vo, pp. xx, 614. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Smith, Mary P. Wells. Boys of the Border. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. viii, 379. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25 net.

Sparhawk, Frances Campbell. A Life of Lincoln for Boys. 12mo, pp. 328. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

Miss Sparhawk has produced a creditable brief life of Lincoln, adapted to the understanding of the young. At the same time, it is not written in a tone of condescension, an attitude which boys are sure to resent. Adults might well read it and be instructed. We must commend particularly the brief first chapter (seven pages only) which tells "how people lived in 1809," the year in which Lincoln was born.

Stories of the Great Lakes. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 185; Stories of Strange Sights. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 195; Southern Stories. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 190; Western Frontier Stories. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 198; Sea Stories. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 199; Island Stories. 12mo, pp. 191. New York: The Century Co. Each 65 cents net.

Each of these six volumes comprizes a collection of short articles or stories printed originally in *St. Nicholas* and here collected under separate and distinctive general titles. "Stories of the Great Lakes," for example, includes an article on the Great Lakes themselves, scientific and historical, by W. S. Harwood, one on Niagara by Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer, one on the great Chicago fire, the same being a boy's recollections by Charles F. W. Widaty, and one on Chicago itself by John F. Ballantyne. Each volume is profusely illustrated.

Tarkington, Booth. His Own People. Illustrations by L. Massanovich and F. R. Gruger. Decorations by W. St. John Harper. 12mo, pp. 150. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 90 cents net.

The ornate manufacture of Booth Tarkington's new book renders it particularly suitable as a holiday gift. Decorations and illustrations were needed to bulk the pages of the narrative, which is hardly more than a long short story. The bulking process is effected gracefully; and it was likewise graceful of Booth Tarkington not to pad his simple scheme of fiction with wads of verbiage.

All the romance of the world seems nowadays to reside in Indiana or in Ohio. From Ohio comes the present hero, to realize the great dream of his life—a tour in Europe. To him, as to others, Europe means London, Paris, Rome. In London he is without introductions, and finds himself in the loneliest desert in the world. On his way to Paris he is presented to the Countess Vaurigard, through the offices of a steamship acquaintance, young Cooley, the son of a defunct American millionaire. The countess is beautiful and fascinating, with the fragile charm of shattered English. She immediately fixes the romantic young Ohioan as a naughty, plutocratic American, and he would be naughty. As for plutocracy, he is merely a prosperous real-estate agent of good family, who has devoted years of savings to the object of his descent on Europe.

Moreover, tho he does not know it, he is a snob. Of such there are many among us. The countess turns his head completely. At last he has met one of his own people. The great cities of Europe are brilliant with them; and he needed to be seen but by one to be recognized. He looks back with a smile half-tolerant at the best society in his little Ohio town.

In Rome the countess lavishes courtesies on him. Promptly, too promptly, she asks him to a little dinner at her apartment to meet a small number of her friends. They ply him with wine and cheat him out of his last dollar at cards.

He wakes to the horrible next morning. Fortunately, there is a brighter afternoon in store, which does not nullify the moral of Mr. Tarkington's readable and terse little story.

CURRENT POETRY

The Ride of Phaëthon.

By Alfred Noyes.

I.

Forth, from the portals, flow the four immortal steeds
  Tossing the splendor of their manes,
While the dazzled Phaëthon reels o'er the flashing golden wheels
  Grasping the four-fold reins.

II.

Ah, beneath the burning hooves how the harkness cowers down
  As the great steeds mount and soar;
How the twilight springs away from the wheels like spray
  And the night like a battle-broken host is driven before.

III.

And swifter now, ah swift, as the eight great shoulders lift
  And leap up the rolling sky,
And the steeds in whitest glory ramp and trample on the night
  And the quivering haunches thrust, they mount and fly.

IV.

Ah, the beauty of their scorn! How the blood-red nostrils burn,
  Breathing out the dawn and the day;
How the long cloud ranks foam in fury from their flanks
  And the heavens for their hooves make way.

V.

And higher now and higher, thro' a sea of cloudy fire
  The chariot sways and swings
And the heart of Phaëthon leaps, as up the radiant steeps
  They surge, and drunk with triumph, he lifts his head and sings.

VI.

He sings, he sways and reels o'er the flashing golden wheels,
  For he sees far, far below,
The little dwindling earth and the land that gave him birth
  And the Northlands white with snow.

VII.

And he shakes the maddened reins o'er the gleaming seas and plains
  And the chariot swings and sways,
Swifter, swifter he would fly than the Master of the sky,
  The Lord of the sunbeams and bays.

VIII.

And each high immortal steed that had never known the need
  Of Apollo's lash or goad,
Tossed the cataract of its mane o'er its quivering croup again
  And ramped on the sun-bright road.

IX.

Beautiful, insolent, fierce,
  For an instant, a whirlwind of radiance,
Tossing their manes,
  Rampant over the dazzled universe
They struggled, while Phaëthon, Phaëthon, tugged at their reins.

X

Then, like a torrent, a tempest of splendor, a hurricane rapture of wrath and derision
  Down they galloped, a great white thunder of glory, down the terrible sky;

HOW DO *YOU* WASH *YOUR* CURTAINS?

There are twenty wrong ways; only one right way.

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Ivory Soap - 99 44/100 Per Cent. Pure.

BOOKLESS HOMES

COLLEGE teachers report almost incredible ignorance of standard literature among classes that come up to secure the higher education. An examination of the minds of many freshmen brings to light cavities of appaling magnitude: young men from well-to-do homes arrive at the college gates without any of the passwords which admit men to educated society.

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Till earth with her rivers and seas and meadows broadened and filled up the field of their vision
And mountains leapt from the plains to meet them, and all the forests and fields drew nigh.

XI.

All the bracken and grass of the mountains flamed and the valleys of corn were wasted;
All the blossoming forests of Africa withered and shriveled beneath their flight;
Then, then first, those ambrosial Edens of old by the wheels of the Sun were blasted,
Leaving a dread Sahara, lonely, burnt, and blackened, to greet the night.

XII.

Upward they swerved and swooped once more, the great white steeds, outstretched at a gallop,
The round earth dwindled beneath their flight, the mighty chariot swayed and swung
Under the feet of the charioteer, it swung and swayed as a storm-swept shallop,
Tosses and leaps in the seas, and Phaëthon, covering close to the sides of it clung.

XIII.

For now to the stars, to the stars, they surged and the earth was a dwindling gleam thereunder,
Yea, now to the home of the Father of gods and he rose in the wrath that none can quell,
Beholding the mortal charioteer, and the rolling heavens were rent with his thunder
And Phaëthon, smitten, reeled from the chariot! Backward and out of it, headlong, he fell.

XIV.

Down, down, down, down from the glittering heights of the firmament hurled
Like a falling star, in a circle of fire, down the sheer abysm of doom,
Down to the hiss and the heave of the seas far out on the ultimate verge of the world,
That leapt with a roar to meet him, he fell and they covered him o'er with their glorious gloom,
Covered him deep with their rolling gloom,
Their depths of pitiful gloom.

From The Bookman (London)

MOTOR MISCELLANY

The Automobile as a Fire-fighter.—Motor-propelled vehicles, which have been adapted to nearly every kind of pleasure and commercial transportation, have so far been but little used by city fire departments in the fighting of fire. Automobile fire-engines have been used in this country, but not extensively. In Milan, however, the municipal authorities have been experimenting since 1901 with various kinds of motor-driven apparatus. *The Automobile* (New York) quotes the report of Vice-Consul Ernest Santi, of that city, on the progress made in this line. Says this paper:

The first automobile fire-engine tried in Milan in the year 1901 was a benzine-car, ten horse-power, and was fitted with first-aid material and with places for four firemen. The second trial was made with an American car (the Oldsmobile) of seven horse-power, for the use of the chief officers, and with a Panhard car for four firemen, which was at first used as a first-aid car, but was then rebuilt into an engine by using the motor of the car, when not running, for pumping purposes.

In 1905 the fire brigade bought an Orion car of Italian make and fitted it with a piston pump with a delivery of 790 quarts of water, and driven by the motor of the car when not running. These first trials were satisfactory, but their continuance showed

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Half a teaspoon in half a glass of water just before retiring brings refreshing sleep.

that some most important changes would have to be made so as to get a perfect working of the engine.

In 1906 the Milan department bought two large automobiles, Bianchi cars, made in Milan. These two 18 and 24 horse-power cars were intended for carrying the men to fires, but the system was of little value, as the crews arrived so far ahead of the horse-engines that they had to remain idle for some time until the slower apparatus arrived. For this reason on one of the cars a small pump was fixt, worked by the motor when the car was not running. An Italian-made pump was built especially for this service so as to fill the smallest possible space, while, being a piston pump, it delivered the water as high as an ordinary fire-engine. The pump is 2 feet long, 1 1-5 feet wide, and 1 3-10 feet high, everything included. It has two cylinders coupled together with two connected pistons. The pump weighs 275½ pounds. Starting is effected by the same lever by which the motor is worked. The interlocking mechanism of the wheels during the working of the pump is closed in an aluminum box, with an oil-bath, and supported by spherical bearings. The disposition of the pump is such that the car itself did not have to be modified in any way. The handle for the aspirator is on the posterior side, next to the benzine-tank, and the handle for the pressure-tube is under the right forward seat. The air-tube for the pressure mechanism is fixt to a corner of the car.

The maximum velocity of this car on a plain is 44 miles per hour, altho as a rule it runs generally at 37 miles, with a cargo of four men, one officer and chauffeur, together with hose and first-aid material. Experiments have shown that the maximum delivery of the pump is about 500 quarts per minute, and the mean delivery 450 quarts.

The Milan Fire Brigade has also experimented recently with a steam automobile pumping-engine bought recently from a firm in Saxony. The chassis, a U-shaped frame, resting on springs attached to the axles, carries the boiler, the motor, and the mechanisms for the propulsion of the car and for the pump. The rear wheels have a diameter of 3 feet. The front wheels have solid india-rubber tires, while the large wheels have double solid tires. A special friction differential apparatus allows one wheel to go forward and the other to work backward, to be guided in places where the streets have sharp curves. The motor propulsion of both the pump and the car has two cylinders, with the so-called Stephenson disposition. The pump is a two-cylinder machine. The fuel can be either coal or petroleum, but petroleum is found much more convenient, as the stoker only turns the tap on and the flame is immediately working. The feeding of the boiler can be effected in three ways—by the injector, by a hand-pump, and by a special steam-pump. There are two water-tanks—a small one on the rear

OLD SOAKERS

Get Saturated With Caffeine.

When a person has used coffee for a number of years and gradually declined in health it is time the coffee should be left off in order to see whether or not that has been the cause of the trouble.

A lady in Huntsville, Ala., says she used coffee for about 40 years, and for the past 20 years has had severe stomach trouble. "I have been treated by many physicians but all in vain. Everything failed to give relief. Was prostrated for some time, and came near dying. When I recovered sufficiently to partake of food and drink I tried coffee again and it soured on my stomach.

"I finally concluded that coffee was the cause of my troubles and stopped using it. I tried tea in its place and then milk but neither agreed with me; then I commenced using Postum, had it properly made and it was very pleasing to the taste.

"I have now used it four months, and my health is so greatly improved that I can eat almost anything I want and can sleep well, whereas, before, I suffered for years with insomnia.

"I have found the cause of my troubles and a way to get rid of them. You can depend upon it, I appreciate Postum."

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—*Philadelphia North American, June 16th.*

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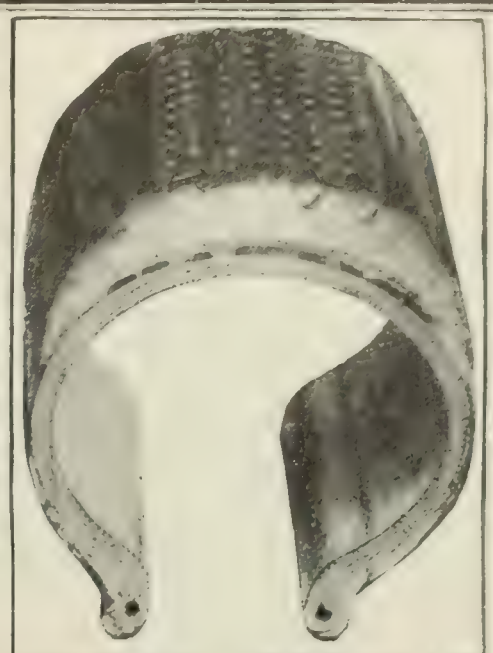

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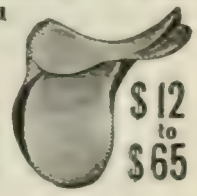

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A Thought for Every Day of 1908

It built up a "Friendship Family" of many thousands *last* year. Won't *you* join this year?

Your friend, relative, pastor, club or class president had many friends. You, and these friends, fill the 365 calendar leaves with original and quoted matter, clippings, Kodak, etc., so that the recipient finds a new and *personal* greeting for every day of the year.

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of the engine next to the boiler, and a larger one under the seat of the chauffeur.

Five firemen and a stoker can be accommodated on the car, which, so laden, can run at a mean speed of 15½ miles per hour, altho on a smooth road and with no obstacles in the way of other traffic it has run easily at the rate of 22 miles. Experiments have shown that the car can deliver 950 quarts of water per minute at a sufficient height. The machine when running requires 30 horse-power and the pump 25 horse-power.

The remarkably small brigade, as well as the low fire loss, in Milan, the population of which is nearly 600,000, is explained wholly by the strict inspection laws and by the stone and cement construction required by the laws.

The Doctor's New Buggy.—*Autocar* (London), on the authority of a doctor who has tried both horse- and motor-driven vehicles for reaching his patients, declares that in most cases the latter is preferable for reasons of economy in time and money. To quote this paper:

A doctor who has relinquished the horse for a De Dion car has been comparing his motor with the horse brougham it displaced. A very careful record was kept of time, distance, and calls in both cases. We can not perhaps do better than quote the doctor's own words:

"I first took a very careful record of times, distances, and calls that I did on an ordinary day's run in my brougham. I left home at ten o'clock, and made eleven visits, traveled a shade over seven miles so far as I could measure it, and got back home again at 1.5; went out again in the afternoon at 2.30, back again at 5.40, during which time I covered six miles and made seven visits. The next day I covered practically the same route and the same number of visits, and in the morning was back again and finished at 12.5, went out again in the afternoon at 2 because my first call was farthest away, did fifteen miles in the afternoon, paid six calls, was back again at 4.40.

"The second afternoon on the little De Dion the visits were made up by one call, which I was able to make a considerable distance away, and which in the ordinary way of things I should have had to make a special journey to by train. The net gain to me is that I can cover a greater mileage in a day and have extra time to myself; but a curious phase about it is that, for some reason or other which I am not clear on, a motor-car appears to be more restful to me, and I actually seem fresher at the finish, altho everything is done more quickly than driving behind my horses. I am having this particular point tested in a scientific manner, and hope to establish this as a fact or not; but at the present that is my impression, that the motor-car leaves one actually physically fresher."

An Automobile Hunt.—"Hunting game in South Africa in motor-cars is surely the most advanced use to which the ubiquitous automobile has been put." *The Autocar* (London), which prints this assertion, tells of how the Crown Prince of Portugal has recently enjoyed just this kind of sport. We read:

During the recent visit of the Crown Prince of Portugal to South Africa he accepted the invitation of Mr. S. Marks to a morning's shooting at Wolvehock, just over the Transvaal border in the Orange River Colony. About a dozen fine automobiles were at the station to meet the distinguished party, and quickly took them to the shooting-box, six miles distant. The eight guns were in powerful motor-cars—the Prince was in Mr. S. Marks's forty-horse-power Napier—and an exciting three hours was spent in rounding up the blesbok and springbok. They frequently showed even the powerful Napier a clean pair of heels, but the fact that they always run against or across the wind enabled the motors to bring them within range again and again. It was only necessary for a motor to cross their wind a mile away, and they immediately changed their course. . . . . .

The veldt extends for miles as flat as the palm of

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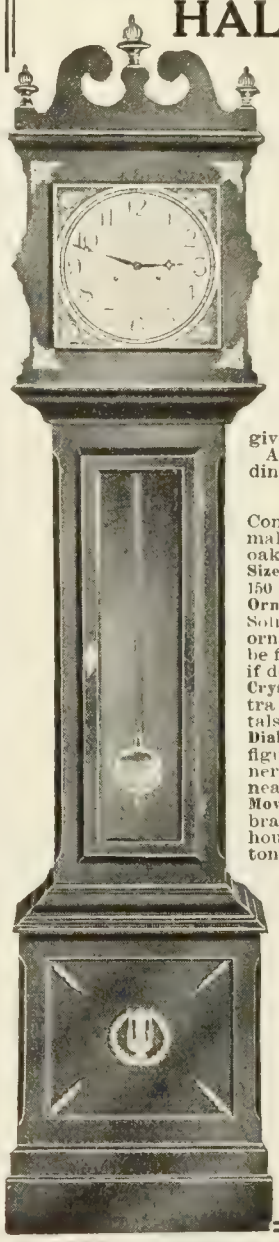

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We ship this clock direct from our factory to you upon receipt of your request for same. We prepay all charges. Give it a thorough test. If it is not what you expected or as represented, ship it to us, charges collect.

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This beautiful Colonial timepiece, exactly like photograph, cannot be duplicated elsewhere for several times the price we ask. We eliminate the profits of **Salesmen, jobbers and retailers,** and give you the benefit of this saving.

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Constructed of polished cherry, mahoganized, or polished, selected oak.

Size—Height 7½ feet. Weight 150 pounds.

Ornaments—Etruscan ornaments. Solid cast brass, polished. Top ornaments, brass and silver. Can be furnished without ornaments if desired.

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Dial—12½ in. square, black Arabic figures on cream ground, corners rich crimson, illuminated by neat gold scrolls.

Movement—Eight day. Polished-brass visible pendulum. Strikes hours and half hours on soft-toned gong. First-class; accurate.

Each clock guaranteed for 10 years. State if oak or mahoganized cherry is wanted.

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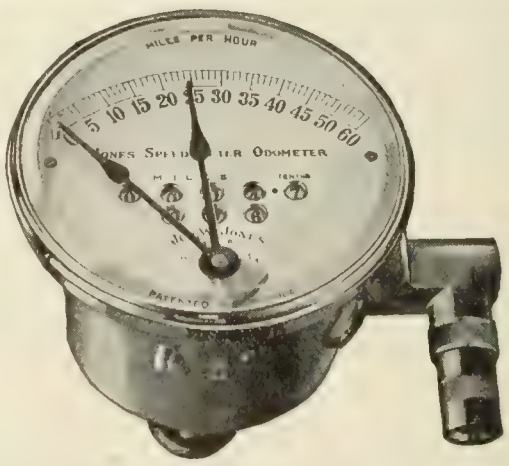

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one's hand, and the motors raced over the great plains almost as easily as on a hard road. But a few holes or ant-heaps did not worry. Everything was taken in flying leaps, and with a dozen beautiful springbok or the large blesbok streaking away for the horizon with a half-mile lead, inequalities in the ground were the last things considered. Two and three miles, and sometimes more, were often necessary before the speedy animals could be approached within range.

Touring 50,000 Miles.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Glidden arrived in London recently in their touring-car after having traveled over 42,000 miles in the same car through most of the countries of the world. The aspiration of these tourists is reported by the *Car* (London) to be the covering of a round 50,000 miles in the same machine. We read:

Up to the present date Mr. Glidden has covered the amazing distance of 42,367 miles, visiting thirty-five different countries, and passing through more than 11,000 towns and settlements *en route*. The tour began in London in 1901, upon a twenty-four horse-power four-cylinder Napier car, . . . and the same vehicle has carried Mr. and Mrs. Glidden ever since, only being sent to the makers twice—and for minor repairs—during the whole period. Often the travelers have been hundreds, if not indeed thousands, of miles from any repair shop, so that they have had to thank the extraordinary reliability of the Napier car for bringing them through so successfully. Careful organization along the route of the itinerary has been, of course, essential, and Mr. Glidden begins his arrangements for the necessary stores of petrol and lubrication some two years ahead of the time at which he will see them.

He attributes his immunity from accidents and breakdown to the fact that he never forces his car

SENSE ABOUT FOOD

Facts About Food Worth Knowing.

It is a serious question sometimes to know just what to eat when a person's stomach is out of order and most foods cause trouble.

Grape-Nuts food can be taken at any time with the certainty that it will digest. Actual experience of people is valuable to any one interested in foods.

A Terre Haute woman writes: "I had suffered with indigestion for about four years, ever since an attack of typhoid fever, and at times could eat nothing but the very lightest food, and then suffer such agony with my stomach I would wish I never had to eat anything. I was urged to try Grape-Nuts and since using it I do not have to starve myself any more, but I can eat it at any time and feel nourished and satisfied, dyspepsia is a thing of the past, and I am now strong and well.

"My husband also had an experience with Grape-Nuts. He was very weak and sickly in the spring. Could not attend to his work. He was put under the doctor's care, but medicine did not seem to do him any good until he began to leave off ordinary food and use Grape-Nuts. It was positively surprising to see the change in him. He grew better right off, and naturally he has none but words of praise for Grape-Nuts.

"Our boy thinks he cannot eat a meal without Grape-Nuts, and he learns so fast at school that his teacher and other scholars comment on it. I am satisfied that it is because of the great nourishing elements in Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason."

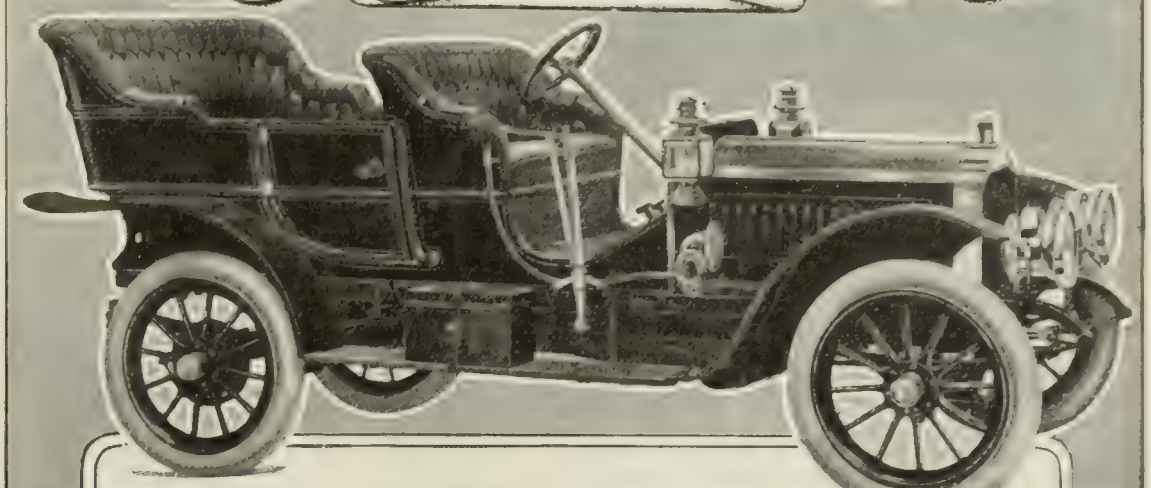
It contains the phosphate of potash from wheat and barley which combines with albumen to make the gray matter to daily refill the brain and nerve centres.

It is a pity that people do not know what to feed their children. There are many mothers who give their youngsters almost any kind of food and when they become sick begin to pour the medicine down them. The real way is to stick to proper food and be healthy and get along without medicine and expense.

The Car That Has No Valves

19 Elmore 08.

VALVELESS 2 CYCL.



One year ago we promised you remarkable results in the 1907 Elmore because of two cardinal features in its construction: **Continuous turning power** and the absence of **all** valves.

Fresh from the brilliant fulfillment of that promise, we come to you now with the absolute assurance of a betterment equally as vital as either of the others to wit:—We now have, with the installation of the Atwater-Kent spark generator, the most perfect system of ignition ever placed in an automobile.

That you may immediately appreciate the extraordinary nature of this newest Elmore development, let us say that with this system of ignition the Elmore four-cylinder car has repeatedly run 2000 miles on one set of six small dry-cells.

If you still fail to grasp the far-reaching significance of this improvement, let us explain further that this means practically **an entire season's use** of your car on two sets of dry-cells—with which every Elmore is equipped.

If you will try and conceive, in addition to this economy of current, an ignition system in which you absolutely escape all the mental strain and worry incident to the troubles which arise from batteries, timer or coils —you will begin to understand why we rank this achievement in importance with the continuous torque of the Elmore two-cycle motor and its freedom from valves.

As to the incalculable advantages of the latter, the evidence of years attained a volume in 1907 which actually removes the entire question from the realms of controversy. The great increase in six-cylinder cars is in itself a confession of the inherent defectiveness of the four-cycle principle of intermittent impulses—and an admission that the continuous turning power of the Elmore is indispensable to the perfect car.

We would advise every owner in America who wishes to keep in touch with the most important development in automobile construction to study the valveless two-cycle Elmore for 1908. Send for catalogue A, which speaks specifically of the advantages of the new ignition system.

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That's it. There's a big call for the trained man—the man who can handle the big things—the man who is an expert.

You can easily receive the training that will put you in the class of well-paid men. You can't begin to understand how quickly the little coupon below will bring you success. Already it has helped thousands of men to better paying positions and more congenial work. It will cost you only a two cent stamp to learn how it is all done. Just mark the coupon as directed and mail it to-day. The International Correspondence Schools have a way to help you.

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Commercial Law	Stationary Engineer
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Civil Service	Build'g Contractor
Chemist	Architec'l Draftsman
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Elec. Engineer	Banking
	Mining Engineer

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City _____ State _____

in any way, being quite contented to do from 100 to 150 miles a day. He is very careful in starting, taking corners, and especially in avoiding the use of his brakes as far as possible by using the engine compression in lieu of the mechanical brakes when descending hills. His car weighs, laden, 36 cwt., but, nevertheless, he has obtained excellent results with his tires; these have been Dunlops for the last four years—often running 4,000 miles on a pair of rear tires and sometimes 10,000 miles on the front tires. The wheels of this car are of large diameter, forty inches, but only 120-mm. tires are fitted to them.

By fitting flanged-steel wheels Mr. Glidden has been able, by special permission, to travel nearly 7,000 miles on various railway tracks in America, thus making a route between places which are not connected in any other way. The following list shows the countries already traveled in, and to visit them Mr. Glidden has twice encircled the globe:

	Countries.	Miles.
1.	Atridis	41
2.	Annam	Crossed frontier
3.	Australia	2,109
4.	Austria	627
5.	Bavaria	295
6.	Belgium	160
7.	Bohemia	315
8.	Burmah	509
9.	Canada	1251
10.	Ceylon	1,334
11.	China	308
12.	Cochin China	652
13.	Denmark	306
14.	England	3,906
15.	Fiji	200
16.	France	4,505
17.	Germany	1,546
18.	Hawaii	30
19.	Holland	435
20.	Hongkong	170
21.	Ireland	1,510
22.	India	4,345
23.	Italy	508
24.	Japan	1,122
25.	Java	1,250
26.	Mexico	753
27.	New Zealand	1,145
28.	Scotland	1,458
29.	Spain	30
30.	Strait's Settlements	303
31.	Swat	21
32.	Sweden	1,540
33.	Switzerland	1,097
34.	United States	7,977
35.	Wales	549
	Total	42,567

Land's End, England, John o'Groats, Scotland, August and September, 1907.

Mrs. Glidden has accompanied her husband throughout every mile of these wonderful tours, and is now about to explore with him several countries in Southern Europe.

A Mile a Minute on the Water. Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian expert in air navigation, is so confident of his ability to construct a boat which will travel sixty miles an hour over water that he has wagered $10,000 on the outcome of experiment he is now conducting. He has agreed with Fernand Charron, a noted French automobile-builder, who has accepted the wager, that the *Number Eighteen*, as he calls his new freak boat, will make 100 kilometres (62.1 miles) within an hour. *The Automobile*, New York, October 3, has this to say of the craft, which is of the hydroplane construction:

This week, at his private workshop in Neuilly, the young Brazilian aeronaut gave an opportunity to a few friends to inspect the machine with which he expects to accomplish his record breaking clip. The hydroplane consists . . . of three cigar-shaped floats, built of aluminum and wood and covered with a silk waterproof envelop. The center float is a little more than thirty-two feet in length, the two others being about a third that size. The three floats are united by a light metal cross frame, and above the center cigar is a raised skeleton platform on which the motor will be mounted. At the rear is a transverse wood float attached by means of metal stays to the tail of the cigar. It is above this frame that the operator's saddle has been fixt, the rudder to be placed later almost directly under.

Without motor or propeller the hydroplane weighs less than two hundred pounds, which is one of the

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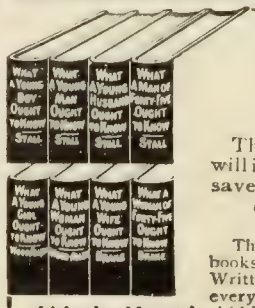

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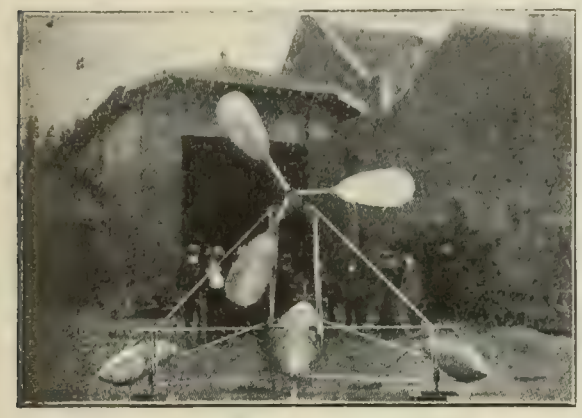
lightest constructions ever made for its size. In all probability the three cigar-shaped floats will be filled with comprest air. Arrangements have been made for the supply of a special 16-cylinder Antoinette motor to develop 120 horse-power and not to weigh more than one kilogram per horse-power; thus the weight of the engine will be about 260 pounds. Mr. Levavassor, the maker of the Antoinette, has supplied all the motors for Santos-Dumont's latest machines and has made such progress in the construction of light motors that he guarantees weight not to exceed one kilo per indicated horse-power.

Santos-Dumont declares that he bases his success largely on the great saving of weight he has been able to accomplish. Previous attempts at producing high-speed hydroplanes have failed, in his opinion, because of needlessly heavy construction. It is certain that the latest addition to the hydroplane world will not err in this respect. *Number Eighteen*, as the Brazilian inventor has christened his apparatus, for it is the eighteenth in a varied line of balloons, hydroplanes, and aeroplanes, is a masterpiece in the art of eliminating skin friction,



"NUMBER EIGHTEEN."

The hydroplane which its inventor expects will skip over the water at sixty miles an hour.

and appears likely, driven by a reliable motor, to attain the prolonged speed for which it has been built.

The Car (London) of later date reports the success attending the first trial of the boat:

Santos-Dumont had invited all those interested in motor-boating to come and inspect his new craft, and when it was slipt into the water an immense crowd of people had assembled on the quay. When in the water the craft lies submerged to about half the depth of the tubes, but when in motion it should rise onto the blades and thus glide over the surface of the water. As the motor was not yet in position, it was decided to make a trial trip down the Seine in tow of the speedy *Lorraine*, and a rope was therefore attached. As the *Lorraine* increased its speed the hydroplane came up to the surface and began to glide on its two narrow blades, much to the satisfaction of its inventor.

The gliding motion was maintained as long as the *Lorraine* kept up its speed, but whether the craft will be able to do the same thing when loaded with its 120-horse-power motor and helmsman remains to be seen. The hydroplane is no new thing in Paris, and those who have had previous experience in that form of craft are very skeptical as to whether Santos-Dumont will be able to attain his coveted sixty miles per hour. Work is, however, being pushed forward rapidly in the inventor's shed at Neuilly, and as the motor will be soon in place the real trials will then begin.

Trials of the boat under its own power, which were to have been held last week, had to be postponed because of an involuntary bath taken by the inventor when an accompanying barge fouled the hydroplane.

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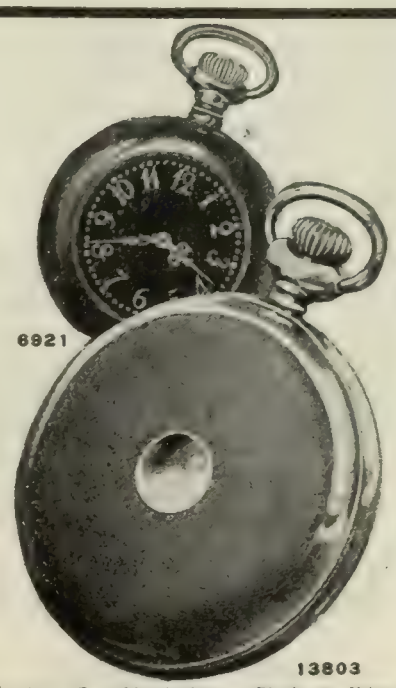

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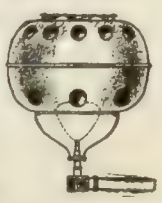

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PERSONAL

Wu's Questions Turned to Account.—W. E. Rose, in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, tells the story of how Wu Ting-Fang unconsciously assisted a romance:

The statement that Wu Ting Fang is coming back to Washington recalls a story that Robertus Love told me some time ago. Robertus was on the staff of one of the St. Louis papers when the distinguished celestial visited that city, and was assigned to interview him. As usual, it was Wu who did the interviewing. After a brief fusillade of general questions he became personal.

"Are you married?" he glibly asked.

"No," replied Robertus.

"Why not?"

"My salary is too small."

"Why is it too small?"

"I don't know."

"Would you marry if they gave you more salary?"

"Yes."

Here the diplomat was called away, and Robertus returned to the office.

"Get it?" the city editor called to him.

"Yes. But it's largely personal."

"That's all right. Give us exactly what the old man said. We want it characteristic."

So Robertus wrote out the conversation word for word, and it appeared in the morning paper exactly as he wrote it.

In the afternoon he was called into the managing editor's room. That arbiter of reportorial fates and salaries looked up at him with a decorous grin.

"Your salary hereafter," he said, "will be so-and-so," and he named a substantial increase.

And Robertus was married a few days later.

Their Father's Sons.—Two sons of President Garfield seem to have inherited much of the executive ability of their father. One of these, Harry Augustus, is now president of Williams College, and the other, James Rudolph, is Secretary of the Interior. In the October number of *Munsey's Magazine* appears a short sketch of the lives of these two brothers. We read:

It has almost passed into a commonplace that the sons of distinguished men do not make a name for themselves, that they are obscured by their father's greatness. Accepting this as generally true, there are still many notable exceptions. The most famous instance in American political life is found in the Adams family of Massachusetts, two members of which were Presidents of the United States, while several others have had distinguished careers.

Another exception seems to exist in the family of President Garfield, two of whose four sons have rapidly attained to prominence. The first of these is James Rudolph Garfield, now Secretary of the Interior. The political progress of this young official has been achieved within less than a dozen years. On leaving college he took up the practise of the law in Cleveland, and his first appearance in public life was in 1896, when he was elected to the Ohio Senate from his father's old district. As a Senator he fought the old politicians vigorously, and secured the passage of the Garfield Corrupt Practises Act. In 1902 President Roosevelt made him a member of the Civil Service Commission, and in the following year Commissioner of Corporations, in the Department of Commerce and Labor. His first official report in that capacity startled the country by its frankness, and by his statement that the present diversity of corporation law in the United States amounts to anarchy. At the beginning of the present year he was promoted to a full cabinet position in succession to Secretary Hitchcock, whose vigorous campaign against the violators of the Federal land-laws Mr. Garfield is following up with no less energy.

Harry Augustus Garfield, who is two years older than his strenuous brother, has also made his mark, having lately been called to the presidency of Williams College—an institution of which he and all his brothers are graduates, as was their father,

President Garfield. Harry Augustus Garfield is the first head of Williams College who did not come from the pulpit. He has been for years a lawyer, and a lawyer who was not content with what law students call a "bread-and-butter education." He is grounded not only in the practise but in the theory and the history of law, having studied not only at Columbia in this country, but at Oxford and in the London Inns of Court. He has interested himself in municipal reforms, has helped to reorganize the United States consular service, and in 1903 was made professor of politics in Princeton University.

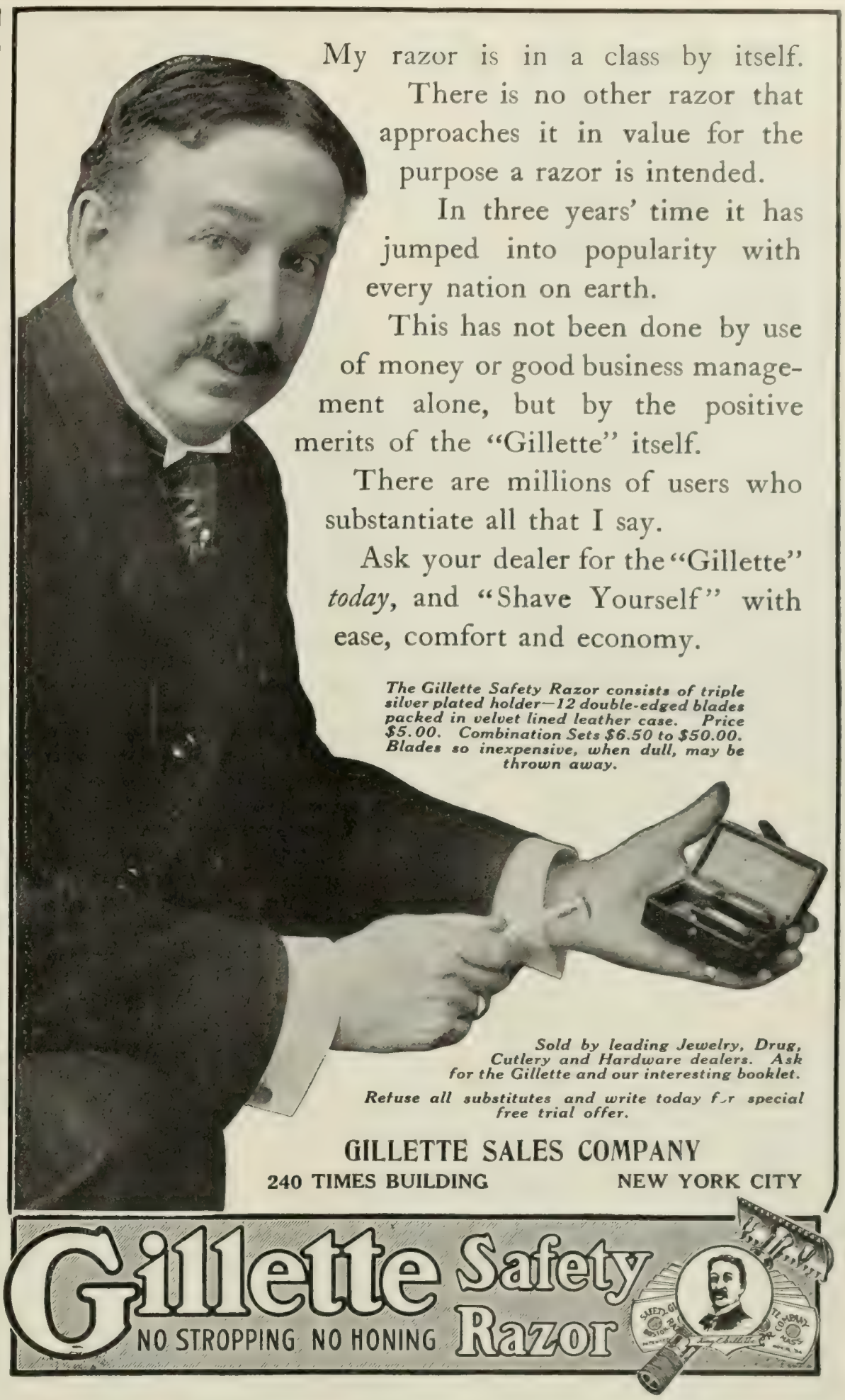
The activity and energy of the younger Garfields were shown when they were mere children living in the White House, where they were filled with the spirit of mischief and played many pranks. One of their favorite amusements, it is said, was to empty an ink-bottle over the Presidential desk. Their boyishness was, in fact, a direct inheritance from their father, who was full of humor, genial in manner, and always courteous; so that even his political enemies were fond of him.

Making a Fortune at Seventy-eight.—William Morris Stewart, for twenty-eight years United States Senator from Nevada, left Washington about three years ago and declared himself nearly "broke." Now, at the age of eighty-one, it is reported that he is again a rich man. The Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* has this to say of the ex-Senator's spectacular ups and downs in the field of finance:

Senator Stewart literally started on nothing. He is a native of New York, but from childhood to manhood lived in Ohio, where he attended school. A friend assisted him to Yale College, which he left as a Forty-niner for California. There he went to work with pick and shovel, "and in this way accumulated some money." Fifty-five years ago he began the study of law and forty-seven years ago he moved to Nevada, where he amassed a fortune in the development of the great Comstock lode. As a Nevada pioneer he was a member of the constitutional convention when that territory came into the Union, and he had two periods from that Commonwealth in the United States Senate—one of ten years and another of eighteen. For years he lived in palatial homes, somewhat spectacularly. He was given to expensive fads and to speculation and, as he says, he finally left the Senate because he was too poor to live in Washington. Then it was back to Nevada, this time to the Tonopah field, where he opened a law office; but evidently the lure of gold attracted him more than the practise of his profession, for he is once more a wealthy man and can take life easy as of yore, excepting that he declines to "run with the boys" as he did in the old days. All of which demonstrates that this is a country of great opportunities for old men with pluck.

Thomas P. Gore.—The selection of Thomas P. Gore by the Democrats of Oklahoma for United States Senator calls wide attention to the remarkable life of this Western statesman. The story of his achievements in the face of great physical handicap is "well worth a study by every American boy," says the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, which continues thus:

Mr. Gore is now but thirty-seven years old, an unusually youthful age at which to win a seat in the Senate. When he was eight a playmate hit him in the eye. Three years later, while a page in the Mississippi Senate, an arrow from a crossbow destroyed the other eye. Thus at eleven he lived in total darkness. Nevertheless, he went on with his studies and at sixteen entered a normal college. He was graduated with distinction, his only assistance meanwhile being supplied by a roommate who studied aloud. In 1892, when only twenty-two, Gore was graduated from the law department of Cumberland University. He had developed a wonderful memory, while a taste for forensics and debate, and a natural wit, had given him political prominence. He had been nominated for the



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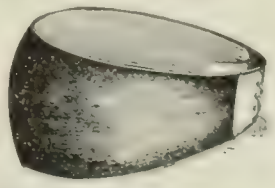

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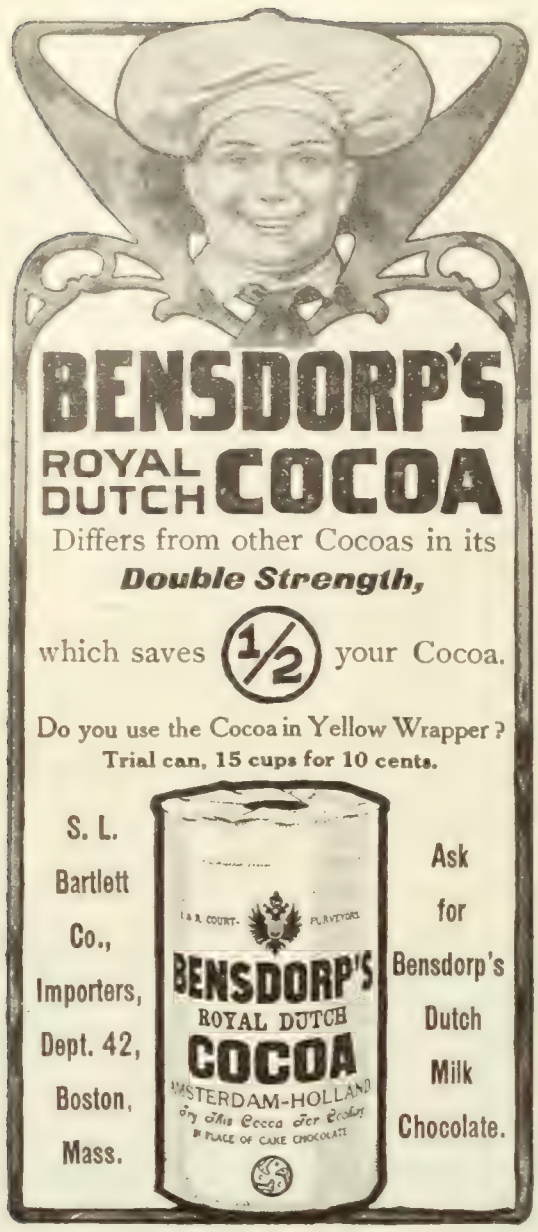

Legislature before he was of age. He went to Oklahoma only six years ago, a stranger, and as a member of the Territorial Senate to which he was elected a year later, he displayed such capacity that his elevation to the Federal Senate followed. This honor he won, tho blind and poor, over a millionaire banker and a wealthy attorney, his memory, wit, eloquence, and ability being more than the opposition could overcome.

This is a wonderful triumph for a blind boy, and it carries its own lesson. Not all blind boys or poor boys can become United States Senators, but no youth should permit himself to be shouldered out of the real race of life because of physical misfortune or poverty. . . . . .

Oddly enough, this Senator-to-be Gore does not have near the strength of features that Robert L. Owen, the other Oklahoma Senator, and Charles Carter, Congressman-elect from the Fourth Oklahoma district, present. Owen is one-eighth Cherokee Indian, and Carter one-fourth Chickasaw with some Cherokee blood in his veins. Carter has an especially strong face, and Owen is not much inferior in this respect, while Gore has a weak appearance, as if he lacked decision, courage, energy, and will—and yet he has all these in abundance. Is this apparent contradiction due to the fact that his eyes are dead—the windows of his soul closed, and therefore the real glory of the human expression lacking? It is a strange and eery study—the contrast between these three remarkable men.

Earning a Doctor's Degree in Sweden.—Miss Valfrid Palmgren, Ph.D., is now in this country studying the systems of some of our great libraries. She comes from Sweden, where she is assistant librarian of the Royal State Library in Stockholm. A special dispensation from the King was required before she could secure this position, for the constitution of Sweden provides that only men shall hold state offices and the staff of the Royal Library are state officials. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* describes the preparation which was necessary before she received her Ph.D. degree from Upsala University two years ago. In Sweden, says the writer, this is a most impressive honor. "Not only is the test of scholarship very high, but the university retains all the traditional procedure" which has been abolished at other institutions. We read further:

Miss Palmgren made a special study of philology, and her thesis was on the French infinitive of the fifteenth century; the exact title being *Observations sur l'infinitif dans Agrippe d'Aubigne.*

After her return from Paris, where she had completed the study of her special subject, Miss Palmgren returned to the University of Upsala for examination for her degree. The first step in the ceremony was to "nail her thesis" in the hall. This is the formal notice to faculty and general public that a candidate gives of his or her intention. Two weeks after the nailing a date was set for the doctor's disputation which was held in a huge hall. Three disputants are appointed to question the applicant, the first of whom must speak at least one hour in criticism of the thesis, the second is expected to speak an equal length of time, while the third has the prerogative of making comments in a lighter vein. This system of requiring the faculty to argue on all the subjects which may be presented by degree candidates is thought an excellent test of the professor's learning, but is an ordeal that few Amercan faculties would care to face, for during the month of May of each year there is a disputation almost daily, preparatory to commencement day of the university. On the day of Miss Palmgren's disputation the great hall was filled with a distinguished audience of men and women, for few women in Sweden go up for a doctor's degree, and she was the youngest woman candidate that had ever been presented. As she mounted the platform and faced the audience and her three official disputants, who were seated on the stage, the silence was intense. It should be said that the whole proceeding must be in the language in which the thesis is written, and in this case it was in French.

Miss Palmgren had the first right of criticism; that is, she could point out any faults she had discovered in her thesis since it had been printed, and the disputants could not then use the same argument against her. Then the first judge proceeded to his criticism; every argument advanced had to be met by the candidate, and either refuted or it was counted against her. In this first argument the professor is as much on trial as the candidate, and his proficiency is gaged by the number of points left for the second inquisitor. For three hours the disputation went on, Miss Palmgren standing through the entire time, and the audience paying the closest attention, and applauding first one and then the other during the arguments. When the third judge was reached, he contented himself with some facetious comments, which Miss Palmgren did not answer, as it is permissible for the candidate to ignore them. Then, turning to the audience, she invited

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any other disputant to come forward, if they wished to criticize her contention. This is an exciting moment for the longsuffering candidate, for it frequently happens that some one responds to the invitation; but at this time no one went forward, and there was a sigh of relief when the three judges arose, which was the sign of conclusion. Two weeks later the final ceremony took place, and it was a beautiful and dignified procedure. Miss Palmgren was first crowned with several wreaths of laurel by members of the faculty, then, kneeling, she had placed upon the wedding-ring finger a broad band of gold, ornamented with laurel leaves, and finally was given the diploma of her degree. As is customary with successful candidates, she gave a supper to professors and all who had taken part in investing her with the degree.

FINANCIAL

Savings-bank Insurance.—The last session of the Massachusetts Legislature enacted a law permitting the savings-banks of the State to enter, under certain restrictions, into the business of life insurance. This law goes into effect on the seventh of next month, and some of the financial papers and the general press are discussing the probabilities of its successful operation. Mr. Louis Brandeis, who is credited by *The Bankers' Magazine* (New York), with being the pioneer in the agitation for this kind of insurance, writes in the *American Federationist* (Scranton, October) about the new law. The field for such insurance was made evident, he says, previous to the proceedings of the Armstrong Committee, by investigation of the industrial companies doing business in Massachusetts. It was found, he reports, that in the fifteen years ending December 31, 1905, the workingmen of that State had paid out in industrial insurance the sum of $61,294,887. In return the companies had paid in death benefits, endowments, and surrender values only $21,819,606. And only some ten millions had been added to the reserve funds of the companies during that period. It seemed to the investigators, therefore, that this was not a very profitable business from the workingman's standpoint. The writer continues, showing how the new law is intended to provide a better insurance scheme for this "industrial" class:

Calculation further disclosed that if this $61,294,887, instead of being paid to the industrial life-insurance companies, had been deposited in Massachusetts savings-banks, and the depositors had withdrawn from the banks only an amount equal to the aggregate of $21,819,606, which they received from the insurance companies during those fifteen years, the balance remaining in the savings-banks at the end of that period, namely, December 31, 1905, with the accumulated interest, would have amounted to $49,931,548.35, and this altho the savings-banks would have paid upon these increased deposits in taxes to the Commonwealth more than four times the amount which was actually paid by the insurance companies on account of the insurance.

The purpose of the new Massachusetts law is to put an end to this waste of workingmen's earnings by substituting the economic and altruistic methods of the savings-banks for the waste and greed which have in large measure attended the operation of the industrial insurance companies.

Some saving will result from the fact that there are no stockholders in these banks to receive exorbitant dividends and that the banks are operated at an exceptionally low expense rate. But the main gain is to come from the abolition of the solicitation of insurance through agents, with its attendant heavy percentage of lapsed policies, and the discontinuance of the weekly collection of premiums at the homes of the insured.

The savings-banks are to receive applications for

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insurance as they receive deposits—that is, without personal solicitation. The premiums are to be received at the bank, and not collected at the homes of the insured. Weekly payments are to be abolished as unnecessarily expensive, and a premium payment at longer intervals, probably monthly, is to be substituted. It is expected that to a large extent the following simple, convenient, and inexpensive method of paying premiums will ultimately be adopted. The insured will upon the issuing of the policy, if he is not already a savings-bank depositor, be requested to become such, and will give to the bank a standing order to draw on the savings fund in favor of the insurance fund to meet the premium payments as they fall due. The payment of premiums will thus become automatic so long as the policy-holder has any funds on deposit.

No one supposes that the savings-banks insurance system will at once supplant the private companies, which had in the aggregate on January 1, 1907, 1,176,044 industrial policies outstanding in Massachusetts. The establishment by the savings-banks of a department for the issue of life insurance is permissive, not compulsory. The banks will enter upon the new field only gradually. Therefore, at first the old companies will retain in a large part of the State the field undisputed. But, besides this, even in those places where savings insurance banks are established, the old companies will have ample scope for their activity. Despite the lower premium rates which the savings-banks will be able to offer, there must long be a large number of the less thrifty for whom the eloquence of the solicitor and the weekly domiciliary visit of the collector will be essential to the taking out or the maintenance of insurance. Gradually, however, the system will be extended throughout the State, as the people learn to appreciate the advantages of the new system, and the lower premiums which the savings-banks will be able to offer must in time prove irresistible, and the private companies will be compelled to adopt the main features of the new system or to retire from the field.

The recent Massachusetts law contemplates, however, far more than cheaper insurance. Indeed, its most far-reaching effect will probably be found in its provision for the issue of annuities.

The American workingman has come to feel keenly the danger of superannuation. On every side he hears of employers discriminating in favor of young men, a natural incident of the speeding of machinery and the introduction of new methods. Yet nowhere is any opportunity afforded him for providing himself in his younger years with an old-age annuity. The rising demand for old-age pensions supported by general taxation is in large part attributed to this fact.

The need of support in old age when earning capacity shall have lessened or ceased is indeed more apt to be present to the mind of the average workingman than the probable needs of his family in case of his death; for few men in good health think that premature death will overtake them. Labor leaders have therefore been particularly interested in the annuity feature of the new movement.

The provision for the future most appropriate to the wage-earner's needs is life insurance to protect his family while he is in middle life, the period when his children are young, and an annuity for his later years when he himself is old.

A combination policy which will furnish life insurance in the earlier years and be converted at, say, sixty, into an annuity is, therefore, the form of provision which it is believed will become most popular under the working of the savings-bank system.

Enough Massachusetts savings-banks have already signified their intention of establishing insurance departments to make certain that this new departure will receive a thorough test. And the test will be made under very favorable conditions. Ex-Governor Douglas, president of the People's Savings-Bank of Brockton, has been a stanch supporter of this new movement, and became the president of the league formed to secure the passage of the law authorizing this extension of savings-bank activity. Governor Douglas has already offered to provide for his bank the $25,000 guaranty fund which must be provided before any bank can establish an insurance department, and as his enthusiasm is shared by many of the trustees of his bank, this Brockton bank will probably be the first to enter upon the new field.

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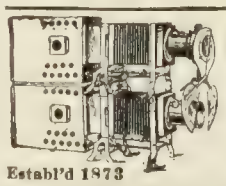

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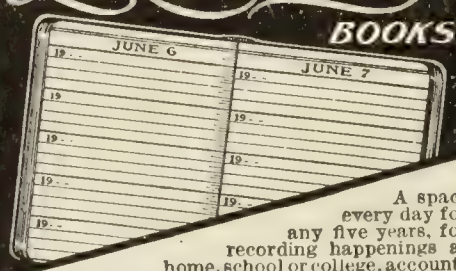

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Bargains in Bonds.—The low points reached by some of the standard stocks during the recent decline in the market has induced many "small investors" to buy stocks who have previously always considered such investments outside the scope of their pockets. *The Saturday Evening Post*, which had already recommended to its readers some of these "bargains in stock," tells how some equally good bargains can be picked up in the bond-market. It says in part:

While the prices of bonds do not fluctuate as readily as the prices of stocks, there is a certain kinship and sympathy between securities, and frequently, when the condition of the stock-market is unsettled, the feeling spreads to bonds in a more limited degree. It has happened, however, that during what is called a bad stock-market there has been a very good bond-market, with prices fairly high. One reason is that the price of bonds does not depend so entirely on the condition of business as stocks.

The present low bond-market is due to a number of causes. One of the principal causes is the fact that money is tight, or scarce, and as a result commands a high rate of interest. The people who ordinarily would be buying bonds that yielded them from 4 to 4½ per cent. prefer to lend out their money as cash and get from 5 to 7 per cent. The same attitude is taken by corporations, which under normal conditions would be heavy buyers of bonds.

A second reason is that, on account of the cheapness of high-class investment stocks, a great many investors are buying stocks instead of bonds. Still a third reason is that a great many holders of bonds have converted them into cash because they needed the money. Thus a great many desirable bonds have been thrown on the market.

Therefore, as in the case of any commodity of which there is an abundant supply and a decreasing demand, the prices have declined. Practically all kinds of bonds are cheap to-day. High-class bonds, which under normal conditions would sell at a price to yield not more than 4 per cent., are now on a basis to yield 4½ per cent. and in some cases 5 per cent. and more.

The investor never makes a mistake in buying a good bond, especially one that will run a number of years. He can put it away and know that he can collect his interest twice a year and not be disturbed by the movements of the stock-market. A bond, it is well to remember, is a very negotiable security—that is to say, you can borrow money on it, and, should an emergency arise when you need money, you can usually dispose of it without difficulty and usually with little, if any, sacrifice, providing, of course, that you have the right sort of bond.

No type of bond is more stable than high-class railroad bonds. They form a large part of the securities held by savings-banks in the States where there are strict laws governing savings-bank investments.

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Nervy.—"Tompkins has got more nerve than any man I ever met."

"What now?"

"He came over to my place yesterday to borrow my gun, saying he wanted to kill a dog that kept him awake nights."

"Well, what of it?"

"It was my dog he killed."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Misdirected Enterprise.—Recently Prof. Edmund Burke, of the College of the City of New York, received a letter from a press-clipping bureau.

The letter informed the professor that his patronage was desired, and that as a sample of the bureau's work he would find enclosed a clipping from a speech by President Roosevelt in which he had quoted the professor's words.

Professor Burke read the clipping nearly through before he realized that the President was quoting from Edmund Burke's "Speech on Conciliation with the American Colonies" in 1775.—*New York Sun.*

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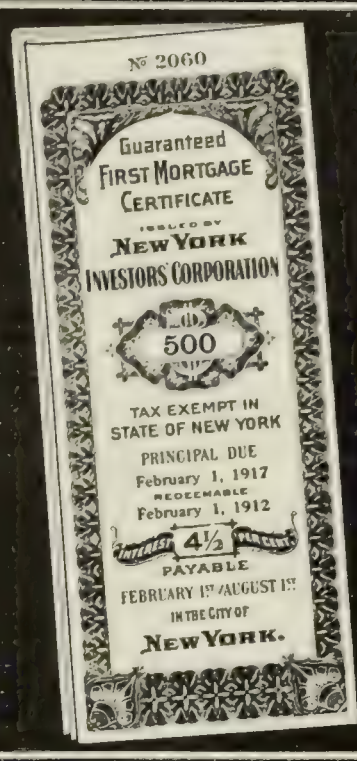

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The Literary Digest SCHOOL DIRECTORY

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His Complaint.—MRS. WIGWAG—"How is your husband, Aunt Mandy?"

AUNT MANDY—"Porely, ma'am. He was gittin along all right, but now de doctah done say he got de convalescence." *Philadelphia Record.*

She Knew Why.—DAUGHTER—"Father went off in good humor this morning."

MOTHER—"My! That reminds me. I forgot to ask him for any money."—*Christian Advocate* (New York).

The Old, Old Story.—"And I am the very first you have loved, Bertha?"

"Of course you are. How tedious you men are! You all ask me the same question."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

No Longer an Apprentice.—LADY (to blind beggar)—"Where's the boy who used to lead you round, my poor man?"

BEGGAR—"Oh, he's gone into business on his own account."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

The Way You Say It.—"Does the razor hurt, sir?" inquired the barber, anxiously.

"Can't say," replied the victim, testily, "but my face does."—*Harper's Weekly.*

The Proof.—"How do you know your husband loves you? Does he eat your cooking?"

"Yes, but he refuses to let me eat it."—*Houston Post.*

Couldn't Get at It.—An Irishman who had just united with the Catholic Church in a small town was careless enough to let the priest catch him coming out of a saloon with a jug under his arm. The priest waited for him to come by and said:

"Pat, what is it you have in that jug?"

"Whisky, sor," answered Pat.

"Whom does it belong to?" asked the good man.

"To me and me brudder Moike, sor."

"Well, say, Pat, pour yours out, and be a good man."

"I can't, sor; mine's on the bottom," answered Pat.—*Judge.*

Needn't Stop for Him.—SHE—"I suppose you are a lover of music?"

HE—"Oh, yes; but you can go right on playing just the same!"—*New York Evening Telegram.*

All He Cared for.—SENATOR A.—"And do most of your constituents think as you do on this question?"

SENATOR X.—"Well, most of them think as they think I do."—*Somerville Journal.*

The Cheaper Way.—"Do you know, hubby, that when I go to Ostend I shall dream of you every night?"

"If it's all the same to you, I would prefer to have you stay with me and dream of Ostend."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

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The most delicate person can sleep in a bed in a warm room and be protected from chills and colds, wind and rain, and yet get fresh air with every breath, with the

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Practical Understanding.—FRIEND (to a count newly married to an American millionairess)—"I wonder how you managed to fiu it up so quickly, as you can not speak a word of English nor she of German."

COUNT—"Simplest thing in the world! I showed her my pedigree and she showed me her check-book."
—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

October 11.—The Arbitration Committee of The Hague Peace Conference adopts a general declaration favoring obligatory arbitration. The United States delegation abstains from voting, refusing to retreat from its definite peace-court project.

October 12.—The Canadian Government decides to pay damages at once to the Japanese who suffered in Vancouver and later to ask the city to defray the costs.

A general strike brings all business to a standstill in Milan.

October 13.—Members of the Philippine Assembly decide in caucus not to have prayer at the opening session of the Assembly.

October 14.—Gustave Hervé, the French anti-military agitator, is arrested for writing articles inciting mutiny.

Work is resumed in Milan under the Government's promise to punish the troops who fired on the mob there, if investigation proves the shooting unjustified.

The British home fleet, under the command of Lord Charles Beresford, assembles for maneuvers in the North Sea and the Channel.

October 15.—Secretary Taft arrives in Manila where he is warmly welcomed by 50,000 natives.

October 16.—The Filipino Assembly is opened at Manila. Señor Osmena, Nationalist, former Governor of Cebu, is elected presiding officer of the body. In his address Secretary Taft holds out no hope of speedy self-government.

The church robberies in France by Antoine Thomas, now under arrest, are already estimated at $1,600,000.

October 17.—The Marconi transoceanic wireless-telegraph system is successfully put into operation between Glace Bay, N. S., and Clifden, Ireland. More than 5,000 words are transmitted during the day.

Prior to final adjournment on the 18th, the International Peace Conference at The Hague draws up a summary of work done.

Domestic.

October 11.—The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railway Company is convicted in Los Angeles of rebating.

John D. Rockefeller gives $330,000 more to Chicago University.

October 12.—The armored cruisers *Tennessee* and *Washington*, under command of Rear-Admiral Sebree, sail from Hampton Roads for the Pacific.

October 13.—Excepting only the local union in Cleveland, striking telegraphers in leading cities unanimously vote to continue the strike, rejecting the arbitration suggestions of President Small.

October 14.—Judge Ball, of the Superior Court in Chicago, issues an injunction upon an application of Stuyvesant Fish restraining the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Railroad Securities Company of New York, and the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York from voting at least 286,731 shares of stock at the meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

President Small of the telegraphers is suspended and preparations are made for continuing the strike.

October 15.—Mr. Lane, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, tells of evidence found by him that the Southern Pacific Railroad has given rebates since the passage of the Hepburn Law.

Over twenty-five persons are killed and more than 600 are injured by a series of powder explosions in the plant of the Du Pont Powder Company, near Fontanet, Ind. The town is wrecked.

October 16.—A violent earthquake, supposed to have occurred in the neighborhood of the Bermudas, is recorded on the seismographs in Washington.

October 17.—F. Augustus Heinze resigns as president of the Mercantile National Bank of New York, to rehabilitate the suspended Stock-Exchange firm of Otto Heinze & Company.

Memhd Ali Bey, the first ambassador to be sent to the United States from Turkey, arrives in Washington.

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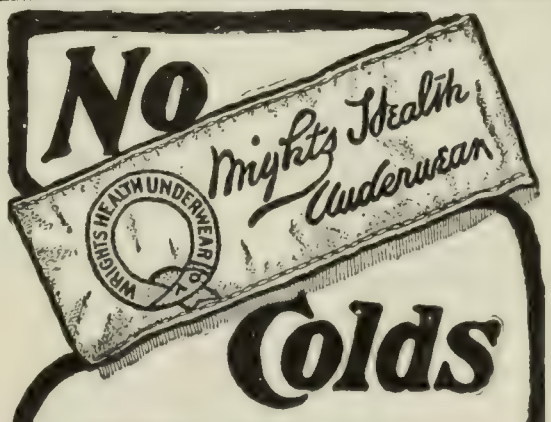

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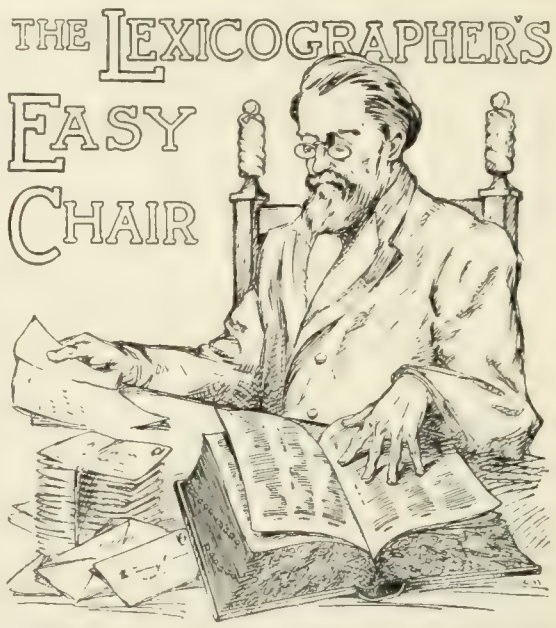

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"J. B. E.," McKeesport, Pa.—"Please give your views of the meaning of 'imitation,' 'genuine,' and 'counterfeit.'"

That which is *genuine* has the character or origin represented; it is not false, spurious, or adulterated. A genuine article is one that has all the characteristics of the original and belongs to the true or pure stock. A genuine individual is one that is frank and true, as distinguished from one that is affected or hypocritical. A genuine document is one written by the author whose name it bears.

That which is *imitation* is a thing produced or made in resemblance of something else. The word *imitate* is the generic term and is used almost always in a good sense. This characteristic extends also to *imitation*, which, in addition to the meaning given above, denotes also a faculty that enables one to copy (as a pattern) or conform to (as an example). But *imitation* is used sometimes in the sense of *counterfeit*, and then designates something made fraudulently to represent that which is true and genuine, with a view to pass it as genuine or original. This meaning is commonly applied to bank-notes or bills and coin, which are also characterized as *spurious*. Thus, imitations, counterfeits, and spurious articles are articles that are not what they are pretended to be.

The term *counterfeit* can be applied only restrictedly, and usually designates an article made in violation of the law, as a counterfeit coin or note; a *counterfeit* signature. In the last example counterfeit is synonymous with *forgery*, which embraces not only a fraudulent writing, but the making of the same, or the material alteration of a genuine document (as a will) with intent to defraud.

Shakespeare used *counterfeit* as a synonym for *imitate* when he wrote:

"I can *counterfeit* the deep tragedian,
Speak and look big, and pry on every side."

In this sense *imitate* means to represent the person, character, or actions of another, as on the stage; to impersonate; and is not used in a bad sense.

"N. S. G.," Mott Haven, N. Y.—"What is the meaning of the word *contratation?* Is it a live or an obsolete term? What is a contratation-house?"

The word *contratation*, more generally written *contractation* is an obsolete word used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in the sense of mutual dealing; trading; also the act of contracting or acquiring. It is found in Holland's "Plutarch's Morals" (1603) and in Gage's "West Indies" (1648).

A contratation-house (from the Spanish *casa de contratacion*) is a building in which contracts are made or trading is done.

"E. T.," Battle Creek, Mich.—"(1) What is the etymology of *pediatrics?* (2) Please criticize the following: 'Lord Cromer leaves Egypt morally sound and materially prosperous.'"

(1) Pediatrics is from the Greek *pai(d-)s*, child, *iatrikos*, pertaining to a physician, and *iaomai* heal. (2) Why? It is more a matter for congratulation than for criticism. We hope that Secretary Taft may do the same when he leaves the Philippine Islands.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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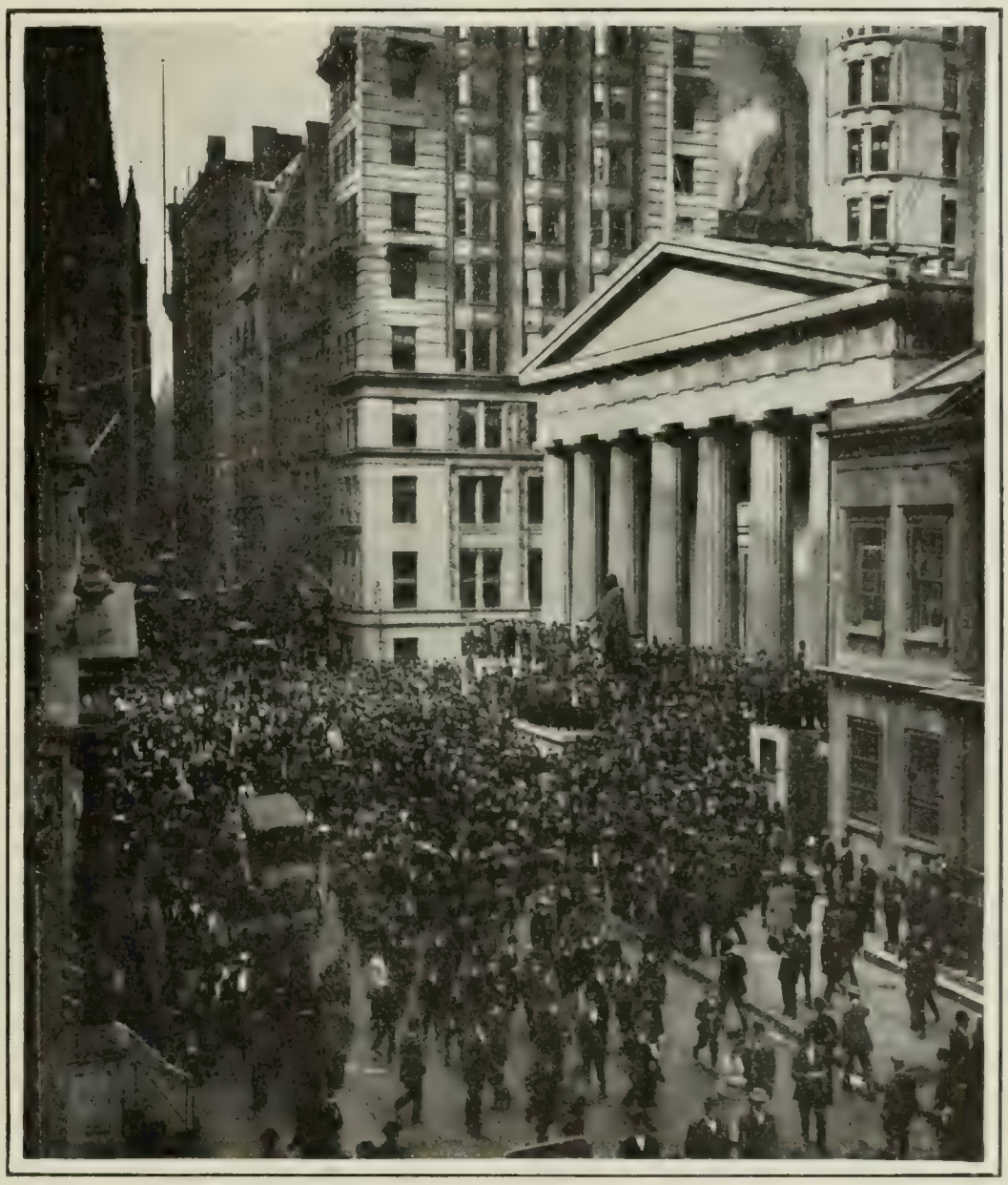
TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE PANIC

"THE situation now largely hangs upon the average bank depositor, both here and in the country at large," asserts the New York *Times*, and at the time of writing this view is shared by the press at large. Those in a position to know have given practical assurance of their faith in the essential soundness of both the banking situation and the security market in New York, and it is urged that the last remnant of danger would disappear if the average depositor would resist the impulse of panic. That recent events have awakened the impulse to a dangerous degree is indicated not only by the spectacular runs on local trust companies and deposit banks and by the temporary collapse of values in Wall Street, but also by the fact that the savings banks of New York have thought it necessary to protect their depositors by requiring the legal sixty days' notice of withdrawal. A number of cities are issuing Clearing-House loan certificates as in 1893. But the fact that the United States Treasury, J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, and other leading bankers came to the relief of the banks and the money-market with funds to the amount of $110,000,000 is the strongest possible argument in justification of optimism. Latest advices to Governor Hughes enable him to report "a decided improvement in the situation," and the general feeling is exprest by the New York *Globe*, which asserts that "the main explosion is over,—its shock has been endured." "Aside from a few weak points already exposed, the New York banking situation is sound," says the New York *Financier*. And *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, which is the leading authority in its own field, assures us that the prompt action of Mr. Morgan and associates has successfully averted "a most disastrous panic." The strain, it admits, has been tremendous; but nothing, it adds, could be better than the way the situation is gradually righting itself." To quote:



Photograph by Brown Brothers New York.

THE PANIC IN WALL STEEET.

This photograph was taken at noon of October 23d, a day which "will pass into the history of Wall Street as one of its memorable days," says *The Wall Street Journal*. The crowd is seen gathering in the street and on the steps of the Sub-Treasury.

"We think this week's developments warrant the conclusion that, as a whole, our financial institutions are, at the core, sound and healthy. It seems also correct to say that they hold a body of assets possessing worth and intrinsic merit. Any impression that they are loaded down with a lot of rotten securities or worthless paper is utterly without foundation. The action of the Clearing-house proves conclusively the truth of this statement. Our financiers, headed by Mr. J. P. Morgan, deserve great credit for the able way they have handled a most trying state of things, and for the aid which, through their efforts, has been extended to embarrassed institutions. But it must always be remembered that such aid carries with it as an indispensable

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preliminary the possession of abundant and sound assets on the part of the institution needing help. Neither the Clearing-house nor these financial leaders are advancing money on unsubstantial collateral. They would be merely inviting their own ruin if they did. The very fact, therefore, that aid has been extended is itself evidence that the aid was deserved. Another highly encouraging circumstance is that the trust companies are now standing together just as the banks have long been bound together in the Clearing-house."

DEPOSITORS WITHDRAWING THEIR MONEY FROM THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.
This Wall-street institution endured a two-days' run before the public panic in regard to it could be allayed.

Nevertheless, *The Journal of Commerce* thinks it necessary to warn us that "this is no passing squall," but "a real storm whose area is in danger of spreading." But for the present, dispatches from all over the country assert that the disturbance is only local, being confined to New York, where the failure of the Knickerbocker Trust Company—whose resources are quoted at $70,000,000—precipitated the crisis, and to Pittsburg, where financial circles were shaken by the embarrassment of some of the Westinghouse companies and by the precautionary closing of the Pittsburg Stock Exchange. That the West is "as solid as a rock" is the opinion of the Chicago bankers as gathered by the Chicago *Evening Post*. Especially reassuring is a dispatch from Washington which tells that Controller Ridgely has canvassed the principal cities all over the country and finds no signs of trouble elsewhere. "As a matter of fact," says the New York *Tribune*, "the United States is fortified as it never has been before against a real financial panic," because "wealth has been created in enormous amount and distributed in a hundred centers." Ten or fifteen years ago, remarks the Philadelphia *Press*, "such a spasm would have produced a general convulsion, and a temporary crisis would have become a widespread crash." Even now, it reminds us, "no such upset is altogether local." As *The Journal of Commerce* says:

"The actual crisis and the feeling of panic have been thus far circumscribed and localized, and if they can be kept within these limits, tho these are at the heart of the system of credit and financial exchange of the country, the working out of the necessary adjustment will be assured. It should be remembered that while this storm has been prepared for over a wide area and a long lapse of time, its immediate exciting cause has been local and has directly affected only a small part of the financial institutions at this center. . . . The banking resources of New York are linked with those of the whole country, and the credit of financial institutions is bound up with that of commercial houses and the whole network of trade and industry. When these institutions are in need of relief and support among themselves, their ability to meet the needs of the business community is for the time curtailed."

The "immediate exciting cause" referred to above was the methods of certain financiers who had secured control of various New York banking institutions, whose funds they imperiled by their daring speculations. Thus when the New York Associated Banks, commonly known as the "Clearing-house Committee," refused to come to the aid of the Mercantile National Bank while F. Augustus Heinze, recently involved in an unsuccessful attempt to "corner copper," remained in control, a general house-cleaning of the New York banks and trust companies was begun. The immediate result was that Mr. Heinze, Mr. Charles W. Morse, and Messrs. E. R. and Orlando F. Thomas were eliminated from the banking situation in this city. These men had each his "string" of banks in which his influence was dominant either as president or as a member of the board of directors. Their elimination was followed by the resignation of Charles T. Barney from the presidency of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, which is now in the hands of temporary receivers. The failure of the Knickerbocker was the signal for panic among depositors throughout the city, resulting in runs upon a number of other trust companies, national banks, and even savings banks. As a result a number of institutions have temporarily suspended payment, altho it is generally believed that they are solvent. As the New York *Globe* points out: "To force suspension of a bank by demanding that it pay at once in cash all its deposits, when the law requires it to keep in reserve a sum of actual money representing only 25 per cent. or less of the aggregate deposits, is not to prove its insolvency." Fortunately, exclaims *The Evening Mail*, the methods which have led to a lack of confidence in several banking institutions are not typical. In fact, asserts the same paper, what

"WHY?"
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

has happened may be considered in the large as a vindication of American business men. Thus:

"It verifies the claims of those who have answered indiscriminate attacks with the assertion that there were two kinds of business men in this country, and that those unworthy to be trusted

E. R. THOMAS,

He was associated with Mr. Heinze and Mr. Morse in the control of the Mercantile National Bank. He has resigned from this and his other banking connections in New York, which included the Hamilton Bank and the Consolidated National Bank.

F. A. HEINZE,

Whose elimination from the banking situation in New York was the first conspicuous incident in the series of events which led up to the panic. He came to grief through an unsuccessful attempt to "corner copper."

CHARLES W. MORSE,

Organizer of an alleged "trust" of Atlantic-coast steamship lines. After he was induced to surrender his control in the so-called "Morse string" of banks, he is reported to have said, "I am mighty glad to be out, for there is nothing in banks for me."

C. T. BARNEY,

Ex-president of the Knickerbocker Trust Company. According to one of the directors, Mr. Barney's interests had been so "greatly extended in outside matters" that "it was decided that the best interests of all would be served by his resignation."

"UNDESIRABLE CITIZENS" OF HIGH FINANCE.

were a small minority. The latter have disappeared almost overnight from the banking community of the metropolis. They have been eliminated summarily, grimly, almost ruthlessly, by the voluntary and concerted action of the legitimate business of the city."

This has been accomplished, it appears, under what *The Wall Street Journal* calls "the heroic leadership" of Mr. J. P. Morgan. "One other person who could do much to restore confidence," says the Boston *Transcript*, "is the President, and to do this he need say nothing;" and the New York *Evening Post*, recounting the reasons for optimism, concludes, "Finally, the President has got through making speeches." But when Mr. William Turnbull, fourth vice-president of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, asserts that "one man" who "by his public and his private speeches" has been "deliberately undermining the credit business of this country" will be "the only one to blame" in case of wide-spread disaster, *The Post* retorts: "We can not charge everything to the Big Stick when there has been all the while at work the Big Grab." In his latest public speech at Nashville, Tenn., the President asserts that his policies against which there has been some outcry in the financial world represent merely "the effort to punish successful dishonesty." "I doubt," he says, "if these policies have had any material effect in bringing about the present trouble, but if they have, it will not alter in the slightest degree my determination that, for the remaining sixteen months of my term, these policies shall be persevered in unswervingly." "All I did," he explains, "was to turn on the light." To the London *Daily Graphic*, however, it appears that he "went looking for a very pronounced escape of gas with a naked lamp." A French banker compares American business to "a man going upstairs three steps at a time; he slips back a step now and then, but he reaches the top just the same." In a London dispatch to the New York *Evening Post* occurs the following statement:

"The crisis on your markets is considered not only peculiar but unprecedented; because, while all of us were prepared for anything in the way of financial scandals, and for consequent undermining of confidence on the part of your public, we believe that your country's prosperity is absolutely genuine. Further, we hold that nothing is required but common sense in the American public, followed by drastic legislation as regards trust companies and individuals, to make the present moment the foundation of truer prosperity than you have ever hitherto enjoyed."

MR. ROCKEFELLER, OPTIMIST

IN addition to the curiosity naturally centering around a personality which has been for years as enigmatic as it has been conspicuous, a peculiar interest attaches just now to whatever the world's most successful business man has to say of the business outlook. On both these scores attention is challenged by an inter-

LAWSON (in the rôle of friendly adviser): "Now's your chance to tackle him." — Darling in the Des Moines *Register*.

view with John D. Rockefeller which appears in the New York *Times* of October 20, and for the accuracy of which that paper vouches editorially. "I am glad I learned to play as a boy. I have been playing ever since," exclaimed Mr. Rockefeller as the

interviewer walked beside him through the autumn sunlight that flooded his golf-links. And when the conversation turned to the business tendencies of the age his enthusiasm abated itself no jot, his optimism came even more conspicuously in evidence. While admitting readily that the popular suspicion of corporations has a substantial basis in the fact that there have been ill-managed and even immorally managed corporations, he asserts frankly his belief that "it must in good time be perceived by all that the centralized corporation is a necessity of progress" and that "the day of individual competition is past and gone." Yet business opportunities, he says, instead of being past, are multiplied a thousandfold, and there are better and better times ahead for the country. The interviewer describes him as neither cold nor preoccupied, but "interested and eager," and speaking "off the bat" with energy, positiveness, and enthusiasm on every topic which came up. In further characterization we read:

"Face as mobile as a girl's, instantly reflecting merriment, reflection, sympathy, and surprize. A twinkling eye, a voice—that is one of the things that surprize everybody—a voice of singularly full and winning quality, tuned to an unusually broad gamut of inflection. A man of extraordinarily attractive personality, of beaming kindliness, a man of striking physical and mental vitality and nimbleness, affectionate and emotional."

Talking as he followed the ball over the links, Mr. Rockefeller gossips light-heartedly with his companion, and we are enabled to overhear the following snatches of his conversation:

"A man ought never to be so old or so busy that he hasn't zest for a game. What's that? Business a game? Building up a Standard Oil Company a great game? I appreciate that. . . . . .

"Oh, no, I didn't play all the time, either, when I was a lad. I hoed in the garden and milked the cows and split wood. And a little later I faced a world as harsh as any boy ever did.

"People sometimes talk as if we older men lived in a day of peculiar opportunity, as if there were no chance to-day for a young man to do what has been done by my generation of men, as if all the avenues were closed, all the big things done. Nothing could be more mistaken. The truth is the exact reverse of it. Why, the time in which I opened my eyes was a midnight of darkness, and this is blazing noon.

"You young men can't imagine, you can't conceive, what things were in our day. There was everything to do—nothing to do it with. There were no paths marked out, no experiences of others to profit by. There were years of doubt and distrust and distress—to this great day a contrast as great as conditions could possibly furnish.

"The opportunities past? They are multiplied a thousandfold. The resources of our great land are scarcely scratched.

"Our population is enormously increased, and its wants are multiplied infinitely. Across two oceans at either hand are vaster populations still, who are as if just discovered by us.

"In the East, as we say, a quarter of the whole human race are just awakening to become a part of civilization. The future? Why, it dazzles the mind. It stupefies the imagination."

Turning to the popular feeling against corporations, he says:

"But it is poor logic to find against the whole idea of corporations because of these few failures. There were bad machines when we first began to use machinery, but we didn't, on that account, throw the good machines out of the window.

"The present moment a bit trying? Oh, yes. But there is nothing more than unfounded uneasiness. There is no possible portent of disaster. It is a time for patience. Patience. And unfailing confidence in the substantial foundation of a prosperity still far from its zenith.

"The attitude of many toward the corporations is for the moment not as friendly as it should be. I attribute this to the same causes that act to oppose every step of advance. We have come into a new economic era. In the future, business is going to be carried on more and more by aggregations of capital. It can not be otherwise. The day of individual competition is past and gone. It is simply a question of efficiency.

"The well-managed corporation with ample capital is economically superior to the individual. History doesn't move backward. We can no more return to the day of individual competition than we can to that of hand labor.

"It is altogether a question of efficiency—of producing the best goods for the least money. The Standard Oil is the most efficient, economical machine in the world. That is the sufficient account of its success."

The world is growing better and better, says Mr. Rockefeller. "Commercial morality," he asserts, "has always been very high, the highest, I think, in any department of life." This leads naturally to a defense of Standard Oil. It is fair, as *The Times* remarks, that his earnest and explicit declarations on this subject should go on record. To quote:

"I want to say this: No man, no concern was ever forced to come into the Standard Oil Company. Not one. The charge is false. Other concerns have been offered the opportunity to come in, but the spirit in which the invitation was given them was one of friendly service. . . . . .

"The conduct of the Standard Oil Company has been in the hands of high-minded, honorable gentlemen. No brighter, better men, animated with a finer spirit were ever brought together."

CONFISCATING TRUST GOODS

THE seizure by the Government of $7,000 worth of cigarets belonging to the Tobacco Trust, on Monday of last week, inspires some of our editors with visions of governmental seizures of the products of the Coal Trust, the Oil Trust, the Meat Trust, and other trusts, big and little, till the Department of Justice looks like a department-store. The Washington correspondents, on the other hand, express doubts whether this single seizure is strictly legal. If it is legal, then the Attorney-general evidently has an almost despotic power over the business world, says one correspondent. If it is not, the trusts can continue their old methods of evading the law. The law under which this seizure was made is section 6 of the Sherman Antitrust Law, enacted seventeen years ago, and the motive of the seizure is to inspire the trust with a desire to expedite the legal proceedings, rather than to pursue the familiar policy of delay. The section reads thus:

"Any property owned under any contract or by any combination, or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof), mentioned in section 1 of this act, and being in the course of transportation from one State to another, or to a foreign country, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned, by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure, and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law."

Several papers applaud the action of the Attorney-general, remarking that it will put the burden of proof on the trust rather than on the Government. Thus the Boston *Transcript* remarks:

"If the property of trusts can be forfeited it introduces a new element in the pursuit. Individuals can dodge and delay; but if the goods can be taken in transit or elsewhere, and the courts sustain the action, it is likely to prove a fatal embarrassment to the trust business."

Doubt is cast on the legality of the seizure by the writers, however, who think the law was intended to authorize the seizure of goods after guilt is proved, not before. Thus the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"It is reported with apparent authority that the seizure of the Tobacco Trust's products was made with distinct purpose of notifying 'bad trusts' that the Government was losing patience over legal delays and that, if this policy were persisted in, drastic measures would follow. Officials say they are desirous of knowing just what the antitrust and interstate commerce laws mean, on the ground that the evasions and legal quibbles of the trusts are becoming very annoying, and that they may find it to their own interest to expedite a ruling from the highest tribunal on all controverted questions.

"General criticism of a severe sort has followed the announce-

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"KENTUCKY." "KEARSARGE." "ALABAMA." "ILLINOIS." "OHIO." "MISSOURI." "MAINE." "VERMONT." "KANSAS." "VIRGINIA." "MINNESOTA." "RHODE ISLAND." "NEW JERSEY." "CONNECTICUT." "GEORGIA." "LOUISIANA." DESTROYER.

THE BATTLE-SHIPS THAT ARE GOING TO THE PACIFIC.

ment of the new plans of the Department of Justice with reference to the holding up of shipments in interstate commerce. The attack on the Tobacco Trust was wholly unexpected, and, in the judgment of many persons, has been exceedingly ill-timed, even if it were in itself a desirable mode of proceeding. That it is not such is the avowed opinion of many of the best students of trust problems here.

"It is pointed out that section 6 of the Federal Antitrust Act, which is now invoked as authority for this scheme, was intended to provide a means of proceeding in these cases where a combination had been definitely deemed to be illegal and where it was necessary to apply some method of preventing it from continuing its violation of the law and of the orders of Federal courts. That it was ever intended to be used in the way now attempted is seriously questioned.

"It is the belief of those who are following the matter that the continuance of the policy now indicated by the Department of Justice would, if permitted by the courts, give the Attorney-general practically all authority in breaking up almost any business he might desire. This is due to the fact that the court has ruled that the Sherman Act does not apply in its prohibition solely to unreasonable contracts, but also to these which in themselves are reasonable contracts in restraint of trade. With this inclusive ruling it is possible to get almost any combination decided illegal.

"If with this assurance of support and success in his operations an attorney-general can go ahead and hold up the movement of goods in interstate trade, relying on the practical certainty that he will be sustained, he can, it is said, do about as he pleases with the business of the country, and is given the same control over the property which he has sought to obtain over the machinery of business through his application for receivership."

A SELF-SUSTAINING FLEET—The illustration on this page shows the types and armaments of the sixteen battle-ships which are preparing for the much-discust practise cruise from the Atlantic to the Pacific. According to a Washington dispatch the

fleet has never been tested under such conditions as will confront it on the long trip around South America. For one thing, it has never before had to be self-sustaining for so long a period, and it is pointed out that on the Pacific coast, where navy-yard accommodation is extremely limited, the efficiency of the repair-ships will be thoroughly tested. The following interesting information in regard to provisioning the fleet appears in *The Army and Navy Register* (Washington):

"It is planned to make the fleet self-sustaining as far as possible during the 130 days' cruise. This will be effected by stocking the storerooms of the ships to their maximum capacity and fitting out the provision-ships with all that they may carry. The fleet will make three ports of call, Rio, Valparaiso, and Callao, but it is not contemplated that at any of those places will very much be purchased for the ships. Indeed, it would be quite out of the question to obtain supplies for the 15,000 men of the fleet. The original schedule of supplies has been changed in some particulars, it having been found that not as much material was needed as at first thought. The original estimate of one million pounds of beef has been cut to 750,000 pounds, for instance. The high prices of some of the provisions will probably require a further revision of the list, while the difficulties of carrying certain supplies, such as vegetables and eggs, will compel the naval authorities to resort to various devices to furnish those articles of diet and defeat the influences of the climate. It will not be possible to carry enough potatoes for the whole trip, and the deficiency will be made up by dehydrated vegetables, the experiments with which have been favorably reported. It may be necessary to ship supplies to the Isthmus, where they will be called for by the provision-ships on the trip north in the Pacific. The supply of eggs has been cut down to 10,000 dozen, and the remaining quantity desired will be represented by a powdered variety of that edible, four ounces of the material equaling a dozen eggs."

THE INTERNATIONAL SKY REGATTA

ALTHO public interest, fired by the great dirigible military air-ships recently adopted by Germany, France, and England, and even more by rumors of approaching success in solving the practical problems of the aeroplane, has been largely diverted from the type of balloon which took part in the international race for the Bennet cup last week, as a sporting event this race caught the attention and stirred the imagination of the whole country. Perhaps, as *The Herald* claims, it is to the adoption of ballooning as a sport that the great progress on the practical side of aeronautics is chiefly due. Thus the balloon regatta at St. Louis, by stimulating general interest and by showing that ballooning is not as perilous as commonly supposed, may prove to be something more than the greatest sporting event of its kind this country has ever witnessed.

The so-called "race" was really a test of the staying powers of the nine contesting balloons, the victory going to the one landing farthest from the starting-point. The German balloon *Pommern* won the race, alighting at Bradley Park, half a mile south of Asbury Park, N. J., after having been in the air forty hours. This point, according to figures supplied by the War Department, is 876¾ miles from St. Louis. A French balloon, the *L'Isle de France*, came to earth near Herbertsville, N. J., 870¾ miles from the starting-point, after drifting for forty-four hours. The other countries represented were England and the United States, the English balloon falling behind all its competitors with a flight of only 375 miles, while the two American balloons made excellent showings, the *America* landing at Patuxent, Md., and the *United States* at Caledonia, Ont., 735¾ and 625¼ miles from the starting-place. Five of the balloons reached the Atlantic seaboard. It has been noted with some amused interest by the press that the most northerly course of all was taken by the *United States*, whose pilot, Major Henry B. Hersey, was to have been the companion of Walter Wellman in his projected air-ship voyage to the North Pole. Oscar Erbsloeh, pilot of the winning *Pommern*, is quoted as follows in the New York *Sun*:

"Our highest speed was thirty miles an hour and the lowest ten. The average you might call about twenty-two miles an hour. We never soared higher than 10,000 feet and often dropt to talking distance with persons on the ground.

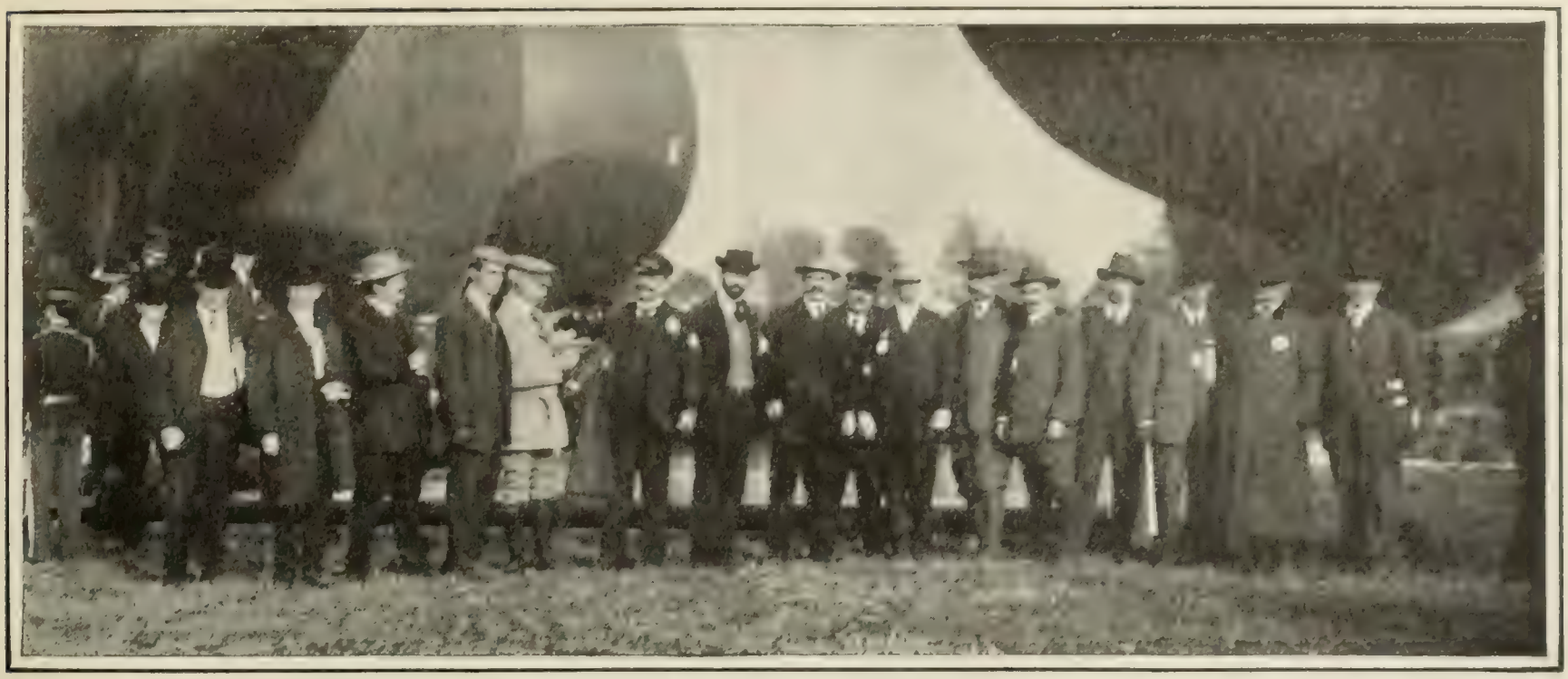
"The nights, as a usual thing, were bitter cold, and, on the other hand, when we were up high the sun's rays were so hot that we had to bandage our heads with wet cloths."

When the *Pommern* landed she had fifteen bags of ballast left, and, according to her pilot, gas enough to carry her another five hundred miles. "This international race," says J. F. McCoy, pilot of the *America*, "will show the Government how far behind it is in aeronautics, and it ought to have beneficial results in awakening government officials." He points out that some of the foreign

LIVELY TIMES IN THE BALLOON BELT.
Tying down their property.
Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

SPEAKING OF BALLOONING—
McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*

BALLOONING—ST. LOUIS AND ELSEWHERE.



A GROUP OF INTERNATIONAL AERONAUTS AT ST. LOUIS.

From left to right of the page they are: 1, name unknown; 2, unknown; 3, Alan Hawley, pilot of the *St. Louis*, and winner, by a flight of 710 miles, of the Lahm Cup, which had been captured only a few days before by Chandler and McCoy in balloon *No. 10;* 4, A. F. Atherholt, of the *United States;* 5, Major H. B. Hersey, pilot of the same balloon; 6, unknown; 7, A. Post, who accompanied Hawley; 8, J. C. McCoy, of the *America;* 9, Charles J. Glidden, official timekeeper; 10, C de F. Chandler, pilot of the *America;* 11, G. Brewer, pilot of the English *Lotus II.;* 12, Baron Abercron, pilot of the German *Dusseldorf;* 13 Charles Levee, of the French *Anjou;* 14, unknown; 15, unknown; 16, Leo Stevens.

contestants had more than a hundred ascensions to their credit, while his experience was limited to twenty ascensions and Major Hersey's to ten. Ballooning as an international sport, thinks the Baltimore *American*, has come to stay. For straightaway distance flight, says the New York *World*, the old-fashioned round balloon, which has remained essentially unchanged for three-quarters of a century, is beyond present threat of rivalry. The record distance for the elongated motor-propelled type, which has the great advantage of at least partial dirigibility, is only two hundred and twenty miles. Yet, as the New York *Evening Post* remarks, the fact that the nine balloons which set out almost simultaneously from St. Louis have made landings as widely apart as Ontario and Virginia would argue that, even without steering apparatus of any kind, the route of a balloon may be largely determined by utilizing the different strata of air currents. In this connection *The World* explains the important part played by ballast in such flights. We read:

"Should they [the balloonists] decide by study of the clouds that there is a stronger current higher up, ballast must be paid out and the balloon rises. If rain falls, ballast is put out rapidly to keep the balloon afloat. If rain ceases and the sun shines, the drying of the balloon and the warming of the gas send it up again and gas must be allowed to escape. Another rain and the process is repeated. Even the passing of a cloud above the balloon costs a little ballast. In the end the sand-bags and the gas-envelop become flabby, and safety counsels descent."

"The sight of the great bubbles, each with two human lives depending on its precarious permanence, gave an understandable thrill to the crowds that watched the start from St. Louis," remarks the New York *Times*, which goes on to say that the perils of ballooning proper are generally exaggerated, altho "aerial journeys made with a fire-breathing engine suspended just under the big bag of highly inflammable gas are quite another matter." *The Sun*, which claims that ballooning "is not as risky an amusement as automobiling," says:

"Balloonists have been blown out to sea and drowned, others have been dashed to the earth in storms, and still others struck by lightning and killed, but the tragic ascents have been few, and ballooning is comparatively a safe recreation. The Aero Club of Paris has a record of several thousand ascents and no fatalities."

Glancing at the general aspects of this latest international race, the Springfield *Republican* makes the following comment:

"What practical value the ordinary balloon, blown about at the pleasure of the winds, once possest has been taken from it by the development of the dirigible balloon, while in the opinion of many, if not most, students we are on the threshold of the development of the real flying-machine; that is, of the machine which, tho heavier than air, will yet be able to achieve sustained flight.

"Ballooning is considerably over a century old. It rendered one of its most conspicuous services nearly ten years before the end of

THE WINNING TEAM.

Oscar Erbsloeh and Henry H. Clayton in the basket of the German balloon *Pommern*, which won the international cup race by a flight of 876¾ miles in forty hours.

the eighteenth century. The invention of the balloon by the brothers Montgolfier in 1783 is familiar. . . . . .

"The ordinary balloon of to-day is, in theory at least, no improvement over the early products of the French Revolution, and, except for our greater knowledge of the currents of the air, could accomplish little more than they did. Where the real

progress has been made, and a new field of practical advantage opened up, has been in the development of the dirigible self-propelling balloon or air-ship. The perfection of the explosive gas-engine, giving high power with marvelously small weight, has made such air-ships possible."

Later events of the week at St. Louis included a race between dirigible balloons around a three-mile triangular course, which was won by the *Beacher* in 4 minutes and 40 seconds.

It is to the driven aeroplanes, however, or to some other form of flying-machine heavier than the air, thinks the Philadelphia *Press*, that we are to look for the twentieth-century conquest of the air. "Ballooning," it says, "is an interesting pastime, but it means very little in the solution of this great problem, save in so far that by accustoming men to flights in the air it develops a band of specialists who are ready to try conclusions in a treacherous medium with an uncertain mechanism." Have our recent experiments, asks the St. Louis *Republic*, advanced us toward the time when a man, "with his own private aeroplane, aerodrome, orthopter, or other gasless flying-machine, may start from the roof of the St. Louis sky-scraper which holds his office, and reach his suburban home in Missouri, Illinois, or perhaps Indiana or Kentucky in time for his evening meal"?

STOPPING A STRIKE BY INJUNCTION

THE labor papers are indignant at the latest instance of "government by injunction," in which Judge A. C. Thompson, of Cincinnati, restrains the officials of the International Pressmen's Union from ordering or inciting a strike against the United Typothetæ of America, and restrains the union from taking a vote on the subject of a strike. Some editors seem to be under the impression that the men themselves are forbidden to quit work, but this seems to be an error. The order declares that the officers of the union are enjoined

"from calling or instituting strikes or advising, aiding, and assisting in the calling or instituting of any strike against the business of the said members of said Typothetæ, or any of them, for their refusal or the refusal of any of them to institute an 'eight-hour day' in their respective businesses prior to January 1, 1909, or the 'closed shop' in their respective businesses at any time."

The basis of the injunction is the fact that the union has a contract with the employers to work at the present wages and hours until January 1, 1909, and the court restrains the union officials from any action tending to a violation of the contract. One employer is quoted as saying:

"I am glad that this question has been settled, as it concerns every employer of labor who makes an agreement with a union. Employers must live up to agreements. Why not a union? If this case had been decided against us it would have meant that there was no use in making an agreement with a labor organization in the future, as there could have been no guaranty that it would have been kept."

The Chicago *Socialist* makes this warm comment:

"A set of national officers, who have since been repudiated by the membership, signed a three years' contract for a nine-hour day. The court holds that this contract is binding upon the entire membership and that, if the organization gathers a strike fund, or seeks to pay out strike benefits, those so doing can be punished by fine and imprisonment.

"Perhaps the full meaning of this decision may not be grasped from this bald statement.

"It has always been a fundamental principle of the wage system that a man could not sell himself into slavery. All wage contracts have always been held to be civil contracts, and no remedy has been provided for their rupture by either party save through a civil suit for damages.

"If this were not so every period of panic would undoubtedly see thousands of workingmen and women selling themselves into chattel slavery for life for the security of a living. Such contracts have frequently been made by individuals, either for life or a long term of years, but the courts have always held that such contracts were null and void.

"This decision of the Cincinnati judge, however, declares not only that a man, but that a whole body of men, may not simply sell THEMSELVES, but may BE SOLD BY OTHERS INTO SLAVERY.

"If the officers of a union can bind the members for three years, why not for ten, or twenty, or for life? Under this decision if the officials of a union can be bribed or deceived into contracting away the liberty of their members, and that contract CAN NEVER BE REPUDIATED BY THOSE WHO ARE SOLD, THEN CHATTEL SLAVERY IS REESTABLISHED."

The Worker (Socialist, New York) records an injunction in Vermont restraining a union from interfering with strike-breakers, and another in Minnesota forbidding a boycott, and says:

"The list of injunctions against labor organizations which we report on our first page this week ought to be enough to convince every thinking workingman—and, for that matter, every thinking man of any class who is not willing to see the triumph of despotism in America—that the only hope for defending old liberties is resolutely to demand new liberties to be added to them, to declare emphatically at the ballot-box for economic freedom to supplement political freedom.

"The injunctions issued in Vermont and in Minnesota are outrageous enough, in all conscience—the one forbidding a striker even to ask another workman not to take his place, and the other forbidding workingmen to unite in refusing to handle materials made under conditions injurious to their class. But these are mild in comparison with the order issued against the Pressmen's Union. In this case a judge assumes to say to some thousands of organized workingmen that they shall be bound by a contract which they never ratified, an agreement provisionally signed by their agents under the well-understood condition that it should not be valid without their express approval, and which they expressly disapproved when it was submitted to them. Our judges are strong on the 'sacred right of free contract' when it is a question of enforcing contracts in favor of the owners of property. But they lose sight of the very essence of contract—the mutual consent of both parties—when it suits the interests of the employing class to have them do so. The defendants of capitalism have never tired of describing union officers as tyrannizing over the rank and file of the organized men. But just so soon as capitalist interests demand it, the courts are ready to vest union officers with authority to bind the rank and file by contracts which the rank and file have voted to reject.

"The only effective answer to these injunctions, the only guaranty of the right of workingmen to form and maintain democratic and peaceable organizations, will be a striking increase in the Socialist vote."

The daily press make little or no comment on these injunctions.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

PEACE reigns in Cuba—some days for hours at the time.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE returns from Shanghai indicate that Taft will run strong in the Manchu provinces.—*Detroit News.*

THERE is no doubt that Wall Street extended to Mr. Heinze a characteristic welcome.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THE temporary stringency felt in Wall Street will be relieved as soon as the star ball-players begin to buy stocks.—*Detroit News.*

THE Philander Knox Presidential boom is conducting itself in keeping with the modesty of its Quaker ancestry. *Baltimore Sun.*

A SCIENTIST claims that the north pole is moving south. Now we know what Wellman is really waiting for. *New York Commercial.*

BIG Bill Taft is a standing contradiction of the laws of perspective. The farther away he goes the bigger he looks. *New York Evening Mail.*

RUMORS of an impending war with the United States do not prevent the Japanese from calmly preparing for an international exposition at Tokyo or from ordering three hundred and sixty-five locomotives at Pittsburg.—*Florida Times-Union.*

WHY should the postal name of Stamboul, where the President met the bear, be changed to "Roosevelt"? The Turks are brave soldiers. They have swung the big stick seven hundred years. They frown on race suicide. They despise mollycoddles and weaklings. Stamboul is their capital. *New York World.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

WILL GERMANISM PREDOMINATE IN AMERICA?

WHILE the rumor that the Kaiser will send a fleet to protect our Atlantic seaboard, while our Navy is "exercising" around the Horn and back, was a canard, yet it is no canard that the German Emperor feels a keen sympathy with the kindred spirit that occupies the White House, and the German press go still farther and aver that the link that binds America and Germany is something more than the friendship between an American President and a European sovereign. As a matter of fact, says the *Koelnische Zeitung*, an organ said to be inspired by the German Government, the Germans in the United States are the predominant element as representing culture, science, and social and political ideals in this country. Carl Schurz is instanced as one of the ruling spirits whose eyes were always on his native land, which was to him the model of every good in public and private life. It is, however, only lately, says the paper cited, that Germany has been "by merit raised to this eminence." Thus we read:

"The term 'German' in the United States has had a different significance at different times. In the lifetime of Carl Schurz it represented the highest ideal of what was good, an ideal after which even the American was striving. Germans in his day were welcomed to all the political privileges of the young republic. Times afterward changed. It was no longer political dissatisfaction that drove the Germans to cross the sea, but the commercial depression that reigned in the labor market of their country. Hence the social standing of those who emigrated to America in later days appeared to be of a different order. The number of these emigrants was multiplied a thousandfold, but the social gap that separated them from those who led the army of American immigrants increased in still greater degree. The immigrants applied themselves indeed to the business activities of their new fatherland as no other nationality has done, but they proved false to the traditions of German culture. Their materialism, want of taste, and lazy sottishness, their political crudeness and ignorance reduced them to the second or third rank in the great political world of the Union, and rendered them the ready object of political caricature. It is not too much to say, what any visitor to the United States of to-day may verify for himself, that these days are now gone forever."

The writer proceeds to remark that the improvement in the morale of German-Americans springs from the fact that they always keep their eye on their native land, a land that leads the world in science and civilization. The foreigner who crosses the Atlantic must notice this. Of such a foreign visitor this writer declares:

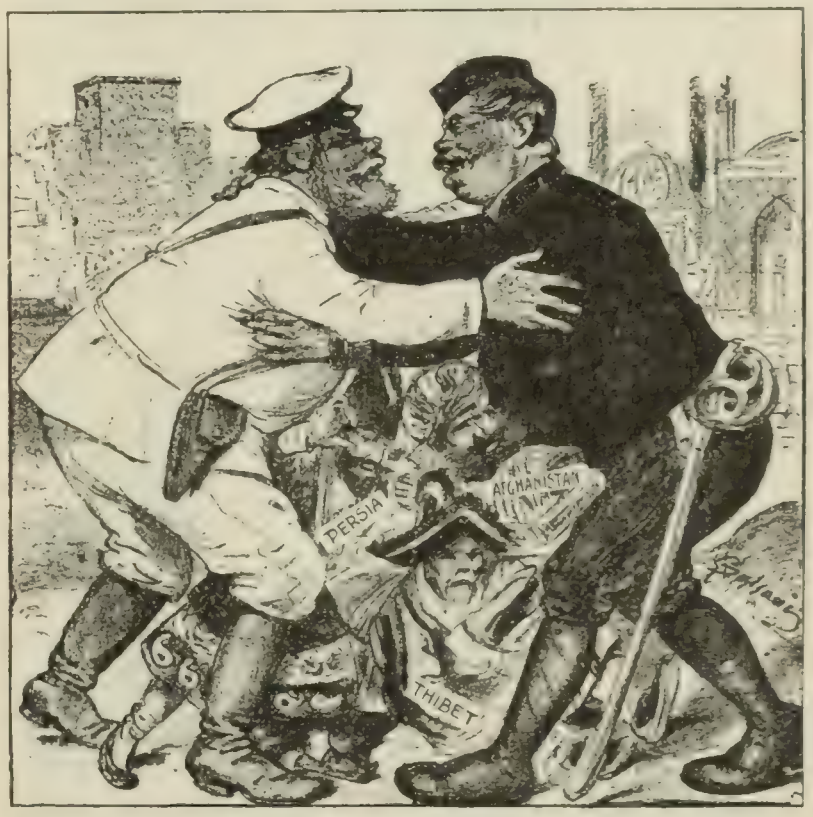
"He will be surprized on perceiving with what keen appreciation, with what admiration, the development of the new Germany, of the Empire, is watched in America. As in the forties of the last century, so now it is the upper classes of Germany and America who find themselves in sympathetic accord, and it is not so much political as commercial and intellectual interests that bind them one to another. The second emigrational era of which we have spoken was characterized by the sending to America of uneducated peasants from 'darkest' Germany to toil in the factories and on the farms of their new home. But this kind of emigration has happily almost ceased since Germany has been forced to invite immigration to her own territory. The emigrants who now pass from Germany to the United States are the pioneers in the latter country of commercial, scientific, and artistic progress. In this matter there is indeed an interchange between both sides of the Atlantic in the work of promoting intellectual advance, and this intercourse has its highest expression in the appointment of 'exchange-professors,' which, it is well known, had its inception in the mind of the Kaiser. It is not impossible that the schools of both countries will derive their best and ablest teachers from such an interchange of Germans and Americans."

The writer dwells upon the work of Professor Burgess in Berlin, and remarks that his successor, President Butler, writes that he "was twice invited to dinner by the Kaiser." From the great national melting-pot of the Union, Germanism will come out as the largest alloy in the ingot. To quote his words:

"In a country like America, where the nations are flung into a common crucible, that people will eventually be predominant which knows how to preserve its original race characteristics. Any day may bring Germanism in America into the peril from which School Commissioner Guggenheimer delivered it by providing that his native language should be taught in the public schools. May there never be wanting a man like him to maintain for his countrymen the weight and influence which their numbers and importance should command. There was never a time more favorable than the present for the proclamation, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, of Germany as the model and pattern to be copied by the American Republic."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS FOR CHINA

AFTER years of turmoil and foreign aggression, China at last thinks she sees a prospect of peace. For some time it has been hard for her to see who was her friend and who her foe, and



THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN ACCORD.
"We will pledge ourselves merely to strive for the protection (and money) of our little friends." —*Fischietto* (Turin).

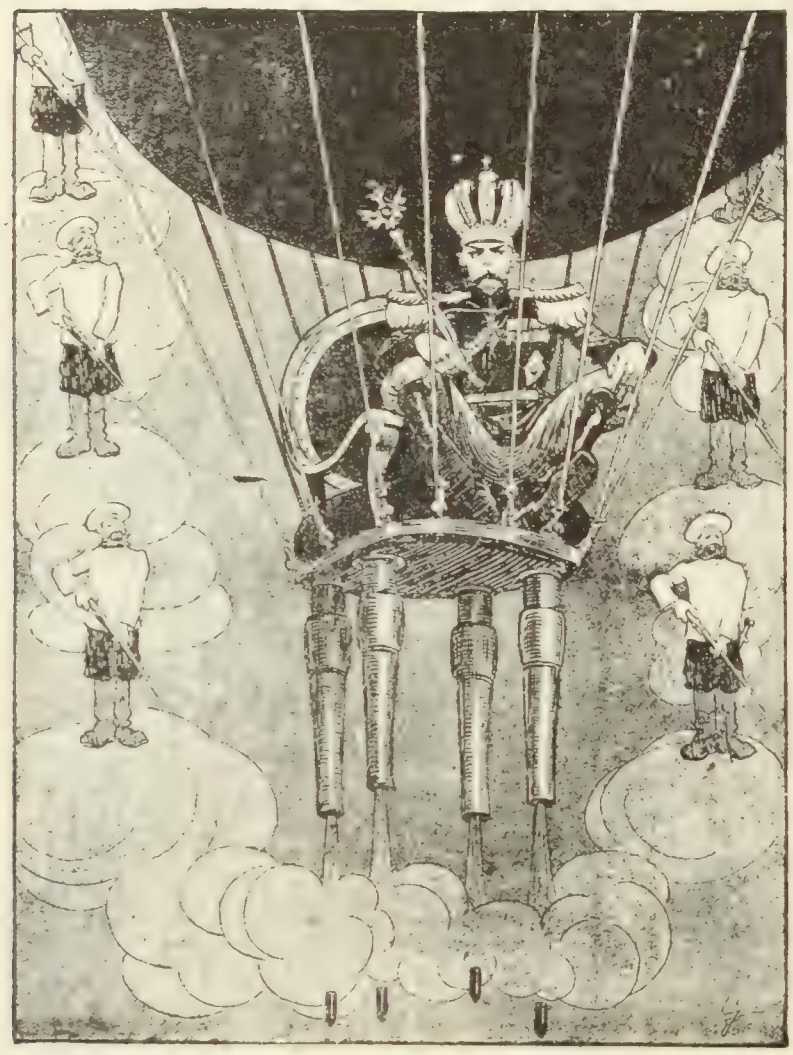
she has been led to distrust her lively neighbor Japan and to think that the "Yellow Devils" are almost as bad as the "White Devils" of Europe and America. At last, it appears, she has found rest for her soul. China formerly had peace because she was remote and forgotten. Now she has every guaranty of tranquillity because she is remembered in all the conventions and treaties which England, France, Russia, and Japan have drawn up with regard to the territories of the Far East. She should no longer be suspicious of any one, declares *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai), for all the nations, in spite of the ludicrous failure of the Peace Conference at The Hague, are bent on peace. As the journal cited declares:

"For the time being China is surrounded by a ring fence of agreements and, without the consent of the signatory Powers, China can not be attacked. She is, therefore, at liberty to devote her attention to the internal position. There is no need whatever

for her to be suspicious, as some of her sons apparently are, of the intentions of all or any of the Powers thus surrounding her. Their one desire is peace. Nothing but the stress of circumstances too grave to be denied would induce either of these signatory Powers to draw the sword just now. The position of China at the present moment, therefore, is a far better one in this respect than it was some fifty years ago. Then in addition to the hungry pirates within her own borders she had mortally offended Great Britain and France, who were threatening her on her coasts and through her Southern provinces, while Russia, taking advantage of the opportunity, was beginning to make her presence felt along the Northern frontier. Then the situation could not have been much worse. Only by chance or the decrees of fate could China, as she then was, maintain her independence. Now if she loses her position it will be her own fault."

VINDICATION OF THE SECOND DOUMA

As the whole history of the second Russian parliament has been more or less of a mystery to foreigners, many will welcome, on the eve of the election of the third Douma, a notable



THE ADMIRAL OF THE AERIAL FLEET.
The next refuge of Nicholas.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

article by Professor Milyoukov in *The Contemporary Review* (London), in which he undertakes to show why the second Douma was dissolved and to vindicate its character as a practical and industrious body of legislators whose labor promised to check revolution and to cure the ills of the Russian people. He says that the facts he enumerates are taken from "a report drawn up by the leading party in the Douma, the Cadets, or Constitutional Democrats, and addrest to the party congress, to the electors, and to the whole country." This party, he declares, tried, amid all the "turmoil of the revolutionary struggle," to secure what the people wanted "by peaceful methods of parliamentary action." But their efforts were balked by the Revolutionists, who tried to make the Douma "a center and a basis for revolutionary agitation," and by the Absolutists, who dreaded "the triumph of representative government." On the relative strength of these parties he says:

"The representatives of the two tendencies I have named were numerically far stronger than the Cadets in the second Douma. The Cadets, with their adherents and the Poles, numbered about one hundred and fifty, while about two hundred members, including the peasants, belonged to the Revolutionary Extremists, and about one hundred to the Absolutist Extremists. Both Absolutists and Revolutionary Extremists appealed to the physical force of the people; the latter in order to bring about complete democracy, the former in order to secure a restoration of autocracy. These two anticonstitutional wings were the bane of the second Douma and the chief cause of its constitutional weakness."

The insincerity of the Russian Government, or bureaucrary, complicated matters. The Douma had been summoned, but it was expected to act under dictation from above. When it refused, its doom was sealed. Professor Milyoukov goes into detail to show how comprehensive was the work which the delegates labored to accomplish. Committees on Labor, Ecclesiastical Matters, Finance, National Education, the Budget, the Agrarian Question, etc., sat night and day, and their reports were printed in a volume of four hundred pages. He closes this summary in the following words:

"I have felt obliged to dwell on the details of the Douma's legislative work in order to counteract the accusations by means of which Professor Maartens and others attempted to prepare European public opinion for the dissolution. The chief objection urged against the continued existence of the Douma was its inability to work. The reader can see for himself that such a reproach can only be explained as the outcome either of sheer ignorance or of premeditated calumny. The real cause of the Government's dissatisfaction with the Douma was the democratic spirit which inspired the whole of its legislative work. It certainly interfered with the class interests of what the Prime Minister called 'the upper 130,000,' a class which, strictly speaking, hardly exceeds the tenth of that number. I must remind the English reader that even if a law at variance with the interests of these 130,000—admitting, for a moment, the accuracy of the Premier's figures—had passed the Douma, it had yet to be accepted or rejected by the Council of State (a half-elected, half-nominated Upper House), discust in special Committees of Conciliation between the Douma and the Council of State, and finally sanctioned or vetoed by the Emperor."

The dissolution was followed by the autocratic promulgation of a new Electoral Act, and he points out that this new act of 1907 was passed in open violation of the "Fundamental Laws," which provide that the franchise can not be changed except by the Douma and the Council of State. In the new Electoral Act the state authorities surrendered to "a reactionary clique of nobles." Its chief characteristic, as compared with the act of 1904, is that it reverses the ratio of the landlord and peasant electors. The following table is given as illustrating the change in the numbers of electors chosen by the primary constituencies to elect their deputies in the provincial colleges:

	The Former Law, Dec. 24, 1905.	*The New Law, June 16, 1907.*
Landowners	1,949	2,594
Peasants	2,424	1,113
Inhabitants of cities and towns	1,347	1,308
Workingmen	176	112
Cossacks	111	34
Totals	6,007	5,161

He concludes with the following mournful words:

"Every unbiased reader will understand that the quiet legislative work of the Douma which I have described above must, if it had been suffered to reach its natural culmination, have restored complete tranquillity to the country. On the other hand, it is plain that the Government's violation of the law, and all the social consequences this violation implies, constitute fresh material for fierce civil dissension, and are likely to foster disorder anew and once more to bring ruin and disaster upon my unfortunate country. Where lies the responsibility for the present sad state of affairs—In the ill-will of the rulers? In the bad statesmanship of the governing body? In the mistakes of the leaders of the emancipatory movement? In a natural reaction against revolutionary excesses? Or in the combined action of all these causes? Perhaps I had better leave the reader to decide."

GERMAN IDEAS OF THE AMERICAN WOMAN

THE interrogatory puzzle or problem of the American woman, including the "Gibson Girl" and the "Harrison Fisher Girl," is discust at some length by Max von Brandt in the *Deutsche Revue* (Stuttgart). Mr. von Brandt is a German writer of authority, and has served in many diplomatic capacities at home and abroad. He thinks that in this country several things conspire to render the mothers and daughters peculiar. They are singular both from a racial and social standpoint, and he endeavors, with true German thoroughness and ponderosity, to point out the things which distinguish our girls from those of his native land. He emphasizes the fact that he is speaking merely of those who are neither African, Chinese, nor Japanese in origin. He also excludes from his generalizations those of the Latin and other races who form colonies in the United States and never blend completely with the population. He calculates that there are some 32,641,781 American women of the class he designates, and with scientific punctilio tells us:

"In the United States there exist Americanized strata of population derived from the early immigrants, English, Dutch, French, Spanish, German, Danish, and Scandinavian. The newest additions, of whom the majority are Russians, Poles, Austrians, and Italians, can not be reckoned as American women. The influence of America has not entered into the flesh and blood of such. But even when the class of the American woman is thus defined it is impossible to point to a typical American girl, such as would anywhere be recognizable. The 'Gibson Girl' is merely a type of young women often met with, such as the still more modern 'Harrison Fisher Girl' so recently appearing in the lighter literature of the land. In reality the American women are as specialized by descent, education, locality, and climate as are the dwellers in separate provinces of other countries. Every American man, and still more every American woman, are different from each other according as they live in New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Baltimore, New Orleans, or other cities, just as the Germans are, according as they live in Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne, or Munich."

While the American woman thus varies in type so that the dress, voice, and countenance of a Boston culturist are distinct from the pork-packer's child of Chicago, the French creole of New Orleans, or the aristocrat of New Amsterdam descent, yet all these American girls have certain common characteristics, which Mr. von Brandt specifies as follows:

"There are, however, two peculiarities to be found in American girls. Whether born or merely brought up in America, they evidence the same independence of judgment, and the same complete self-reliance. It is hard to say whether this is the result of the education in public schools and in the coeducation of colleges, or in their freedom from that condition of legal and social subserviency to which the gentler sex is doomed in older countries. It is with us most frequently the case that the female members of the family are occupied with providing for and looking to the future, while the men are making provision for the present, its needs and its expenses. Such a thing is inconceivable in the United States. Here the number of girls and women who make their own living is ever increasing."

Then the writer goes into statistics and shows that women are not supplanting men in money-making occupations. Only eighteen per cent. of American women work for wages. He thinks that coeducation is getting a setback in the United States and that girls, even in female colleges, learn little else than independence and the love of liberty. To quote his words:

"It can not be doubted that the life led by young girls in colleges and universities is nothing more than what the Americans call 'having a good time,' a time, however, which they gladly give up on any opportunity of obtaining an occupation. More frequently than in Germany do women employees and factory workers leave a present place for better wages in a distant town in the South or West."

He concludes by reviewing the question of "race suicide," due, he thinks, to "the love of a free life, the self-will, the hatred of responsibility, of the cares of a household, which distinguish the American girl." This same spirit accounts, he declares, for the frequency of divorce, one out of every ten weddings ending by the legal separation of man and wife.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SUGGESTION FOR JAPANESE EMIGRATION—It seems strange that the Japanese have become so fascinated with Western civilization and Western thought that they think their most desirable home would be in the West, where, as *The Japan Weekly Gazette* (Yokohama) bluntly declares, "they are not wanted." In the mean time one section of the Japanese Archipelago, the Hokkaido, or Northern Circuit, including Yezo and the adjacent islands, is not populated to a degree that its natural resources seem to warrant. Why go abroad, asks *The Gazette*, when not only Korea and Manchuria, but Northern Japan itself, stand in need of active industrial exploitation? Of the material richness of the Hokkaido this journal speaks as follows:

"The vastness of its timber supply, including valuable hard woods that might be exported, and the fertility of its soil shown in the crops of clover, cereals, and vegetables of all sorts, proclaim

BARBARISM AND CIVILIZATION.
Strange that the representatives of both employ the same weapon in propagating their faith.
Fischietto (Turin).

THEORIES AND FACTS.
GENERAL DRUDE—"It is extremely kind of our diplomats at The Hague to have sent us so noble an assurance of universal peace and the impossibility of future warfare." —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

HUMAN NATURE WITH THE MASK OFF.

it as a natural pasture-land and a paradise of diversified farming. An excellent hard coal is also found there. So far, the Hokkaido has only a million population, whereas it could easily sustain five or ten times that number. The present reluctance to colonize the section seems to be due solely to the lack of initiative on the part of Japanese. They are used to one kind of farming, chiefly the raising of rice, and to one kind of living, chiefly that possible in light clothing and unsubstantial buildings. The Hokkaido farmer and lumberer, on the other hand, must adapt himself to new agricultural conditions and new forms of life under a changed climate. If that were done, . . . the Japanese colonist would find in the Hokkaido the most remunerative field of labor anywhere in the world, and his wealth would go directly to enrich his own country and swell its trade, besides relieving the pressure of overpopulation in other sections."

ATTITUDE OF EUROPEAN SOCIALISTS TOWARD MILITARISM

THE imprisonment of Karl Liebknecht, a lawyer, for advocating antimilitarism, has raised the question how far European Socialism is pacifist. Mr. Liebknecht was arraigned at Leipsic on a charge of high treason because he had published a brochure in which he advocated a violent modification of the German Imperial Constitution, including the abolition of the standing army, by means of a universal strike among the soldiers, which practically would imply a military revolution. The accused is what is styled in English papers a "rabid Socialist," but August Bebel, the great German Socialist leader, when put on the witness-stand, remarked, as reported in his own paper, *Vorwaerts* (Berlin):

"The accused has engaged in an active antimilitarist campaign for the last three years. As a witness here, and as president of the Socialist party to which he belongs, I consider his method of proceeding unsound both in theory and practise, and by his proceedings his party have incurred the danger of appearing to be quixotic. It is for this reason that German Socialists have made up their minds to reject antimilitarism. They feel that their function is confined exclusively to the discussion of economic problems. At the late Socialistic Congress at Stuttgart I energetically opposed the antimilitarist motions both of Liebknecht and Hervé."

Thus the German Socialists, as represented by their able and brilliant leader, are opposed to antimilitarism and antipatriotism. The French Socialists are divided into two sections on these points, and the Socialists of Italy, according to a writer in the *Critica Sociale* (Rome), utterly repudiate the doctrines of Hervé. Writing in this Roman Socialist organ Prof. G. Andriulli sets out to define the meaning of antimilitarism, and remarks:

"If by this term is meant the desire to proportion the size of the military budget to the actual resources of the country, as is the wish of Socialists, the term is inexact. If absolute pacifism is intended, we have the theory of Hervé; if merely a wish for peace is meant, we have an antimilitarism common to the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, to the Socialists and the Conservatives. If the word involves the idea of no warlike intervention when aggression upon economic rights is confronted, the question has no reference to the existence of an army, but only to the purpose for which it is employed."

The Socialists of Italy wish rather to alter the conditions of military service than abolish the army, which they would consider a chimerical proposition. In the words of Mr. Andriulli:

"Italian Socialism waits for the day when the whole nation will be armed, a state of things which, while it puts an end to the present long service of professional soldiers, would not abolish the staff and commissioned officers, much less destroy the military spirit of the country. In short, we propose to reform the army, not destroy it. As the Socialist party in Italy aims at changing the tendency of the Government, the parliament, the municipality, yet can not rightly be called antigovernmental, antiparliamentary, or antimunicipal, so it is absurd, for an analogous reason, to call it antimilitarist.

"It is time that we give up all these 'antis,' which really have no meaning. The Socialist party is in no sense opposed to any institution, to any tendency, to any monarchy. Nor is it opposed to the army, but only to those obstacles, whatever they may be, which hinder the progress, economic and moral, of the working classes."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

THE Government has vetoed the employment of Chinese labor for dirty work. They seem to be imitating the San Francisco authorities.—*Tokyo Puck.*

ROOSEVELT is still fighting the trusts. Rockefeller has not yet met his fine of $30,000,000. We hear, however, that he is to pay in yearly instalments of $3.—*Humoristische Blaetter.*

THE start of the American battle-ships for the Pacific coast will have to be delayed for two months owing to many of the vessels being wholly unfit to undertake such a long voyage. This bears out President Roosevelt's contention that it was absurd for Japan to be alarmed some little time ago.—*Punch* (London).

EUROPE, THE SICK WOMAN.—The old quack doctress of the world is in an alarming condition of health, and so, like a sick child, fumbles with such toys as the Peace Conference, and the Convention of Algeciras, meetings of ambassadors, interviews between chancellors and sovereigns, all of which are mere make-believes.—*Fischietto.*

CLEMENCEAU AS A PLAYWRIGHT.—The sad news reaches us from Brescia that Clemenceau's one-act play, the "Veil of Luck," was a failure. Even worse news comes about a longer piece played in Morocco. Not only is it uncertain whether the first act has been finished, but it is doubted whether there will be any end at all to the whole drama.—*Kladderadatsch.*

"WE have received the following spicy analysis of British civilizing procedures in Africa, from a young Egyptian from Tanta, who shows dramatic aptitudes. The title of his communication is

A TRAGEDY IN SIX ACTS.

Act 1.—The Missionary.
Act 2.—Whisky and Pale Ale.
Act 3.—The Maxim Gun.
Act 4.—A Newspaper.
Act 5.—Cricket and Football.
Act 6.—Death of the Last Aborigine.
Finis.—Band plays 'Rule, Britannia.' "—*The Egyptian Standard.*

AUTUMN AT THE HAGUE.

MARS "The motions and proposals for peace at The Hague have fallen as flat and dead as autumn leaves. Let us at least stuff them into a pillow upon which Peace may slumber for another century."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

WHY THE QUEBEC BRIDGE WENT DOWN

IT is now certain, we are told by a writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, October 12), that the great Quebec bridge, which collapsed on August 29, owed its insufficient strength to the too great confidence of the engineers in their theoretical calculations. The writer then informs us that the bridge fell "because of the buckling of the bottom chords; the bottom chords buckled because the four ribs or webs of which each was built up were not sufficiently braced together to enable them to act as a whole." The point of original weakness he locates "in the left-hand bottom chord of the anchor-arm in the second panel out from the main pier." But, he continues:

"Subsequent detailed examinations of the wreck show that, simultaneously with the failure of the left-hand chord, the corresponding right-hand chord collapsed in a similar manner, being buckled into the form of the letter S. Furthermore, the later investigations have revealed the fact that the whole of the bottom-chord members had shown signs of weakness which were sufficiently disconcerting to cause comment and considerable anxiety among the workmen on the bridge. Of this there seems now to be no doubt whatever. Evidently, at the time of the disaster, the various struts, posts, and chords throughout the whole bridge, but particularly the chords, were suffering from overstrain and were trembling on the verge of collapse. It was merely some local action that caused the break to happen just where it did. Probably there were a score of other compressive members which might have failed as readily as this one.

"At the same time, we are confronted with the significant fact that, regarding the tension-members, that is, the eye-bars, there had never been any anxiety whatever on the part of the erecting gangs; everybody connected with the bridge, from riveters up to chief engineer, being perfectly satisfied that these members were standing well up to their work."

The manner of collapse is explained by the writer by employing as an illustration an ordinary cane, used to support the body. The cane begins to yield by bending or "buckling" in the middle, and if held firmly at this point it will support a greater weight than otherwise. The bridge-chords were composed of parallel steel plates, and to prevent their buckling these plates were held parallel by steel lattice-work. This, the writer asserts, was not strong enough, but tore apart, allowing the plates to bend and give way. In an editorial entitled "The Formula and the Testing Machine," the same paper recommends that actual tests be substituted for calculation in the future, even where the tests would involve great expense. It says:

"The Quebec bridge was the victim of a too blind faith in the formula. This primarily. Possibly it was the victim of the unwise practise of permitting the successful contractor for a bridge to work out the details of the design himself. We understand that the contract for this bridge was taken for a fixt sum. If so, this obviously imposed upon the engineer who developed the plans the task of keeping down the sum total of material in the bridge to the lowest possible figure compatible with safety. . . . . .

"Among the many lessons taught by this catastrophe, the one which stands out preeminently is that some of our bridge engineers have been placing an altogether too implicit faith in the commonly accepted formula for compression-members, and also that they have been too anxious to practise economy of materials. . . . . .

"Does it not look as tho the time has arrived when, in view of the enormous interests involved, Congress should appropriate funds for the institution of such a plant, in which tests, even as costly as these, could be carried out? The testing of large-sized bridge-members would form only a part of the work which such a plant would accomplish. The rapid developme... of concrete construction, for instance, has brought in its train a number of problems which call for immediate investigation. Evidence of this is afforded by the many failures of armored concrete which are continually occurring. It is positively appalling to think of the number of buildings, factory chimneys, bridges, etc., which are being rushed up all over the country, and contemplate the fact that no small percentage of them embody inherent weakness either of design or construction, which may bring about their ultimate collapse. In the field of concrete-steel alone, a government plant of this kind would yield invaluable results. It is true that the Government is doing, and has done, a large amount of work of this character in plants of limited capacity, but the plan we advocate would call for a thoroughly comprehensive, well-equipped plant, presided over by a corps of civil engineers, permanently assigned to their positions, who would thus acquire that store of cumulative knowledge and proficiency which continued service in a special line such as this can alone insure."

SCIENTIFIC BURGLARY

THE ease with which thick plates of iron or steel may be severed with the oxyacetylene blowpipe has been described in these columns recently. The usefulness of this method in the business of burglary was not long in being demonstrated. United States Consul Thomas H. Norton, in a letter from Chemnitz, Germany, printed in *Machinery* (New York, October), records the exploits of a German burglar in which this device plays an important part. The Consul observes that builders and owners of safes will now have to take added precautions, and himself suggests some possible methods of protection against this new danger. While some of these are perhaps open to the objection that the cure is worse than the evil, they are at least worth considering. We read in part:

"Some large safes are so disposed that they are under frequent observation by watchmen looking through windows. Usually this observation is confined to the doors of bank vaults or the like, altho in the case of the globular safes it practically extends to all exposed sides. In the greater majority of cases existing safes would offer next to no difficulty to a skilful cracksman if able to work without being seen. It is evident that owners will be forced henceforth to adopt such measures as will reduce to a minimum all possibilities of access to free-standing, movable safes, or the hidden sides of safes embedded in cement or masonry.

"Manufacturers of safes will, on the contrary, be impelled to fight the scientific burglar with his own weapons. In somewhat the same fashion by which time-locks prevent the opening of the lock of a safe during certain hours, it will be comparatively easy to introduce into safe construction chemico-mechanical devices which, during a limited time, would render it either fatal or physically impossible to remain in the vicinity of a safe or vault, were the walls or doors tampered with to such an extent as to allow access to the interior. By the use of a very simple form of apparatus containing potassium cyanid and sulfuric acid, a robber would expose himself to the deadly fumes of prussic acid.

"Less dangerous, through possibilities of accident to those regularly using a safe, would be the employment of substances crippling a safe-blower or forcing him to an instantaneous retreat. The volatilization of a few drops of ethyl-dichlor-acetate would cause such profuse and persistent weeping that one in the neighborhood would be temporarily blinded if he persisted in remaining. The breaking of a tube of liquid ammonia would render immediate withdrawal imperative under peril of suffocation. Several similar compounds are at the service of constructors. Eventually the daring burglar, with sufficient scientific training, might venture to face the unknown dangers of a safe well provided with more or less effective neutralizing agents for the concealed possibilities of defense; but certainly for some time, at slight expense, effective protection can be devised against the attack of the scientific cracksman with his portable oxyacetylene blowpipe."

On these suggestions the editor of *Machinery* comments as follows:

"Some of the measures suggested would be more dangerous to safe-users than common prudence would permit, and as for all it

is scarcely necessary for us to say that the ingenuity displayed by safe-breakers would probably enable them to readily overcome every one of the obstacles suggested, for the Consul has practically admitted it already."

A RAILWAY HUNG ON CABLES

AN interesting use of a cableway to support a temporary track used in making a fill across a marsh is described in *Engineering News* (New York, October 10). The writer notes that altho the suspended cableway with traveling bucket is a standard method of making long, inaccessible railway fills, a cableway has rarely been used as the framework on which to lay a track for the carrying of dump-cars. The railroad on which this method was used in two places is the Lake Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, now under construction from Cleveland to Pittsburg. We read:

"Altho the same general principle was utilized in each one of these examples, the local conditions were different and the details of construction were independently solved. The first was made over a deep marsh of too soft a nature for the maintenance of a pile trestle, and the described method was adopted only after several other schemes had failed; the second fill was over a deep gorge with good solid foundations, and the cableway was adopted primarily because it seemed to be the cheapest and most efficient method.

"About twenty-five miles south of Cleveland . . . the line of the new railroad crosses a swamp on an embankment from 25 to 33 feet high and 1¼ miles in length. The bottom lands across which the line is located are used for raising celery and are overlaid by a black, decomposed vegetable soil, incapable of sustaining any material weight. Soundings showed the greater part of the ground to have a mud crust about 15 feet thick, then quicksand for 15 feet, then 10 feet of soft clay overlying the hard blue-clay bottom. At intervals the mud crust was only 15 feet thick, and under it was a heavy underground-stream flow so great that the water spurted several feet out of the sounding-pipes. These subterranean lakes were so numerous as to make impracticable the ordinary methods of filling."

Two unsuccessful attempts at crossing were made; one by laying track on a trestle built on a foundation of crossed timbers and brush, and another by constructing a pile trestle on the ordinary plan. In both cases the track sank into the mud, and the cable scheme was tried as a last resort. Says the writer:

"Two 1⅝-inch steel cables, about 5 feet center to center, were stretched from an anchorage in the fill already made, over the nearest bent of the pile trestle remaining and on to the farther bents, to which the other end was anchored. Upon these cables ties were fastened, . . . and a track laid upon which the loaded cars were pushed and dumped, one at a time, at the end of the fill. The first span used was over 200 feet, covering the hole into which the trestle had sunk and which was at this time a pond of water 175 feet long and 14 feet deep. On account of the large span made necessary by the impossibility of driving a trestle bent in this pond, the sag in the cable was very great, and the instability of the cars quite marked. This, together with the great depth of the fill, necessitated the constant jacking of the track under the fill.

"As soon as this sink-hole was crossed a large trestle bent was erected, and the long span decreased by guy supports and timber grillage blocks. The material deposited in this hole (25,000 cubic yards in a month) shoved ahead and completely carried away the remaining portion of the pile trestle which was serving as forward anchorage for the cableway. Timber towers were then built ahead and blocked up and skidded forward as the work progressed. This is the manner in which the work is now being carried on. Permanent towers, founded on piles, have been erected far ahead of the work to act as anchorages, and the movable towers are used as supports for the cableway."

In the second place where cables are being used there is a deep gorge with solid bottom, but calculation showed that the cable method would be cheaper than the ordinary plan, saving about $1,700, or more than half the cost.

Courtesy of "Engineering News," New York.

A VIEW OF THE FILL.

CARS FILLING EMBANKMENT FROM CABLEWAY.

POISON FOODS

UNDER this somewhat sensational heading an interesting classification of foods is made in a recent number of *McClure's* by Dr. Woods Hutchinson. Dr. Hutchinson's title would appear to mean simply that nearly all kinds of food may disagree with the user and that some kinds are almost sure to disagree. What we call the great staple foods of the world are those that in the long experience of mankind have been found not to be injurious at any time; tho Dr. Hutchinson informs his readers in a foot-note that even beefsteak or wheat flour may act like a poison to some people, so that it would seem that we may not hastily exclude any food-stuff from the injurious class. Dr. Hutchinson writes:

"The utmost that can be said in the way of generalization is that certain great food-staples have proved themselves within the age-long experience of humanity to possess a larger amount of nutritive value, digestibility, and other beneficial qualities, and a smaller proportion of undesirable properties, than any others. These, through an exceedingly slow and gradual process of the survival of the fittest, have come to form the staples of food in common use by the human race all over the world. It is really astonishing how comparatively few of them there are, when we come to consider them broadly: the flesh and the milk of three or four domesticated animals; the flesh of three or four, and the eggs of one species of domesticated birds; three great grains—wheat, rice, and maize—and a half-dozen smaller and much less frequent ones; one hundred or so species of fishes and shell-fish; two sugars; a dozen or so starch-containing roots and tubers, only two of which—the potato and the manioc—are of real international importance; twenty or thirty fruits; forty of fifty vegetables—these make up two-thirds of the food-supply of the inhabitants of the world.

"Instead of wondering at the variety and profuseness of the human food-supply, the biologist is rather inclined to ejaculate with the London footman immortalized by John Leech, who, when told by the cook that there would be mutton-chops for dinner and roast beef for supper, exclaimed: 'Nothink but beef, mutton, and pork—pork, mutton, and beef. Hin my opinion, hit's 'igh time some new hanimal was inwented!'

"On looking into the matter further, one finds these various

standard comestibles arranged in a sort of rough order of comparative importance which is singularly uniform all over the world. First come the staples, which group includes the mammalian meats, maize, wheat, or rice, butter or oil, sugar, and salt. It is safe to say that two-thirds of the money expended for food by every civilized race and most barbaric ones goes to purchase some combination of these great staples. Science has, of course, long ago vindicated the good sense of humanity's selection by showing that they contain the highest degree of fuel-value, digestibility, and freedom from injurious results that is to be had for the price —in most cases, indeed, at any price.

"Next comes a large group of accessory foods whose function it is to fill the gaps between the great staples, or to supply defects which may be present in the latter, or to break the monotony of a diet consisting too exclusively of these. Such are the green vegetables, the fruits and salads of every sort, the rarer and less nourishing kinds of meat, such as fowl, game, shell-fish, etc., cheese, milk, butter, and certain spices and condiments.

"Lastly, another rough group of largely ornamental foods, luxuries, relishes, stimulants to the appetite, or sources of pure enjoyment to the sense of taste or smell, such as flavorings and aromatics, tea, coffee, tobacco, alcohol, sweetmeats, sweet herbs, cordials, and rare delicacies generally."

Now for the "poison foods." They fall roughly, Dr. Hutchinson tells us, into three main groups: first, those which contain sufficient poisonous or irritating matter to make them generally unfit for human use; second, those that possess high nutritive value, but contain a small amount of poison or irritating matter, so that they can be taken only in moderate amounts; and, third, certain foods of low fuel-value, which act as acute poison to perhaps five to ten per cent. of the race, tho perfectly harmless, in ordinary amounts, to the remainder. The first group would seem not to consist of foods at all, but in some cases the removal of the poisonous element leaves a valuable nutrient, as in the case of the manioc, which is very poisonous until the juice is exprest. As an instance of the second class, Dr. Hutchinson cites the common bean, which disagrees with almost every one when taken in large amounts. Such foods may become staples with races that have become habituated to them for generations, but can never attain the universal use of wheat. Cheese, nuts, and certain fruits fall into this list. In the third class, called by the writer "casual criminals," are strawberries, cherries, and a great variety of other fruits, together with a long list of vegetables. Animal products in a sound state are seldom poisonous, tho shell-fish and very rarely eggs and milk must be included. Finally, stimulants, such as tea, coffee, tobacco, and alcohol, are typical members. Dr. Hutchinson ends his discussion as follows:

"The bearing of these considerations upon reform or exclusive dietaries is of interest. The economist and the vegetarian who, for utilitarian or humane or moral reasons, urge the substitution for meat of beans, peas, cheese, cornmeal, oatmeal, nuts, fruits, etc., are promptly baffled by the fact that these cheap and highly nutritious substances all contain elements which are poisonous or irritating to the average stomach when taken in excess of about one-third of the actual needs of the body, and, in the case of the fruits and vegetables, are markedly deficient in fuel-value in the amounts which can be sufficiently ingested or digested.

"The school of dietetic reformers who hold that food should be eaten raw also find themselves confronted by obstacles of this same character, in that they usually, either from obvious reasons or upon moral grounds, avoid the use of meat, and are thrown back upon the same great sources of vegetable proteid as the vegetarians —beans, nuts, cheese, etc.; moreover, they expose themselves to an ambuscade of other dangers, through the possibility of bacteriological contamination of their food. Indeed, the great bacteriologist Metchnikoff goes so far as to raise the banner of bacteriology against the use of any uncooked fruits, vegetables, or grains which can not show a spotless and unsullied pedigree from stem to mouth.

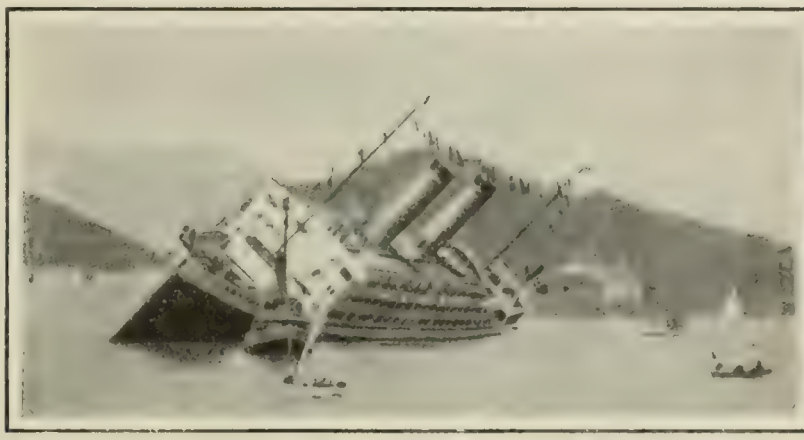
"To sum up, poison foods, while intensely individual in their action and at first sight little better than curiosities of dietetics, have exercised a profound influence on the menus of civilized races. Moreover, the sanction which the latest discoveries of the laboratory have given to their age-long exclusion from the list of staple foods is a fact to be reckoned with by that huge and well-disciplined army of food reformers who, actuated by the highest motives, are desirous of reconstructing the dietary of mankind."

A CURIOUS LAUNCHING ACCIDENT

THE warning against the hasty planning of great structures, emphasized on this continent by the failure of the Quebec bridge under construction, is repeated by the capsizing, on September 2, of a large Italian ocean steamer just after launching, which is said by a correspondent of *Engineering* (London, October 11) to have spread "a feeling akin to consternation" through Italian shipping circles. The vessel, the *Principessa Jolanda*, was the largest ever built in Italy, displacing 12,000 tons, and was for the South-American service. Says the paper just named:

"The day fixt for the launch was a typical Italian day—bright sunshine, a cloudless sky, and delightful temperature. The trains from both directions of the Riviera took hundreds of eager spectators to the place, and many steamers, large and small, took other visitors down from Genoa, and, the sea being quite smooth, these were largely patronized.

"Shortly after midday the naming took place in due form, the bottle of sparkling asti, decorated with flowers and the Italian colors, was broken in the traditional manner. Twenty minutes afterward the signal was given that all was clear and the vessel gradually began to move, quickly increasing her rate of speed, and amid the cheering of thousands, the hoarse tones of the whistles, and the shrieking of syrens, the launch was quickly and triumphantly completed. But no sooner was the vessel fairly afloat than she was seen to heel over in an alarming manner; the cheering ceased in an instant, and a dead silence followed; the effect of this and the huge mass of the vessel slowly going over was so horrifying to the spectators that they started to flee from the spot.



THE ACCIDENT AT THE LAUNCH OF THE "PRINCIPESSA JOLANDA."

"The tugs had at once got hold of the vessel, and she was pulled round parallel to the shore. The inclination was to port, and by this time the water had reached the port-holes of the main deck, some of which had been left open, and the cabins quickly filled. She was soon on her beam ends, her funnels being about two meters clear of the water and parallel with its surface, and in that position she gradually subsided until all that was to be seen of that great steamer was a portion of her side, looking like the back

of a whale, about a meter and a half [five feet] above the surface at its highest point."

The effect on the spectators is said to have been intense. That the ship should have disappeared in such a fashion was so horrifying that the onlookers could hardly speak. The officials responsible for the construction remained gazing at the spot as if they could hardly believe their eyes, while the workmen, who had been cheering themselves hoarse, began to weep and hug one another in a state bordering on delirium. To quote further:

"Bad as the disaster was, it was not rendered still worse by loss of life, for the disappearance was so gradual that all on board were got off before the hull went under.

"The vessel appears to have been fully insured, but no arrangements seem yet to have been made for her salvage. The authorities of the Italian Navy placed the whole of the available resources of the Spezia dockyard at the disposal of the company, and as Genoa is the headquarters of the Italian salvage companies, who are known all over the world for their competence in ship-salving, there was plenty of material and experience ready to hand for getting her up. Meanwhile she is lying on a bottom of sand and very small stones, and as she is nearly submerged, no great harm can come to her as long as the weather is not very bad.

"The two views given above are reproductions of photographs taken at the launch. The first shows the vessel heeling over, and the second her position when she was on her beam ends, but before the final sinking."

GOLD AS A MEDICINE—The chief use of gold in medicine would appear at present to figure as a reward for the physician's services, and doses of this kind are often by no means homeopathic in quantity. A much-advertised cure for alcoholism professes to use chlorid of gold, and altho its critics assert that the therapeutic value of this substance is absolutely *nil*, some reputable physicians would appear to be using this or some similar salt of gold in the treatment of various ailments. A writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, September 7) has collected some of the prescriptions in which the precious metal appears—the sole relics, it would seem, of the great vogue once possest by gold as a curative agent. His authority is a recent historical paper by Dr. A. Maudet, tracing the vicissitudes of the "gold cure" from Paracelsus and the alchemists down to the present. We read:

"Gold has in our times fallen into disuse as a medicament, but it is nevertheless sometimes employed. Professor Grasset uses chlorid of gold and sodium in chronic rheumatism. . . . Dr. Bué, of Paris, injects a dilute solution of the same substance into tuberculous tumors. Professor Lemoine, of Lille, gives bromid of gold in epilepsy. . . . Professor Robin has announced the use of this same bromid in the treatment of cancer. Finally, Dr. Calmette, of Lille, uses in cases of viper bite a hypodermic injection of a dilute solution of chlorid of gold. Gold in the colloidal form has also been tried as a medicine, as well as silver and platinum in the same form. The king of metals was once also the king of medicines; it is doubtless so no longer, but it has not lost all prestige; possibly it may be worth taking up again."

It will be noted that the above instances are all of French practise; possibly reference to other countries would have extended them considerably.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW PRINCIPLE IN ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

A STRUCTURE built up of tetrahedrons has been used in the erection of a lookout tower by Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone. Such a structure, we are told by T. W. Baldwin, who describes it in *The Scientific American* (New York, October 5), is a departure from ordinary engineering practise, from its general appearance down to the minutest details. We read:

Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

TETRAHEDRAL UNITS FROM WHICH THE TOWER WAS BUILT.

"Dr. Bell has used the tetrahedral principle in the construction of his man lifting kites for some time, finding that it gives a perfectly braced structure of great strength and lightness. It occurred to Dr. Bell that this system might be used to advantage in engineering work on a large scale, and this tower is the first iron structure built on this principle.

"The unit cell, which is the basis of the whole tetrahedral system, is the framework or outline of a solid having four sides, as the word tetrahedron implies. The solution of an old trick of making four triangles out of six matches may serve to impress the idea on the minds of some. This is an impossibility if the attempt be made to get them all in one plane, but the moment it occurs to one to make a triangle first and then a tripod of the three others above, it is very simple indeed.

"The resultant structure, if the sticks are fastened at the four corners, gives a regular tetrahedral cell, which is the unit of construction analogous to the brick in ordinary building. This miniature truss, made of four triangles in different planes, gives a framework of wonderful stiffness and strength. It also lends itself easily to combinations having the same good qualities to a remarkable extent.

"Utilizing this principle, the cells used in the tower were made of ordinary ½-inch galvanized iron piping, secured at the four junction points by cast-iron corner-pieces, into which they screwed. The piping was cut into lengths of 44¾ inches, allowing ⅝-inch thread in each casting, when the cell measured exactly 48 inches from tip to tip of the castings. One of these cells was subjected to a compressional strain of 4,000 pounds without showing the least sign of failure."

The tower, we are informed, is built up of 260 of these cells, and rises about 70 feet above the ground. It rests on three concrete foundations 72 feet apart in the form of a triangle. The method of erecting the large tripod structure above them illustrates a distinct and useful feature of the tetrahedral system. Mr. Baldwin writes:

"Employing ordinary methods, its erection would have been very expensive, necessitating an immense amount of staging and falsework; but upon the cellular system of construction it was very simple, and no staging or falsework of any kind whatsoever was required. Practically all the work was done on the ground, the workmen having all the advantages of *terra firma* until the last section was completed.

"The plan of erection was a simple one. The leg containing the stair and one of the other legs were first built along the ground, forming a large V. In this position the foot of each leg was securely fastened by a hinge to its foundation, the hinge forming an axis, about which it was free to turn if raised at the junction of the two legs (which corresponds to the point of the V., and was directly above the third foundation). A system of jack-screws was used to do this, and the third leg was built up section by section."

A few of the distinctive advantages of this method of construction are thus stated:

"First. The rigidity of the structure was remarkable. This was well demonstrated by testing the two legs which were built along the ground as a beam. In a position very slightly inclined to the horizontal, 72 feet between supports, the structure only showed a deflection of about ⅜ of an inch.

"Second. The whole tower is less than five tons in weight, and is surprizingly strong for the material employed, due to the support afforded to the compression members every four feet throughout their length. A very long through member may thus be safely treated as a comparatively short post.

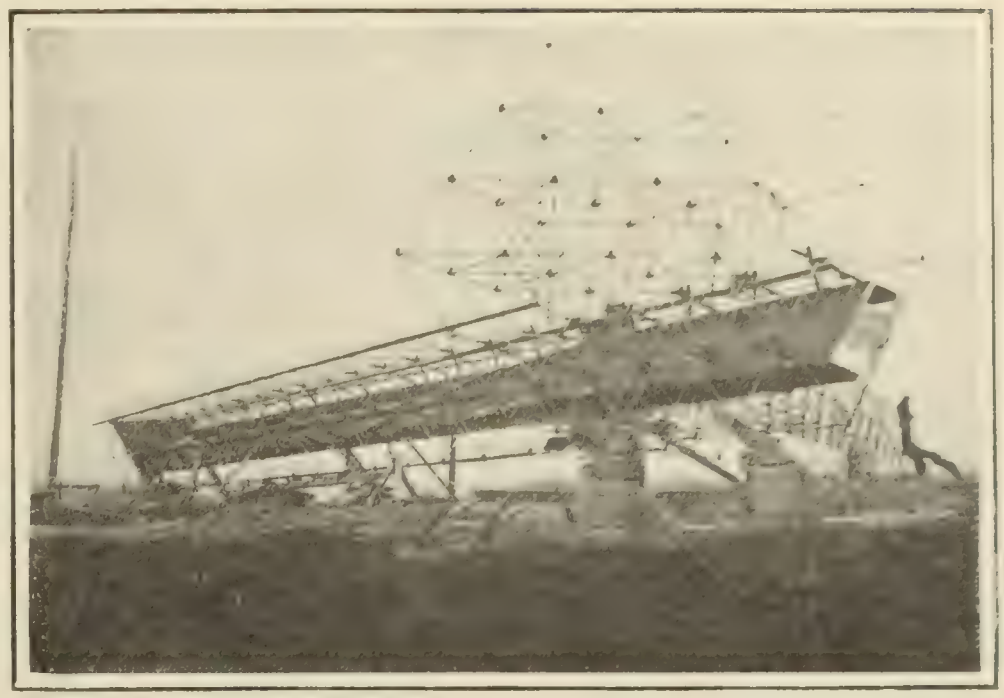
"Third. The inspection or even complete renewal of such a structure could be easily accomplished, as no one member is indispensable to its support.

"Fourth. The material can be very rapidly assembled, offering special advantage for temporary structures of various kinds.

"Fifth. The method of construction reduces the amount of false work, and in some cases would eliminate its use altogether.

"Sixth. A very small amount of skilled labor is necessary for good work.

"These points appear to be some of the chief ones which make the application of the tetrahedral principle of construction to engineering work on a large scale well worth the consideration of all interested in the subject."



Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

TWO LEGS COMPLETED AND READY FOR LIFTING

HEART-DISEASE AND SUDDEN DEATH

THE belief that sudden death is frequently caused by "heart-disease" is wide-spread, and a pain in the region of the heart often causes fear which in itself produces irregularity of heart-action and makes the trouble worse. We are assured by physicians that there is very little danger of this kind. Says an editorial writer in *The Medical Times* (New York):

Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

THE COMPLETED TOWER ON THE OPENING DAY.

"This fear of death from heart-disease is certainly fostered by lay-press accounts which one finds daily and perhaps several times in one issue. The diagnosis in the event of a sudden death on the public thoroughfare is often made by an astute policeman. That the unfortunate man died of heart-failure is a conclusion quite satisfactory to the lay reader; and . . . the worry exhibits itself reflexly in precordial uneasiness. It were quite as scientific to state that one dies of failure of respiration; every creature's death comes about ultimately with the cessation of one or the other or of both of these phenomena. Thus the average citizen has come to fear, whenever he goes to bed with a sensation to the left of the sternum, that—to use a hibernicism—he will wake up in the morning to find himself dead.

"Another frequent factor in inducing symptoms which the patient believes to be due to a disease of his heart is gastric pyrrhosis and flatulence. The distended stomach, with little else than the thin diaphragm to separate it from the heart, presses upon the latter organ so that the uneasiness results which is referred to. Nor would we by any means hold lightly that valvular disease is not attended with danger to life; yet we know that most of those who suffer thus live many months, and that their comparatively slow demise is due to some such concomitant factor as a kidney lesion or to the pressure effects of a dropsy. Yet we would observe here parenthetically that there are heart-lesions which may result in sudden death. . . . Except in these conditions, however, sudden death is not to be apprehended as due to the heart. . . . Stokes half a century ago protested against the popular conception that sudden death is very common in heart-disease; even so the termination is as a rule only after abundant warning. Gibson, of Edinburgh, has recently emphasized Stokes's expressions. And with these two English authorities Brouardel, of Paris, is in striking agreement, and finds for his part that death is especially apt to be brought about by the kidneys, and next to this apoplexy is responsible. 'This would leave heart disease to occupy only the third place.'

"Nevertheless, 'from a prophylactic viewpoint it will be found that the measures best calculated to avoid sudden death from kidney disease will be essentially the same as those calculated to secure the integrity of the heart. Among them the most important are the avoidance of sources of poisoning either from without or from within, the avoidance of alcohol, tobacco, too large an amount of meat, and the prevention of autointoxication of all kinds.' "

THAT we have in the so-called cold wave, or sudden drop of temperature accompanying a down-rush of cold air, something that clearly differentiates American from European weather, and may account for certain temperamental differences in the inhabitants of the two continents, is asserted by Gilbert H. Grosvenor in *The Century Magazine*. Mr. Grosvenor asserts that no other land has cold waves like ours, and he ascribes to these extraordinary changes of temperature what he calls our "keen, alert mind" "and "incessant, unremitting energy." The cold wave, according to Mr. Grosvenor, stirs up the sluggish immigrant and sends him up to the top of the ladder. In earlier days it fed and fanned the spirit that fired our fathers to cross the Atlantic. The cold wave, the writer goes on to explain, originates miles above our heads, usually over the Rocky Mountain plateau, whence a mass of bitterly cold air rushes down as through a great funnel, spreading over the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic States. New "waves" of this kind follow each other regularly like the breakers on a seashore.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

FATHER TYRRELL REPLIES TO THE POPE

WHETHER the Pope's encyclical will in the least affect the vitality of Modernism or only cause it temporarily to veil its face is the query put by one of the foremost of the Modernists. The Rev. Father George Tyrrell has written a long letter to the London *Times* in which the latter alternative is prophesied as the only possible negative effect the papal action can have. The boldness of his utterances are reported to have caused consternation in Vatican circles, one "high personage" (says a dispatch to the New York *Times*) declaring that "the Church can hardly do less than expel him." His letter, filling over four columns of the London *Times*, gives a detailed examination of both the controversial part of the encyclical and the practical part, with the consequences its enforcement would entail. It practically comes the nearest to what may be regarded as the official utterance of Modernism, and as such is interesting to people of all shades of belief. Father Tyrrell will not accept the implications of the Pope's document that he as a Modernist places himself outside the pale of the Church. "When the encyclical tries to show the Modernist that he is no Catholic," he declares, "it mostly succeeds only in showing him that he is no scholastic—which he knew." In severe terms the document is arraigned for identifying true Catholicism with "a science-theory and psychology that are as strange as astrology to the modern mind, and are practically unknown, outside seminary walls, save to the historian of philosophy." As an argument, he continues, the encyclical "falls dead for every one who regards its science theory as obsolete; for all who believe that truth has not been stagnating for centuries in theological seminaries, but has been steadily streaming on, with ever-increasing force and volume, in the channels which liberty has opened to its progress." Father Tyrrell proceeds, in words like these, to estimate the effect which the encyclical may be expected to produce:

"Should the repressive measures of the encyclical be successfully carried out, which is rather difficult to imagine, it is to be feared that Modernism, to whose astounding energy, versatility, and diffusion the encyclical bears reluctant testimony, will be simply driven underground to the catacombs, there to grow and strengthen and organize itself against the not distant day when it shall be able to break forth again with gathered impetus. In spite of sand-barriers the tide will come in—not peaceably, but with a dangerous rush. It took two centuries to kill Jansenism, whose roots were far fewer and feebler than those of Modernism, and whose direction was against, rather than with, that of advancing civilization. If the Pope makes, or seems to make, martyrs and confessors, he may only drive the right wing of Modernism into closer sympathy with the left, and win for the whole compact body the admiration and moral support, not only of the outside world, but also of multitudes of Catholics who, however indifferent or antipathetic to Modernism, are modern enough to dislike any appearance of moral violence and intolerance, and, still more, any attempt to ascribe intellectual errors to bad faith and to evil motives of which God alone is judge. The encyclical plainly desires to enlist the sympathies of other religious bodies in its condemnation of Modernists, insisting over and over again that their principles are subversive of all religion indiscriminately. But for this end it identifies Catholicism far too closely with scholasticism, and makes it too plain that it recognizes no logical alternative between extreme ultramontanism and rank atheism. Protestants will see clearly enough what they might expect from a 'restitution of all things' according to the mind of the encyclical; nor will they care to embark all their religious treasures in so frail a skiff as is furnished for them by an obsolete science system. . . . . .

"The harsh intellectualism, the almost fierce antagonism to all inward religious experience and union with God which pervade the document, will probably alienate the sympathies of multitudes who, in spite of a hundred repugnances, are continually drawn toward the Catholic Church as the mother of saints and mystics and who see in mysticism that firm basis of religion which no logic, no 'argument from motion,' can ever supply. And as devout souls will be shocked, so cultivated minds will be revolted by a blow struck, not merely against the Modernists of to-day, but, in principle, against their spiritual ancestry—against those names in the past to which Catholics most readily appeal in proof of their Church's contribution to enlightenment and progress."

One can not help wondering, observes Father Tyrrell, what "effect this encyclical will have on the prospects of Catholic universities and Catholic education in general." We read further:

"Certainly the Pope can not be accused of any sort of astute opportunism. Never was man more honestly fearless and reckless in the cause of his principles; nor is it possible not to admire the strength, however little one may approve the direction, of this vigorous blow from the shoulder. But will this clear exposition of the tenets of scholastic theology and of its claim to control and dictate to history and science, will the frankly inquisitorial methods by which this claim is to be enforced, will this root-and-branch repudiation of what moderns believe to be enlightenment, encourage modern governments to entrust the Pope's episcopal delegates with the control of public education? The question answers itself. No Modernist has any right whatever to be surprized at this encyclical; tho he may perhaps be surprized at the unusual courage and candor which, throwing aside all customary diplomacy and equivocation, is not afraid to present to an astonished world the full logical consequences, practical as well as speculative, of scholastic theology in all their naked uncongeniality. After all, it is only what he has been working and hoping for—a clear and final demonstration of the futility of pouring new wine into old bottles; of the attempt to gather the experience of the twentieth century under the categories of the thirteenth; of 'coming to terms' with an age that is dead and buried—in a word, of coquetting with the impossible."

Conceiving the position of one who may in the future be condemned through the operation of the Pope's instrument, Father Tyrrell says:

"No so-called Modernist who understands the logic of his own position . . . will be moved from his Catholicism by any act of juridical violence of which he may be the object. His faith is not something that can be annihilated in a moment by the word of an angry bishop. Much as he may prize the sacramental bread of life, he prizes still more the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth. To secede would be to allow that his calumniators were in the right; that Catholicism was bound hand and foot to its scholastic interpretation and to its medieval church polity; that the Pope had no duties and the people no rights. It would be to abandon what he believes to be the truth, at the moment of its greatest betrayal.

"What he will most deeply regret is the loss of one of the Church's greatest opportunities of proving herself the savior of the nations. Rarely in her history had the eyes of all been waiting upon her more expectantly, in the hope that she might have bread for the starving millions, for those who are troubled by that vague hunger for God on which the encyclical pours such scorn. Protestantism in its best thinkers and representatives had grown dissatisfied with its rude antithesis to Catholicism and was beginning to wonder whether Rome too had not grown dissatisfied with her rigid medievalism. The Modernist movement had quickened a thousand dim dreams of reunion into enthusiastic hopes. When lo! Pius X. comes forward with a stone in one hand and a scorpion in the other. Thousands of the most deeply religious souls, scandalized by the crude identification of scholasticism with Catholicism, will be kept from the church and from those graces, sacraments, and helps to which they have infinitely more right than many 'children of the kingdom.' Nor can the wholesale alienation of the educated classes, with its implied contempt of the clerical mind, tell otherwise than disastrously on the less educated multitudes, already rapidly falling away from the Church, who in these matters invariably follow from afar the fashion of their betters. The scandal of the strong is ever the greatest scandal of the weak."

MENACE TO INDIA MISSION SCHOOLS

THE mission schools of India are the especial object of Brahman jealousy, and hence are particularly menaced by the present conditions of unrest in that country. The reason for this, we are told by the Rev. J. M. M'Comb, of the Reformed Episcopal Mission, Lalitpur, is that Brahmanism, fearful of her own integrity, "sees in modern education the elements of her final dissolution." "She knows that modern enlightenment and her Oriental superstition can not exist together; that if the school be made permanent, her prestige, her power, and even her life will soon be taken away." Among the influences that "disturb her in her ancient habitations," continues Mr. M'Comb in *The Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia), "perhaps the one most dreaded is that of the Christian school." Further:

"Perhaps the mission school is even more dreaded than the government school, for the latter, while indeed injurious to Brahmanism, is indifferent to many of her superstitions; but the former, in insisting upon the need of a personal Savior, undermines the whole citadel of her faith. Then it is not strange that the mission school should come in for a considerable share of her dislike. This is manifested by the recent riots in Rawal Pindi, where mission property was destroyed, and also in other places, where missionaries have been insulted and persecuted. We do not mean to say that Brahmanism regards the missionary as its only enemy, for it also aims at the downfall of the English rule. Still, it hates the Christian school and will treat it as its most deadly foe."

Considering this fact, Mr. M'Comb deems it pertinent to inquire how the outburst of this hostility is likely to affect the mission schools. He goes on to say:

"The English Government has been very lenient and even compromising with these discontents, and as a result some of them have secured offices under the Government that give them a decided influence over the future of our schools, and it is not difficult to see a tendency even exerted, that in time may seriously embarrass our work. One indication of this may be seen in the high demands made upon our schools. It has been known that the mission school educates more efficiently than does the government school.

"It has also been known that it does this at a much less expense than does the Government, but now we are asked to conform to a system that will require us to increase our expenses and make them equal to those of the Government. We are all but required to have graduates from the higher institutions of learning for all our classes. This requirement is not yet entirely enforced, but everything points that way, and we expect it soon to become a law, and in case it does, we shall be obliged to greatly increase our expenses or lose the government grant which has helped us so much in the past.

"First. This may drive some of our schools from the educational field altogether, and cripple others.

"Second. It will tend to discourage us in opening new schools.

"Third. It will also be disastrous to those honest and experienced educationists who have spent so many years in the mission service, but who have not passed the government examinations; most of these will be thrown out of the service. Altogether, they are capable of doing good work. This new system will require better buildings and more elaborate furnishing than the older. Indeed, so much so, that we can not see how some of our schools will be able to meet the demand.

"While we hope that this sad result may be long postponed, still such a hope is not well founded, and we evidently are approaching an educational crisis. What, then, is to be done? If possible, conform to the government standard. But a number of our best schools can not thus conform—shall they be abandoned now? Never! Their work is too important for us to lose. In losing them, we will lose the right arm of our strength. The only way to preserve them and open more is to appeal to the generosity of our friends at home for more means to carry on the work. We can then teach independently of government aid and do better work than ever before. The mission school is now needed more than ever, and it is suicidal to think of abandoning it."

UNDEMOCRATIC CHRISTIANITY

THAT Protestant Christianity has lost the spirit of democracy is the "one charge that is truest and the one which has done it the most damage in the estimation of most men." So writes the Rev. A. A. Berle, D.D., whose vigorous utterances have from time to time been quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST. Dr. Berle is led to speak in the present instance by the recent publication of addresses before the Divinity Club of Harvard University on the subject of "the ministry as a profession." Among these addresses that of President Eliot is particularly singled out for examination. Writing in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* (Oberlin, October), Dr. Berle quotes President Eliot as enunciating three aims under which men entering the ministry should live and work. They are:

"(1) 'To be serviceable to their families, their associates, and the community'; (2) 'to be free to think, say, and do what they really believe in'; and (3) 'to grow in efficiency and influence all through their lives.'"

Comment such as this immediately follows:

"One may well pause rather staggered that these, as the primary and fundamental ideas, should govern a man thinking about the Christian ministry. And, were the personage uttering these things anybody but the president of Harvard College, one would be inclined to wonder whether he had any knowledge of the fire, the passion, the sacrifice, the suffering, the pain, and the travail out of which the Christian Church has emerged into the modern world. One might even wonder whether such a person had in any true sense caught the spirit of the New Testament, so utterly alien to the spirit of the Gospels, and the New Testament generally, does this point of view appear. It is not surprizing, therefore, to find, a little later, that the logical development of this point of view appears in the statement 'It must be confest, however, that in many instances the salary of a country minister is too small to enable him to educate his family well, keep himself supplied with books and other means of intellectual growth, and acquit himself appropriately in his high function. Therefore, *well-trained young men who possess the needed mental gifts, and who also have some pecuniary resources either by inheritance or by marriage, ought to aspire to the occupation of the country minister, just as well-to-do young men are going into the profession of medicine not so much for the purpose of practising medicine as of advancing medical knowledge and skill.* . . . . . .

"The utter worthlessness of such an appeal can not be exprest in words. It contemplates a social ideal and social relations which are as repugnant to the average man as they well can be. They supply absolutely nothing to meet the commonest emergencies, which even the untrained exhorter knows how to meet and help because they are born out of experiences and necessities like his own. What the tent-maker of Tarsus would have thought if somebody had presented this ideal to him can be inferred only from the passionate language which he constantly uses to express his devotion to Christ and his love for the human beings whom he wishes to win to his cause. No clearer explanation of the utter paralysis of the ministry could possibly have been penned than this address. It reveals an abandonment of those great surrenders and those high and exalted feelings without which the history of the church would be a dismal record indeed."

The net effect of the addresses contained in the volume seems to Dr. Berle "to be confirmatory evidence of the fact that the 'professional' instead of the 'human' ideal of the ministerial calling is the one which prevails in the theological schools." Dr. Berle wonders "what Mr. Godkin would have said if somebody had proposed to him going into an editorial chair not so much for the purpose of writing editorials as adding to editorial knowledge and skill," or "what Mr. Beecher or Phillips Brooks would have said about going into the ministry not so much to practise it, that is being ministers, as to add to ministerial knowledge and skill, because you happen to be well enough off to afford it, in spite of the small salary." He continues:

"Such a viewpoint involves the distinct abandonment of what constitutes the strongest sustaining force in the life of clergymen;

namely, that, in the grand total of human life, the self-sacrifice, the self-abnegation, the decay and atrophy of many fine powers and high gifts, for the actual life and service of men, is justified because religion is sacrifice or it is nothing. The present writer has as great a longing that ministers should have physical comfort, financial support in adequate measure, the possesison of books and 'other means of intellectual growth,' as anybody, knowing some of the deprivations of these things, as most working ministers do; but he, and most ministers worthy of the name, would regard it as a libel upon their lives to have these things or any of them brought into the foreground of their purposes, either in going into or staying in the ministry."

CHRISTIANITY AND NATIONAL VITALITY

A NATION or an empire can not live without some real and profound hold on the supernatural, declares Sir W. M. Ramsay in *The Contemporary Review* (London). He illustrates this by a reference to Pauline theology and the Roman Empire. The life of the Roman nation really lay in the middle classes, who were especially reached by the teaching of St. Paul. The "apostle to the Gentiles" was essentially democratic in his ideas. His theory of government and of civilized society was, however, blotted out of sight by the blood and iron of persecuting imperialism. It was never realized but in an imperialistic church. The condition of the Empire which Pauline teaching might have amended is thus outlined by the writer above cited:

"It is patent to all that the deep-lying weakness and ever-present danger of the Empire were twofold. In the first place the imperial authority was originally based on military power; and the soldiers soon learned that they could make or unmake the sovereign as they pleased. The churches of Paul offered the corrective to this evil, and made it possible to reform the foundations of the Empire by basing it on the support of the educated middle class throughout the Roman world, a solid and permanent platform for the state to rest on.

"The second danger to which the Empire was exposed, and which right policy would have aimed at diminishing and eliminating, arose from the enormous preponderance of an uneducated populace. This danger was all the more serious because the sovereign power nominally lay in the hands of the Roman people, and the uneducated populace formed an overwhelming majority of the whole people. The theory of the Imperial Constitution was that the people entrusted the supreme power to the Emperor, as champion of the commons in virtue of his tribunician authority, and received back the power from his hands at death or resignation or dethronement, until they chose to entrust it to another. It should have been the prime duty of the Empire to educate the populace, so that it might become a rational, not an irrational and incalculable force. A government which rested firmly on the agreement of an educated people would have been saved from the ever-present menace of the soldiery, whom the emperors dreaded while they leaned upon them.

"The Pauline Church in the Empire would have put an end to the danger, and strengthened the state as it spread. The educated middle class who constituted the Church would have grown more numerous, and reached more deeply and widely into the uneducated masses, raising them to its level. The ignorant proletariat would have been automatically diminished, as the Church increased and absorbed into itself the ignorant by educating them. The Roman state possest remarkable elasticity and was quite equal to the task of adapting itself to this progressive development."

The Fourth Eclogue of Virgil, in which he predicted the coming of a Savior and a new golden age, was well known to St. Paul, whose teaching, had it been followed, would have resulted in the revival of Rome as a world power, we are told. To quote further from Sir W. M. Ramsay:

"Had the Pauline conception of Christianity as the religion of the Empire been successful, the Fourth Eclogue would have seemed an anticipation of it; and therefore the later popular instinct, which regarded the poem as a prophecy of the birth of Christ, was in a vague way right. The poem contained an inchoate idea, enshrining and embodying that universal need which indicated 'the fulness of time' and the world's craving for a Savior. The Roman world was conscious that it needed a Savior: it was convinced that only divine intervention could furnish a Savior for it. Paul was well aware of this universal craving and unrest and pain which existed in the Roman world; and he saw therein the presage of the birth of divine truth."

But unfortunately the Emperors of Rome passed decrees condemning to death all those who would not worship the Augustus of the time. Pauline theory perished, but dragged with it into the dust the power that had crushed it. A new, imperialistic Christianity rose in its place and in the place of the Cæsars. To quote further:

"The policy of massacre, on a vast scale, inaugurated by Decius, had been carried out too thoroughly by Diocletian and his coemperors; and it produced its usual ruinous consequences. A state which is supported on massacre is doomed. An official Christianity was victorious, but Pauline Christianity had perished, and Paul was now a mere saint, no longer Paul but St. Paul, forgotten as a man or a teacher, but remembered as a sort of revivification of the old pagan gods. Paulinistic Christianity disappeared almost entirely from the world for a time; but it was not dead; it was only waiting its opportunity; it revived when freedom of thought and freedom of life began to stir in Europe; and it guided and stimulated the Protestants of the Reformation."

A DEFEAT FOR THE KING JAMES VERSION

WHEN the Protestant Episcopal bishops refused, at the recent Richmond Convention, to concur with the House of Deputies to make the King James Version of the Bible the standard, it took one of the most important negative steps of the session. *The Churchman* (New York), in expressing this view, appears to think that the Church would have paid too dearly for what is justly regarded as "the supreme English classic" if by making it the "standard" they put up a bar to the scholarship which is constantly aiming to ascertain the correct text of the Holy Scriptures. We read:

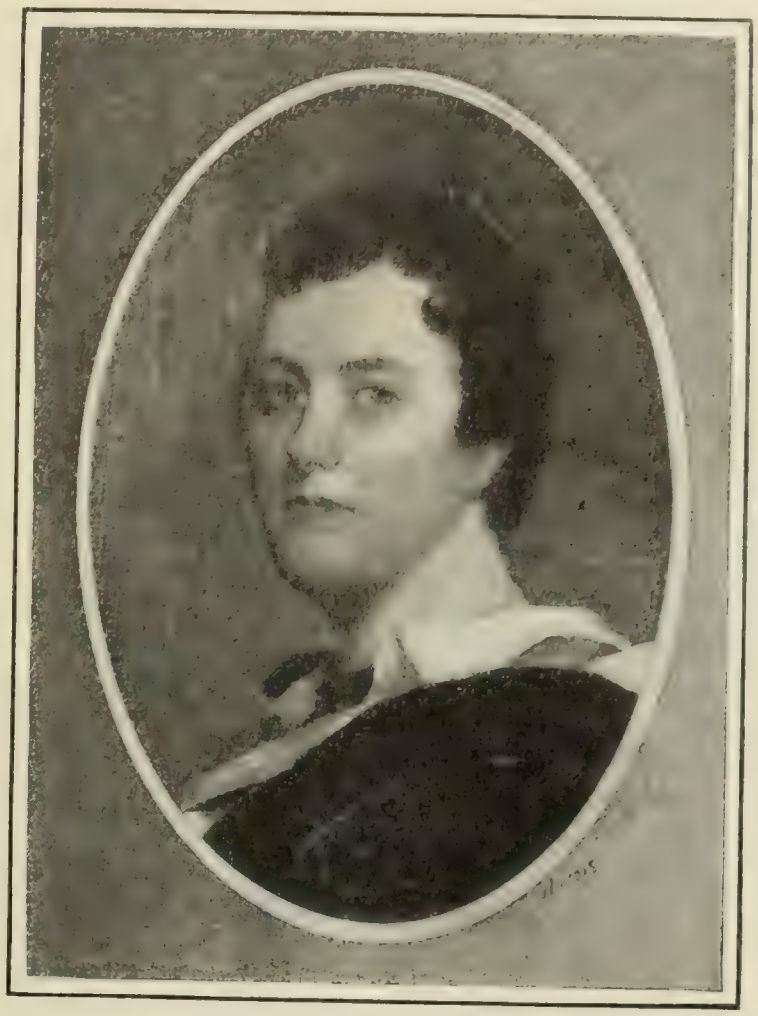
"Even the English Church has never done with its own version what the House of Deputies resolved to do, but what the House of Bishops saved the American Church the humiliation of having done. That Church, finding both the text and translation of King James's Version recognized as imperfect, sometimes misleading, not infrequently false, allowed the use of the Revised Version as the best available. The English-speaking world leaves its books to prove their right to be called classics, and the English Church leaves its versions of the Holy Scripture to prove their worth as versions. The attempt to create classics or standard versions by law is contrary to the whole spirit of both American and English practise and precedent. The evil of the standardization of a version is not greatly relieved by the permissive use of marginal readings, especially when that liberty is limited to obviously imperfect sources. It is as if the General Convention were to say to the Church: 'The law is that the ministers shall read and the people shall hear false translations, recognized as false. But if consciences are hurt by false translations, the privilege is allowed of correcting some, but not all, of these mistranslations.' Except for the fact of the action of the House of Deputies at Richmond, it would have been unbelievable that an intelligent body of men should have to-day made such a proposition. Evidently the deputies thought they were defending the Bible, whereas they were erecting a barrier to the fuller knowledge of the Bible by making a standard of one of the many versions that have marked the progress of the study of the Bible. Thus they were indirectly attacking the Bible itself in favor of an imperfect version, tho ostensibly their stand was made against a scholarship which is endeavoring to ascertain, as nearly as human power may ascertain, the text of the Holy Sciptures in its integrity. The House of Bishops deserves the thanks of all who believe in the Holy Scriptures, and doubtless none will come to thank them more heartily than the House of Deputies, for having saved the American Church from such a course."

LETTERS AND ART

BYRON'S LOST PORTRAIT FOUND

THE lost portrait of Lord Byron has come to light, and THE LITERARY DIGEST has the privilege of making the first reproduction of it. In our issue of September 28 we quoted from *Putnam's Monthly* an account of "a forgotten American painter," William Edward West. This artist, Kentuckian by birth, spent many years of his young manhood in Europe, and while in Italy painted the portraits of both Byron and Shelley. The Shelley portrait was reproduced in connection with our article, but that of Byron, according to the writer in *Putnam's*, Miss N. P. Dun, had disappeared from public knowledge. She wrote:

"The Byron portrait Mr. West copied many times, sometimes well—but in later days rather weakly. Several replicas in this country are interesting. One well known in England was owned by Percy Kent, Esq., but is now the property of Lord Glenesk. It is probably the original. One was painted for Van Buren, who died before it was finished. West retained the picture; at his death it passed to his niece, who recently sold it in Philadelphia. It is now owned by Mrs. Joseph Drexel and is preserved in her collection at Pen Ryn. His own Byron, the one he always kept and repeatedly copied, was sold at auction after his death and can not now be traced."



WEST'S LOST PORTRAIT OF BYRON,
Now in the possession of Col. Menefee Huston, of Daytona, Fla.
Regarded by Leigh Hunt, Shelley, Medwin, and the Countess Guiccioli as the best portrait of Byron.

The facts now come to light show the canvas to have had a romantic career. Shortly after publishing the above we received a letter from Col. Menefee Huston, of Daytona, Fla., giving the following interesting account of the missing portrait:

"At the time of West's death, his two brothers were living in Nashville (both artists in a modest way), and extremely proud of their talented brother. Being persons of moderate means, they were forced to dispose of his pictures to meet expenses incurred.

"My father had been of assistance to them in various ways; so knowing how anxious he was to get possession of the portraits of Lord Byron and Thorwaldsen, they decided to let him have them for just what they themselves could afford to give.

"And this is the gist of their sworn statement accompanying the bill of sale—to which were added letters of West's to the brothers—stating that *this* was the *original:*

"When William Edward was in Pisa in 1822 he was extremely desirous of painting a portrait of Lord Byron, but his lordship declined. He succeeded tho in interesting the Countess Guiccioli and others in the scheme, and under their persuasion his lordship at length consented to give the sittings—with the express promise that the picture when finished should become the property of the Countess. To this promise West agreed, but the *picture never was finished.* The head and neck are perfect—the background just a purplish cloud.

"Not being *finished*, the Countess did not get it; but he made a copy, we were told, which he disposed of in London for a thousand guineas. It was from this that the original frontispiece to the 'Lake Edition' of Byron's works is taken. (Thorwaldsen heard of the picture, and went to West's studio to see it; and he likewise was induced to give some sittings on the same terms. It is a grand head—looks as if he were just thinking how he could carve that lion out of the face of the mountain over yonder.)

"Leigh Hunt, Shelley, Colonel Medwin, in his memoirs, all speak of this picture as the *only* one. The Countess Theresa said so too, till she found that she was not to have it.

"All the papers, West's letters to his brothers, and their affidavits, were in my father's desk when Gen. Sidney Johnston evacuated Nashville after the fall of Fort Donaldson. I had been brought to the city quite ill; and it was decided to carry me south as the army fell back.

"A friend, knowing the value of these paintings, took them and the family portraits from the frames, carried them to her house, took up the carpets in her bedroom, had a carpenter raise the flooring and cut niches in the joists, and here the carefully wrapt pictures were placed, the floor relaid, the carpet tacked down, and here they stayed till the close of the war. A Federal officer occupied our house as his headquarters, and during his absence some one, supposing that the locked desk held valuables, burst it open; and all the papers therein were scattered and lost—the certified statement, West's letters, and all. But my sister and I both remember them.

"These two original portraits have been in the possession of our family for something like sixty years."

It was related in our issue of September 28 that West greatly enjoyed this association with the Byron group, and improved the opportunity then presented of painting the portrait of Shelley too. In letters to his father written at the time West described Byron in his "sky-blue bombazine or camlet frock-coat," and the Countess Guiccioli with "her romantic appearance" and "hair of deep auburn color flowing upon her shoulders in the thickest profusion of ringlets." Domestic changes incident upon the arrival in Italy of the Leigh Hunt family broke up the sittings, which were never resumed.

REAL LIFE IN THE AMERICAN NOVEL

OF all the arts practised in this country that of the novelist comes nearest to expressing the national spirit. In making this assertion, the writer, who signs himself a "staff reviewer," of the New York *Times*, points out that his reference is chiefly to "the material facts and conditions of American life," for "of spiritual aspiration," he declares, "art of any sort finds very little in this country to put into enduring form." Of these material facts, then, that which strikes the writer as most remarkable and interesting is the exposition of "the wide variety of American life in both locality and condition." The activity of fiction-writers in this respect is thus exhibited:

"Every year one notes the bringing forward of new localities and new conditions, and every year one finds also in the novelists a keener eye for the artistic features and the dramatic possibilities of the material with which they deal. The North, the South, the East, the Middle West, the plains, the mountains, the desert, the Pacific Coast, the Alaskan regions, the island possessions, the city, the country, the growing town, the village—there is hardly a corner but has furnished the scene for some novel. The same is true

of the different classes. There are stories about life in cities from the depths of poverty to the luxuries of millionairedom; about life among the workers in mines and in manufactories—their homes, their problems, and their strikes; about the women, the farmers, the townspeople of New England, the West, and South; about political and financial schemes; about soldiers and sailors and authors and burglars and teachers and hoboes and artists and lawyers and day laborers and preachers and merchants. And apparently all sorts of these novels are read with pleasure by pretty nearly all sorts of men and women. Surely they must make for a people more closely knitted together, for the keeping down of class lines and antagonisms, for a better and more sympathetic understanding between different sections and different interests."

One outcome of this close touch with actual life that our novelists exhibit, the writer discerns, is a tendency among the more recent "to take up the theme of race amalgamation." The importance of this theme for the novelist is seen when present conditions of life lead this writer to surmise that in future centuries "the chief claim of the United States to historical interest will be the vast experiment which we are making in the amalgamation of all the races of the earth." Then there is pointed out "the growing appreciation among newer novel-writers of that spirit of equality which is the soul of our national existence." Rather frequently of late do we find stories founded upon "this basic feeling of human worth and human equality, which is to uncounted thousands of our people as much a part of life as the air they breathe." Proceeding in his analysis the writer notes an "apparent unconsciousness" on the part of authors of the presence of this element in their work. Its frequency, indeed, contrasts strikingly with the rarity of this characteristic in older work. When it did appear, we read, "it was lugged in so conspicuously and intentionally and treated with such self-consciousness that the result belied the reality and had the effect of caricature." Another point made is that the "problem" novel has left off concerning itself with sex relations, and is occupied with economics. This is taken as another indication of close touch with actual life. The point is thus elaborated:

"The 'problem' novel, which treated of sex relations, frequent as it was a few years ago, has almost disappeared in this country, altho it is still to be found in large numbers in English fiction. In its place has come the 'problem' novel of economics. There must, of course, always be problems of one sort or another in novels, because the days of man's life are full of them. But there is a difference between the 'problem' novel and the one that concerns itself with the problems of life. The former is one that takes up some situation involving a question of ethics and works out its solution in the lives and fates of the characters according to the author's belief of the way things ought to be instead of in accordance with those forces of temperament, conditions, and character with which he is dealing. A good many of the numerous stories that deal with the relations between labor and capital are mere 'problem' novels, written mainly for the purpose of giving the author an opportunity to air his theories upon economic questions. Nevertheless, there are some which apparently take up these matters because they embody an interesting phase of our current life and present strong dramatic possibilities. I have read several such novels during the last year that were worthy of a good deal of praise because of their sense of proportion—that quality which is a prime factor in any work of art—their understanding of character, their construction, their treatment of situations, and their faithful local color. They were truly interpreters of one phase of the national life."

But American novels do not equal English in craftsmanship, we see it asserted. With a wider and more varied knowledge of actual life, and a fertility in invention of incident, fresh and complicated plot, their qualities are apt to rest. "American authors are lacking in either artistic instinct or artistic training or both." Furthermore, in the matter of ethical handling they have "an overmastering desire to make their characters act" as they think "would be right." Nearly all American novels, it is finally asserted, are deficient in "significance." Upon this latter point we read:

"Whether it be a tale of exterior facts or a drama of the inner life, wherein character and temperament work out human destinies, it must, if it is to have this quality of significance, of interpretation, exemplify in some degree man's incessant effort to master his environment, his struggle with the inner or the outer fate, and must impress upon the reader's understanding some conception of those eternal forces which meet and struggle in the brain and heart of every man. But rarely does one find an American novel that leaves upon the mind anything more than a superficial impression. How often does one appear whose reading is an experience, a mile-stone, in one's inner life? How often does one put down an American novel with a freshened and thrilling sense of the mystery of human destiny, of the everlasting pathos and everlasting inspiration of human struggle, of the splendor and dignity and allurement of the pageant of life?"

THE SOCIALIST POETS OF AMERICA

AMERICAN poetry, as viewed by a German writer, has throughout its history exhibited in varying degrees the ideals of socialism. Emerson and Thoreau, the "poet naturalist," are put in the first class, showing essential variations from the type of modern scientific socialists, but fundamentally of their spirit. Whitman is placed next, and Horace Traubel, the editor of *The Conservator* (Philadelphia), stands as the inheritor and propagator of the tradition. This classification is given by Henriette Roland-Holst, writing in the bright socialist weekly *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart). Of the earliest socialistic poets this writer says:

"The literary socialism of America in the first half of the last century, the socialism of Emerson and Thoreau, was idealistic and individualistic. While the social condition of North America before the Civil War could give no opportunity for the preaching of modern scientific socialism, which would make slavery impossible, Emerson naturally had a large following. Together with Thoreau, who taught the most entire, the most fearless individualism, and manifested the highest degree of mechanical skill, intelligence, and perseverance, he civilized and educated the country. They were indeed hailed as the heroes of American life, the freest and strongest men of modern times. On the other hand, Walt Whitman, the poet of American life and American democracy, gave expression to a longing for the time when the territory of the Union would be divided up into millions of farms, each the property of an independent producer."

While Whitman was a socialist poet in one sense, he was rather a democrat and a lover of democratic America than a scientific socialist after the style of Marx or Bebel. "Whitman is a poet of singularly romantic and heroic sentiments and is the direct product of his democratic surroundings." In his realism and love of the bourgeoisie he resembles Zola. To quote the words of the writer in the *Neue Zeit:*

"It would be interesting to institute a parallel between the great French realist Zola and Walt Whitman. While they differ on many points, we find resemblances between them on many others. It is plain both writers based their conception of life on a democratic ideal to be realized in the middle and peasant classes. Both of them consider that all phenomena, men, things, and feelings, are equal and unalterable, and admit neither of free choice nor preference. Their democratic idea takes this form. In both of them we see the effort to represent by art the whole mental and physiological nature of man, to summarize the whole material side of his existence. It is for this reason that Philistines style them 'crude' and 'coarse.' We see that they are both trying to set before us not only the kernel, the essence of an object or a situation, but to depict every side of it, the whole many-sidedness and universality of it, to give expression to the innumerable, the endless interconnections and entanglements of life."

This writer thinks that in this way Whitman too often is led to give an "inventory" instead of a description, a course of proceeding permissible in a romance, but not in poetry. "Poetry and naturalistic art stand at opposite poles. There can be no such thing as naturalistic poetry. So far as Whitman strives to express the

feelings and manifold phases of American democratic life by means of naturalism, he does and must make shipwreck." Yet in spite of all this "the democratic conception of life" has found in the works of Whitman "a grand and overpowering expression, full of life and enthusiasm."

The most specifically socialistic poet of America, according to this German writer, is Horace Traubel. He is "a world-poet and belongs to a period when the masses are gradually developing a socialistic organization." He indeed appeals to the masses and to mankind in general, with the voice of a prophet. Further:

"It is characteristic of Traubel that his book of poems reads like a series of addresses. He speaks in the most earnest tones to the laborer, to the proprietor class, or to the general reader, inciting, rebuking, encouraging, sometimes in incendiary, sometimes in calm and convincing words, just in the spirit of an orator, or rather of a preacher. He curses the class egotism of the capitalist; he inveighs against venality and half-heartedness in socialists, and dwells upon the necessity of active resistance and the joys of conflict, and he extols the moral beauty of socialistic comradeship."

Tho Traubel was a friend of Whitman and writes in his style, he is pointed out as not belonging to the tribe of Whitman imitators, who have caught the external form of Whitman's poetry, but have missed the spirit.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW MUCH SHOULD A CRITIC KNOW?

MUST a critic know more than the author he is criticizing? Augustine Birrell evidently thinks he should, for in a current article on criticism we see him advising the critic to forbear unless his own knowledge comprehends a much wider circle than the author he criticizes undertakes to treat. This rule would compel the critic to explore the wild regions of the world before reviewing books of adventure—a contingency, however, Mr. Birrell does not suggest.

He illustrates his idea by telling the story of a young Oxonian who proposed editing an edition of Selden's "Table Talk." Mark Pattison, to whom the would-be editor confided his purpose, remarked "how easy it would be for him to read *every* printed book it was possible for Selden to have read, and thus to qualify himself within the compass of a dozen studious years to add a few really explanatory notes to the 'Table Talk.'" The young man is reported to have "shuddered" and presented his idea to a quick-witted friend, who, not knowing Pattison, produced his edition, "without a pang," in three months. This story points a moral for the modern critic, who, according to Mr. Birrell, needs, for his equipment, mainly "sympathy and knowledge," controlled by "sanity." But the weight which Mr. Birrell lays upon "knowledge" shows criticism to have a formidable task carved out for it. The timeliness of his prescription (in *The Contemporary Review*, London, October) is marked by the increasing attention the weightier reviews of both England and America are giving to book-reviewing. The jauntiness of much of present-day book judgment may be a bit abashed by this remark of the literary parliamentarian: "It is hard for a reviewer to help being ignorant, but he need never be a hypocrite, 'Steeped in conceit, sublimed by ignorance.'"

The amount of what a critic ought to know is implied by the writer in words like these:

"Knowledge certainly seems of the very essence of good criticism, and yet, tho we are all of necessity critics, how far-reaching is most men's ignorance! Bishops debating the marriage laws in the presence of half-a-dozen anthropologists who had specialized in the history of human marriage would hardly present a more ironical spectacle than is afforded by most of our public or private disputations. Can any man now be pronounced fit to criticize even a short story of the Western World who has not read Balzac, Turgenieff, Guy De Maupassant, and Tolstoy? How many languages, how many literatures should be known to a present-day critic of *belles lettres* before he has the effrontery to produce his measuring-tape and publish the result of his examination? As for the critic of history or of science—what is to happen to him? Must he have traveled along the same roads and examined the same authorities as his author? If he has not, it is hard to see wherein the value of his criticism can be."

Mr. Birrell assuages the prick of conscience that he may have occasioned in the better-intentioned of critics by reflecting charitably that "as neither sympathy nor knowledge can ever be complete, the perfect critic is an impossibility." "Judging is more than knowing," he reminds us, while calling attention to the fact

AUGUSTINE BIRRELL IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
From a sketch by Ralph Cleaver in the London *Graphic*.
"Bile and spleen," he says, "are popular ingredients for a review, and when mingled with wit, and if possible garnished with brains, produce an appetizing dish which is, at all events, certain to give pain to somebody."

that "the judgments of the learned often carry no weight and deserve to carry none." Proceeding, he writes:

"There is that ounce of mother-wit which is worth, all the world over, more than a pound of clergy. Taste, delicacy, discrimination—unless the critic has some of these, he is naught. Better be the ass, with his long ears, his light heels, his joyous if discordant bray, his *savoir vivre*, than the dull burden the poor beast is doomed to carry. . . . Lord Acton is supposed to have read nearly everything, but I do not know that his judgment upon George Eliot need be counted any great matter. I much prefer Mr. Henley's.

"It therefore seems as if even knowledge and sympathy must own a master. That master is sanity. Let sanity forever sit enthroned in the critic's armchair.

"How is a mortal editor to command these gifts? Where is he most likely to find them lodged? How is he to assign to their owners their appropriate tasks? The New Age is at our doors.

"Thundering and bursting
In torrents, in waves—
Caroling and shouting
Over tombs, amid graves—
See, on the cumber'd plain
Clearing a stage,
Scattering the past about,
Comes the New Age.
Bards make new poems,
Thinkers new schools,
Statesmen new systems,
Critics new rules.

"Who is to tackle Mr. Bernard Shaw and assign to him his proper place in the providential order of the world? . . . . . .

"Bile and spleen are popular ingredients for a review, and, when mingled with wit, and if possible garnished with brains, produce an appetizing dish which is at all events certain to give pain to somebody. Criticism of this kind should be reserved for party politics and party politicians."

PARTIZAN WRANGLES IN MUSIC

RICHARD STRAUSS is evidently tired of the people who have been hailing him as the "leader of the moderns" and the "head of the progressive party." He does not deny that he is both modern and progressive, but he evidently has no mind to share his radicalism with a party, for in a recent article on modern musical tendencies he virtually declares that there are no "moderns"; there is no "progressive party." People who are looking upon him as the leader of a party are told that "partizans have never compelled progress." That must be left to the public. Partizans at most may "interpret and promulgate the ideas of their master," "remove errors and misunderstandings," "arouse the indifferent," "strengthen the well-disposed," and "keep the spiteful at bay." But the power that really impels toward progress he presents thus:

"The one moving and decisive factor which has helped even a Richard Wagner as well as other great geniuses to final triumph has been the great, unbiased public, which, in its ready susceptibilities to every new and important achievement in art, is, as a rule, the most trustworthy standard-bearer of all progressive ideas. For it is a fact, abundantly confirmed by history, that whenever a truly great achievement in art has appeared it has almost invariably been correctly estimated, if not in its details, yet in its broad outlines, by the natural intuition of the masses. And beside this natural intuition of the masses any efforts of a progressive party, a recruited circle of hardened experts, will be of comparatively small importance."

This interesting declaration from the man whose later musical work is popularly supposed to be "caviare to the general" is found in *Morgen* (Berlin), a new German weekly publication issued by a group of poets, novelists, critics, essayists, painters, and musicians; all described by the Boston *Transcript* (from which we quote the present translation) as "more or less advanced." Mr. Strauss goes on to support this championship of the public by citing a story of Franz Liszt. This musician, fifty years ago, appeared in Dresden in the first of three concerts of his own orchestral works. The audience gave him "storming ovations," but the critics next day pronounced Liszt "a mere dilettante, no composer whatever." Then the people became ashamed of their enthusiasm, and "nothing could induce them to applaud the noble tone-poems again." But posterity has confirmed the public verdict, not the critics'. "The important thing," continues the composer of "Salomé" and "Zarathustra," "is that all-powerful contact between the creative genius and the progressive public, far removed from all party affiliations and prejudices." We read further:

"One must not permit oneself to be deceived by the fact that this self-same public often grows ecstatic over the accidental, the commonplace, and the trite as something entirely new, original, and progressive. These outbursts are, moreover, usually of a passing nature. The public has really two souls in the breast; a third is, indeed, lacking; for that kind of art which possesses neither deep, inner feeling nor a commanding, overmastering strength the public has the smallest possible understanding and still less inclination. Hence so many disappointments of earnest, hard-working artists, whom even the adversaries can not charge with triviality nor the friends admit that they possess enough suggestive power to capture the public. Carl Maria von Weber once said of the great public: 'The individual is an ass, but the whole is, nevertheless, the voice of God.' And, indeed, the soul of the thousand-headed public, which appears in our theaters and concert-halls for an evening's artistic enjoyment, will, as a rule, instinctively get a true appreciation of what is presented—provided, however, that a fussy criticism or a busy competition does not get in its work and unduly influence the intuitive susceptibilities."

Critics whose conception of art is "based on an obsolete esthetic standard," the musician declares in an attitude of self-defense, "are now busier than ever to make life bitter for every one who seriously endeavors to express his own artistic ideal." He enlarges:

"Do not misunderstand me. I am very far from calling such men reactionaries, who prefer Beethoven's 'Eroica' to a weak, modern symphony, or who would rather hear the 'Freischütz' twelve times in succession than a foul, modern opera once. In this sense I am a reactionary myself. But reactionaries in an 'unendurable sense' I call all those who maintain that, while Richard Wagner took his dramatic material from German mythology, the modern artist is forbidden to take similar material from the Bible (of course I am speaking *pro domo*); and those who piously assert that it is vulgar to use the valve-trumpet as a melodious instrument only because Beethoven had to get along with tonics and dominants—in short, all those who, armed with great legal tablets, are trying to prevent every one, who desires and is able to create something new, with an *anathema sit!* . . . . . .

"Away, therefore, with all schoolmarm esthetics for works of art which must be judged by their own standards! Away with all tablets of law, which were long ago broken into pieces by the great masters! Away with all high priests, who would want to stand in the way of all further progress! Away with all who have nothing else to appeal to than the customs of yesterday!"

GEORGE ELIOT'S FAME IMPERILED

MR. CLEMENT SHORTER has somewhat startled the literary world by declaring that George Eliot's "Adam Bede" and "Middlemarch" are "mighty dull books." His courage in assailing a firmly entrenched fame has resulted in certain "joyful feelings" in literary London; so we learn from the letter of "Galbraith," who gives the pulse-beat of that literary centre in a weekly letter to the New York *Times*. "The same mean streak in human nature that makes the ordinary person take pleasure in seeing a dignified old gentleman slip on a banana-skin," remarks "Galbraith," "leads most of us to feel a certain joy when we find some firmly established literary reputation assailed with violence." This statement is qualified, however, by the observation that the assault is not always relished if it falls on our favorite classic author. Mr. Shorter is led to his attack on George Eliot by way of an opinion exprest by Mr. Augustine Birrell to a writer in the New York *World*. Mr. Birrell, whose discourse on criticism is quoted in another column, in exercising the critical faculty himself, declared the five supreme English novelists to be Fielding, Smollett, Thackeray, Scott, and Dickens. Just below them he placed Jane Austen and George Eliot. Mr. Shorter, writing in *The Sphere* (London), observes concerning this alinement:

"I feel inclined to say to Mr. Birrell—for whom as a man of letters my affection and esteem have been profound—'Cassio, I love thee well, but never more be officer of mine.' The critical faculty on which we receive so much information in *The Contemporary* seems to have departed when face to face with *The World* man.' This naming of Jane Austen and George Eliot together puts me in a rage. This placing of Thackeray and Smollett above Jane Austen lands me somewhere near apoplexy. Mr. Birrell declares with almost clerical dogmatism—he has seen something of that lately—that if 'the man in the street' does not read George Eliot the elect do. 'George Eliot will always be read by the cultivated and thoughtful few.' As a matter of fact Mr. Birrell is thinking of his own young days when George Eliot was accounted to be a kind of prophetess by all men who loved literature. It is not true that George Eliot is unread by 'the man in the street' now. That is precisely the man who is reading her books. The conceit of culture which caught the few in the seventies and eighties has now caught the many.

"I venture to believe, therefore, that if Mr. Birrell was to reread 'Adam Bede' or 'Middlemarch' to-day he would find them mighty dull books. I note that a correspondent of *The Westminster Gazette* relates that Madame Bodichon, the founder of Girton College, remarked some time after her friend George Eliot died, 'I suppose that the time will come when all cultured people will be able to write novels like hers.' This was a piece of sound criticism on the part of a friend.

"It does not imply that any one is likely to write novels like George Eliot, because the conditions must always change for new writers; but it is a plain recognition that it was industry and intellectual culture that produced these novels, in which there was not a spark of genius."

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ALEXANDER DUMAS. JACK LONDON. MICHEL EYQUEM DE MONTAIGNE. MAY SINCLAIR. HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Abhedananda, Swami. Vedanta Philosophy (Five Lectures on Reincarnation). Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 99. New York: The Vedanta Society.

Atherton, Gertrude. Ancestors. 12mo, pp. 708. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75 net.

Bates, David Homer. Lincoln in the Telegraph Office (Recollections of the United States Military Telegraph Corps during the Civil War). Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 409. New York: The Century Co. Price, $2 net.

Bates, Katharine Lee. From Gretna Green to Land's End. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii–378. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. Price, $2 net.

Bernhardt, Sarah. Memories of My Life. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xvi–456. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Conrad, Joseph. The Secret Agent. 12mo, pp. 373. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.

Cox, Kenyon. Painters and Sculptors (A Second Series of Old Masters and New). Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 187. New York. Duffield & Co. $2.50 net.

Crawford, F. Marion. Arethusa. 12mo, pp. 355. New York: The Macmillan Co. Price, $1.50.

Dawson, W. J. A Prophet in Babylon. (A Story of Social Service.) 12mo, pp. 366. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.

Dumas, Alexander. My Memoirs. Translated by E. M. Waller. With an introduction by Andrew Lang. Vol. I, 1802 to 1821. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1907.

The initial volume of the first English translation of Dumas's "Mes Mémoires" announces that the translator has, in the main, followed the edition published at Brussels in 1852–56, which was said to have been printed from the autographic manuscript of the author. The work has been collated with the original Paris edition of 1852–55, and certain omitted passages are restored; hence no element of completeness and accuracy should be wanting in the present English form.

To add to the brilliance of this delayed salutatory, the volume contains an introduction by Andrew Lang, the one of our generation probably best fitted for the task, since R. L. Stevenson is no longer living. The most crabbed critic, Mr. Lang tells us, can not say that Dumas did not write the memoirs himself, whatever may have been the case with many of his novels. He does not deny, however, that they differ very essentially from the novels—so much of the novels at hand as Dumas was responsible for. "They contain facts, indeed, but facts beheld through the radiant prismatic fancy of the author, who, if he had a good story to tell, drest it up 'with a cocked hat and a sword,' as was the manner of an earlier novelist."

Such a warning will scarcely induce a reader to cast away Dumas's records without a reading. The ready and satisfied acceptance of his own word may perhaps hint an explanation as to why no "real biography" of Dumas, with facts collected and sifted, exists. Mr. Lang carries the reader through seventeen pages of general survey—full of wit and charm as well as frankness. They enable one to go on to the diffuse and delightful narrative of the French novelist with the means of seeing something of a proper perspective.

Eastman, C. A. Old Indian Days. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 275. New York: The McClure Co.

Gale, Zona. The Loves of Pelleas and Etarre. 12mo, pp. 341. New York. The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Garland, Hamlin. Money Magic (A Novel). Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 355. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Gilder, Richard Watson. The Fire Divine. 12mo, pp. vii–130. New York: The Century Co.

Hall, G. Stanley, PhD., LL.D. Youth. Its Education, Regimen, and Hygiene. 12mo, pp. x–379. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Harboe, Paul. A Child's Story of Hans Christian Andersen. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 278. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50 net.

Henry, O. Heart of the West. 12mo, pp. 334. New York: The McClure Co.

Herbert, William. Houses for Town or Country. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 249. New York: Duffield & Co. $2 net.

Hovey, Richard. Taliesin (A Masque). 12mo, pp. 58; Along the Trail, pp. 115; The Marriage of Guinevere, pp. 171; The Quest of Merlin, pp. 80; The Holy Grail and Other Fragments, pp. 128; The Birth of Galahad, pp. 124. New York: Duffield & Co.

Jenks, Tudor. When America Was New. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 314. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25 net.

London, Jack. Love of Life, and Other Stories. 16mo, pp. vi–265. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

After sundry divagations in other fields of fiction, as well as in Socialistic discussion, Mr. London returns to the land of his first love in these stories of Alaskan life. They are quite equal to his previous accomplishments in this direction, and are not approached by the efforts of any other writers, save Elizabeth Robins's "The Magnetic North," which remains the chief achievement in arctic romance. Mr. London, if anything, has intensified his method of presenting a scene in simple, forceful language that makes one forget the telling and realize the vision with inward sight; as when, in the title story, he describes the efforts of a starving man on the Northern coast to catch a ptarmigan:

"Once he crawled upon one that must have been asleep. He did not see it till it shot up in his face from its rocky nook. He made a clutch as startled as was the rise of the ptarmigan, and there remained in his hand three tail-feathers. As he watched its flight he hated it, as tho it had done him some terrible wrong. Then he returned and shouldered his pack."

Or, again, we are on the trail with Joe Messner in "A Day's Lodging":

"He traveled on the frozen surface of a great river. Behind him it stretched away in a fantastic jumble of mountains, snow-covered and silent. Ahead of him the river split into many channels to accommodate the freight of islands it carried on its breast. These islands were silent and white. No animals nor humming insects broke the silence. No birds flew in the chill air. There was no sound of man, no mark of the handiwork of man. The world slept, and it was like the sleep of death."

The grim humor of Mr. London's "The Sea Wolf" reappears in the story "The White Man's Way," in which Yamikan, an Indian, having killed a white man in self-defense, is taken to California for trial, and is kept in prison, well fed, for two years, returning to Alaska on his acquittal in fine condition. Whereupon, Bidarshik, another Indian, not understanding the legal reason for the acquittal, proceeds to kill a white man voluntarily, expecting a two-years' revel in luxury and idleness. His victim proves to be a naturalist in search of specimens. Bidarshik is hanged, and his old parents are much mystified at the "white man's way."

There are one or two stories with less sinister themes in the book, as "The Story of Keesh," wherein the little lad, Keesh, mystifies the hunters of his village by his wonderful feats in killing bears. Principally, however, the narratives deal with the baser passions of man, and, while interest is sharply held, yet the author does not make use of the art of combining tenderness with strength, which was Bret Harte's noteworthy quality, and which enabled the latter to maintain his vogue in a single field during a long succession of years.

Maartens, Maarten. The New Religion (A Modern Novel). 12mo, pp. 382. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

MacGrath, Harold. The Best Man. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 206. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Maclaren, Alexander. Sermons by: After the Resurrection. 12mo, pp. vii–300. Leaves from the Tree of Life. 12mo, pp. 292; Last Sheaves. 12mo, pp. xii–310. 3 vols. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.50 each.

McSpadden, J. Walker. Famous Painters of America. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 301. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $2.50 net.

Mahan, Capt. A. T. From Sail to Steam. (Recollections of Naval Life.) 12mo, pp. 2–326. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Martin, George Madden. Abbie Ann. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 252. New York: The Century Co. $1.50 net.

Montaigne, The Essays of. Translated by John Florio, 1603. Selected by Adolphe Cohn (French Classics for English Readers series). Portrait. 8vo, pp. xlvi–304. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2 net.

Montaigne's Essays, in complete form, are somewhat bulky for the average library. Parts of them, moreover, are not quite suitable for general reading. What has been attempted in the present edition is a selection, not alone of the more notable specimens of Montaigne's intellectual personality, but of those having

most popular interest. Altogether we have twenty-five essays. Professor Cohn's introduction fills twenty-nine pages, and, if not worked out with the care one might have wished for, is nevertheless a helpful and suggestive piece of writing. It is followed by a bibliography filling seven pages in small type, and giving, besides a list of important editions in French, a list of notable English translations, and of books or essays dealing with Montaigne. The text of Florio has been followed rather than Cotton's, or the revisions of Florio by the Hazlitts.

A note informs us that a copy of the first edition of Florio, containing the autograph of James I., is in the Public Library of Boston, in which possession that library may be said to compete for distinction with the British Museum and its copy containing the autograph of Shakespeare, the only book, as Emerson has said, "which we certainly know to have been in the poet's library." It is curious that the British Museum should also have a copy containing the autograph of Ben Jonson.

Reed, Myrtle. Love Affairs of Literary Men. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vi 254. New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

Rice, Alice Hegan. Captain June. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 120. New York. The Century Co. $1 net.

Riley, James Whitcomb. Morning. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 162. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Rives, Hallie Erminie. Satan Sanderson. 12mo, pp. 400. With colored illustrations by A. B. Wenzell. Indianapolis. The Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.

If to induce a thrill be the purpose of a novel, Hallie Erminie Rives must stand high among American novelists. In "Satan Sanderson" the thrills follow thick and fast as in a melodrama by Theodore Kremer. They follow in good sharp English, moreover, with only occasional tiptoe reaches into preciosity. The straining for an odd, striking word and the frequent impressionistic pictures of the author indicate that she might have been a poet if she were not a novelist. A novelist she is, however, and one frankly melodramatic. Nothing must impede the course of action, the development of situation. The hurdle of an improbability is taken with the grace and coolness of the best-blooded hunter in America. From beginning to end the book is vibrant with American intensity. An Englishman could not attempt to write such a story. A Frenchman's *verve*, an Italian's vivacity, could not cope with the continuity of stress and storm that Hallie Erminie Rives keeps alive from chapter to chapter. The characters repel cold analysis, but they are just as real as Mr. Wenzell's handsome pictures make them. Besides, if they were merely normal, they could never do so many and such interesting things.

David Stires has a scapegrace son whom he disinherits. Father and son have quarreled bitterly, and the son has left the house for bad and all. In the son's place, David has taken his ward, Jessica Holme. By an accident, Jessica has become blind, which does not prevent her from practising sculpture, as she did before the misfortune befell her. In the attic of the house she has modeled a figure of Hugh, the prodigal, as she imagined he must look. She thinks there should be some hope for Hugh; and regrets keenly that his father should make her the beneficiary of his will. Another protégé of David Stires is Harry Sanderson, rector of the fashionable church in Anconia, of which town Mr. Stires is the richest man. Sanderson was in college with Hugh Stires, where Hugh was merely Harry's imitator as a bad man. At college it was that Harry got the nickname, "Satan Sanderson." All such wickedness he has cast out forever, to become a most popular and smart preacher. He has a beautiful chapel, keeps a fast motor-car, plays golf, and cites Keats and Walter Pater in his sermons.

Hugh, the prodigal, returns and convinces everybody except Harry Sanderson that he has reformed. He is always borrowing money from the affluent preacher. A marriage is arranged between Hugh and Jessica Holme, tho Sanderson loves her, but does not avow himself. A world-famous eye specialist is discovered who restores Jessica's sight. She is married while the cure is still in progress, and is not to look on Hugh until she looks on him as her husband. The ceremony is scarcely over before Hugh's father learns that Hugh has forged his name to a check for five thousand dollars.

For all this excitement the story has only begun. The reader has still to come on the dramatic situation by which Harry Sanderson's career is telescoped, and he is forced to start a new life, saddled with an infamy undeserved, but borne with heroic intrepidity. As has been said, the book is vibrant with intensity from first page to last.

Said, Salamah bint. Memoirs of an Arabian Princess. Translated by Lionel Strachey. Illustrated from photographs. 8vo. pp. xvi 227. New York. Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50 net.

Originally published in Germany, in 1886, Princess Saïd's "Memoirs" are now translated for the "Memoirs of Charming Women" series. Some doubt has been thrown upon her royal descent, and it has even been suggested that she never existed at all, but Mr. Strachey appears to prove finally that she was a daughter of Seyyid Saïd, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar, that she became a Christian, assuming the name Emily, and that she escaped to Aden with a German trader, Ruete, to whom she was married. On Ruete's death, she resumed her title of Princess of Oman and Zanzibar, and she made her home at Berlin, where she was taken up considerably by high personages. It is stated that "she appears to have done a good deal of intriguing with Germans—Bismarck and others—who thought they might make some use of her, but they eventually dropt her."

The "Memoirs," originally written, during a period of ill-health, for the future perusal of the author's children, describe with great simpleness her childhood in the Sultan's palace and subsequently at the home of one of her brothers. The life of the harem, education of children, female fashions, the position of women in the East, Arabian suitorship and marriage, social customs, Mohammedan beliefs and festivals, medical methods, and the system of slavery are set forth from an intimate point of view. In explaining the nature of an Arab the Princess writes: "A pious Arab would feel deeply affronted were one to attempt beginning his illumination by inculcating science, without which there can be no question of higher culture in Europe. It would give him a terrible shock, it would convulse his mentality, if one spoke to him of 'natural laws,' to him who in the whole life of the universe, down to the smallest details, through the eyes of his immutable faith sees only one thing—the all-guiding, all-governing hand of God!"

Sinclair, May. The Helpmate. 12mo, pp. 438. New York. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

The most important news to readers of "The Divine Fire" must be that the great expectations awakened by May Sinclair in that novel are kept alive by her latest book. Her manner of writing remains clear, just, and warm with glow of individuality. She analyzes her characters searchingly, yet with the sincerely tolerant eye of the observer and weigher of experience who has fathomed the depths of the human soul, now muddy, now clear. This philosophic temper in judgment, joined with distinction and incisiveness of expression, has raised May Sinclair to eminence among present novelists.

Her method of fictional verity is based on tireless patience in accumulating detail. The reader studies the soul conflict of the *dramatis personæ* through the microscopic eye of the author. At times the vision is too absorbed, too comprehensive. Without seeing so many little things, one feels that the characters might be just as well understood. Yet all these little things are in harmony with the central note of the story. Description of character-growth, dialog, natural and vivid, development of the narrative all three main elements conjoin logically and with muscular grace.

The test of the author's art in this instance is the attractiveness with which she has been able to invest a rather sordid story.

On the fourth day of her honeymoon Anne Majendie learns, through an overheard conversation, that her husband has been rather shamefully embroiled with a woman of questionable reputation. It all happened several years before their marriage. Walter Majendie, the husband, does not attempt to blink the fact. In truth, he has married Anne believing that his sister had confided to her the painful episode. Edith, the sister, had come very near the point of avowal, but by a wholly feminine address of tactics, that justified herself in her brother's confidence, did not in reality reveal anything.

Anne, the wife, is of the self-righteous sort. She agrees to remain with her husband, and says solemnly that she will be a good wife to him, meanwhile casting him beyond her soul, into utter darkness. It is impossible not to marvel and be angry at Anne's satisfaction in thus immolating herself. She carries out her policy of perfection for seven long years; and she learns the lesson that sooner or later must be learned by all who are proud in their righteousness.

Not that the book is in any sense a sermon. It is far too artistically and honestly a novel, informed with sagacity of mind, and admirably distinguished in expression.

Sinclair, Upton. The Overman. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 90. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 50 cents net.

Thanet, Octave. The Lion's Share. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 376. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Train, Arthur. Mortmain. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. x 314. New York. D. Appleton & Co.

Heart Throbs: A Book Compiled by 50,000 People

HEART THROBS is a collection of scraps in prose and verse—the pathetic or humorous little things that have appealed to people as they sat at the fireside reading newspaper, book or magazine. President Roosevelt furnished his favorite selection. Hundreds of other prominent public men are numbered among the 50,000 contributors. Its chief value lies in the insight it affords into the tastes and aims of "the plain people of America," as Lincoln loved to call us.

Many of the selections were yellow with age, taken from mother's scrap-book, sacred with hallowed memories; some came from between the leaves of the family Bible or the old school-book in the attic; many clippings were worn threadbare and carefully repaired and strengthened; odorous with lavendar, rose and orris; proving that the American people hold dear the sweet, tender sentiments associated with home and mother.

Note.—These excerpts were selected from the book "Heart Throbs," by the editor of the London (Eng.) "Daily Mail."

McKinley's Dying Prayer

"In the afternoon of his last day on earth the President began to realize that his life was slipping away, and that the efforts of science could not save him. He asked Dr. Rixey to bring the surgeons in. One by one the surgeons entered and approached the bedside. When they were gathered about him the President opened his eyes and said:

"'It is useless, gentlemen; I think we ought to have prayer.'

"The dying man crossed his hands on his breast and half closed his eyes. There was a beautiful smile on his countenance. The surgeons bowed their heads. Tears streamed from the eyes of the white-clad nurses on either side of the bed. The yellow radiance of the sun shone softly in the room.

"'Our Father, which art in heaven,' said the President, in a clear, steady voice.

The lips of the surgeons moved.

"'Hallowed be Thy name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done——'

"The sobbing of a nurse disturbed the still air. The President opened his eyes and closed them again.

"'Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven.'

"A long sigh. The sands of life were running swiftly. The sunlight died out, and raindrops dashed against the windows.

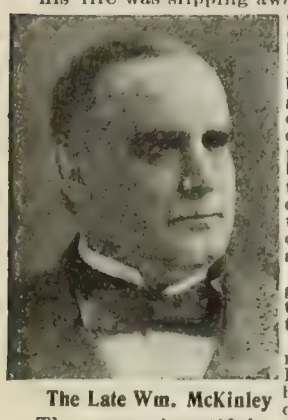
"'Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.'

"Another silence. The surgeons looked at the dying face and the friendly lips.

"'For thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.'

"'Amen,' whispered the surgeons."

—James Creelman, in "On the Great Highway."



The Late Wm. McKinley

In a Lighter Vein

I have heard of poor and sad congregations, but the saddest preacher I ever knew went from Posey County, Indiana, to Pike County, Missouri, where John Hay discovered Little Breeches and Jim Bludsoe. He was starving to death on donations of catfish, 'possum, and a hundred-dollar salary. Finally he made up his mind to go away. With wet eyes he stood up in the prayer meeting to bid good-bye to his weeping congregation.

"Brothers and sisters," he said, wiping his eyes on his red bandana handkerchief, "I've called you together to-night to say farewell. The Lord has called me to another place. I don't think the Lord loves this people much, for none of you seem to die. He doesn't seem to want you. And you don't seem to love each other, for I've never married any of you. And I don't think you love me, for you don't pay me my salary—and your donations are mouldy fruit and wormy apples. 'By their fruits ye shall know them.'

"And now brothers and sisters, I am going to a better place. I've been appointed chaplain to the penitentiary at Joliet. 'Where I go ye cannot come; but I go to prepare a place for you.'"

A Bit of Newspaper Verse

She took up one of the magazines and glanced through it casually, but somehow it did not appeal to the old lady, and so she laid it down again. There was a volume of poems richly bound in vellum on the table by her side, and for a little while the story of its gallant knights and lovely maidens bewitched her. But soon the weight of the book began to tire her feeble hands.

After that, quite as a last resort, she took up the evening paper and glanced through it just to while away the time. She had never taken much concern in politics, the latest Parisian fashion did not interest her in the least, but presently three little verses wedged in between a lurid account of a murder and a patent medicine advertisement caught her eye.

The poem was Eugene Field's "Little Boy Blue," and at the very first lines of it the old lady became all attention:

The little toy dog is covered with dust,
But sturdy and staunch it stands,
And the little tin soldier is covered with rust,
And his musket moulds in his hands.

Very slowly, as she read on, the tears came into her eyes and dimmed the spectacles so that she could scarcely see the lines of the second verse:

"Now don't you go till I come," he said,
"And don't you make any noise!"
Then, toddling off to his trundle bed,
He dreamed of his pretty toys.
And as he was dreaming, an angel song
Awakened our little boy.
Oh, the years are many——

Yes, they were many! It was more than half a century ago now. The paper dropped from the old lady's hand, and rustled to the floor. There was no use in trying to read any more, for her thoughts had flown away now to the time when she had had such a Little Boy Blue as that. Since then she had had lots of other children. Even now, as she sat there in the twilight, she could hear the shouts of her grandchildren at play not far away, but little Geordie had been her first-born, and somehow the others were different, and nobody knew just how but herself. She had daughters to console her in her widowhood, and when her married daughter had died, her children had been left. But with little Geordie it was different. They only knew of him by the little headstone in the graveyard; but to her—why, after reading that little poem, it seemed as though it were only yesterday that he was toddling along beside her, rosy and bright, and full of fun. And he used to say just those things—she remembered.

"Why, mother," said her daughter, as she came in, "you've been crying! What's the matter?"

"It was nothing, dear," answered the old lady, as she wiped her eyes. "I was reading, you know, and it upset me a little. It was only a bit of newspaper verse"

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe

Author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic", the lady who wrote "The Heart Throbs," selected by President Roosevelt

Lincoln's Rules for Living

Do not worry, eat three square meals a day, say your prayers, be courteous to your creditors, keep your digestion good, steer clear of biliousness, exercise, go slow and go easy. Maybe there are other things that your special case requires to make you happy, but, my friend, these I reckon will give you a good lift.

—Abraham Lincoln.

A Morning Prayer

The day returns and brings us the petty round of irritating concerns and duties. Help us to play the man, help us to perform them with laughter, and kind faces, let cheerfulness abound with industry. Give us to go blithely on our business all this day, bring us to our resting beds weary and content and undishonored, and grant us in the end the gift of sleep.

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

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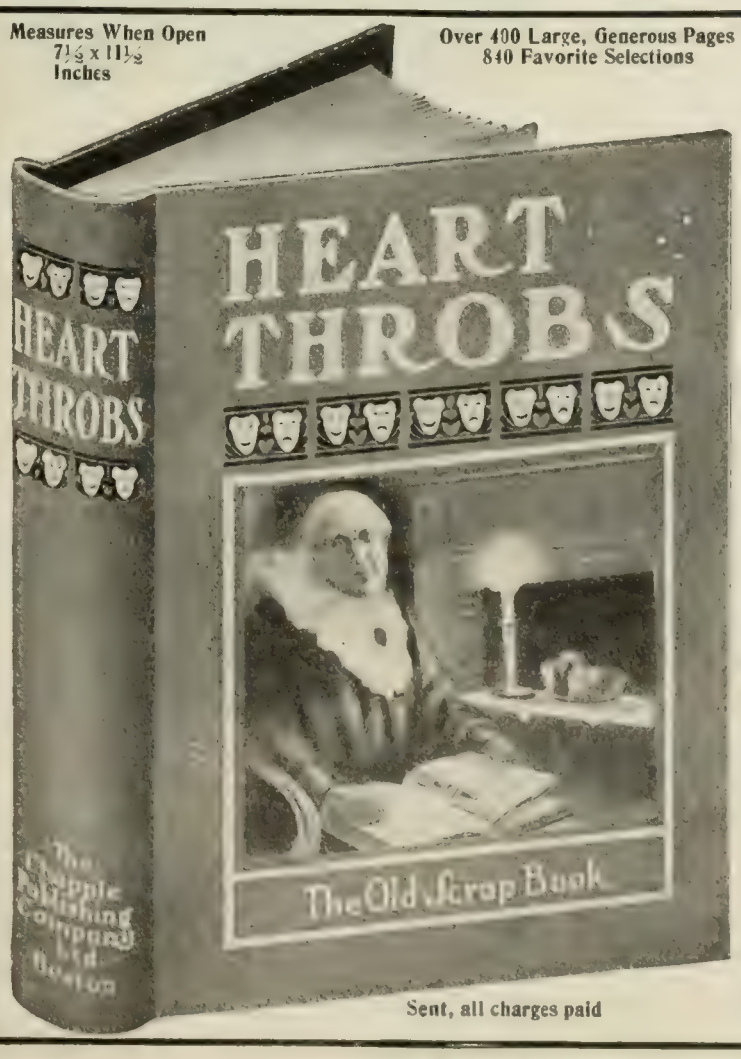

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CURRENT POETRY

"Spare Me My Dreams."

By Richard Watson Gilder.

I.

Relentless Time, that gives both harsh and kind,
Brave let me be
To take thy various gifts with equal mind,
And proud humility;
But, even by day, while the full sunlight streams,
Give me my dreams!

II.

Whatever, Time, thou takest from my heart,
What from my life,
From what dear thing thou yet may'st make me part
Plunge not too deep the knife;
As dies the day, and the long twilight gleams,
Spare me my dreams!

—*From "The Fire Divine"* (*Century*).

Satan, Prince of Darkness.

By Helen Hay Whitney.

I sinned, but gloriously. I bore the fall
From Heaven's high places as becomes a king.
I did not shriek before the utmost sting
Of torture or of banishment. The pall
Of Dis, I cried, should be the hall
Where sad proud men of men should meet and sing
The woes of that defeat ambitions bring
Hurled from the last vain fight against the wall.

I thought I had been punished. To forego
All lovely sights, the whisper of fresh rain,
To brood forever endlessly on pain,
Yet still a Prince, ah, God, I dreamed,—and then
I learned my Fate, this wandering to and fro
In Devil's work among the sons of men.

—*From "Gypsy Verses"* (Duffield).

PERSONAL

A New Pianist.—A writer in *The National Magazine* (October) grows very enthusiastic over the ability and genius of a new American musician by the name of Buhlig, and predicts an early success for this pianist in his native land. While little known in this country, the writer tells us that "Richard Buhlig . . . has made the greatest sensation of the decade abroad." He continues, saying: "We are promised the most interesting personality in the piano world since Paderewski's debut here eighteen years ago." The article tells us of his early education. It says:

Buhlig is a Chicagoan by birth, was educated in the public schools, and studied music in that city until his seventeenth year. He finished his studies under Leschetizky, and began concertizing in Berlin in 1902. He has a faculty for doing unusual things. He opened his public career, for example, by making the Berlin critics listen to his playing of Schubert's greatest but most neglected pianoforte work, the Sonata in B flat, Schumann's Fantasia, and Chopin's twenty-four preludes. Any music student can realize the daring of that in a young man with his entire future at stake. But he won the Berlin critics. Then he went on to London, and dared more by performing the unparalleled feat of giving both of Brahms's piano concertos in one evening, and sending his audience away enthusiastic.

A recent interviewer discovered Buhlig reading an Italian copy of Dante, and drew from him a confession that one of his ambitions was to study Greek,

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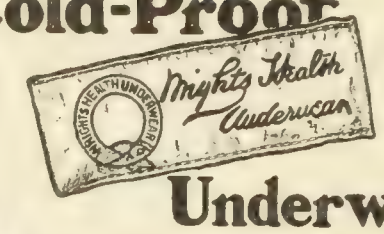

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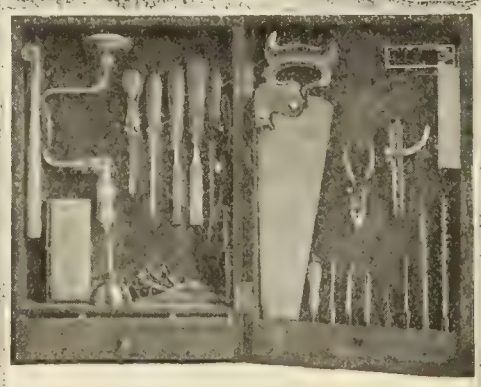

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so that he could read Plato in the original. He is conversant with all the Continental languages and literatures, and he admits that he is as fond of literature as he is of music. Buhlig is described as a strikingly handsome young man with a most magnetic personality, two attributes which ought to go a long way toward helping him to mount the top rung of the ladder of fame.

When Tennyson Was Rebuked. It is not often that one is given as intimate a picture of Tennyson's personality as that sketched by a contributor to a recent number of *Harper's Weekly*. The American referred to was a New-England school-teacher who maintained an intimate friendship and spent much time with the poet during his later years. Says the writer:

One evening when the two were thus together, Tennyson said that he would depart from his custom and narrate a personal experience; but he had suffered a good deal from repetitions of his tales by those to whom he had told them, and he would be obliged to ask his friend never to repeat what he was about to hear.

The American smoked on for a few seconds while Tennyson waited for the promise, and then he said

"My lord, in my country a gentleman would never make that request of another gentleman."

"H-h-m!" said the poet, and looked out of eyes that wondered if the quiet smoker opposite knew how much he'd said. Then he told the story.

Mark Twain's Cat.—*The Sunday Magazine* tells a funny story of a trio composed of Mark Twain, a cat, and an inquisitive visitor. Mr. Clemens has never been classed with the "nature-fakers," by the President. The story of the famous frog has gone unchallenged. A cat now takes the place of the jumping pet, and it is with this cat the story deals:

Mark Twain, as is his custom, hides himself during the summer from the head-hunters, those persons seeking autographs, photographs, or interviews. This year he selected Tuxedo Park as his retreat, renting an old colonial house until the latter part of September, when he returned to his New

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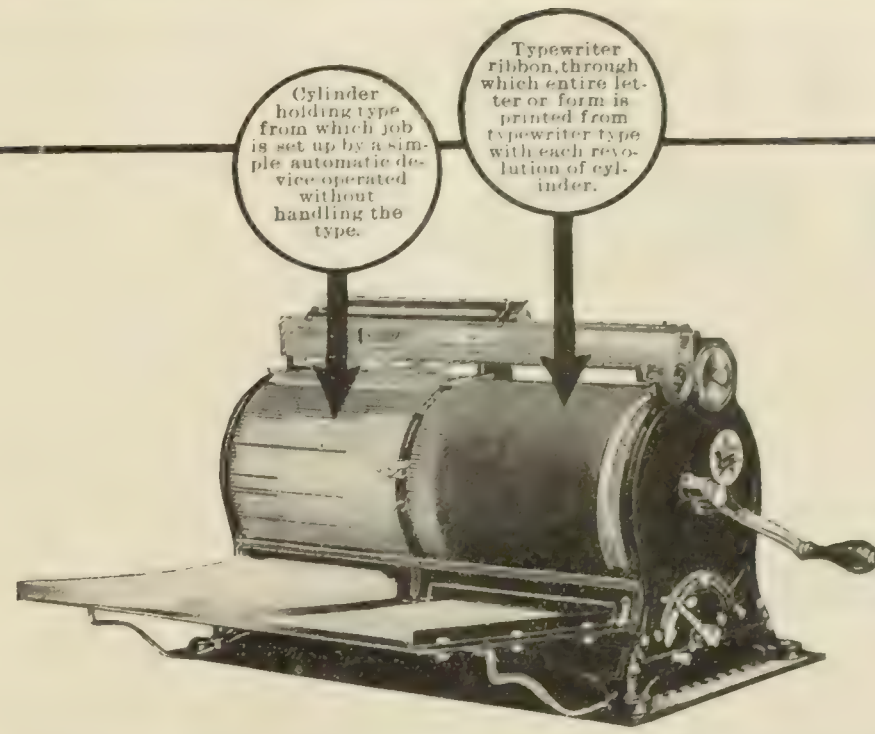
A boy writes from Jamestown, N. Y., saying: "A short time ago I got into a bad condition from overstudy, but mother having heard about Grape-Nuts food began to feed me on it. It satisfied my hunger better than any other food, and the results were marvelous. I got fleshy like a good fellow. My usual morning headaches disappeared, and I found I could study for a long period without feeling the effects of it.

"My face was pale and thin, but is now round and has considerable color. After I had been using Grape-Nuts for about two months I felt like a new boy altogether. I have gained greatly in strength as well as flesh, and it is a pleasure to study now that I am not bothered with my head. I passed all of my examinations with a reasonably good percentage, extra good in some of them, and it is Grape-Nuts that has saved me from a year's delay in entering college.

"Father and mother have both been improved by the use of Grape-Nuts. Mother was troubled with sleepless nights, and got very thin, and looked careworn. She has gained her normal strength and looks, and sleeps well nights." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.



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The Gammeter Multigraph is in reality a typewriter especially constructed for multiple work. It uses typewriter type, ribbon and rubber platen. Its work *cannot* be distinguished from that of a regular typewriter, yet with a Multigraph your office boy can produce copies faster than with any "duplicator," and every copy will be a perfect, ribbon-printed original. The Multigraph requires no expert handling, and there is no mussiness or soiling of fingers in its operation.

Gammeter Multigraph

(2,000—and Over—Original Copies Per Hour)

For Multiple Typewriting and Office Printing

The Multigraph will not only typewrite multiple letters, but can be adapted to print your office forms, postal cards, tabulated reports, record cards—a thousand and one odd jobs—without the printer's delay or the printer's pay. ¶ Electrotypes may be used on the Multigraph and a direct inking attachment is supplied for work not requiring actual typewriting.

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of forms printed on the Gammeter Multigraph, together with a Multigraph typewritten letter addressed to you personally. Simply send us your name, the name of your firm, and the position you occupy. We will also send descriptive booklet and catalogue.

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6% BANKING BY MAIL

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EQUITABLE BANKING & LOAN CO.
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15 CENTS for trial 13 weeks. In this illustrated national weekly all the important news of the world is stated clearly, fairly, and briefly, for busy readers. Many special features of great interest. It is sincere, reliable, entertaining—THE paper for the home. $1 year; takes place of $2 to $4 papers. Try it, 13 wks. for 15c. Pathfinder, Wash, D. C.

$1 A YEAR — The Pathfinder — EVERY WEEK — THE NATIONAL NEWS REVIEW.

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With 15 years experience in making men's clothing, and $100,000 capital we fit our customers with the very newest, most stylish, best fitting and smartest garments. No merchant tailor can duplicate them for less than twenty to thirty dollars.

Every garment is warranted to fit well, look well and wear well.

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Write today for free samples, measure chart, tape and full particulars.

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Mail Order Dep't 20,

'Ever-Ready' Safety Razor $1.00

GUARANTEED best of all [illegible] $1.00 [illegible] 12 Ever-Ready [illegible] 10 [illegible] 50 cents. [illegible] Ever-Ready [illegible] On sale everywhere. [illegible] prepaid $1.00

American Safety Razor Co.
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12 BLADES With Every Set

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¶ A subject vitally important to everyone—Personal health, as well as comfort, is at stake.

¶ Great advance has been made by sanitary science in the methods for home heating, with healthfulness as the first consideration—after that economy.

¶ We are confident that in our

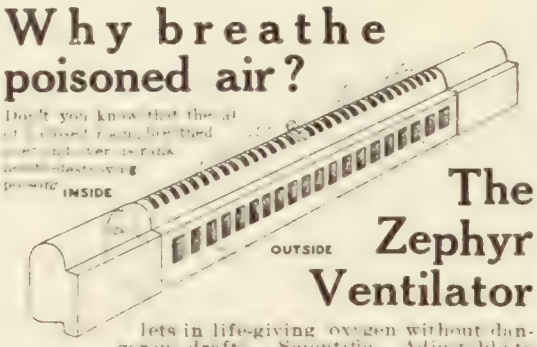
CAPITOL BOILERS AND RADIATORS

we are nearest the perfect system for satisfactory and economical home heating. We cannot give you the reasons here. We ask you to write for our descriptive, illustrated book P. which explains the merits of our methods—gives the reason "why"—makes the appeal to your own experience. This book is mailed free.

Capitol Boilers and Radiators are equally valuable for heating Public Buildings.

United States Heater Company.
DETROIT, MICH.
Branch Offices and Agencies in all principal cities

Why breathe poisoned air?



The Zephyr Ventilator

lets in life-giving oxygen without dangerous drafts. Scientific. Adjustable to any window. Neat; handsome; strong.
For private houses, public buildings, schools, hospitals, etc.

"The only ventilator that really ventilates"

"Fresh air without drafts"

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For Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Grip, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever

Confidence can be placed in a remedy which for a quarter century has earned unqualified praise. Restful nights are assured at once.

Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics. All Druggists.

Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat, at your druggist or from us.

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CAPITAL $100,000.00 BILLINGS, MONT.

York home. There, during the heated days, Mr. Clemens wandered about the country byways or spent the time in various shady nooks in his grounds.

A visitor who succeeded in discovering his whereabouts found the great author in his famous suit of white flannels, seated under a tree petting a kitten.

"Where did you get it?" queried the friendly intruder.

For a moment there was a twinkle in the aged humorist's eyes; it was succeeded by a solemn look as he replied: "I rent it from a neighbor. You see, I can not afford a cat—not even a young one."

Subsequent inquiry proved at least the first part of Mr. Clemens's statement to be true. He had actually rented the kitten for the summer season. What does he pay for it? Nobody knows what Mark Twain pays for anything. All the world is interested only in what Mark Twain is paid.

Confessions of a Press Agent.—De Quincey had much to do with making the "Confession" style of literature popular. We have listened to confessionals of all kinds since the opium-eater painted his wonderful dreams. The book market has seldom been without this style of wares. The "Confessions of a Press Agent," in *Munsey's Magazine*, is the latest contribution to this form of letters. Mr. Pollock, the author of the paper, tells some very amusing stories of the efforts press agents make to get their stuff before the public. He describes a press agent as "a person employed to obtain newspaper advertising for any given thing, the thing usually being a theatrical production." One of his typical stories follows:

A characteristic example of the kind of "fake" in which one may rely upon the cooperation of the Fourth Estate is the incident of Margaret Mayo writing a play in twenty-four hours. Miss Mayo, who has since written many plays, at the time of which I speak was appearing with Grace George in "Pretty Peggy" at the Herald Square. The season had been dull, and I was casting about for any item likely to get into print, when the idea of having some one go Clyde Fitch one or two better in rapidity of accomplishment occurred to me. Obviously, it was impossible to involve Miss George in the episode without making her appear ridiculous, and so I cast about for a likely member of her company.

Miss Mayo's name suggested itself to me because of the fact that she was even then at work on several comedies, and I obtained her consent to my plan. Shortly afterward it was announced from the Herald Square that Miss Mayo had wagered a supper with Theodore Burt Sayre, an author of prominence, that she could begin and complete a four-act drama in the space of a single day. The test was to be made on the following Sunday at the residence of the actress, and was to have the benefit of a stenographer, and, to guard against her using an idea previously worked out, she was to follow a synopsis furnished by Mr. Sayre. This synopsis was to be delivered in a sealed envelop at six o'clock one morning, and the play was to be finished at six o'clock the next. Mr. Sayre, an intimate personal friend, had been furnished with these details over the telephone, and affirmed them when called up by the reporter. Our announcement was printed by nearly every newspaper in town.

The stenographer furnished Miss Mayo on that eventful morning was my own—a bright quick-witted Irish girl, whose name, unfortunately, I have forgotten. The synopsis of the play was Miss Mayo's. She had it made from an old manuscript of her own, which had been freshly typed a day or two before. On Saturday night sheets from this manuscript were generously distributed about the room, the remaining sheets were hidden in a bureau drawer, the typewriter was put in position, and our scenery was ready. Business took me to Philadelphia on a late train, and the beginning of our two little comedies—that to be written and that to be acted—was entrusted to Miss Mayo.

I got back from the Quaker City shortly after noon on Sunday, and went directly to the apartment-house in which the lady lived. From the hall

Jaeger SANITARY UNDERWEAR

Ask any conscientious dealer what are standard woolens. He will answer "Jaeger."

Ask any leading physician what is the best health underwear. He will answer "Jaeger."

Can **you** afford to disregard such endorsement?

Write for samples and booklet of particulars.

Dr. Jaeger's S. W. S. Co.'s Own Stores
New York: 306 Fifth Ave., 22 Maiden Lane.
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St. Boston: 228 Boylston St.
Phila.: 1516 Chestnut St. Chicago: 82 State St.
Agents in all Principal Cities.

WHITELAW'S Paper Blankets

BED Clothing should be warm and light. Blankets and thick quilts should never be put upon the bed. The weight is depressing, retains perspiration, causes nightmare and is unhealthy. **Paper Blankets** are warmer than woolen, and weigh only ten ounces each. Made of strong sterilized paper, kid finish, will not slip. Cost less than washing blankets. They are an application of **A Well-known Scientific Principle.** Worn between sheet and top cover **PRICE $3.00 A DOZEN**, F.O.B. Cincinnati, or we will send two full size for sample, postpaid, for $1.00. Also make the famous **Paper Diapers** that **Appeal to the mother of the babe** to be worn inside the regular diaper and destroyed when soiled. 75 cents per 100 F.O.B., Cincinnati, or will mail 50, postpaid, for $1.00. If skeptical send 10cts. in stamps for samples of diapers.

WHITELAW PAPER GOODS CO.
Dept. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio

Southern Property

is of particular interest to you at this time of year and some good offers along this line are made in the Realty Exchange in this issue.

I Want A Doctor

who might be interested in a plan for establishing a

Sanitarium for treating Tuberculosis

by modern methods in the most naturally favored section of Sullivan Co., N. Y.

My estate comprises 300 acres of high, dry ground beautifully diversified. Near R. R. station with good train service but so located as to afford absolute privacy.

Large, well built comfortable house completely furnished with present accommodations for 50 guests. Several separate furnished cottages will accommodate as many more. Plenty of room for additional cottages as needed. Good stables and out buildings. Orchards, garden plots, etc. Natural golf grounds. Lake of over 40 acres and trout stream, both well stocked.

Unusual opportunity for ambitious professional man with some money to make a great deal more.

I am not a speculator and only those acting for themselves need answer this. Address

"Liberty," care of Lord & Thomas, 150 Nassau St., N.Y. City

I heard a nervous voice and the click of a typewriter. Somebody admitted me, and my eyes beheld as excellent a counterfeit of fevered energy as it has ever been their luck to fall upon. Miss Mayo was pacing the floor wildly, dictating at least sixty words a minute, while the stenographer bent quiveringly over her machine. A pile of manuscript, such as Arthur Wing Pinero might possibly have prepared in six months, lay on the table. The typist broke the charm.

"Why," she exclaimed, "it's Mr. Pollock!"

"Oh," said Miss Mayo, "I thought you were a newspaper man! Sit down and have a biscuit."

This pretense was continued all day. When reporters came we struggled with the difficulties of rapid-fire composition; when they didn't we ate biscuits and manifolded epigrams, which were sent to waiting city editors and quoted as being from "the twenty-four-hour play." Miss Mayo was photographed several times, and we had dinner at six. Afterward, we named our product "The Mart," and our day's work was done. Despite our thin histrionism, there wasn't a scribe among our visitors who didn't know in his secret soul that the whole thing had been cooked up for advertising purposes; yet, a newsless Sunday aiding and abetting us, we had more space the next morning than would have been devoted to the outbreak of a revolution in France.

Senator Aldrich.—Joe Mitchell Chapple, editor of *The National Magazine*, and friend in general to Washington men of affairs, has written an interesting article in the October issue of his monthly on Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island. Mr. Chapple speaks of the unusual remarks made by the visitor at Washington, when he is introduced to some public man. "Why, he is entirely different from what I have always supposed him to be after reading about him in the papers" is the usual statement after one of these events. It is with this fact in mind that the writer pens the pictures of the "other side" of public men. He has this to say of Senator Aldrich:

I have never met any one who knew him personally who could be made to yield one jot or tittle of their admiration for the quiet, forceful Senator from Rhode Island, who has so long kept his hand on the throttle of important national legislative movements. There is something in the calm way in which he goes about his work that commands admiration from all those who actually see him and understand what

TROUBLE FROM COFFEE

People Beginning to Learn About the Drug.

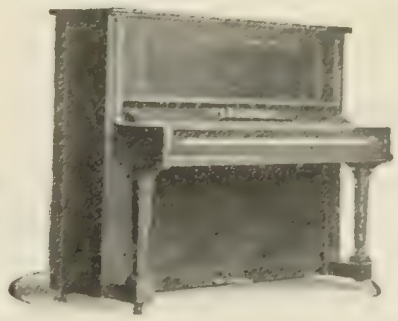
"Coffee treated me so badly that I want to tell people about it, and if you can use my letter I will be glad.

"I am 45 years old and have drank coffee all my life. I have felt bad for years and did not know what ailed me. Sometimes I would have to press my hand against my heart, I would be in such pain, and I got so I could hardly do my work. My head would feel heavy and dizzy, and many a time I got so blind I just had to drop down or else I would have fallen.

"I felt bad all over. My feet would swell and hurt me. A friend of mine asked me to try Postum and stop drinking coffee. I tried the Postum, but it was some days before I got hold of the right way to make it. My heart disease and dropsy disappeared and I got entirely well.

"There is much in making it. It has to be boiled longer than ordinary coffee, but when I got it made good it was fine, and now I would't have coffee in my house at all. I am sure that Postum saved my life, and I am now perfectly well. I send you the names of about twenty people that have been helped by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee.

It's worth while to read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.



The Primacy of the STEINWAY

First among pianos—first in construction, first in tone, first in originality, the place of the Steinway Piano is that of international leadership.

Other makers have followed and tried to imitate the distinctive features of the Steinway, but their endeavors have served only to emphasize its primacy.

The Steinways have achieved and maintained this precedence by perfecting each individual part of the Steinway Piano along original lines and then uniting these completed parts into a perfect whole.

As a proof, examine the Vertegrand at $550.

Steinway Pianos can be bought from any authorized Steinway dealer at New York prices, with cost of transportation added.

Illustrated catalogue and the little booklet, "The Triumph of the Vertegrand," sent on request and mention of this magazine.

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High-grade dividend paying stocks and selected income bearing bonds in lots of one share upwards. Write for circular A 21, describing securities listed upon the New York Stock Exchange yielding from 5 to over 10% per annum at present quotations.
MAILED UPON REQUEST WITHOUT CHARGE TO YOU.
DAILY MARKET LETTER.

J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co.
(*Members New York Stock Exchange*)
66 BROADWAY : : NEW YORK

SAFETY IN TAX BONDS

Yielding 5% to 6%

Our list is large, including:
$500 Drain Bonds of Worth and Harrison Co., Ia., Bates and Chariton Co., Mo.
$100-$250 and $500 School Bonds of Eldorado, Fayetteville, Hot Springs, Ark., Marceline, Campbell, Mo. and Louisville, Miss.
Present conditions enable us to offer these at remarkable bargains.
We have customers in over twenty States—all satisfied.
Send *your* name for our mailing list.

WILLIAM R. COMPTON COMPANY
18 Wardell Building, Macon, Mo.

FLEXIBLE FLYER
The Sled that Steers

With 1907-8 Improvements. The swiftest, safest, strongest sled ever invented. The fastest sled for boys. The only sled girls can properly control. Steering without dragging the feet lets it go full speed—saves its cost in shoes the first season—prevents wet feet, colds and doctor's bills. Made of second growth white ash and steel—built to last.

MODEL SLED FREE.

Write for cardboard model showing just how it works; sent free with colored Christmas booklet, and prices.

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Patentees and Manufacturers.

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar
Simplest, most reliable: 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

It Does Not Upset

Give your boy or girl an outlet for childhood's restless energy. Healthful body-building exercise with the

The "Irish Mail Car" will go as fast as the youngster likes. But it is so low that there is no danger of turning over.

Look for the name on the seat

"Irish Mail"
The Car the children all *know*. Safe, simple, rubber tired, easy running. Be sure to get the genuine.

Patented
Write today for Illustrated Catalog.

Hill-Standard Mfg. Co. 627 Irish Mail Ave., Anderson, Ind.

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In planning a home do not overlook the decorative possibilities of the hardware, and do not neglect the opportunity to exercise your own judgment in its selection.

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ARTISTIC
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offers the widest latitude of choice. Designs are made to harmonize with every style and period of architecture.

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will prove invaluable if you are building or remodeling. Write for it.

If you are interested in Colonial Styles, ask for our Colonial Booklet.

SARGENT & CO.,
160 Leonard St.,
New York.

his influence means to the nation. On entering his committee-room, one always meets with a quiet, deferential, polite reception, followed now and then by just a nervous twitch of his mouth, or a pull at his heavy gray mustache, while his brown eyes sparkle with interest and animation that presage the power and strength of one who possesses the dynamic force of leadership.

Beginning life as a grocery clerk, his career of over a quarter century in the Senate is a record of energetic effort and progress; and the history of Rhode Island will not reveal men of wider national influence and power or of greater ability than Senator Nelson Wilmarth Aldrich. When he goes about the Senate chamber—it may be to have a conference with Senator Tillman, or a word with some other member on the Democratic side; or in consultation with his confrères in his own party—there is always a courteous deference in the bearing of the listener; and in action and word a strong personal confidence is manifested when Senator Aldrich speaks on any subject, in private or public.

Shelley's Letters.—Unpublished letters dealing with the lives of literary folk, while often of doubtful value as biography, are generally of much interest to the casual reader. *Pearson's Magazine* (November) publishes a number of such letters, valuable perhaps for the slight insight they give into the domestic atmosphere of the poet Shelley. The extract here quoted is in the hand of Shelley's young wife Harriet, who, when finally deserted, drowned herself in despair. The letter follows in full:

Mr. S. promised you a recital of the horrible event that caused us to leave Wales. I have undertaken the task as I wish to spare him in the present nervous state of health everything that can recall to his mind the horrors of that night which I will relate. On Friday night, the 26th February, we retired to bed between 10 and 11 o'clock. We had been in bed about half an hour when Mr. S. heard a noise proceeding from one of the parlors. he immediately went downstairs with two pistols, which he had loaded that night expecting to have occasion for them. he went into the billiard-room, where he heard footsteps retreating. he followed into another little room which was called an office. he there saw a man in the act of quitting the room through a glass window which opens into a shrubbery. the man fired at Mr. S. which he avoided. Bysse then fired but it flashed in the pan. the man then knocked Bysse down and they struggled on the ground. Bysse then fired his second pistol which he thought wounded him in the shoulder as he uttered a shriek and got up, when he said these words "By God I will be revenged I will murder your wife" He then decamped for the night. Our servants were not gone to bed but were just going when the horrible affair happened. this was about 11 o'clock. we all assembled in the parlour where we remained for two hours. Mr. S. then advised us to retire thinking it impossible he would make a second attack. we left Bysse and our man servant who had only arrived that day and knew nothing of the house, to sit up. I had been in bed three hours when I heard a pistol go off. I immediately ran downstairs when I perceived that Bysse's damaged gown had been shot thro and the window curtain.

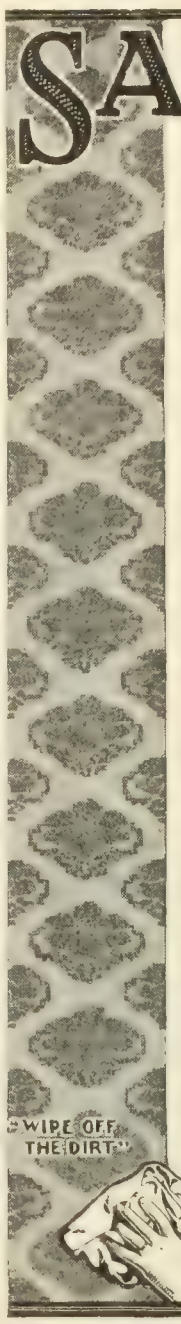
Bysse had sent Daniel to see what hour it was. when he heard a noise at the window he went there and a man thrust his arm thro the glass and fired at him. Thank Heaven the ball went thro his gown and he remained unhurt. Mr. S. happened to stand sideways had he stood fronting, the ball must have killed him. Bysse fired his pistol but it would not go off. he then aimed a blow at him with an old sword which he found in the house. the assassin attempted to get the sword from him and just as he was pulling it away Daniel rushed into the room when he made his escape. this was at 4 in the morning. it had been a most dreadful night, the wind was as loud as thunder and the rain descended in torrents. nothing has been heard of him [the assassin] and we have reason to believe it was no stranger as there is a man of the

GOING AWAY
FOR THE WINTER?

There are a number of excellent offers of Southern and Southwestern property in the Realty Exchange this week.

THERE ARE TWO REASONS
Why we send our duplicator on ten days' trial. FIRST—It proves our confidence in the machine. SECOND—By personal use, you can positively tell, before buying, whether it meets your requirements. Each machine contains 16 feet of duplicating surface which can be used over and over again. **100 copies from pen-written original. 50 copies from typewritten original.** Complete duplicator capacity points 8¾x13 in. Price, $7.50 less 33⅓ per cent. discount, **$5.00 net.**
THE FELIX P. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Bldg. 111 John St., New York

SANITAS
THE WASHABLE WALL COVERING



WEIGH wallpaper in your judgment against a *washable* wall covering—against a wall covering as beautiful as the finest wallpaper but which *cannot fade.*

You can wipe all dust and dirt from SANITAS with a damp cloth, and it leaves no mark.

You can let the strongest light pour directly upon it, and it keeps its color.

SANITAS is printed in oil colors on a strong muslin foundation. Dull or glazed surface.

In the recent prize contest for pictures of the most artistic interior where SANITAS is used, the following were the winners:

1st prize, Mrs. W. N. Blaney, 1701 Sherman Ave., Denver, Col.; 2d prize, Mrs. P. G. Hansen, Edgerton, Wis.; 3d prize, Miss Marion Swan, 154 Passaic Ave., Passaic, N. J.; 4th prize, Mrs. E. A. Corwin, Box 35, Haywards, Cal.

Ask your dealer to show you the large SANITAS sample book, showing many patterns suitable for every room in the house, or write directly to our Department of Home Decoration, describing your room fully, and receive, free, suggestive pencil sketches with samples showing suitable patterns.

The Standard Oil Cloth Co.
Dept. M 322 Broadway, New York.

How's Your Health?

If it demands that you travel to a warmer climate this winter, we suggest that, before deciding where you will go, you investigate the offers of Southern and Southwestern properties, in the Realty Exchange, this issue.

The Kewanee System of Water Supply

combines over ten years of practical experience together with the technical knowledge of trained experts, and includes pumping and storage facilities to meet individual needs.

With the Kewanee System there are no attic nor elevated tank troubles. Modern, scientific principles only are utilized. Our new 64-page Catalogue will give you detailed information on water supply for country and suburban homes, public institutions, hotels, city residences, etc.

The cost of installing a Kewanee System is from $90 upwards, according to the individual needs and local conditions.

Write for catalogue and let us help you solve your water supply problem economically and permanently. Mention Literary Digest. Ask for catalog No. 27.

Kewanee Water Supply Co.
Kewanee, - - Ill.

name of Leeson who the next morning that it happened went and told the shop-keeper of the place that it was a tale of Mr. Shelley to impose upon them that he might leave the country without paying his bills. this they believed and none of them attempted to do anything toward his discovery. We left Tarryealt on Saturday and staid till everything was ready for our leaving the place at the Sol. General of the County's house who lived 7 miles from us. Mr. Leeson had been heard to say that he was determined to drive us out of the country. he once happened to get hold of a little pamphlet which Mr. S. had printed in Dublin. this he sent up to the Government, in fact he was forever saying something against us and that because we were determined not to admit him to our house because we had heard his character and from many acts of his we found that he was malignant and cruel to the greatest degree.

Too Many Magazines.—An editorial writer on the Tacoma *Ledger* is responsible for the following interesting article on the poet Stedman, who recently celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday amid a shower of congratulatory telegrams from all parts of Europe and the United States. The poet is about to write an autobiography, we are told. For some years he has been hesitating, fearing lest he be too young to attempt such a venture. He has concluded, however, that since, in these days, men of thirty and forty grow autobiographical, no apology is necessary. The writer continues:

Mr. Stedman has found a pat name for the abundance of worthless stories that find their way into the magazines. He calls them "wood-pulp literature." He has reached another conclusion in his advanced years with which most persons will agree. The man that starts another new magazine should be sent to jail. On his birthday Mr. Stedman commented briefly on the literature of to-day in a talk with a newspaper reporter, saying: "There appear in the magazines three or four stories every month which years ago would have attracted wide attention and would have been considered in the days when there was not so much writing as almost marking a period in literature. They are, however, hidden by the great mass of material which is produced—wood-pulp literature, I call it. There is much that is good in American letters and very much that is bad. There are ten times as many magazines as there were thirty or forty years ago. Seriously, I think that the next man who starts a new one ought to be sent to jail. Writing is an art these days which is more diffused and there are many who write well. There is an American literature and there are many young writers of ability and genius." But Mr. Stedman is not the kind of man that sours with age and looks on the younger generation as one of inferiors. He has his criticisms, with which there is general agreement, yet he recognizes the high merit of many recent productions.

The Kind of Man Abe Ruef is.—Lincoln Steffens, in his fearless articles on the political corruption of San Francisco, in *The American Magazine*, describes Abraham Ruef, the political boss of that city. Mr. Steffens draws a vivid character sketch of this remarkable college-bred leader, who once held entire political control of the great Western city. We read:

A Latin Jew, Ruef has a cunning mind, but at

"All-wool" as applied to clothing, is something more than a technical definition of fabrics, from the weaver's or the manufacturer's standpoint.

It means economy to the wearer; long service; continued good looks; a well-dressed air and appearance. But it has a good deal more than any commercial significance.

All-wool is the tribute a well-dressed man pays to his own self-respect; it is the standard of excellence which the conscientious maker establishes as a measure of his work. It is the best test of merit for both maker and wearer, because it is a single and unvarying standard of quality.

We use no other fabrics than all-wool and our reason for doing so is the best reason why you should buy no other

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Good Clothes Makers

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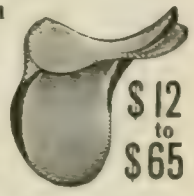

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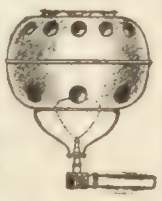

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heart he is an artist, a histrionic artist. He is always playing a part, and while he picks his play with sharp intelligence, he fools himself and he forgets that the side-boxes can see him making up. Ruef knows how he became boss. Most bosses don't. They have certain unconscious personal gifts, and by instinct take advantage of circumstances which lift them into power. Ruef knew as a very young man how to rise in politics. He told me his story one forenoon. He lied; he always lies extravagantly, foolishly, even when he knows you know the truth. Abe Ruef never had that virtue which is so commonly attributed to the political boss he cared little for his given word. And it is for "lying" that many of his friends and his worst enemies condemn him most severely. Heney, for example, despises "the damned liar" so utterly that he won't have any personal dealings with him even in jail and as a state's witness. But Ruef's lying is harmless. It doesn't deceive Heney; it shouldn't deceive anybody; it isn't deception at all. It's imagination, subjective but vivid. Ruef is *Sentimental Tommy.* When he was telling me his story that morning (a month before he pleaded guilty), he created for me a wonderful image of himself: a young political genius, educated at a university, born master of the ward game, but with the ideals of a cultured mind. He planned great things for a great city. As he painted his picture, he was fascinated by it; as he told of his fight year by year, he lost himself in the warmth of creation. But there were facts in the tale, and it seemed to me that I could feel the difference every time he struck the foundation of truth. No doubt he did have dreams; wasn't he dreaming as he talked? And "I fought," he said; again and again he said it: "So I fought." Taken in as secretary of the ward committee of his (Republican) party because he could write, he would not obey. He made demands, and when they were not granted, he bolted. Well, that is one secret of success: to fight. Most politicians and most men make the mistake of trying by obedience and service to rise by desert; they are "true to party." This young Jew realized as an undergraduate that the bosses, both in politics and in business, fight; they aren't loyal to anybody or anything. Wherefore everybody tries to placate them.

The other politicians were forever trying to placate Ruef, and he never could be placated long. Taking what they gave him, he rose higher and higher; and, demanding ever more, he came at last to want to run the city. The other, older bosses could not consent to this and be bosses; and that's how Ruef came to split the Republican party, organize the Labor party, and, by a secret deal with the Democratic party, seize the city. "I fought," he said, and, having the power, the businesses back of the older bosses backed him. Throughout the story, among all the romance, the boss showed me that he saw clearly the principle of his rise. But he showed it. He wanted me to see it and himself doing it.

King Tandy Jemison.—An example of the crafty methods of the whites in dealing with the Indians is recalled by a writer in *Everywhere* (New York). When the Alleghany Senecas in New York were parceled off onto a reservation they were given the choice, according to this authority, of a strip of land forty miles square or a strip of forty square miles. And they were persuaded to accept the latter, which was measured off in a strip forty miles long and extending one-half mile on either side of the thread of the Alleghany River. The lack of business acumen here shown does not appear in the transaction of King Tandy Jemison, one of these Seneca Indians, living about four miles below Salamanca, on the river-bank. The writer in *Everywhere* tells us about him

Ten years ago Mr. Jemison found, while digging near the house, a large number of stone implements and arrowheads. His wife urged him to preserve them, and said: "We may some day get a good collection of relics and go about exhibiting them, and it may bring us a better livelihood than farming."

Her prophecy has been fulfilled. They have ac-

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cumulated the choicest lot of Indian curios, and the rarest, to be found in the United States, and every summer they travel, pitch their tent in large towns, and exhibit and explain their relics. They have met with remarkable financial success, for their grouping of the curios is skilfully done, and almost every article has a fascinating history.

They have lately taken river trips, and in an interesting way. Mr. Jemison built, with his own hands, a house-boat, and in this he and Mrs. Jemison and their little niece went down the Allegheny River, to tarry in cities along the way; reaching Cincinnati late in the summer.

The house-boat is eighteen feet long and six feet six inches wide. The apartment is twelve feet by six. . . . . .

Mr. Jemison is familiar with the river, having in his youth followed log-rafting over the same route and learned all its peculiarities.

The current of the stream will take them down, and Mr. Jemison will guide the boat with a long pike-pole. When their voyage is over they will return on the cars. The boat can be taken apart and shipped as freight.

It is a sign of the times, and a refreshing one to those who love the great Indian race, that it develops, from time to time, members who possess financial ability, and have the patience and resolution to develop it. This was not the case when William Penn bought land of them, and when the "Yankees" bought furs of them, "guessing" how much they weighed. They could outguess the Indians; but when they heedlessly used the words "I calculate," the Indians replied, "You calculate?—I calculate too"; and they did—generally with distinguished and startling success.

New Englanders in the West.—Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of history in Harvard University, contributes some interesting information concerning the careers of New Englanders in the West to the November number of *Munsey's Magazine*. After running through the list of such illustrious men as Benjamin Wade, United States Senator from Ohio; Elihu Washburne, Minister to France; Moses Cleaveland, founder of the city of Cleveland; Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury; John S. Pillsbury, flour king; Gustavus F. Swift, pioneer of the meat-packing industry, etc., the writer has the following to say of Stephen Douglas, the "little giant" of the Democratic party in the period preceding the Civil War:

By far the greatest New Englander in Illinois, and indeed the most striking figure in the whole list of transplanted statesmen, is Stephen A. Douglas, who was born in Brandon, Vt., went out early to the West, and grew up as the rival of the rising Abraham Lincoln. Douglas identified himself with the pro-slavery men of Illinois. He drew an unwavering support from the southern counties of the State, which were popularly called "Egypt," and were peopled almost entirely by Southern immigrants and their descendants; while the northern tier abounded in New-England men, and furnished a stronghold of abolitionism.

Notwithstanding his origin, Douglas was preeminently the frontier statesman. He had the manners of the backwoods—rough, violent, and constantly appealing to the groundlings; but he had also the virtues of the West—an immense vigor, a willingness to tackle any question that came up, a breezy belief that somehow things would come out right in the end, a genuine confidence in the capacity of his countrymen to settle their own problems. He went to Congress earlier than Lincoln; and, while Lincoln retired after a single term, Douglas remained there, first as a Representative and then as a Senator. Except Cass, he is the only one of our New-England emigrants who came near the Presidency. He was a strong candidate in the Democratic conventions of 1852 and 1856; but the party split on the question of popular sovereignty, and in 1858 he had to fight for his seat in the Senate with the great champion of antislavery in the West, Abraham Lincoln.

Never was Douglas's extraordinary ability as a

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity has made it famous."

Drink Better Coffee

For Making Coffee on the Range

And Save One Third

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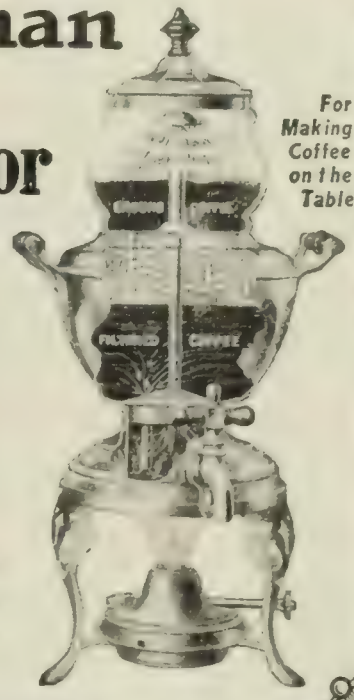

For Making Coffee on the Table

Coffee made by any process where the grounds are *in* the liquid is bound to have a pungent, bitter taste—and the longer it stands, or the more it boils, the worse it gets.

By the Manning-Bowman "Meteor" method, the grounds are *above* the liquid. As soon as the water in the lower compartment becomes heated it is forced up through the central tube and sprayed over the ground coffee by the automatic circulating process, and, filtering through, absorbs all the flavor and aroma, leaving the bitter grounds containing the tannic *acid behind* where they can do no harm.

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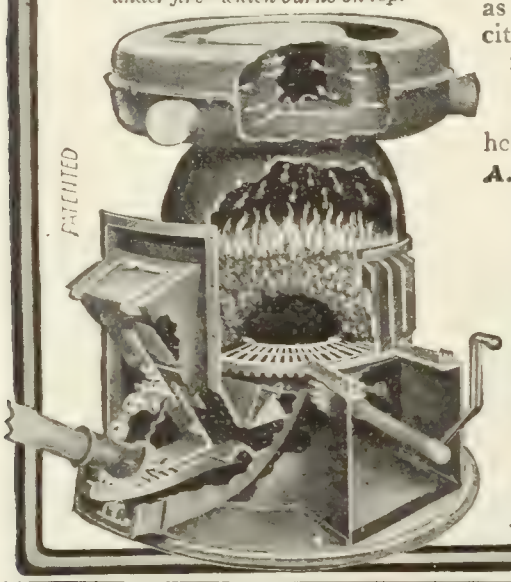

There's no guesswork about this. A child can figure it out. *Cheapest* slack burned in the Underfeed yields as much clean, even heat as the *highest* grade anthracite. The difference in cost is yours. In the Underfeed all the fire is on top and gases and smoke, which are *wasted* in all other furnaces, *must* pass thru the flame and are not only consumed but converted into heat units.

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Then every word of the plain-talks in this little book, **"The Ethics of Marriage,"** by H. S. POMEROY, M.D., is of vital importance to you.

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popular speaker more needed. His tall antagonist brushed aside the personalities with which the Vermonter attempted to break him down, and compelled Douglas to define his principles in the celebrated "Freeport doctrine"; so that tho Douglas carried the election and was returned to the Senate, the Southern Democrats would not vote for him, and split the Democratic party when he was nominated in 1860.

In the great contest of that year Lincoln and Douglas contended for the electoral vote of Illinois, and Lincoln got it. Nevertheless, the two men seemed to have retained a personal regard for each other; and when the Civil War broke out Douglas offered his services to Lincoln for organizing the North. At this critical moment, however, his career, in which there were many possibilities, was cut short by death.

An Englishman Who Climbed St. Peter's.—*The Christian Intelligencer* (New York) quotes from the "Memoirs of the Comtesse de Boigne" the following account of an incident which happened during her stay in Rome in the latter years of the eighteenth century:

Mr. Wilbraham Bootle, a young Englishman, handsome, clever, of high social position, and immensely rich, fell in love with a Miss Taylor, who could bring her husband nothing but her pretty face. Mr. Wilbraham Bootle, however, aspired to obtain her hand, and easily obtained her consent. The marriage day had been fixt. At a great dinner at Lord Camelford's the conversation turned upon an ascent that had been made in the morning to the cross upon the dome of St. Peter's. To reach the cross it was necessary to pass outside the ball. Mr. Wilbraham Bootle said that he did not possess a steady head, would never be able to reach the cross, and that nothing in the world would induce him to try.

"Nothing in the world?" said Miss Taylor.

"Nothing, I assure you."

"What, not even if I were to ask you?"

"You would not ask me to do a thing for which I frankly admit my dislike."

"Excuse me. I do ask you, I beg of you, and, if necessary, I insist."

Mr. Wilbraham Bootle attempted to laugh the matter off, but Miss Taylor insisted, notwithstanding the interference of Lord Camelford.

The whole company met two days following at St. Peter's to watch the performance of the task imposed upon the young man. He performed his trial with great coolness, and when he came down the triumphant beauty came toward him with outstretched hand; he took her hand, kissed it, and said: "Miss Taylor, I have obeyed the whim of a charming girl. Permit me now in return to give you a piece of advice: if you wish to keep your power, never misuse it. I wish you all prosperity, and now good-by."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Costly Advertising.—"I figure that advertising costs me a couple of thousand dollars a year more than I can afford—"

"What are you talking about, you don't advertise."

"No, but the department stores do, and my wife has the bargain habit."—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Family Doctor.—"Your husband will be all right now," said an English doctor to a woman whose husband was dangerously ill.

"What do you mean?" demanded the wife. "You told me he couldn't live a fortnight."

"Well, I'm going to cure him, after all," said the doctor. "Surely you are glad?"

The woman wrinkled her brows.

"Puts me in a bit of an 'ole," she said. "I've bin an' sold all his clothes to pay for his funeral!"
—*Telegraph.*

Looking Ahead.—HUSBAND—"I say, my dear, such luck. I've engaged two maids for you to-day."

WIFE—"Whatever did you get two for? We only want one."

HUSBAND—"Ah, that's just it. One is coming to-morrow and the other in a week's time."—*Simplicissimus.*

More Particular.—COMMERCIAL GENT (traveling in tobacco)—"That, sir, is a cigar you could offer to any of your friends."

HOTEL PROPRIETOR—"Ah, yes; I can see that. But the point is, have you got any that I could smoke myself?"—*Punch.*

Fully Attended to.—MERCHANT—"Yes, we are in need of a porter. Where were you employed last?"

APPLICANT—"In a bank, sir."

MERCHANT—"Did you clean it out?"

APPLICANT—"No, sir. The cashier did that."—*Tid-Bits.*

Considerate.—"Say pa, won't you buy me a drum?"

"No, I'm afraid you'll disturb me with the noise."

"No, I won't, pa; I'll only drum when you're asleep."—*Life.*

Evidence Enough.—"Tell me, brother, is it possible to let Robert know that I am an heiress?"

"Has he proposed to you?"

"Yes."

"Well, you may be sure he knows it already."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Mistakes This Time.—DOCTOR—"I diagnose all sicknesses from the patient's eyes. Now, your right eye tells me that your kidneys are affected."

PATIENT—"Excuse me, doctor, but my right is a glass eye."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Didn't Own It.—"I have come all the way out here," said the tenderfoot, "to see your beautiful sunset." "Somebody's been stringin' you, stranger," replied Arizona Al. "It ain't mine."—*Chciago Record-Herald.*

The Eternal Lottery.—Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, tells an amusing instance of the negro's attitude toward matrimony.

A darky clergyman in the State named had married two negroes; and after the ceremony the groom asked, "How much yo' charge fo' dis?"

"I usually leave that to the groom," was the reply. "Sometimes I am paid five dollars, sometimes ten, sometimes less."

"Five dollahs is a lot o' money, pahson," said the groom. "Ah'll give yo' two dollars, an' den ef ah finds ah ain't got cheated, ah'll give yo' mo' in a monf."

In the stipulated time the groom returned. "Pahson," said he, "dis here arrangement's a kind o' spec'lashun, an' ah reckon youse got de worst of it. Ah figgers that yo' owes me a dollah an' seventy-five cents."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Up to Daughter.—"Yes; I am going to marry Mr. Bullion."

"Why, he is old enough to be your father."

"I know he is, but, unfortunately, he doesn't seem to care for mother."—*Houston Chronicle.*

She Killed Him.—"I promised my husband on his death-bed not to marry again."

"I wouldn't have done that, if I had been in your place."

"Ah, but then, he wouldn't have died."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Reverend Sam Jones's Widow Gets $1,000 per Year for Life

The name and the fame of Rev. Sam P. Jones have gone over the nation. While the noted evangelist preached the Gospel with great power, it now transpires that he provided for his wife with great good sense. As a result of this foresight and self-denial

The Mutual Life Insurance Company

is now paying Mrs. Jones $1,000 per year, and will continue to do so during her life. In a recent letter Mrs. Jones thanks the Company for the way in which this matter has been handled. This is all good for Mrs. Jones, but how about the woman yet unprotected and the man yet uninsured? The need is great and certain. The Company is strong and ready. Write and learn more about how such protection can be secured.

The Time to Act is NOW.

For the new forms of policies write to
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, N. Y.

Maish Comfort Nasturtium Pattern—Silkolene.

Look here for Trade-Mark

Sleep under a Comfort that is Warm *and* Light

Heavy comforts don't keep you warm.

They weigh you down and you still feel cold because their filling is a dense, *compact* mass, that forms "a good conductor,"—it allows the warmth of the body to *go right through.*

Eiderdown, famous for its *warmth* and *lightness*, had millions of air cells between the tiny feathers, little *non-conducting* chambers, which the body-warmth *could not penetrate.*

By the Maish Laminating Process, a new comfort—*warm, light* and *pure* has become the standard today. For

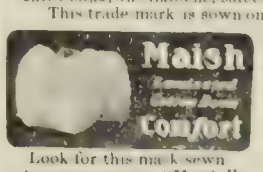
Maish *Laminated Cotton Down* Comforts

the *long* fibres of the finest, snow-white *cotton* are separated, then crossed and interlaced into a continuous soft, fluffy, buoyant layer, *like* eiderdown full of little air cells, but *free* from its animal oil and dust.

You wouldn't believe there *could* be such a difference in comforts till you have slept under a "MAISH!" The best stores have the Maish Comforts: ALL SIZES, from bassinette (baby comfort) to extra long and extra large; in silkolene, sateen and *silk*—charming new designs.

This trade mark is sewn on every genuine "Maish." Look for it; *don't be deceived.* If your dealer hesitates the "Maish," *don't accept* some other heavy comforts, *write us* and we shall give you the name of a dealer who has, or supply you direct.

Samples of filling, coverings, and our book, "Comfort," full of valuable facts about bedding sent free on request. *Write for them.*



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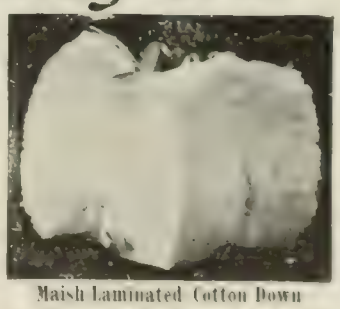

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Highly Suspicious.—"It is a rule, to which good lawyers usually adhere," says a Philadelphia attorney, "never to tell more than one knows. There was an instance in England, not many years ago, wherein a lawyer carried the rule to the extreme.

"One of the agents in a Midland Revision Court objected to a person whose name was on the register, on the ground that he was dead. The revision attorney declined to accept the assurance, however, and demanded conclusive testimony on the point.

"The agent on the other side arose and gave corroborative evidence as to the decease of the man in question.

" 'But, sir, how do you know the man's dead?' demanded the barrister.

" 'Well,' was the reply, 'I don't know. It's very difficult to prove.'

" 'As I suspected,' returned the barrister. 'You don't know whether he's dead or not.'

"Whereupon the witness coolly continued: 'I was saying, sir, that I don't know whether he is dead or not; but I do know this: they buried him about a month ago on suspicion."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Plain, Indeed.—PEGGY—"Now, will you listen to me while I tell you the plain truth, Reggy?"

REGGY—"I'm all ears, Peggy."

PEGGY—"That's just what I was going to say, only I should have put it differently."—*Illustrated Bits.*

The Truth, Anyway.—A teacher in a tenement district hurried from the school to find the mother of a pupil who had been taken quite ill.

"Can you show me where Mrs. Angelo Scandale lives?" she inquired of a cherub transplanted from the sunny South to a dark, sunless alley.

"Yes, teach', I show you," and a willing, sticky hand dragged her on with such speed as to make her stumble over an Italian dame seated on the threshold.

After the teacher's breathless flight toward the clouds, the little hand stopt tugging.

"There where Mees Scandale live," indicated the horizontal arm and finger, "but she downstair sitting on the step," finished the smiling lips.—*Harper's Magazine.*

For Men Readers Only.—"George, dear, you are the sweetest and best husband in the whole world. George, I simply couldn't live a day without you. Look into my eyes, darling, and tell me that you love me as I love you. Are we not the happiest things alive, darling? And you're so good and generous. You do want me to be happy, don't you, my husband? You want me to be pretty like other women, don't you, sweetheart? Do you think I look well in green? That green princess was a lovely thing, wasn't it, dear? But think how long I wore it. I saw a terrible pretty piece of goods, something like it, yesterday, sweet. And only $1.89 a yard. O-n-e e-i-g-h-t-y-n-i-n-e. Isn't that cheap? It would make up stunningly, but I really, darling, don't care whether you let me buy it or not. You know I only want my darling's love."

(Well, now, what can a man do?)—*Chicago Journal.*

Patrick's Strategy.—Patrick Brannigan had contracted to dig a well in the sandy part of the town, and he had dug down some forty feet when, on coming to work one morning, he found that the last twelve feet of his well had caved in and would have to be dug out again. He sat down by the well to wait for his helpers, when a happy thought struck him. He arose, took off his coat, hung it up in plain sight, hid his tools, and walked away.

A few minutes later his helpers came, and finding Pat's coat and seeing that his tools were gone, came to the conclusion that their boss was buried under the fallen sand, and with the help of all the neighbors immediately set to work to dig him out. Not till all the fallen dirt was taken out did the men in the least suspect that they had been hoaxed into doing just what the boss was trying to dodge.—*Harper's Weekly.*

An Audacious Thief.—"Policeman, that ruffian took my wife's arm."

"All right, sir; we'll search him at the station."—*Punch.*

A Wise Wife.—LADY—"I need a new outfit for the autumn."

HUSBAND—"Where is the money to come from?"

LADY—"Don't worry about that, the milliner has promised to give you credit."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

October 18.—President Roosevelt is complimented by the Peace Conference and Mr. Choate signs the final act of the conference, which the delegates approve.

The famous Ashburton collection of paintings is sold in London for $750,000.

October 19.—Mr. Taft inspects the schools of Manila and urges on the pupils the importance of trades and agriculture.

The socialists of Rome vote against a general railway strike.

October 20.—William English Walling, a grandson of the Democratic candidate for Vice-president in 1880 and a well-known settlement worker here, his wife, sister-in-law and four Finns are arrested in St. Petersburg by Russian gendarmes under orders of the secret police.

Railway employees in Italy have decided on a general strike.

October 21.—The Chinese Government orders war-ships sent to investigate the reported seizure by Japan of Pratas Island.

William English Walling, Mrs. Walling, and her sister are released by the police in St. Petersburg: no incriminating papers having been found.

October 22.—The French troops kill sixty Moors in a battle near Casablanca. Three French soldiers are slain.

The Russian steamer *Lituania*, with five hundred passengers on board, goes ashore off Skillenge.

October 23.—The Shah of Persia dismisses his Cabinet and joint action by Russia and Great Britain for the restoration of order is expected.

October 24.—One hundred persons are killed and two towns destroyed in Calabria, in Southern Italy, by earthquake shocks.

The steamer *Lusitania* arrives in Queenstown after a run from Sandy Hook of 4 days, 22 hours, and 46 minutes, lowering the eastern record nearly six hours.

Domestic.

October 18.—The entire board of directors of the New York Mercantile National Bank resign.

The Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission decides that Henry M. Whitney was legally nominated for Governor at the Democratic State Convention.

October 19.—Richmond, Va., citizens criticize Bishop Potter for entertaining Bishop Ferguson, a negro of South Africa, at dinner.

Suit asking a receiver for the Standard Oil Company, on the ground of illegal combination, is begun in Chicago.

October 20.—President Roosevelt and his hunting-party reach Stamboul, La., from their camp. The name of the town is changed to that of Roosevelt.

The Western Union Telegraph Company decides to raise the pay of telegraphers who did not quit.

October 21.—Under orders from Washington a shipment of leaf tobacco and cigarets valued at $7,000, consigned from Durham N. C., to the British American Tobacco Company, Limited, was attached in Norfolk, Va., under a section of the Sherman Antitrust Law never before invoked by the Government.

October 22.—The greatest reception ever tendered a Northern President in the South is given President Roosevelt in Nashville.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York City suspends payment.

October 23.—George J. Gould, in the Missouri Pacific's annual report complains of the effects of antirailway legislation.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, tells a farmer's conference at Syracuse, N. Y., that the United States Government will soon begin to refertilize the rocky farms of New England.

October 24.—Dr. William R. Gillette, once vice-president of the Mutual Life-Insurance Company, is found guilty of perjury.

Governor Sparks, of Nevada, orders a three-day holiday for banks to tide over the financial crisis.

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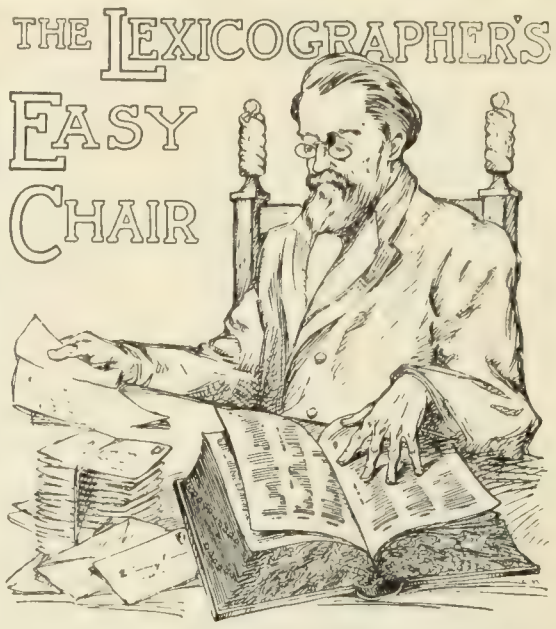

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"J. W. D.," Rockford, Ill.—"Are the italicized words in the following sentences correct? (1) None of us *does* those things. (2) We *would* better return. (3) He is not *so* strong as you and I *are*."

The use of "does" in this sentence is quite correct. "None" is used here as a singular, the equivalent "not one." (2) The use of "would" is correct. The substitution of "would" for "had" has been advocated by critics since the days of Dr. Samuel Johnson and is good English. The expression "had better" is a thoroughly established English idiom used more commonly, perhaps, than "would better" which some critics consider pedantic. (3) Fernald in his "Connectives of English Speech," says: *So* is more emphatic than *as* in introducing a balanced comparison and has a suggestion of weight and solemnity. Also, after a negative *so* is preferred to *as* as the first of two correlatives. We say "He is *as* tall as I am"; but negatively, "He is *not so* tall as I am."

The use of *are* is correct inasmuch as the sentence embraces more than one person—is, in fact, a plural. But the phrase is idiomatic for "you are and I am."

"C. F. S.," Frederick, Md.—"(1) Please tell me the correct pronunciation of *contemplate*?" (2) Are all sciences arts and all arts sciences?"

The preferred pronunciation of this word places the accent on the penultimate syllable—con-tem′-plate. There is an alternative used in England and advocated by the New English Dictionary, but which is not preferred by any other of the English dictionaries, which places the accent on the first syllable—con′template. (2) As the term *art* always relates to something to be done, and the word *science* to something to be known, there is a distinction between the two. The application of knowledge to practise is *art*; the acquiring of knowledge according to system is *science*. For a more comprehensive treatment of the terms, marking the distinction, consult Fernald's "Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions" (p. 325), published by Funk & Wagnalls Company.

"O. L. H.," Comanche, Tex.—"(1) Please give a clear meaning of *personality*. (2) What is the meaning of *academic* in the phrase 'academic question'?"

(1) A "personality" is a person of remarkable qualities or station. The word is used to mean also "the attributes, taken collectively, that make up the character and nature of an individual; that which distinguishes or characterizes a person," and also "anything said of a person, usually a disparaging or derogatory remark." The word has other, but specific meanings, as in law, which there is not room to reproduce here. (2) An "academic question" is one that may be submitted (*a*) to an institution for higher learning or (*b*) to a learned society or association for the promotion of art or science where its subject may be discust and determined. Referring to the methods followed by the school of philosophy founded by Plato at Athens and known as the Academy (from akadēmos, a reputed hero) Chambers's Cyclopedia (1751) says, "The ancient academy doubted everything, and went so far as to make it a doubt, whether or not they ought to doubt."

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

EFFECT OF THE PANIC UPON THE PRESIDENT'S POPULARITY

SOME months ago, when congratulated by a friend on his phenomenal popularity, President Roosevelt—according to newspaper report—predicted that, should a period of "hard times" visit the country before his term of office expired, he would become the most unpopular of Presidents. Europe, according to a number of cable dispatches, is inclined to think that this unpopularity has already overtaken him as a result of the severe financial shake-up from which the country is only now regaining its equilibrium. Thus the Paris *Matin*, once his ardent champion, now regards him as a fallen idol, and asserts that this panic "will be recorded in history as the Roosevelt panic." He has proved his destructive capacity, says the same paper, by killing bears and wiping out billions of dollars in values. In the United States, however, very few papers which were not already conspicuously anti-Roosevelt in their attitude attempt to saddle him with responsibility for the panic, altho some independent sheets ask whether possibly the famous "Roosevelt luck" may not be breaking at last. The foreign press observe that of late, for the first time in years, Mr. Roosevelt does not figure like a colossus in the dispatches from America. The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* (Dem.) characterizes the President as "our chief panic-maker," and remarks almost resignedly that he "can't help being a disturbing element." So far, says the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), "the most conspicuous act of his career has been that panic which will ever bear his name." Whether or not this is to be known as the "Roosevelt panic," says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), is comparatively unimportant; "the certain and significant thing is that it will be known as a Republican and high-tariff panic." The perilous operations of Heinze, Morse, Thomas, and others, and their elimination by the Clearing-house from the New York banking situation, may have been the spark, says the New York *Globe* (Rep.), but there would have been no blaze if there had not been accumulating during many months "a great tinder-heap of unnecessary suspicion." Mr. August Belmont, in a letter to the Civic Federation, places the blame for "the present precarious condition of the financial interests of the United States" upon President Roosevelt. "Hail Cæsar! We who are about to bust salute thee," ironically exclaims the New York *Sun*.

Many papers, on the other hand, repudiate with ridicule the idea that the President's policies are the cause of the recent loss of confidence and impairment of credit in the financial world. "The charge is grotesque," says the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.). "This sort of doctrine will not prevail, because it is nonsense," remarks the St. Joseph *News and Press* (Ind.). He has destroyed confidence in what? In a bunco game? asks the Pittsburg *Leader* (Ind.). Rooseveltism is not the point of danger, asserts the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.), which quotes the published statement of a committee of New York bankers to the effect that "there is no trouble among the banks except what has been caused by the bad management of bad men." The attempt to place the responsibility upon President Roosevelt's policies and utterances, says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), "was so wide of the mark that it would have been amusing if the country had been in a mood to be amused." It may be true, admits the Topeka *State Journal* (Rep.), that the President has "destroyed confidence" by turning on the light; but so, it adds, "does the individual who shows up the loaded dice with which the gambler plays—people lose confidence in that gambler." Mr. Bryan also breaks a lance in the President's defense, and admonishes the public "not to blame the sheriff, but the horse-thief." Another champion comes spurring to his side, from the ranks of the capitalists. Says Andrew Carnegie, in a statement prepared for the press:

"Nothing more is aimed at by the President than to provide such safeguards as the foreign investor has at home. Nothing of this kind should be objected to by honest officials. Nothing less should be demanded by people, and nothing less should the Government give.

"Let it be remembered that the President has been urging this vital reform for years, and during this time prices have ruled high, and he stands to-day just where he did then and where it is to be hoped he will stand until our laws protect honest investors from dishonest officials and their swindling schemes."

According to the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), the President has "fallen into an error which can not be ascribed to anything but the egotism of a very aggressive nature" when he claims to have "turned on the light." We read:

"So far as 'turning on the light' is a subject of controversy, the President's assumption that he did it all is entirely contrary to history. He had nothing whatever to do with bringing about the insurance exposures, which did more to shake public confidence in great corporations than anything that has happened during the period of the Roosevelt Administration. The insurance scandals were originally aired by sensational Tom Lawson, and then the troubles in the Equitable's management between the Hyde and Alexander factions precipitated the public investigation conducted by Lawyer Hughes under the authority of the State of New York. Out of Mr. Hughes's election to the Governorship came the Public Utilities Commission of New York and the present investigation of the New York traction infamy—with which the Federal Government has had no connection whatever. The simple truth is that Mr. Hughes is as responsible as Mr. Roosevelt for that popular distrust of financiers and large corporate enterprises which is said to have disturbed American finance, but Mr. Hughes has kept very quiet, while Mr. Roosevelt has known no bounds to his

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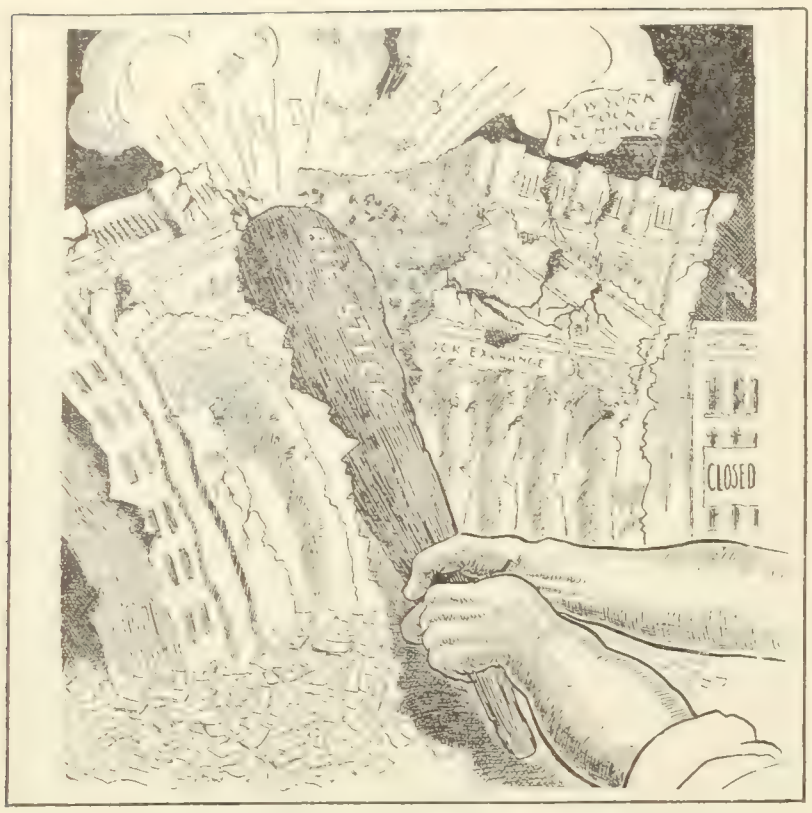
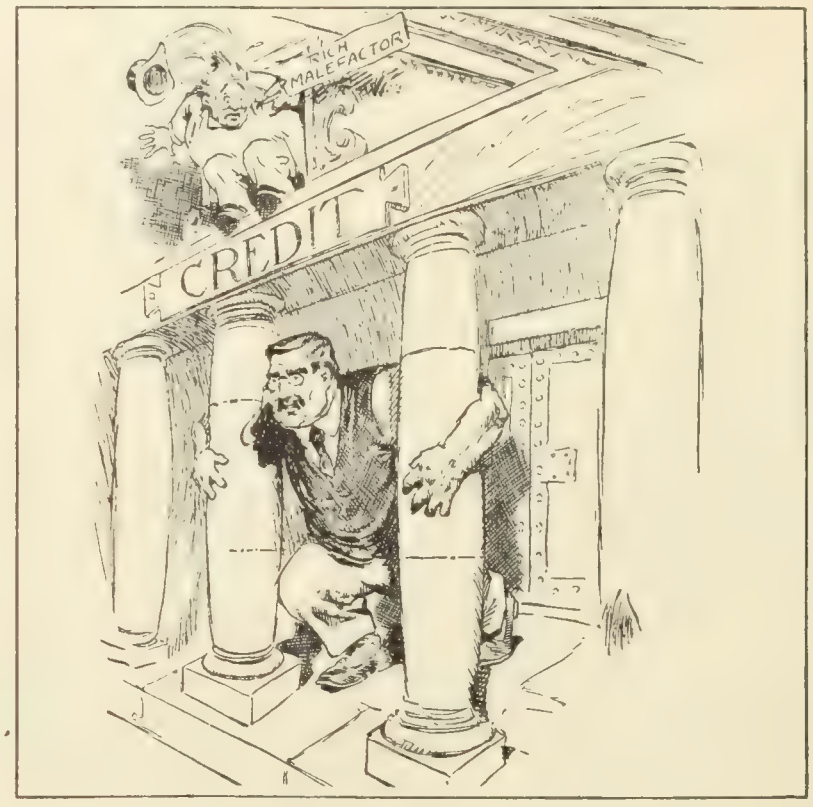


THE BIG STICK HAS ITS DAY IN NEW YORK.
—Webster in the Chicago *Inter Ocean.*



TO TRAP THE MOUSE, DON'T RAZE THE HOUSE.
—Williams in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger.*

CARTOON RAPS AT SOMEBODY.

loquacity. As for the other great 'exposures,' the Federal Administration did not initiate the 'muck-raking' against the Standard Oil Company; that was the work originally of the late Henry D. Lloyd and later of Miss Tarbell. Nor did the Federal Administration initiate the attack upon the Chicago meat-packers; that was the achievement of a popular novel. The President in both these cases used Federal officials, very properly, to investigate these monopolistic industries after the 'exposures' had become a national scandal. The Federal investigations confirmed the others that had already fixt the attention of the country. Nor did the investigations by the Interstate Commerce Commission into railroad management begin their muck-raking phase until Hearst had practically driven the Government into that course by collecting evidence at his own expense and instituting suits in the courts against certain monopolistic corporations."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.) deplores the "foolish talk" about the President's responsibility for the crisis, and goes on to say:

"It is fortunate for the country that the exposures and the awakening of public opinion in the last two years came betimes. The exposures have aroused suspicion and distrust, but the cause lies in the conditions exposed, and it was right that these should be uncovered before they grew worse."

Certain "cold, hard facts" which "the most intemperate critic of the Administration can not ignore" are thus enumerated by the New York *World* (Dem.):

"It was not Theodore Roosevelt who tried to finance the United Copper pool with other people's money, but the Heinzes.

"It was not Theodore Roosevelt, but Heinze, Morse, and Thomas, whom an honest and indignant Clearing-house committee had to scourge from the banking business.

"It was not Theodore Roosevelt, but C. T. Barney, who plunged the Knickerbocker Trust Company into reckless real-estate operation

"It was not Theodore Roosevelt, but E. R. Thomas, whom Mr. Fleming forced to return to the Provident Life Assurance Society the money of the policy-holders which had been deposited in Thomas's banks for use in wildcat speculation.

"It was not Theodore Roosevelt, but Thomas F. Ryan and associates, who, by a combination of stock-jobbing and grand larceny, wrecked the most profitable street-railway system in the world.

"It was not Theodore Roosevelt, but E. H. Harriman, who looted the Alton.

"It was not Theodore Roosevelt who was responsible for a system of insurance corruption whose exposure shocked the whole civilized world, but men who have never spent an hour in a cell as punishment for their offenses.

"It is not Theodore Roosevelt who ought to be in Sing Sing for crimes and misdemeanors, yet it is Theodore Roosevelt who has been dealing in glittering generalities about corporation abuses when he should have been prosecuting individual offenders for violations of the law. This is a responsibility which the Governor of New York shares to a certain extent with the President."

Nevertheless, as *The Wall Street Journal* points out, it has always been the case that the Administration at Washington has been blamed for any financial disturbance or business contraction that has taken place. Thus Jackson is still held responsible for the panic of 1837, while that of 1873 was chalked up against Grant's Administration, and responsibility for the depression of 1893 was freely laid upon the shoulders of Cleveland.

SILVER LINING OF THE FINANCIAL CLOUD

INDICATIVE of the tone of editorial comment throughout the country are such head-lines as "The Storm is Over," "Clearing Skies," "Confidence Restored," "A Localized Panic," "The Recovery," "An Opportunity for Investors." The disturbance, occurring in New York, the financial center of the country, has, of course, been felt in one way or another in all sections. Nevertheless, the issuing of Clearing-house certificates in our principal cities, the mutual agreements among banks to pay out funds only in checks, the closing of the grain exchanges in Duluth and elsewhere, the creation by Oregon, Nevada, and Oklahoma of a series of arbitrary holidays during which the banks did not open their doors, are interpreted by the press as due to the promptings of precaution rather than alarm. More than this, the prevailing tone of confidence is frequently pierced by notes of actual jubilation. "It is difficult to size up the disturbance in any other way than as an excellent thing," asserts the Detroit *News-Tribune* (Ind.); "it purified the air; it showed where danger lay." And "certainly business conditions in the end will be better for the purging process which has taken place," asserts *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.). The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) rejoices that "abuses have been exposed and are in process of being remedied, and confidence will soon be firmer than ever because the solidity of the banking

fabric has been so thoroughly tested." "We doubt whether there has ever before in the history of the country been such extravagance as in the last few years," says the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), which thinks that "a temporary slackening up will of itself be a good thing, and it will be an especially good thing if it results in checking somewhat that spirit that leads so many of us to believe that we ought to have everything we think we should like without regard to cost." Already, remarks the same paper, there are indications that future banking conditions will be better than those that existed previously, "because of the establishment of the principle of cooperation to a larger degree than ever before." To quote further:

"Our local banks, following the example of banks in other cities, have adopted the use of clearing-house certificates in settling balances among themselves. Thus there is not only a conservative factor introduced, but one that adds strength in coming from union of action. The need of greater cooperation among banks has been a feature of the recommendations of Secretaries of the Treasury and other financial authorities for many years. . . . The recent flurry has led to cooperation, as a matter of practical need, in the concerted action by clearing-houses. Chicago takes a still further step in the appointment of a clearing-house committee of examination for assurance that Federal bank examinations are not perfunctory or faulty. So, added to the use of clearing-house certificates in relieving pressure on available currency, there is this further element of strength for the future."

The Wall Street Journal seizes upon the occasion as "a signal proof of the fact that Wall Street and the country are, after all, one and inseparable." "Wall Street has a panic, and the whole country feels the strain of the crisis," says this paper; and it goes on to argue:

"It is evident, therefore, that there ought to be a better feeling and understanding between Wall Street and the country hereafter. Wall Street depends upon the country, and the country depends upon Wall Street. The interests of the two are mutual and anything which Wall Street may do to injure the country will react upon itself, and anything which the country may do to hamper the legitimate operations of Wall Street will certainly react upon the country."

A number of papers rejoice on the supposition that food prices will now fall and the cost of living be reduced. "The one point where the mass of men will profit in the stringency now passing will be in the falling prices of commodities," says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), which further foresees that "investment will begin; the division of shares will go on upon a great scale; and the number of small holders will increase." Moreover:

"In retrenchment the difference between men will appear. The efficient man will keep his job. The inefficient will lose. Under the process the efficiency of labor will increase. Men will become more diligent. The slack ways of 'prosperity' will disappear. Saving will begin. As prices fall, orders now suspended will be repeated and the wheels will begin to go around."

"Good will come of it all," asserts E. H. Harriman, in an interview published in the New York *American*. While admitting that it is "a time for less champagne and truffles and more roast beef and milk," Mr. Harriman goes on to say:

"In this terrible time we have seen the old-line banks and financial institutions stand up sturdy as rocks while the insecure and speculative have melted away. We have gone down with copper and seen it reach the bottom. It is now the era of reconstruction, and we must rebuild on solid ground. The good old methods of the forefathers were the best. We are tired of the 'isms' and the painted things of life. We want the substantial and the real, and out of it all is going to come good. . . . . .

"I think the storm has cleared. I have seen many of them. Recovery is a matter of conjecture, so far as time is concerned, but it always works out eventually. I think the time is not far distant when we shall look back on this present stormy session, consider the price of gilt-edged securities, and then wonder why we did not pawn our watch-chains and buy stocks."

Mr. William A. Nash, acting chairman of the New York Clearing-house Committee, also affirms that the result of the flurry will be good. As quoted in the same paper he says:

"We are passing from an era of bad banking to one of good banking. If this new era will result in the affiliation of trust companies with the Clearing-house on a cash reserve of 15 per cent. or more, and the Clearing-house itself shall arrange for a system of investigation and examination of the methods and accounts of trust companies, such surprizes as we have had shall be very largely guarded against, thus making the banking situation as strong as it is possible to make it. . . . . .

"We shall recover rapidly from the present trouble, and conditions in banking matters will go forward on a much stronger basis than ever before. Personally I feel contented and happy, believing the crisis is past. I have felt for a long time that it was

THE WEST—"Lean on me, grandpa; lean on me."
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

STOCK-BROKER—"Where were you, Rube, when the cyclone struck?"
—Williams in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

OUR RICH RELATION.

bound to come, and I am glad it is over, as we shall now perfect additional safeguards, for which many of us have been fighting for some time."

This disturbance, says *The Journal of Commerce* (New York), came at a fortunate time, "and it may prove fortunate that it came if it results in the correction of serious faults in our banking system and the methods of management in financial institutions." Two foreign experts, Mr. Hirst, editor of the London *Economist*, and Mr. Paish, editor of the London *Statist*, add their assurances that good will come of the situation. Says Mr. Hirst, in an interview with the London correspondent of the New York *Times:*

"I am inclined to predict the present financial disturbance in New York will be productive of great benefits. Important reforms in your currency and banking systems and an amendment of your corporation laws, making it impossible to utilize trust funds in stock-jobbing, would really be worth much more agony than has been or is likely to be experienced during the present difficulty.

"I don't think English investors will invest in United-States securities until they feel there is some such security as I refer to.

"New York's wonderful advantage over such financial centers as Berlin, Amsterdam, and Hamburg is that characteristic which is regarded in shallow-thinking circles as its greatest drawback—its troubles always come to the surface, and in the process of washing its linen in the limelight glare of the nations many valuable lessons are obtained which other centers might be slower in learning.

"I can always learn the worst about any disturbance in New York in a very short time, and this is more than I can say about some other great financial centers. The prevalence of such a combination of barometric indications naturally is a good thing for investors, whose confidence may be reestablished as the result."

LESSONS OF THE PANIC

THE Treasury comes to the assistance of the banks to an unprecedented extent, thereby reducing its "free balance" to $15,000,000 or less; arrangements are made for the issue of perhaps a score of millions of dollars in new national bank-notes; the Philadelphia Mint receives orders for the immediate coining of $15,000,000 in new double eagles, and the mints elsewhere are reported busy; more than $20,000,000 worth of gold is engaged for import; emergency currency in the form of clearing-house certificates are being issued in all the chief centers; millions are released by the November payments of dividends on stocks and bonds; the pouring of our wheat, cotton, corn, and copper into foreign markets is causing a stream of gold to set in in our direction; yet in spite of all these factors *The Journal of Commerce* reports that "the scarcity of currency is becoming general, and many concerns are forced to pay employees by check." As a consequence the old demand for currency reform is taken up by the press with a new force and emphasis. "When Congress provides a flexible currency, responsive to the needs of the business community, in addition to the local reformative and preventive measures now being supplied in the financial district, much will have been done to diminish the probability of a recurrence of a money panic such as threatened our fabric of national credit during the last few days," says the Washington *Herald;* and the Providence *Journal* exclaims that surely "some intelligent and effective way ought to be found for the expansion of the volume of currency in times of stress, and for its contraction when the stress is over." This cry for an elastic currency system is echoed from all parts of the country. *The Journal of Commerce*, while making allowance for the emergency, characterizes as "pernicious and perilous" the present dependence of our banking system upon the United States Treasury, as exemplified especially by the Controller's present device for an artificial inflation of bank currency. To quote:

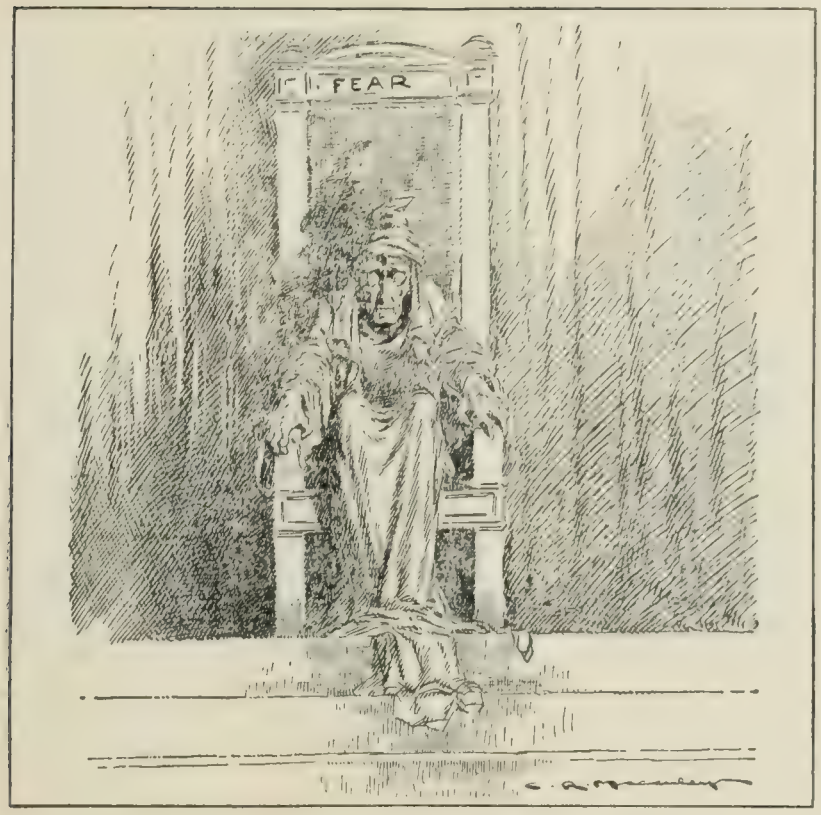
"Bank-notes should serve the purpose of currency, as bank checks serve the same purpose to a much larger extent, but it should be through the use of bank credit within proper limits, and their issue and withdrawal should be determined by the circumstances of each bank and the community it serves and of the banks generally in relation to the needs of the community at large. The real need of the present time is not more currency, but more capital and a stronger basis of reserve value for the existing volume of credit. There is need of a more ready adjustment of the currency to requirements.

"Under the pressure for more 'money' where expanded credit and contracted capital are producing stringency, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency are proposing a purely artificial plan for inflating bank circulation as a further 'measure of relief.' They are asking banks which have United-States bonds deposited with the Treasurer as security for public money deposited with them, to replace these with other securities and use the bonds to secure further issues of notes, if they can do so within the legal limit of their circulation, and, if not, to arrange with those that can to make use of the bonds for this purpose of inflation. It is said that there is room within the legal capacity of all the banks to issue notes for $300,000,000 more circulation, and there are $90,000,000 of United-States bonds now employed to secure deposits. It is suggested that the latter be transferred to swell circulation, and it is implied that the more government bonds obtained and notes issued the better it will be for the financial situation. . . . . .

"This will put in circulation and in use by banks many millions of what passes as money and serves its purposes, but in the end it will prove to be a perilous inflation of the whole volume of the currency. When confidence returns and normal conditions are restored these notes will stay out, and when there is a redundancy it is the real money that will disappear. This would not be the case if we had in our currency the elastic element of a genuine bank-note circulation subject to ready redemption. It would expand to meet pressing need, and contract when the need was over. But conditions being what they are, and our system being what it is, the pressure for further issues of bank-notes secured by government bonds can hardly be resisted. There is an emergency which could not be provided against and which there is no legitimate means of meeting, and the cry for more money will result in an inflation that will plague us hereafter. It is a part of the lesson of the crisis."

Our present system in normal times provides that banks must invest capital in government bonds and deposit these as security in order to issue their own notes. It is clear that the profit in doing this will be determined, not by the need of notes for circulation, but by the price of United-States bonds. The result is a safe but rigid currency, without any capacity for automatic adjustment to the varying demands of the country's business. "A sufficiently practical object-lesson," says Mr. Hepburn, chairman of the New York Clearing-house, "seems to be afforded to bring about a proper reform of the currency laws at the next session of Congress." "Two emergency currency issues are needed," asserts the Philadelphia *Press*, "one an asset currency that can issue whenever the rate for money runs high, and the other some adaptation and extension of clearing-house certificates." Various suggestions are offered in different quarters, and many papers support the scheme for an emergency currency recently approved by the American Banking Association and modeled on the German plan. But whatever the particular currency reform advocated—and they all sound exceedingly technical—their advocates agree that the present system is a handicap to business which is felt most, not by the banks or Wall Street, but by the people. Says Mr. George Rublee, writing in *Collier's Weekly:*

"The reader may wonder why the currency has not already been reformed. . . . The answer is that the matter is not generally understood. Notwithstanding the intense application of our energies to money-making, notwithstanding our reputation for shrewdness, for ingenuity in organizing business, it is a singular fact that the people do not see that they are losing profits and missing opportunities to create wealth, because their currency, the mechanism by which their business is carried on, is a bad mechanism, a tool which is no longer fit for the work it has to do. The average man will not bother his head about the currency. Not realizing that he is the principal sufferer from the existing evils, and has the most



THE CAUSE OF THE PANIC.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

"HE'S THE MAN THAT'S RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TROUBLE."
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Daily Tribune*.

WHAT STARTED THE TROUBLE.

to gain from a correction of them, he passes the subject on to the bankers and financiers. This is not an intelligent move. Bankers and financiers are not likely to sacrifice their own interests for the good of an indifferent public. High interest rates do not hurt the banks. They make bank profits pile up. Violent ups and downs of interest rates are not very damaging to financiers. With their large resources and special knowledge of financial conditions, these men make big speculative profits by foreseeing the fluctuations and anticipating their effect. Relying entirely upon bankers and financiers to reform the currency is a little like expecting the owners of the old stage-coach lines, a few generations ago, to help the people get a railroad."

Other things besides currency reform are cited by our editorial writers as means of safeguarding the country against recurring panics. "Do not hoard, but keep the dollar at work," exhorts the Boston *Herald*. Here are some of the "lessons of fear" formulated by *The Wall Street Journal*:

"1. The banks and the trust companies of New York should be brought together in one association, namely, the Clearing-house, subject to the same rules, protected by the same safeguards, and holding adequate cash reserves.

"2. There should be a bank statement which should represent the condition of all of these institutions at a given time, so as to provide ample information concerning money-market conditions to the investors and merchants of the country.

"3. The call-money market should be removed from the arena of the Stock Exchange, or, if permitted to remain there, it should be subjected to adequate regulations and restrictions such as would prevent extraordinary fluctuations in rate.

"4. Closely connected with this is the desirability of a change in the stock-clearance system so as to provide for semimonthly cash payments of differences.

"5. Some restriction should be placed upon the payment of interest upon deposits, subject to payment by check, and also on reserves of interior institutions.

"6. Some method of regulating money rates should be established. The ideal way of accomplishing this would undoubtedly be the establishment of a central bank of reserve and issue. If this is not possible, it might be done by giving larger authority to the Clearing-house. The appointment of a committee by the Clearing-house, to be changed every month, to meet daily and fix a daily rate of interest, has been suggested, and, unless something better could be instituted, this might be tried.

"7. The creation of chains of financial institutions by men who hypothecate their stock in one bank for loans with which to purchase control of another bank, the stock of which they use in like manner, and so on *ad infinitum*, must be stopt, either by public sentiment, Clearing-house regulation, or by law.

"8. The United States Treasury should establish the system of payments by check in all of its operations."

Reforms, says the Philadelphia *Press*, have followed in the wake of other panics. Thus the Species-resumption Act succeeded the panic of 1873. Special interest attaches to Mr. Bryan's remarks comparing the panic of 1893 with that from which we are now emerging. He is quoted as saying:

"I do not look for any prolonged trouble in the business world. Conditions which made a panic and depression in 1893 are entirely different now. Then prices were falling because of a restricted money supply. Now we are in the midst of a tremendous gold production, which gives an abundant money supply and maintains prices so that business is brisk.

"The present bank trouble does not show the need of an emergency or asset currency. I think it presents a strong argument against an asset currency. As it is now, there is no doubt about the quality of our money."

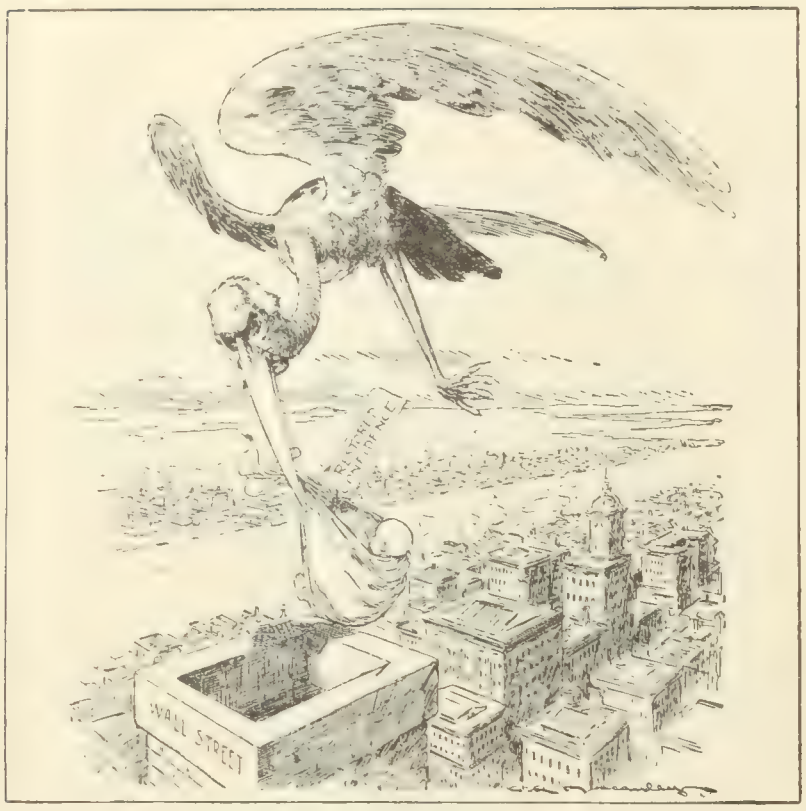
It is also pointed out by a number of papers that even an elementary knowledge of banking on the part of the public would be a safeguard against panics. Such a knowledge, says *The Journal of Commerce*, ought to be more widely diffused by our schools. To quote again from this authority:

"It is extremely rare that the general deposits, even in an embarrassed bank, are not entirely safe if time is given for realizing upon resources without sacrifice. . . . Savings-bank depositors are apt to be blind to the fact that their money can not be kept on hand ready to be paid out at any moment, except enough of it to meet current demands, which will ordinarily be provided for from current receipts. It must be invested in interest-bearing securities or in real-estate loans so as to bring in the revenue from which interest is paid to depositors."

In this connection the New York *Times* publishes some startling figures:

"It is to be doubted that the ordinary depositor is aware that if each savings-bank account were reduced by a single dollar the total would be between two and three times the total amount of money in circulation, gold, silver, greenbacks, bank-notes, and the rest of our variegated currency. . . . . .

"There are altogether nearly thirteen billions of bank deposits in the United States and a total money circulation of less than three billions. Yet the repayment of all deposits in solvent banks



THE STORK.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

is guaranteed by the total volume of all commerce. People think they exchange goods for money. They really exchange goods with money. The hoarder of money is not a desirable citizen."

MR. MORGAN, THE MAN OF THE HOUR

IN a letter of congratulation to Secretary Cortelyou on the admirable way he handled the financial crisis, President Roosevelt interjects words of praise for "those conservative and substantial business men who in this crisis have acted with such wisdom and public spirit"; and he goes on to say: "By their action they did invaluable service in checking the panic which, beginning as a matter of speculation, was threatening to destroy the confidence and credit necessary to the conduct of legitimate business." The business men who came to the rescue of the situation were, as is well known, J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, the members of the Clearing-house Committee and their associates. Mr. Morgan's leadership seemed to be universally recognized, and not only those who worked beside him in the crisis, but also the press of the country at large, are hailing him as the man of the hour. The enthusiasm of a Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald* goes further, and names him as our next President. "Within a period of three or four days," says the same correspondent, "Mr. Morgan has become, so far as foreign opinion is concerned, a sort of American national hero." Foreign papers are commenting upon President Roosevelt's tribute to the financier as either an *amende honorable* or "a miserable backdown." The editor of the New Haven *Register* also discovers inconsistency in the President's letter. To quote:

"Under the circumstances, however, there is something almost ludicrous in the President's frantic indorsement of Secretary Cortelyou and others whose prompt and united efforts have saved the day. His commendations are more than justified by the facts, but either he does not realize the riotous disagreement of his former actions with his present words or he is convinced, when he really stops to think, that men like Morgan and Rockefeller and Stillman actually are 'conservative and substantial business men' rather than 'malefactors of great wealth.'"

Lord Rothschild, Europe's leading banker, is filled with "admiration and respect" for Mr. Morgan's handling of the crisis. And the New York *Evening Mail* exclaims enthusiastically:

"No amount of money could have won the battle against hysteria. Money had been vainly tried—millions upon millions of dollars had been passed over the counters. They melted away like snowflakes. Not money, but reputation, was the imperative need of the hour; not dollars, but a man—a man of action, good judgment, clear vision, and commanding purpose. There was work to be done, work that required the genius of leadership, the unselfishness of patriotism. . . . . .

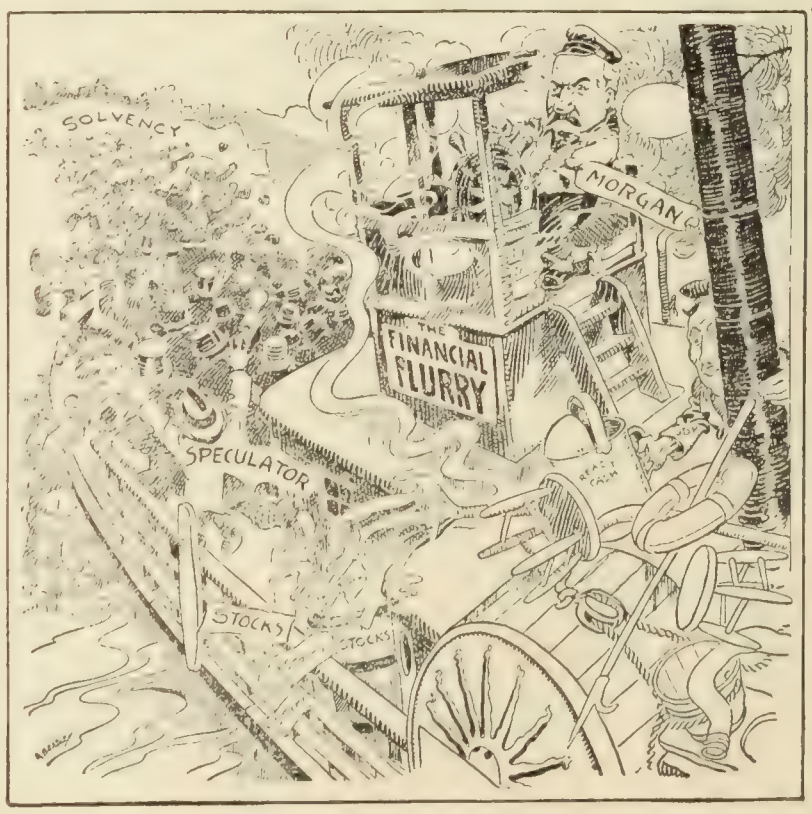
"The man was found in J. Pierpont Morgan. The veteran of three-score and ten responded so promptly and so splendidly to the call to take command that aspiring rivals of more peaceful times enlisted as his loyal lieutenants, and the whole country became his fighting force. Emergency had shown that he was still the chief among his country's financiers, the one leader who could inspire the confidence of the multitude and command the resources of the nation.

"'Always bet on Uncle Sam' was the advice of Mr. Morgan to a pessimist not long ago. The sentiment was characteristic of the courage, patriotism, and hopeful temperament of the man. Because he has lived up to his own injunction so notably, and because he has always had the pluck to fight for the right as he saw it, Uncle Sam's constituents when they learned in the midst of last week's stress that he was in command said, 'Always bet on J. Pierpont Morgan.' That feeling thinned the ranks of depositors clamoring for their money, gave stability to security values, and confirmed Mr. Morgan's position as the leading American financier."

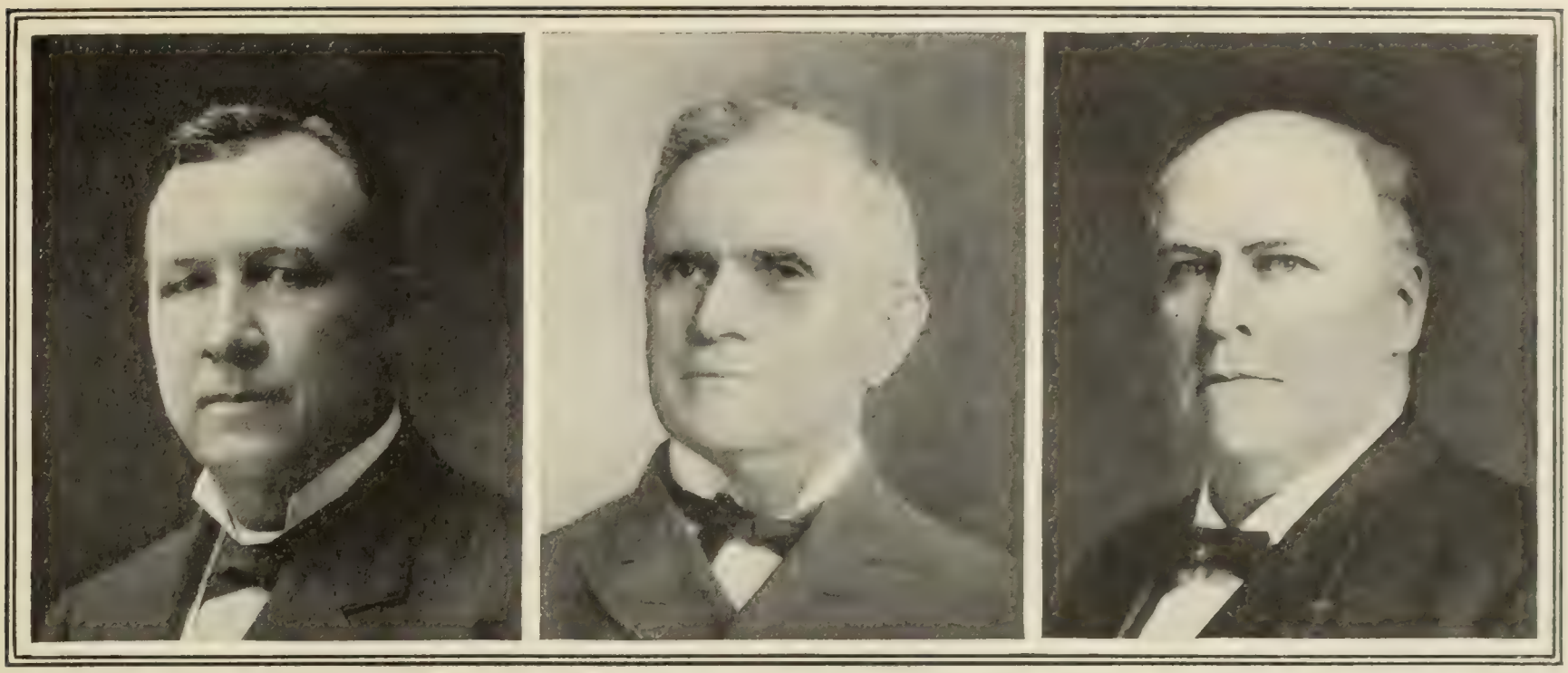
Of dramatic interest, says the Pittsburg *Gazette Times*, is the reappearance of Mr. Morgan as the leader of the financial host of the metropolis. It goes on to say:

"His service to the business world in these few days has been of incalculable value. From out of his semi-retirement came this giant of other days with all his famous dash and daring. Resourceful, courageous, bold of expedient, he had scarcely leaped into his old place until the scattered and scurrying forces of Wall Street rallied around him with new hope and purpose. Immediately what threatened to become a rout was transformed into a winning battle for the return of reason, the restoration of credit, and the establishment of confidence. Now they who had looked upon Pierpont Morgan as a 'dead one,' who imagined that he no longer would operate as a captain of finance in the field, are turning to him, and rightly, too, as the man of the hour, a heroic figure standing out in grim grandeur in the somber picture of a dark and dangerous episode."

He is the same J. Pierpont Morgan, remarks the Washington *Post*, that he was when Grover Cleveland was President. Then, however, "he was the victim of almost universal obloquy, and



JIM BLUDSOE MORGAN—"I'll hold her nozle agin the bank till the last galoot's ashore."
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.



HOKE SMITH, OF GEORGIA. B. B. COMER, OF ALABAMA. R. B. GLENN, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

GOVERNORS IN COUNCIL.

now he is the recipient of almost universal adulation." The same paper continues in its reminiscent view as follows:

"Yet the service he rendered in 1907 was in not one whit different, from a practical standpoint, from that he rendered in 1893. Then he came to the rescue of the public Treasury, as Stephen Girard had done four-score years earlier, and enabled it to maintain gold payments. Now he has come to the rescue of the banks, enabling them to continue currency payments.

"Mr. Cleveland left office an unpopular man; Mr. Roosevelt is in office perhaps the most popular of all our Presidents, and yet there be those who believe that Cleveland's policies are the foundations of Roosevelt's successes. In our country the one test of political merit is the prosperity that waits on the people."

Mr. Morgan stands for the United States Steel Company, for various other great combines, and is the directing spirit of thousands of miles of railway. To pour some of his money into the vacuum, says the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* depreciatively, "was the manifest alternative to risking the safety of all."

The Detroit *News* makes much of the discovery that Mr. Morgan and Mr. Roosevelt are in accord in regard to some, at least, of the ethics of business. We read:

"Have you noticed the beautiful accord that exists between the king of the reactionaries and the White House just now? Take the core of a recent interview by J. Pierpont Morgan and compare it with the gist of President Roosevelt's most vigorous speech, and, omitting all indications of the author, no divergence of expression or thought would be apparent. The President says: 'I will protect the honest rich man just as I will protect the honest poor man; but the dishonest rich will get no more sympathy from me than will the criminal poor.' J. Pierpont Morgan says: 'I will spend millions and I will raise millions more to aid any banking institution that may be in trouble, when I am convinced that the trouble is not caused by dishonesty. But I will not spend a penny to help out a bank which is in deep water by reason of the moral obliquity of its officers.'

"Where is the difference? 'Moral obliquity of its officers' hitches up pretty well with 'wealthy malefactors,' doesn't it? Isn't Mr. Morgan's statement that there is 'dishonesty' among bank officers a distinct proof of the existence of the evil the President has been combating? Isn't the great financier's refusal to advance a penny to help them out the same in effect as the President's desire to punish them? Certainly, it looks as if Wall Street has capitulated to the President's definition of some kinds of businesses conducted in those mahogany offices.

"Just what the President may think of Mr. Morgan's plain admission and denunciation of the presence of crooks in Wall Street remains to be seen, but in his Vicksburg speech the President seemed intuitively to know what would happen, and he spoke a fair word about it, and it is this: 'We must not be frightened out of doing justice simply because it happens to be advocated by some one we do not like."

SOUTHERN GOVERNORS AND RAILROAD REGULATION

NEWSPAPERS are manifesting a good deal of interest in the recent conference at Atlanta between the Governors of Georgia, Alabama, and North Carolina to arrange for cooperation between those States in enforcing the laws regulating railroad passenger fares. Details of the proceedings have not yet been divulged, but the following statement was given out by Governor Smith:

"We discust conditions in our respective States, and we arranged to cooperate in the investigation of facts and laws connected with the duties of our States to the public and to transportation companies. We will also cooperate with other States which have the same problems. We regard the complete recognition of the right of the States to regulate their interstate business of transportation companies as absolutely necessary."

The most persistent rumor has it that the Governors have tentatively agreed to promote the repeal of the two-cent-fare laws which have been enacted in their States, and to procure the substitution of a two-and-one-half-cent rate. Says the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*:

"The sudden shift made by the Governors of North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama would be amusing if the principle involved were not so serious. Having marched up the hill for two-cent fares, they are now marching down again in inglorious procession. They propose to compromise at two and one-half cents. It is probable that they will ask their Assemblies to enact the necessary legislation. They have reached the conclusion that the two-cent fare is confiscatory. This they ought to have known long ago. There is not enough business in these Southern States to make two cents profitable. The population, tho counted as a whole, is insufficient, and when the enormous population of colored folk is considered, it is easy for even a layman to understand the unreasonableness of the two-cent laws passed last spring. In Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, and some other more populous States of the North all the conditions are different, and there is nothing necessarily unreasonable or confiscatory in the lower rates."

The formation of a league of neighboring Southern States for the regulation of railway passenger rates is a novel solution of a perplexing problem, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, which

adds: "The significant fact is that, despite our wonderful Federal rate-law of last year, these Southern States are more hopeful of relief through voluntary agreements between each other and the tyrannical railroads than through action of the Interstate Commerce Commission."

BISHOP POTTER AND THE COLOR LINE

"IT is just such incidents as these which keep the flames of dissension and vexation alight and increase the difficulties of those who are seeking to solve the gravest problem that ever confronted a proud, cultured, and intelligent people," says the Atlanta *Journal*, referring to the fact that Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York, at the close of the recent church congress in Richmond, played the host to Bishop Ferguson, a negro missionary bishop to South Africa. "There would naturally be a disposition on the part of the newspapers of the South to overlook the *faux pas* of Bishop Potter in inviting a negro bishop to dine, socially, while the New York prelate and his wife were themselves enjoying the hospitality of the people of Richmond," continues *The Journal*, "were it not that the blunder appears to have been so deliberate, and there seems to be so little regret on the part of the offender." We are told further that it "looked very much like an intentional affront to the people of the South," and that the incident is the more to be regretted since "it could not fail to attract attention on two hemispheres, and to precipitate a controversy which certainly will contribute nothing to the cause of piety and religious fellowship." To quote further from the same source:

"There is something in the sacred Scripture to the effect that those who minister in the temples should take heed that they give no offense, so the distinguished prelate, visiting in the South, was under special obligation to conduct himself in such a manner that he would not offend the sensibilities, the prejudices, if you prefer, of the people whose hospitality he was enjoying. He might at least have recalled the advice of St. Ambrose—presuming that he is familiar with the teachings of the fathers—to the effect that when one is in Milan one may do as the Milanese do, but when one is in Rome one must do as the Romans do.

"In Richmond, Va., the former capital of the Southern Confederacy, it is not customary to receive negroes on a plane of social equality. The fact that the guest happens to be a bishop of Africa did not alter the situation. If he had been a Kafir teamster it would have been no worse, for all practical purposes. The insuperable and eternal barrier of race was there, and the people of Richmond did not ask or need revolutionary precedents from the Bishop of New York."

The fiery element of the Southern press has been stimulated by the incident to exploit in a most violent way the race issue, while the more conservative papers deplore this very result. Too quote at the same time the Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Times* and the Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer*:

"With its usual admirable good sense and honesty, the Charlotte *Observer* deprecates the acrimony with which certain Southern newspapers have attacked Bishop Potter, of New York, for entertaining a colored bishop at the close of the recent church congress. *The Observer* thinks that Bishop Potter 'evidently looked upon the act as official rather than personal, and merely failed to see why one prince of a church should not offer another some slight entertainment without balking at racial distinction.' Our contemporary has hit the right explanation. . . . . .

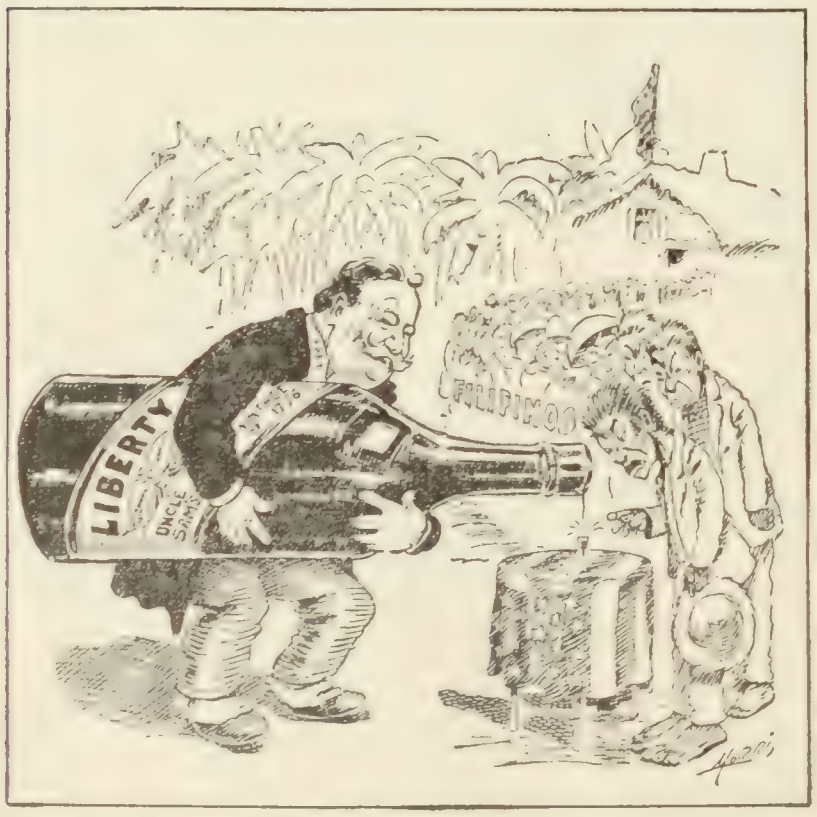
"The fault we find is that he has stirred up the race issue. Of course Bishop Potter did not intend that, but that is what has happened."

Bishop Nelson, of Georgia, has issued the following statement, which sounds much like an apology for Bishop Potter's action:

"The incident, to say the least, was an unfortunate one. My own ideas on such subjects are different from Bishop Potter's. I may add, however, that Bishop Potter had entertained in his own home all the missionary bishops, and I assume that he thought it discourteous to except the negro bishop from South Africa. That he miscalculated the effect of having a negro bishop at his house is certain, but I am equally certain he had no intention to wound Southern people or to make an attack on their dearest sentiments."

The New York *Age*, an Afro-American paper, has this to say:

"By meting out an ordinary courtesy to an Afro-American bishop it seems that Bishop Potter, of New York, has brought down upon his head the condemnation of the first families of Virginia. We wonder how long it will take the white people of Virginia to learn that they are one hundred years behind the time and that nobody cares a snap, aside from themselves, about the individual acts and private doings of public men. Bishop Potter had a right to entertain whom he pleased in a house for which he paid his cash. The Afro-American people will honor him for his courage and for his liberality."



SECRETARY TAFT—"We serve this beverage in small doses, so that you may not become intoxicated."
Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman Review*.

LEARNING WHERE IT'S SAFE.
—Osborn in the Milwaukee *Sentinel*.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 AND OF 1907.

FOREIGN COMMENT

CORRUPTION IN CANADIAN POLITICS

THERE are "foul and miasmic depths of corruption" under the "tranquil and engaging surface" of political life in Canada, says the brilliant journalist H. Hamilton Fyfe, in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London). "When an American in London assured me," declares this writer, "that in the matter of 'graft' the United States 'were a fool to Canada,' I smiled. But if any one made that same remark to me now, and if again I smiled, it would not be a smile of indulgent credulity; it would be a mask to hide shame." The writer goes on to particularize with regard to railroad-building and declares:

"Nowhere save among politicians themselves (and not always among them) is any attempt made to conceal the fact that Canadian politics are corrupt. It would be of little use to make the attempt, indeed. There have been so many revelations of crooked dealing that one might as well declare a town to be healthy which had an open sewer running through it.

"So long as railway companies are in the thick of political warfare they will buy support in Parliament if they can. One hears of members of the House of Commons at Ottawa having their election expenses paid by corporations whose interests they are expected to advance. The same system prevails in the United States. Neither in the States nor in Canada is this considered disgraceful. Members of the Imperial Parliament are not altogether without sin in such matters, but the career of any M.P. known to be in the pay of a railway company would be quickly at an end.

"In such ways as these the nation is robbed and the standard of public life degraded, and far too many are inclined to regard swindles of this kind merely as 'smart business.'"

Bribery at elections is the rule in Canada, we are informed. Mr. Tarte, proprietor of the French-Canadian organ the *Patrie* (Montreal), declares that in that city $160,000 were thus spent during the elections of 1904.

The Montreal *Gazette* recently commented ironically on the disclosures of railroad frauds in Russia, and gave a list of various scandals of a similar nature in the Dominion. Thus it says:

"Every job alleged against the Russian autocracy has been paralleled in kind in Canada.

"First, there is the awful example of the Intercolonial Railway, probably as to construction the most costly single-track system in North America, serving a good traffic-bearing country, with little or no competition during much of the year, and in connection with much of its length no competition at all, but so mishandled that one of its managers, giving up his job in disgust, said it was run like a comic opera.

"Some years it does not earn enough to pay the cost of operation and maintenance, and every year it needs a grant of one, two, three, or four million dollars out of the Treasury, to keep it in condition to do at a loss the business that comes to it.

"When land is to be bought for the road, somebody who knows what is intended obtains possession of it, and turns it over to the Government at 40, 50, and 100 per cent. advance. This is established by the records of Parliament and of the courts of the land.

"There has been no Russian land business worse in principle than the last issue of land scrip by the Laurier Government to the half-breeds in Dakota, United States. Before the order for the issue had been made public, inside speculators had obtained transfers to themselves of the half-breeds' claims to lands it was never expected they would make use of.

"The Saskatchewan Valley Land Company was as bad in kind and well up to being as bad in extent as what Russia can show. Friends of members of Parliament were permitted to get for about a dollar an acre huge tracts of land which they sold immediately to settlers at six dollars and eight dollars an acre.

"In the Galway Ranch case, a government lease for a valuable tract of grazing-land was made out in the name of an unknown person in the United States. Tho he never turned up to complete the transaction, it was kept alive for him for years. Finally, a member of Parliament presented himself at the departmental office with the necessary documents, got the lease transferred, and a little while later sold his interest in it for about a hundred times what he had paid.

"Another man, who had been a candidate for election to Parliament, secured a litigious right in a section of land, got it confirmed by the Government, which for the purpose disregarded the report of one of its own inspectors, and then he found himself owner of a town site which some have valued at $200,000.

"As for river and harbor works, dredging, etc., the thing has become almost laughable. Carpet-dealers, doctors, shoemakers, and all sorts and conditions of men who support the Government get contracts which they sublet to dredgers, making something for themselves at the expense of the country."

The Daily News Advertiser, of Vancouver, speaks in a like serious tone and declares:

"It can not, we think, be denied that of late years a decadence has been visible in Canadian public life. In too many cases men have sought to enter parliamentary life, not so much for the sake of rendering useful service to the country, as for the hope that they might thereby secure emoluments or other advantages for themselves. There has been more than one instance of this kind brought to light, and the accession to wealth of others without any visible means of securing it in a legitimate manner raises a feeling that there is something wrong in the present political situation in Canada.

"The best men in both parties, and an overwhelming majority of the people, desire that the purity of public life, the honesty and integrity of those taking part in it, should be maintained, and those guilty of offending against these things be relegated to that obscurity from which, in the public interests, they should never have emerged.

"But while this is so, the people of Canada as a whole demand that those to whom they entrust the conduct of public affairs should be of good character and morals in their private associations as well as in their public capacity. Unfortunately, there is too much reason to believe that a number of men, prominent in public life during the last few years, have been unworthy of the trust reposed in them. In the case of some of them the suspicions that have been bruited about seem to have been well founded, since they have resigned their offices. Others, whose names have been associated by rumor with incidents incompatible with the high standard of private and public morality, still occupy positions which, if these rumors are true, they are not worthy to fill."

MR. ROOSEVELT AS A "MORAL ARISTOCRAT"—Why does President Roosevelt insist on sending the United States Navy to the Pacific when it is evident that the project is stirring up bad feeling both at home and abroad? The London *Spectator* finds the answer in our President's own nature. To quote:

"He is a kind of moral aristocrat whose high courage is almost arrogantly impatient of motives meaner than his own. He sweeps mistaken words by public men and foolish words by the 'yellow' press on one side as tho it were impossible that they could have any power for evil. Perhaps he underrates the power of folly; but that is part of his character. He 'goes marching on' as if the 'yellow' press could not possibly use the transference of the fleet to the Pacific as an instrument of mischief. We sincerely hope that his opinion will be triumphantly justified. Of course the American ships, even when they reach the Californian coast, will not be very near Japan; but so far as the analogy may be applied, the world may comfort itself with the memory of what happened when the British Channel fleet, in spite of much foreboding, visited the Baltic in 1905. To hold maneuvers there, it was said, was a challenge and an offense to Germany. In the event, the German fleet interrupted their maneuvers to salute and entertain our officers and men, and the Minister of Public Works ran cheap excursions in order that German landsmen might enjoy the novel spectacle of the two fleets joined in amity. *Adsit omen!*"

JAPAN'S COMMERCIAL GROWTH

WHILE all the rest of Asia is treated as so much territory to be exploited commercially, Japan has herself entered the arena as an exploiting nation, and even enterprising America has to confess that in its trade with that country the trade balance stands in Japan's favor. Last year we sold Japan $38,500,000 worth of goods, while Japan sold us $52,500,000. And the Japanese are carrying their goods in their own steamers, built and manned so cheaply that they are driving American shipping from the Pacific.

Japan's commercial advance has attracted the attention of Alfred Stead, who writes a series of articles on it in *The Hindustan Review* (Allahabad). In spite of the fact that her treaties forbid Japan to carry out such an extensive scheme of trade protection as has enriched the United States, he says, she has set us an example in some particulars. Japan not only feeds her people from her own soil, as we do, but she also has what we have not—a merchant navy that distributes her exports among foreign customers without calling in the aid of "freighters" from the outside world. As this writer puts it:

"Warned by the example of the United States, they avoided the mistake made by the Americans, of developing their industries and export trade without having any mercantile marine available. In this way, an enormous amount of American money left and still goes out of the country in the shape of freight charges to foreign-owned vessels. Nothing shows the Japanese thoroughness to better advantage than the way in which they prepared their merchant service preparatory to acquiring the goods to load the vessels with.

"Visitors to Japan at the end of the nineteenth century must have seen the number of Japanese vessels lying in the harbors waiting for employment. Then it seemed to be a waste and a miscalculation, but time has shown that it was only foresight. Slowly, year by year, the proportion of the Japanese foreign trade carried by Japanese vessels grows larger and larger, and a corresponding proportion of money stays in the country. In the pursuance of the efficient development of this side of national life, the Japanese have acquired a merchant marine which ranks ninth in the world, a conclusive proof of the value both of the idea actuating them and of their method of accomplishing it. And the Japanese thoroughness did not stop at the mere creation of the fleet. It developed the means of building the vessels, so that yet again Japanese capital might remain in Japanese hands rather than pass into those of the shipbuilders on the Clyde or the Thames. Whereas formerly the whole supply of new vessels of the great Japanese shipping companies was bought abroad, it is now doubtful whether there will be any so purchased. The shipbuilding yards of Japan have been developed up to the point where they can supply the needs of the Japanese merchants, and henceforth Japanese ships will be built in Japanese yards. This proficiency is not confined to the merchant vessels, for the same is true of the government navy yards, where first-class war-ships are being constructed, where only a short half-century ago sampans and small junks were the only craft thought of."

But Japanese agriculture has advanced side by side with Japanese commerce, and we are told:

"It would have been illogical for Japan if, while developing the great ideal of Japan for the Japanese, she had neglected her agriculture and ceased to be able to feed her own population. The national idea demanded that, however important the manufactures became, the food supply of the country should be able to cope with the increasing population. Not only could the agricultural output not go backward, it had to move forward with the nation's development. . . . . .

"Japanese patriotism, aided by the latest scientific methods, is a force which is able even to overcome all obstacles, and produce on nineteen thousand square miles food for forty-five millions. It is in the spreading of the scientific methods and the latest methods of agriculture that the Japanese Government has been so successful, the farmers never lacking in enthusiasm."

The present condition of Japan is, in fact, as Mr. Stead assures us, such as renders her one of the leading Powers of the world. To quote this writer's language:

"Not only has Japan become one of the eight great Powers of the world, but she has successfully demonstrated that she is the one great Power which dominates Eastern Asia. The wonderful force lying in Japan's hands is not even yet properly realized, and there are unknown potentialities of which the other nations have not even a suspicion. But before very long this nation, which is able to think out problems as thoroughly as any Oriental, and act upon the result of the thought as energetically as any Western race, will receive its full recognition in every branch of national life. The force which is possest by a people, efficient in every department of national life, and possessing the unique impulse of a sentient practical patriotism, and an undivided public opinion is so unknown, so enormous, as to defy its measurement by any standards possest by the Western world."

DEGENERATION OF THE FRENCH ARMY

A VERY pessimistic view of the present condition of the French Army is taken by Gen. H. Langlois, who in the *Revue des deux Mondes* (Paris) describes the discipline and morale of the military forces of the Republic as in a sad state of degeneration. All the military enthusiasm of Napoleon's day has evaporated. Patriotism itself is becoming a thing of the past in a land where the love of country was once instilled into the minds of children as the fundamental principle of life. Even where the military organization seems to hold its old place in France, we are told, it is controlled by politics and politicians in its minutest details. Promotions, furloughs, the permissions to marry among men of the lower ranks, are all subject to the control of civil magistrates in each prefecture. The result, says General Langlois, is complete anarchy and disorganization in the Army. To quote the words of this high military authority:

"The country ought to be told the plain truth. The Army is in a condition of complete disorganization. That it possesses all the elements necessary to make it the first army in the world is proved by its resistance to all the attacks of the enemies within its ranks. While Germany does everything to rouse, foster, and strengthen the moral *esprit de corps* of her Army, we are stone by stone tearing down that wall of safety. It is time, it is high time, that we should come to our senses in this matter. The evil is not yet incurable, and we should not delay matters until it becomes so. So far the young fellows enlisted at twenty-one have not been contaminated. They are in fact excellent soldiers in whom the dormant qualities of their inheritance may yet be quickened and roused to activity. The reservists alone have had their minds poisoned by the stump orators who ridicule the idea of patriotism."

The writer proceeds to make practical suggestions for reestablishing the French Army upon the patriotic and enthusiastic altitude which it had reached before the disaster of Sedan. He says:

"The picture which we have drawn of modern French soldiers is not exaggerated in its darkness. It is true. Nor should we have publicly exhibited the malady if we had thought its cure was impossible. . . . The first thing to be done is to reestablish the prestige and the authority of the military command. Above all, some justice must be shown in the promotion of the various ranks, and in making military merit the sole condition of advancement."

He concludes his essay with a reference to Germany, without which no patriotic and gallant Frenchman could touch upon such a subject:

"Germany will always have over us the advantage of numbers, and the collective and sympathetic bravery of her men which is largely due to her system of recruiting. But we are quite able to make up for such disadvantages by the utilization of those priceless qualities of race which are ever our own, and by the development of a general *esprit de corps* in the Army. In one word our cry ought to be 'Down with the destroyers of military discipline!' and the next day France will be more powerful than ever."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A WORD FOR NEWFOUNDLAND

THE English press and the Canadian press have not exhibited very much sympathy for the treatment of Newfoundland, whether right or wrong, by the Imperial Government. Newfoundland, as is well known, is a crown colony and not confederated with the Dominion of Canada, and therefore not under her protection. Newfoundland at the present moment complains that her mother country is proving by her arbitrary injustice a very stepmother, "*injusta noverca.*" Even certain extreme papers in London condemn the manner in which Lord Grey is charged with sacrificing the rights of the native Newfoundlander to the interests of American fishermen, and *The National Review* (London) remarks:

"The new *modus vivendi* is an amazing document. The gist of it is that Americans exercising treaty privileges in British territorial waters—giving them the right to procure fish 'in common with British subjects'—agree to respect certain British laws provided they are not required to respect others of equal validity. They will kindly refrain from using the destructive purse seine and from desecrating the Sabbath—practises forbidden to Newfoundlanders by Newfoundland law—on condition that the Foreign Fishing Vessels Act, a statute which Newfoundland had every right to frame and carry out, is not enforced against them. Moreover, the United States Government is kind enough to undertake that American captains shall obey the shipping regulations of the colony if it is 'physically possible' for them to do so. It is clear that the decision as to whether it is 'physically possible' for these men to do what every captain of every other nationality does as a matter of course is to be left to Washington. It is equally clear that the decision ought to have rested with the Newfoundland Government, which exercises sovereignty within the territories and territorial waters of the colony. This clause opens wide the door to a general defiance of the Newfoundland regulations, and its like does not occur in any other convention ever arranged between great Powers. Just as outrageous is the allusion to losses which might occur as a result of the necessary alterations of their plans for the fishing season by the American vessels. In Heaven's name, what right had they to make any plans at all which involved the disregard of British statutes? There never was a state document in which such an abject want of elementary common sense and rudimentary firmness was displayed by the (so-called) Imperial authorities. The people of Newfoundland *must* obey the conditions of the *modus vivendi.* The American fishermen *may* obey them—if they think fit and are sure that obedience will not be in the slightest degree inconvenient."

THE "DREADNOUGHT" NAUGHT TO DREAD

JUST as our naval authorities at Washington are drawing plans for American battle-ships that will outdo the *Dreadnought*, a leading French authority comes out with the opinion that the British are on the wrong track. A blunder in naval construction, according to Admiral Germinet, was never more signally made than in the building of this British naval leviathan. Admiral Germinet occupies a position in France similar to that of Lord Beresford in England, or Captain Mahan in this country, and in an interview with a correspondent of the Paris *Matin* he produces a sensation by declaring that the greatest war-ship that England has ever built is absolutely a mistake in naval construction.

The Admiral states it as his opinion that neither tonnage, weight of metal, nor size of shells will hereafter decide a battle at sea. At the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war, declares Admiral Germinet, the Japanese used 305-millimeter shells charged with only a small quantity of explosive and intended to pierce the armor of the enemy's ships. They soon saw, however, that the results obtained were not worth the expense, and they immediately proceeded to manufacture shells of high-explosive capacity, with which, at the battle of Tsushima, all their ships were furnished. The Admiral proceeds:

"It was to this that their victory was due. The new shells,

ST. TEDDY

Fighting the Trust Dragon.
—*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).

ROOSEVELT ON THE TRUST HUNT.

The game still rushes on, but is evidently hard hit.
—*Jugend* (Munich).

AFTER BIG GAME.

exploding at the least contact, produced enormous heat, which melted the hardest metals, and gave out a volume of deleterious gases which asphyxiated all who breathed them. These gases, penetrating to the interior of the Russian ships by every inlet, poisoned the crew even as far as the hold. It need not be thought that either the tonnage of the Japanese ships or the marksmanship of their gunners decided the day. These certainly were great advantages, but it was no *Dreadnought* force that created the Trafalgar victory of the Japan Sea. It was really the projectiles that the Japanese used."

According to Admiral Germinet, naval battles of the future will not be decided by the tonnage of the vessels engaged, and the *Dreadnought* will be out of the question in a sea combat. To quote this French naval authority:

"The lesson taught to France by recent naval experience is that the wisest method to adopt in naval warfare is to employ a number of small, easily handled vessels, armed with guns throwing shells of a high-explosive capacity. What is wanted in the French Navy is an increased number of guns of small caliber, which can be fired with greater rapidity. Such an armament is better than any weight of cumbrous tonnage."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLAND'S WRESTLE WITH SOCIALISM

ENGLAND is engaged in a life-and-death struggle with Socialism. Bebel, the German Socialist leader, says so in his *Vorwaerts*, and a glance at the press of Great Britain confirms the statement. Every paper, seemingly, from the ha'penny daily to the dignified review, is having its say on Socialism. This panic may seem curious in a country that has but one Socialist representative in its Parliament, and he only newly elected, but a more careful reading of the British press seems to show that their fear is caused by the rapid growth of the Labor party, whose leaders are considered Socialist at heart. Mr. Balfour hits off this situation by saying that while "there are Socialists, there is practically no Socialism," and a writer in *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* observes that, however widely Socialism is spreading in England, it can only be a menace when it gets into power. He says:

"Of the Socialists themselves we need stand in no great fear. They are too ignorant, too ill-organized to threaten unaided the safety of the state. They will begin to be dangerous only when they receive the approval of a strong government."

The British Premier has been so friendly to the Laborites that this writer fears he may eventually take up the new faith. "Our present Prime Minister," he says, "is so eager for votes, and so stript of principles that he may at any moment surrender himself and his country to the greed of Socialism." The writer assails the new "peril" thus:

"Socialism means plunder. When we bring them down to the solid earth the champions of modern intelligence ask nothing else than something for themselves. They recognize no duty from them to the state; they insist only on a vague thing they call their right. By a kind of jealousy they regard with a fierce hatred all save the proletarian, and they affect to believe that the smallest success in money or intelligence is a crime against their order."

"It means worse than plunder," says the London *Spectator*, which opposes the theory on the ground that it involves the destruction of the family. To quote:

"Instinctively most Socialist theorizers have realized that the family is inimical to Socialism, owing to the desire which it creates for the possession of private property, private life, and an existence based on individualism. Therefore the family must be destroyed. But the family can not be destroyed without also the destruction of marriage, for once let a man and woman bind themselves for life and bring up their children in a home and you have an institution which is bound to shatter the Socialistic ideal. The easy talk about the state being nothing but a great family is based on the falsest of false analogies. But tho this instinctive dread of the family as bound to oppose Socialism, if it is allowed scope, may be the chief reason why Socialism has always resulted in the advocacy of some form of promiscuity, open or covert, it is not the only reason why sexual communism has been advocated, and is advocated. Tho the fact is not admitted or realized by most Socialists; the demand for Socialism is in reality a throwback to primitive ideas and primitive instincts. The organization of the savage tribe is largely Socialistic and communistic. It is true that we also find in the primitive community the beginnings of very strong family institutions, but these are the growing instruments destined to emancipate mankind from the savagery of Socialism. The family was primitive man's path of escape from communism. When, however, mankind wearies of the struggle toward the light of true civilization, as he does periodically, the idea surges up in his mind that he must retrace his steps. Tho he gilds it with the name of progress, what he really means and desires is to get back to his old savagery in which all things were common and nothing unclean."

The danger of Socialism not only to the rights of the individual, or to the institution of marriage, but even to the spirit of patriotism is pointed out by *The Daily Chronicle* (London). The question is treated at considerable length and with intense earnestness from this point of view. Internationalism, this paper tells us, is the natural consequence of a theory which considers members and nations of the human race bound together by no tie but that of mutual interest. For such people there is no such thing as a country or a frontier. They declare:

> "No pent-up Ithaca confines our powers,
> But the whole boundless universe is ours."

This paper concludes its arguments against this recent movement in England by saying optimistically:

"Patriotism is not easily obliterated from the heart of man. And if Socialism is going to preach antipatriotism, it will assume a crushing load. In France there appears to be a genuine recoil against Hervéism. At the congress of Radicals and Radical Socialists at Nancy a resolution was unanimously passed condemning the 'abominable doctrines of Mr. Hervé and his accomplices, who, instead of declaring war on war, have declared war on France.' This notable declaration will do much to strengthen the hands of Mr. Clemenceau who means to fight the antipatriots to the uttermost."

THE CZAR'S DREAM.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

INSANITY AND WAR

THE occurrence of insanity among soldiers, due to the strain and hardship of war, is treated in a recent issue of the *Allgemeine Zeitschrift für Pyschiatrie.* The cases of insanity among the troops of Russia during the war with Japan are especially studied; the author, Dr. Awtokratow, having organized the system for segregating and treating these cases. He subsequently had charge of the Central Asylum for Insane Soldiers at Kharbin, so that he was well placed for obtaining information. His article is the subject of a note in *The Lancet* (London, September 28). Says this paper:

"In view of the terribly severe strain on the nervous system of the combatants which is involved in warfare under modern conditions, it might reasonably have been anticipated that in an army so large as that engaged in the Manchurian campaign a considerable number of cases of mental disease would be likely to occur. At the outset, however, this very obvious probability was not apparently perceived by the Russian military authorities, and no special provision was made for the treatment of the insane, who were accordingly detained in the ordinary field hospitals, to their own detriment and that of the other patients. When the futility of this method had been sufficiently demonstrated in practise, a more rational system was devised, and all cases of mental disease, after a preliminary period of observation in a sort of psychiatric ambulance, were sent to the central asylum at Kharbin."

During the fifteen months that this hospital was open 1,349 patients were received, 275 officers and 1,074 men. The forms of mental disease were not of the same frequency in these two classes. Says the writer:

"Among the officers chronic alcoholism was the commonest variety of insanity, occurring in 34.58 per cent. of the total number of cases, the other groups of numerical importance being neurasthenic insanity (11.2 per cent.) and general paralysis (10.4 per cent.). In time of peace, it may be remarked, general paralysis is the most frequent form of disease among officers, alcoholism being second on the list. Among the rank and file treated at Kharbin these two clinical varieties were comparatively much less common, chronic alcoholism amounting only to 10.86 and general paralysis to 4.3 per cent. of the total. Presumably the heavier responsibilities incumbent on the officers are in some measure accountable for this difference, the greater demand on intellectual activity contributing both to the development and to the detection of such disorders. The predominant form of disease among the soldiers was epileptic insanity, no less than 27.9 per cent. of the cases being classed under this head. Alcoholism and confusional insanity came next in importance. As to the cause of this remarkable frequency of the epileptic psychoses, which contrasts with the relative rarity in time of peace, Dr. Awtokratow considers that while it may be due in part to the less discriminating examination of recruits and the lower standard of fitness demanded in a time of emergency, it is also to be attributed in some measure to a direct influence of the stress of battle, for in several instances that came under his observation he ascertained that the patients, tho of epileptic stock, had shown no symptoms of the neurosis until at the close of a severe engagement they were seized with convulsions followed by epileptic mania. . . . Of course, only those cases in which the mental diseases developed soon after the injury would have come under notice at the Kharbin Hospital. As might be anticipated, in the acute insanities, particularly in neurasthenic and confusional cases, the influence of the war gave a characteristic color to the mental symptoms, phases of panic terror, with hallucinations of bursting shells, pursuing enemies, putrefying corpses, and so forth, being especially frequent. In the cases of general paralysis described by the writer no such influence appears to have been perceptible in the delusions and hallucinations of the patients. The contrast thus shown between general paralysis and the acute psychoses in regard to the influence of the emotional shock causative of the disease on the affective tone and character of the delirium is in accord with what has been observed under like conditions elsewhere. In Paris, for instance, during the siege and the Commune, and in the disturbed districts of Russia within the last two years, the painful and terrifying experiences which gave a distinctive stamp to the thought and feeling in other forms of insanity did not appreciably modify the mental symptoms of general paralysis."

BENEFITS OF A PLANT EPIDEMIC

IN a recent address on the diseases of plants, A. F. Woods, of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry, calls attention to the fact that we may often secure, after an epidemic, immune varieties of plants, by collecting those that have survived. He says, as quoted in *Science* (New York, October 25):

"Our ideal, of course, is to cultivate plants that can, in the largest measure consistent with other requirements, fight their own battles. Observation and experience have given us a large amount of information on adaptability to conditions and resistance to disease, which remains to be classified and digested in order to be made generally available. We often neglect to reap the benefits of a destructive drought, a cold wave, an epidemic of disease, or the failure of a crop, *by neglecting to study and save what is left.* The few straggling plants left do not appeal to the average man. He plows them up or turns in the hogs. But the man familiar with nature's methods sees in these survivors resistant strains and saves the few straggling plants for seed, with the hope that the few survivors may have some peculiarity transmittable to progeny, making them resistant to the factor that caused the general destruction of the crop. In this way originated the wilt-resistant cotton, wilt-resistant cowpeas and flax, and cowpeas and tobacco resistant to nematode or root-knot. Strains of red-clover resistant to anthracnose (a disease which in many sections of the South makes it impossible to grow ordinary non-resistant clover) were also originated in this way. . . . In some of the older and more thickly populated parts of the world, necessity has forced the saving of the last straw. This is why we find the drought-resistant durum wheats in the dry regions of Russia and Asia and around the Mediterranean, the alkali- and drought-resistant alfalfas and other forage crops in the same regions, a cold-resistant alfalfa in Siberia and Northern Manchuria, the cold-resistant winter-wheats of Russia, and other crops too numerous to mention. Hundreds of years of culture and selection, forced by poverty and necessity under forbidding conditions of cold and drought and disease, have made those sections veritable storehouses of good things, but what nature and necessity have not produced for us we can in large measure do for ourselves. We can combine the cold-resisting quality of the trifoliate inedible orange with the fruit qualities of the tender, sweet orange; the disease-resistant quality of the citron with the fruit quality of the edible melons; the rust-resistant quality of the durum wheat with the berry of the blue stem; the cold-resistant quality of the wild crab with the fruit of our finer apples. The possibilities of such composite breeding have scarcely been touched or appreciated."

HOW NOT TO RECOGNIZE DISEASE—That some physicians diagnose ailments, in certain cases, not from actual examination of the patient, but from what is told them by other persons, is the somewhat disquieting accusation made by *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* (October). Says a writer in this magazine:

"We have frequently asked ourselves how many times a diagnosis is made by physicians, especially in somewhat obscure cases, by suggestions from the family or friends. Let us illustrate by citing a case, which for our purposes may be considered a hypothetical one. A lady is taken suddenly dangerously ill at midnight, the family physician is hurriedly sent for, and is told by the husband and mother before entering the sick-chamber that the patient partook of a portion of a bad fish for dinner. The mother is sure the fish was bad because it tasted tainted, further stating that she did not eat of her portion, rejecting the first bite; therefore the patient must be suffering from ptomain-poisoning. The physician

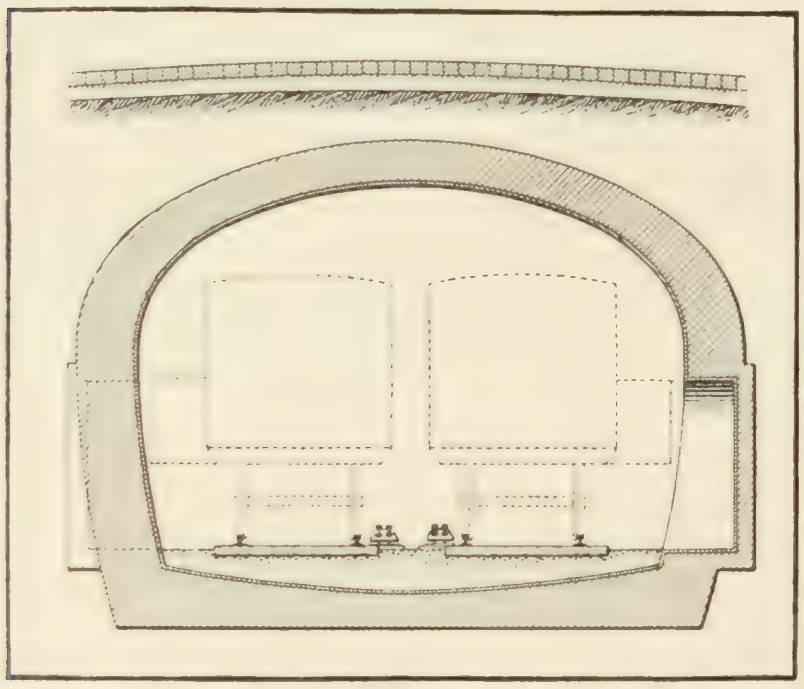
finds his patient suffering greatly; there are nausea and vomiting, some fever, with rapid and feeble pulse, cramps in the limbs, and tenderness of the abdomen. Calomel is given, followed by a saline cathartic, brandy, and an opiate, with hot cloths over the abdomen. Thus the patient is left until noon the next day, with instructions to the attendant to give opiates often enough to quiet pain. Thirty-six hours from the onset of attack patient dies. Autopsy requested and made, disclosing death from a ruptured appendix. Now the question arises, would a proper diagnosis have been made if the suggestion of ptomain-poisoning had not been given, and in that case could the patient have been saved by timely surgical procedures? The moral of this illustration is for the medical attendant to make the diagnosis in the sick-chamber after examination of the patient, and not in an anteroom."

TO MAKE SUBWAYS NOISELESS

THE results of an investigation made by the authorities of the Metropolitan underground line in Paris, with a view to lessening noise due to the passage of trains, are treated by R. Bonnin in *La Nature* (Paris, September 7). His conclusions are interesting to all travelers in subways, and altho some of the recommendations of the Paris engineers are already embodied in American subway construction, they are worth careful attention. He says:

"A preliminary question occurs at the outset. What causes this noise and why does it attain so great an intensity in underground roads? The noise of moving trains is due to the sounds given off by the vibratory movements of the rails, wheels, and cars. These result, in the first place, from the rolling and sliding friction of the wheels on the rails, secondly from the shocks received by the wheels at the rail-joints, and finally from 'flat' wheels, due to places rubbed flat by sliding when the brakes are applied. When the track is strong and in good condition and the rolling-stock is well proportioned to the service required of it, these vibrations, being slight, produce sound-waves of feeble intensity. This is what happens in the open country.

"But if these sound-waves, feeble tho they may be, encounter near-by walls from which they are reflected, the intensity of the sound is accentuated, and with multiplication of the reflection the waves become superposed and take on great intensity. This is

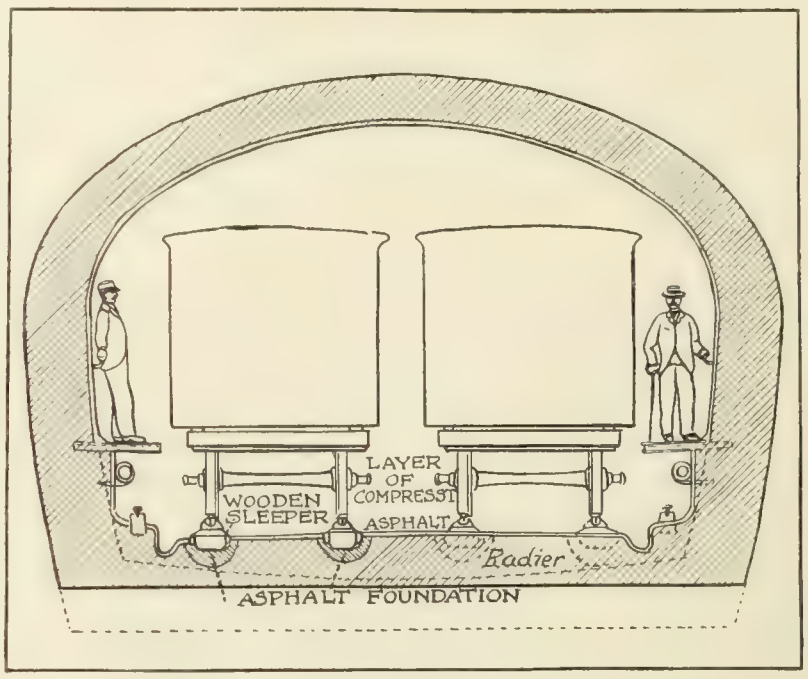


PARIS SUBWAY AS AT PRESENT CONSTRUCTED

what we observe in tunnels where the vibrations are reflected back and forth, not only between the ballast and the bottom of the cars, but also between the walls of the excavation and those of the vehicles. This acuteness of sound becomes greater when the space is more contracted and enclosed, as it is in city underground roads.

"What can be done to lessen this intensity of noise? There are several means. . . . In the first place we may lessen the cause of the sound-waves; that is, the vibrations of the rails and wheels due to the movement of the cars. One of the chief causes of this vibration comes from the friction of the wheels on the rails, which is specially important on curves, particularly when they are sharp, as is generally the case on city lines. The evident remedy is to replace vehicles with fixt trucks, offering great resistance to turning, by long cars mounted on bogie trucks. This is always done now on great lines. . . . . .

"To diminish the vibrations due to the wheels striking against



PARIS SUBWAY MODIFIED AS PROPOSED TO DEADEN NOISE.

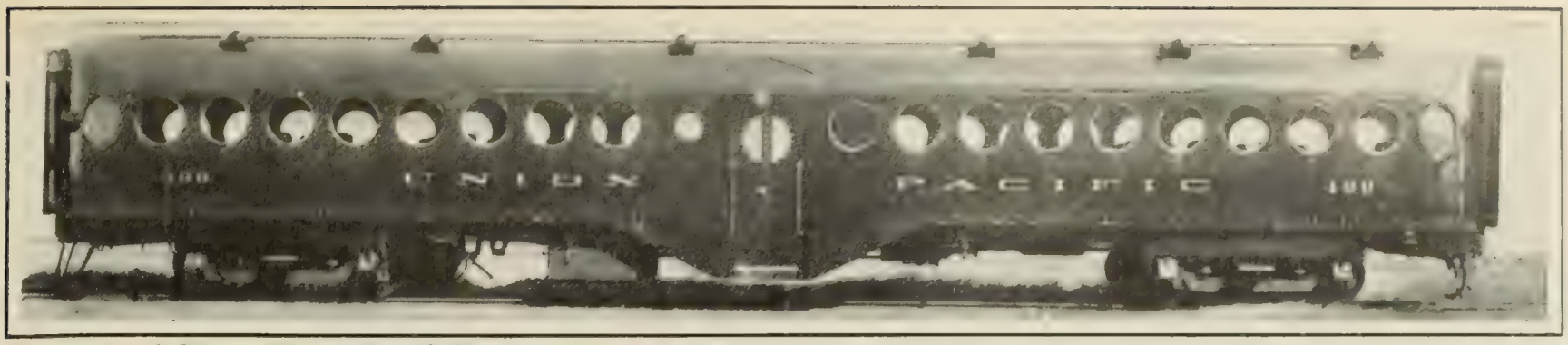
rail-joints, we must have recourse to stronger binding at the joints, and it is with this end in view that a new and strong system of joint-connection has been adopted on the Paris Metropolitan line. As for the shocks resulting from 'flat' wheels, they may be avoided by frequent inspection of the wheels, with replacement when necessary.

"The employment of these various preventive measures will surely result in lessening vibration of wheels and rails, but without causing it to disappear entirely. We must have recourse to other measures to weaken the intensity of the sounds that can not be totally suppresst. These consist in reducing the sound by acting directly on the vibrating bodies; that is, by installing mufflers on the principal vibrating members, such as the rails and wheels."

There is, however, another cause of trouble. This, the writer tells us, is the vibration of the earth itself due to the passage of the trains and transmitted to the neighboring buildings. In London especially, such vibration has been responsible for much trouble and some litigation. The prevailing opinion that this vibration may be greatly lessened by the use of proper ballast has proved erroneous. The plan may work in the open air, but in an underground road, where a rigid concrete foundation underlies the ballast, it can not be depended upon. If earth-tremor is to be prevented, some other method of supporting the track must be adopted, like that used for some time past in certain manufacturing establishments, to lessen the noise of heavy machinery. In the plan devised by Leon Malo, a French engineer, asphalt or some similar deadening material is used as a foundation instead of concrete. This system it is proposed by Thierry, one of the engineering staff of the Paris Metropolitan, to extend to railway construction. Says the writer:

"Considering the excellent results obtained for several years past with these bituminous foundations in deadening the vibrations and the resulting noise of powerful steam-engines, trip-hammers, etc., we are justified in believing that the same plan would be successful in preventing the much slighter vibration from passing trains.

"As for the noise due to the wheels, there is a simple method of prevention. Wheels built up of disks should be used, and these should be separated by deadening substances such as wood, papier maché, or india rubber. This is no innovation; for such wheels have long been used on certain foreign railways.



By courtesy of "The Railway and Engineering Review," Chicago.

EXTERIOR OF THE NEW UNION PACIFIC ALL-STEEL PASSENGER COACH

"There remains the noise due to reflection from the tunnel walls and the sides of the cars. Reflection from the tunnel may be lessened by coating it with asphalt, which, as we have seen, absorbs sound-waves readily. As for the sides and bottom of the cars, these should also be coated with some absorbent material, perhaps felt, whose qualities in this direction are well known. . . . . .

"To sum up, the means of preventing noise in underground roads are the following: (1) Reduction of sliding friction of wheels on rails by using long cars and pivoted trucks, (2) reduction of shock at rail-joints by strengthening these joints, (3) installation of mufflers on the chief vibrating members, such as rails and wheels, (4) deadening the reflections from tunnel floor and the bottom of the cars, (5) deadening the sounds reaching the ear laterally from the tunnel-walls.

"These methods seem reasonable and should be tried, even if on a small scale, to test their practical value. They are simple as well as cheap, since the only change to be made in the existing arrangement of the Metropolitan tunnel in Paris would be that due to the modification of the road-bed and the suppression of the ballast. This last is to be desired also from other points of view, since its value is small as a deadener of noise and it contributes to the vitiation of the air in the tunnel. It also hinders the use of the road-bed by pedestrians, either workmen or passengers forced by accident to leave the cars. Its omission would do nothing but good, and this plan has already been partly carried out in the City and South London and the Central London lines. It is also contemplated, it appears, in the North-South Metropolitan line in Paris."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BRUTE'S LACK OF MORAL QUALITIES—That there is moral worth in the most commendable phases of animal life is again denied by certain investigators who are taking part in a controversy that is attracting considerable attention among scientific men. To these must be added Professor Schuster, who asserts in a recent number of *Kosmos* (Stuttgart) that animals lack moral feeling entirely, none of their acts being immoral or moral, in the broad sense, and that they have no trace of a sense of shame or of honor. Their courage, he declares, is "a mere impulse of nature," and of moral courage they know nothing. He continues:

"And animals have no pride, in the sense of man's conception of that quality. They are not proud of their kind, of their kindred, of their individuality. They neither have an individuality nor are individual. Animals are not proud, because they have no consciousness of the scope of the value of their kind, of their enterprise, or of any other form of their capability; they are neither supercilious, proud, nor the contrary, that is, grieved, wounded, or deprest, in regard to a possible pride. When, for instance, we say that an eagle is proud, a horse courageous, that an ass feels well, or indeed too well, we mean the physical strength that expresses itself in their shapes, their movements, and their attributes. The 'spiritualized' Reynard the Fox, as the poet describes him, belongs to poetry, and is not an appropriate subject for scientific investigation.

"So much for cold observation. In these assertions there is very little flattery for the animal, yet in view of them it must be admitted that it is wise to oppose them with cool persistency to the ridiculous and extravagant effort made in certain circles to make us believe that the psychic life of the animal and of man have the same value.

"We know how difficult it is to correct the popular belief that the psychic life of an animal is rich in mysterious traits closely related to our noblest emotions; and any explanation based on mere natural impulses and physical strength is rejected as wholly insufficient. There are certain keen observers who deem themselves brilliantly skilful judges of the animal soul and, tho not lapsing into the error of superficial anthropomorphism, hold that the results of their observation counteract finally the position taken by this journal. We feel permitted to say that they, strictly in consonance with popular belief, see, with the poet, more in an animal than a mere mechanism of natural impulses and physical strength, that they see in the psychic life of the animal things of which the philosophy of the schools does not even dream."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NOVEL PASSENGER-CAR

THE departure from ordinary design in the new steel passenger-coaches made for the Union Pacific road has already been noted in these columns. From the accompanying pictures of the new cars, taken from *The Railway and Engineering Review*

By courtesy of "The Railway and Engineering Review," Chicago.

INTERIOR OF THE NEW STEEL COACH.

(Chicago, October 26), it may be seen that their oddity has not been exaggerated. Says this paper:

"The experience gained by W. R. McKeen, Jr., superintendent of motive power and machinery, Union Pacific Railway, in designing gasoline-motor coaches, has led him to apply the ideas evolved therein to the standard coach of steam train service. The first embodiment of these plans has just appeared from the Omaha (Neb.) shops and, as will be noted in the accompanying photographic reproductions, it presents a rather novel appearance.

"In practically every particular there is a wide departure from conventionality. . . . As the roof contains no upper deck, the channel-posts rising from the side-sills are continuous across the inverted U roof. This enables a most substantial yet light system of bracing. In this connection it will be noted that the abandonment of the end entrances in favor of a center entrance enables a very deep form of side-truss, while the spaces usually taken up by the vestibule platforms are used to much better advantage. This is brought out by the fact that the coach weighs no more than the ordinary wooden coach of the same total length but of eight persons less capacity. The resulting 1,145 pounds weight per

passenger is claimed to be 200 pounds per passenger less than is true of any other all-steel coach yet built.

"The 24-inch circular windows . . . have aluminum sash and in their rubber casings are weather- and dust-proof. The supply of fresh air is taken in at the ends and screened through dust-boxes before being let into the car, by means of a ventilating system which has been patented. The efflux of air is through the roof ventilators. By reducing the thickness of the walls an increase of 7 inches in the width of the aisle has been made possible, and the general appearance of the interior has been made most inviting. . . . The lavatories have been located on either side of the center entrances, thus dividing the car into two compartments which may easily be made separable if desired. The car is lighted electrically and heated with steam. In all, it is not only a most interesting departure from the usual designs, but one which offers many excellent suggestions at a time when great attention is being given to the possibilities of steel in passenger-coach design."

IS GAS MORE HEALTHFUL THAN ELECTRICITY?

IN all systems of illumination where flame is used either to give the light itself or to heat to incandescence some auxiliary body, as a Welsbach mantle, the nature of the products of combination is a very important matter. In the early days of the gas industry it threatened to wreck the future of gas for indoor illumination, as we are reminded by Vivian B. Lewes in a lecture delivered before the British Institution of Gas Engineers and abstracted in *Technical Literature* (New York, October). Mr. Lewes believes that gas as now made is more healthful than the electric light. He notes that the first crude gas in use was rich in sulfureted hydrogen, and gave rise to such discomfort when consumed that ventilating burners of clumsy device had to be employed, while leaky fittings gave at all times an objectionable aroma. Says the lecturer:

"A very short period served to convince the gas manager that the purity of the gas was a matter of even greater importance to him than to the public, as the latter could escape the effects of the sulfurized products of combustion by adopting other illuminants; while the gas manager's livelihood depended on keeping his customers. As a result, purification from sulfureted hydrogen was adopted, and the use of coal-gas increased with enormous rapidity.

"With the advent of the electric light as an illuminant, great stress was laid upon its enormous advantages from the hygienic point of view; and its supporters still make the claim that it must of necessity be far more healthful to use as an illuminant than coal-gas. It has not unnaturally been assumed that, owing to incandescent electric lighting adding nothing to the impurities in the atmosphere, and—what is quite as important—withdrawing no oxygen from it, it must be the most hygienic form of illumination to employ; but in the years which have elapsed since electricity was prest into the service of man for illuminating purposes, it has become perfectly clear that, tho it is inactive as regards vitiation of the atmosphere, a gas-lighted room will nearly always be more pleasant and healthy to live in than one lighted by the newer form of illuminant."

In all processes of ventilation, the writer goes on to say, the great factors which enable us to change the atmosphere in our dwelling-rooms are the air-currents set up by alterations in temperature and diffusion between volumes of air at different temperatures. It is this, he claims, which gives coal-gas its great advantages as an illuminant over electric lighting. He says:

"Using an incandescent mantle on an atmospheric burner, about four cubic feet of gas per hour are consumed; and this gives two cubic feet of carbon dioxid, which would very soon suffice to raise the proportion of carbon dioxid above the sanitary limit of 6 parts in 10,000. But tho everything be done to render the room as air-tight as possible, it will be found that the proportion of carbon dioxid is enormously less than it should be by theory; this being due to the fact that alteration in the temperature of the air of the room sets up currents and actions which tend to bring about a change of the atmosphere.

"Carbon dioxid is a gas considerably heavier than air; so much so, indeed, that it can be poured from one vessel to another almost like a liquid. But, like all other gases, it is expanded by heat; and as the foul air coming from the lungs, and containing some five per cent. of carbon dioxid, is at practically the temperature of the body—*i.e.*, 98° F.—it at once rises toward the ceiling, while the products of combustion from the gas-burner, being at a still higher temperature, also rush up to this point, so that the foul air is always to be found at the top of the room. One might think this foul air when cooled down would descend into the room again. But here comes into play the process of diffusion—a process by which gases, instead of arranging themselves, like other forms of matter, according to their weight, undergo a mingling or diffusion, the rate of which is dependent upon their weight—a light gas mixing rapidly with others, while a heavy one diffuses more slowly. It is found that, once mingled, the gases remain in perfect admixture; so that in the present case the heavy carbon dioxid will not again separate from the air into which it has become diffused."

An interesting series of experiments is described by the author, who believes that they show conclusively that the air of the lower portion of a room, if one or two people only are present, is as pure with gas-lighting as with electric lighting, while if a large number are present the advantages are enormously in favor of gas—the air with electric lighting becoming rapidly so impure as to be dangerous. He continues:

"If a number of people are in a room, the organic exhalations as well as the carbon dioxid and water vapor evolved during respiration rise, and, reaching the level of the gas-burners, are rapidly swept up to the ceiling by the rush of hot gas from the burner—the flame and heat destroying and charring a large proportion of the germs. The hot air reaches the ceiling and diffuses through the plaster and walls in the upper part of the room, and in doing so the charred organic matter is left behind, filtered off on the surface of the plaster, and rapidly causes that discoloration of the ceiling which is invariably found in a town atmosphere above the gas-burner, and which is often wanting with country air. That this is the case is amply verified by the fact that if beams are present at the back of the plaster, diffusion is prevented at these points, and their position is plainly mapped out on the discolored surface.

"When the room with its occupants was lighted by electric light there was no rapid up-rush in this way of the products to the ceiling, and the organic impurities and carbon dioxid leaving at body temperature remained diffused throughout the whole of the atmosphere of the room, causing a far more rapid fouling of the air and injury to health. If such a room were entirely left for its ventilation to diffusion through the walls, it would soon acquire that sour smell which is noticeable in many rooms of the poor, in which, in order to keep in the warmth derived from their own bodies, all ventilation is cut off. This smell is due to the decomposition of organic matter, filtered off during diffusion by the wall surface and undergoing putrefactive decay, giving the offensive odor, the only way to get rid of which is to strip the paper from the walls and lime-wash them as well as the ceiling. Then, and then only, does the smell pass away.

"When, however, this same diffusion through the ceiling and upper part of the walls of the room takes place in a gas-lighted room, this unpleasant human smell, so characteristic of the 'tube' railways, is never detected, as the small quantity of sulfur compounds present in the gas (as was shown by researches by Mr. Otto Hehner and Dr. Rideal) is largely absorbed and fixt by the lime and lime salts present, and acts as a disinfectant, destroying all forms of germ life. Here, again, the hygienic superiority of gas is manifest, as in a gas-lighted room or hall not only are the germs present in the air, and often of an infectious character, destroyed and burnt up by the flame itself, but also undergo destruction and disinfection from the trace of sulfur dioxid present in the products of combustion—an action which is entirely wanting when the illumination is due to incandescent electric light."

ANTS AND INVISIBLE RADIATION—Experiments carried out by Silverlock on ants show, says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, October 5), that these creatures are very sensitive to changes of temperature. We read:

"An elevation of three-tenths of a degree Centigrade [about one-

half a Fahrenheit degree] does not affect the majority, but if the elevation amounts to half a degree [nearly a degree Fahrenheit] they show disquietude that indicates that they perceive it; their senses are thus much more impressionable than man's on this point.

"The same investigations have demonstrated that ants perceive the ultraviolet radiations, which are invisible to us. They are not chemically affected by these, but they change position when they find themselves in this region of the spectrum, either because the invisible 'color' that they perceive does not please them or because this region is relatively devoid of heat."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ROMAN ROADS FOR MOTOR TRAFFIC

IT is a striking testimony to the solidity and permanence of ancient Roman methods of construction that the proposition to use the old Roman roads in England as motor speedways is

A STRETCH OF THE ROMAN ROAD NEAR HALTWHISTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

made seriously by a writer in *The Car* (London, October 9). He says:

"Once upon a time—and the big best maps show them more or less clearly now—England was covered with a network of straight Roman roads, and these only fell into disrepair when the building of new towns off the routes necessitated the leaving of them by their users to get to those places. The best known example of what I mean is the great 'Watling Street.' Every motorist—who does not live eternally on the Ripley Road—knows how from London this road runs almost straight through St. Albans, Dunstable, and Towcester till it comes to a little place called Weedon. And here, because most people, I suppose, wanted to go to Coventry or Birmingham or Warwick, the road now turns off to the left, and only a little lane, that comes perilously near to being a grassy one, keeps the direct course the Romans arranged many centuries before.

"But if one perseveres and follows that lane to about six miles east of Rugby it turns into a road of sorts again, and then, once more a respectable thoroughfare, it becomes a highway between Hinckley and Nuneaton towns, leaves Tamworth on its right, and after once more almost losing itself near Lichfield blazons wide again over Cannock Chase, and finishes up as one of the finest roads in the kingdom all the way to the pious city of Shrewsbury.

"It is easy to understand why its glory departed—before the advent of motors—at Weedon. From Towcester to Shrewsbury there is hardly a town or village of importance on its route, while the Birmingham road is herring-boned with populous towns. And so as there was no use in running empty coaches along deserted roads they went the other way, and as distances were too great for local traffic to keep it going as a highway, it fell into disrepair, and served only as a place for a glorious gallop over the grass.

"There are plenty of other Roman roads, used in places and then dying away into lanes and paths and even private drives. I have bumped along them going to shoot partridges in Cambridgeshire, pushed my way along them for grassy miles on the top of the Mendips, met them in Sussex, on Salisbury Plain, and there is hardly a road out of any town ending in 'cester' that does not start on the foundation of these proud legacies of Cæsar's legions.

"And because our fathers were content to go by train, our great-grandfathers to progress from town to town by easy stages—what else does 'stage coach' imply?—and our earlier still ancestors to remain in their habitations (happy ones!), we, their restless, inquisitive descendants, are tied down by old fashions to go from one end of the country to the other, through all the crowded villages and towns, without the option of being able to avoid them, tho the means to do so lies ready to our hand.

"I do not pretend that every Roman road leads from where one is to where one wants to go, but, beginning with Watling Street, and going on with the great 'Fosse Way' and the Pilgrim's road, new avenues for 'speed without disaster' could be opened, the narrow suburbs of provincial towns could be freed greatly from through motor traffic, new districts could be toured, and, in the remaking of these arteries, the unemployed could be far more usefully employed than in planting cabbages and selling picture postcards of their sleeping-quarters. Most motorists would not grumble at a revival of the old turnpike system on these roads, if certain privileges as to freedom from ridiculous police traps and such like absurdities were not practised on them; but for non-motorists, the chief advantage gained would be in the availableness once more of the ordinary roads for the purpose they have been used for during the past century of providing a playground for children, which latter reason is, of course, 'writ sarkastick.'

"If some one who has more time on his hands than I have . . . were to take a map, dig out the buried portions of these roads, and get the required information from local motorists, he would be doing a great work for automobilism and doubtless acquire undying fame for himself. The roads are there, and I am quite sure

MAP SHOWING SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL ROMAN ROADS IN ENGLAND.

the lawyers would be delighted to settle the question as to any rights of way which may have lapsed (or not) during the centuries of mossy slumber that have elapsed since they were first laid down. And if cost is a matter for consideration, I will undertake to back an ancient Roman road-builder against most modern surveyors, and give the latter fifteen centuries of invention, experience, and a whacking big beating."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

"MODERNISM" IN AMERICA

SOME difference of opinion seems to exist among American Catholics as to whether the Pope's encyclical on "Modernism" has any application to conditions in this country. The Rev. William Starr, of Corpus Christi Church, Baltimore, states in *The Catholic Mirror* of that city that "it is not meant for Americans, and that the Church in America will not be affected by its provisions." Modernism, he thinks, "has made little progress in this country." His opinion would seem to be borne out by the general tone of acquiescence with which the Catholic press has received the pronouncements of the Holy Father; but *The Catholic Fortnightly Review* (Techny, Ill.) observes that the "luminous exposition" and "solemn condemnation of the most dangerous of current intrachurch errors may not have been as badly needed in the United States as in Italy and France; but it was badly needed here too." This belief is supported by such evidence as the following:

"To say nothing of 'Americanism,' which may, we think, in several essential aspects, be justly classed as 'modernistic,' and of which Rt. Rev. Mgr. F. S. Goller truly observed in a spirited address to the Central Verein at Dubuque a few weeks ago, in the presence of his Excellency the Apostolic Delegate, that it is 'by no means vanquished,' it is a notorious fact that the heretical exegesis of the Abbé Loisy and the symbolism of Father Tyrrell, at both of which the encyclical 'De Doctrina Modernistarum' is particularly aimed, have obtained a foothold also among American Catholics. When Rev. D. S. Phelan, of *The Western Watchman* (St. Louis), who surely can not be classed among the 'heresy-hunters,' was lustily denouncing Father Tyrrell's later writings as unsound and dangerous, a prominent seminary professor defended them in *The Ecclesiastical Review* (Philadelphia). And, as if directly to disprove Father Starr's assertion, the very same week that his above-quoted interview was published by *The Catholic Mirror* there appeared in the New York *Independent* portions of a 'letter written by a scholarly Catholic priest in full canonical standing to a Protestant friend,' the scandalous tenor of which can be inferred from the following specimen passages: 'I can thoroughly understand your astonishment that priests should submit to the stringent code that now coerces us. I often wonder at it myself. But, with enlightened priests, this submission is not owing to vows and promises made in ardent and unthinking youth. We submit to a great deal in order, by remaining in good standing within the Church, to help the movement for reform and change. If only we may spread a little light, and open a few eyes to see it, we are willing to take the buffeting of ignorant despotism. And then, besides, our wonder that more priests do not revolt against disgraceful intellectual Cæsarism is considerably modified when we discover how few priests are in the smallest degree aware of the results and tendencies of modern scholarship. . . . Let the eyes of earnest and intelligent priests once be opened, however, and there will be on this side of the water an explosion that will shake Rome's seven hills. But as soon as our few leaders—so mournfully few!—come to the conclusion that the needed reform is more than Rome will ever allow, they will cease throwing away their lives, cease living beneath the heel of ignorant medievalism, and will step forth into the liberty of a free conscience and an unshackled mind. Some of us, I think, are wondering if that day of sorrowful duty is not at hand.

"'Really, the intellectual situation is very critical within the fold of Roman Catholicism. Pius X. has brought in an era of reactionary repression which is worse than anything of the kind in the memory of living men. What will be the outcome for the Church and for many individual children of the Church is a question which we are now asking with anguish. The *via media* between tradition and modern learning which Tyrrell and Loisy have thrown open to us is totally rejected by authority; and if we enter upon the road, our traveling must be done by night, so to speak; for a priest who would confess himself a disciple of this school would be summarily disgraced. If Loisy dies excommunicated I fear that not a few of his disciples will come to a similar end.'"

Telegraphic dispatches from Rome announce that Father Tyrrell, as a consequence of his reply to the Pope which we quoted in our last issue, has been suspended from his priestly office of administering the mass and is now awaiting the further disciplinary action of the church authorities.

NEW RELIGION OF GERMAN RADICAL THOUGHT

A MOVEMENT in some respects not dissimilar to the spiritual side of the English New-Theology movement is noted in Germany, where advanced philosophical and religious thought, we are told, is seriously undertaking the work of offering a substitute for the Christianity it claims to have overthrown. Recognizing the fact that man is a "religious animal" and that he will never be able to live on mere negations, radical thought has entered upon an era of constructive work, and seemingly not without some success, as is apparent from the rapid progress of the Monistenbund, an organization which is endeavoring to establish religious societies and services to propagate the teachings and tenets of the Monistic philosophy. Such at least are the introductory assumptions to a lengthy discussion of the present religious crisis, entitled "Religion or Christian Religion," by Pastor A. C. Faut, in the *Christliche Welt* (Marburg). The argument presented by this paper is virtually as follows:

Modern radicalism has a religion to offer. This same natural science which destroyed the old faith in God is undertaking to offer a new faith in God. This same science originally robbed the natural world of its spirit and made nature a purely mechanical order of things. Now science has learned that there is something else in existence besides the phenomena which can be studied and systematized; the word "soul," so long under a ban, is now being regarded with honor again. The world no longer is regarded as a soulless machine, but as an organism endowed with a soul. Scientists are teaching that the world has a soul, which is the mysterious background or foundation of the activities of the world. All things are saturated with the world spirit or world soul. In former times natural science regarded the world merely as an object of knowledge; now this same science declares it is possible, and even demands, that the world is to be revered as the object of religious feeling. Formerly it deprived the world of its God; now it makes a god of the world itself. The God of the old faith is regarded as a visionary conception; and science still adheres to the tenet that a transcendental God can not exist. Rather the world itself, the whole universe, is God, and accordingly the soul has now again an object to which it can consecrate itself. A place for religion has again been made; indeed, an understanding for the sphere and function of religion, and even the necessity of a religion is now a demand of science. A feeling for that which is great, exalted, infinite, and mysterious, and the need of devotion to these objects, and even consecration to them, are made matters of prominence in scientific discussions. The human soul, we are told, must die at the idea of its isolation; it accordingly, in sacred reverence, is exalted at the idea of being born and supported by the Deity. This new religion is not identical with the old, which in childlike confidence trusted the fatherly love of God; but religion has been entirely humanized and is no longer a faith in transcendental things. Religion has been restored to mankind; and this is the religion of the modern man on the basis of the pantheistic teachings of modern science. The result is the "religious common sense" of the modern thinker, which is to take the place of the former absence of all religions. . . . It teaches a divine immanence in nature and is a kind of pantheism.

After giving this synopsis and outline of the new religious scheme of science, Pastor Faut discusses what the attitude of Christians must be toward this movement. Is it possible, even with a most liberal and most latitudinarian interpretation of the

Christian system, to reach a *modus vivendi* with this proposed new faith? He frankly states that a compromise of this nature would be impossible, because the new scheme is subversive of the fundamentals of the Biblical system. The crisis is really, as the article is headed, "Religion or Christian Religion." To go no further than this one point, says the writer, the faith in a personal God is absolutely indispensable to the Christian faith, altho we can discard anthropomorphic forms. Again, he adds, the fact that religion is and must be a matter of personal and individual decision and personal submission, a personal communion with God, is indispensable for Christianity, yet finds no place in the substitute offered in the name of science. And further, a religion out of which Christ as a prime factor and force has been eliminated is absolutely irreconcilable with Christianity. Only one conclusion is possible, we are assured, namely, that he who accepts this proposed new scientific "religion" must discard the substance even if he should insist upon retaining the name of Christianity. There is no doubt that there is a revival of religious interest among the educated classes in our times; but something deeper and more spiritual than scientific pantheism is needed to supply the needs of the human soul.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DENOMINATIONAL JOURNALISM

CAN the religious press much longer depend for their support on the sentiment of denominationalism? This is a question suggested by a recent discussion held by the Methodist Episcopal ministers of New York on the relative merits of "official" and "independent" church papers. One speaker is reported to have declared that the religious press "seem blighted by what is in effect an official censorship; for it prints only such news and views as please those who dictate the policy." To a lay editor it appears that the trouble is not summed up in the word "official," but rather in the word "denominational." As the New York *Evening Post* says:

"A paper which is the organ of a denomination, however its editors may be chosen, or however loose its legal ties with the ecclesiastical organization, is bound to be in practise 'official.' If it is not so run as to appeal to denominational pride and prejudice, the clergy will cease to care about it and recommend it to their parishioners; and the parishioners in turn will see no earthly reason for subscribing to it rather than to *The Financial Chronicle*. If it fails to humor the leading men of the denomination and magnify all denomintational doings, it loses its last feeble excuse for existence. The difficulty, we suspect, with our religious contemporaries is not that they are 'official,' but that they are denominational in an age which cares very little about sectarian lines. The limited circulation is evidence of a limited interest in the denomination as such.

"Of this lukewarmness there are many other indications. If we may credit the laments so loudly voiced at conferences and conventions, people no longer feel that passionate attachment to the denomination which was so common fifty years ago. Methodists, when they move to another place, find it easy to cast in their lot with Presbyterians or Episcopalians or any other religious body whose place of worship is conveniently situated or is attended by their friends. Indeed, it is a frequent complaint that when families become rich and fashionable they desert the Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians for the Episcopalians—even in the same town. People regard the church as a social, not a religious, institution; and they choose one sect or another on exactly the same grounds as they would choose a club. The causes of this disregard of denominational lines, the slackening of the hold of dogma, we need not here discuss. The fact is patent and admitted; and under the circumstances we can hardly expect *paterfamilias* to subscribe to the denominational organ in order that his children may follow the doings of Presiding Elder Jones, of the Poughkeepsie district, and thus become rooted and grounded in the one true faith."

While zeal for the sect has waned, this writer observes, "the religious papers have suffered on the other side from the fierce competition of cheap weeklies and monthlies." Other competitors are also named and the reason for their survival considered thus:

"*The Outlook* and *The Independent*, for example, once religious papers, have, in order to survive, become pretty thoroughly secular, or at least have subordinated the religious features. They and their kind are far more entertaining than the average denominational publication; they still retain a faint odor of sanctity; and thus they are the refuge of people who want good average reading, irreproachable—indeed, highly edifying—as to manners and morals. While such papers as these are to be had, the denominational weekly, tho never so ably conducted, must fight to hold its own with the generation bred in the old but now passing creeds; and it is at a terrible disadvantage with the rising children of light, who are profoundly ignorant of, and equally indifferent to, the distinction between the doctrines, say, of Calvin and Wesley."

ITALY'S CRY FOR POPULAR HYMNS

THE popular hymns of a nation have a parallel influence with the popular songs or ballads. The maker of a song, we are told, is greater than the maker of a law. The student of religious development in Germany and England, as well as in our own country, must see that music and poetry have had a vast influence in the spread of Christianity as an instrument of moral enthusiasm and religious elevation. Luther, Charles Wesley, and Keble still live in the means which they have given to ordinary mankind of expressing those emotions and aspirations which are common to our race. Such is the opinion of Mr. H. Chignoni, which he dwells upon at some length in the pages of the *Rassegna Nazionale* (Florence), one of the most commanding literary reviews of Italy. The writer reminds us that there is a vast volume of hymnology and music in Italy which belongs to a Latin age, and was produced before Dante wrote his famous treatise on the Italian "Vernacular" and fixt the standard of the modern Italian speech in his immortal "Divine Comedy." The "Miserere," the "Dies Iræ," and the "Te Deum" are still employed in the liturgical worship of the Italian churches. They have been wedded to music by the genius of successive masters. But in one sense they are not popular, and as this writer observes:

"Another sort of hymnology is now called for, a hymnology which is indeed sacred, but still is independent of liturgy. The people need the power of saying to God the things which spring from their own hearts but which they lack the power to formulate and express. It is indeed deplorable to think that Italy is utterly destitute of popular hymns, popular, that is, in a true and magnificent sense. Such should be distinguished both by the dignity of their language and the beauty of a music which the people might employ. They should form a sort of poetry in which the noblest ideals of religion would be exprest and be songs in which every Italian from the King to the peasant, from the Pope to the laboring man, could give utterance to his emotions."

The popular hymnology which Italy needs so much already exists in other countries. Mr. Chignoni observes:

"In other countries, and especially in Germany, popular hymnology has a living power. In Italy such a thing does not exist. There are popular hymns, but they lack the personal character of other national religious poems. That personal and subjective type of hymn it is the duty of Italians to produce. And in order to produce such hymns Italians need to cultivate not merely religion, but religious enthusiasm. But above all must the collective life of the religious community be realized. This, moreover, implies a recognition of the special character which belongs to a special people. There would, indeed, be no greater and no more insidious mistake than to introduce the popular hymns of Germany under the impression that they would meet the popular needs or the popular taste of Italy."

The writer concludes by urging his countrymen manfully to attempt supplying what he considers to be necessary for the religious

revival of his country. In short, popular religion, as independent of liturgical worship, is at present, we are told, necessary for the national life. The people need to realize their own priesthood and their share in a spontaneous expression of their feelings toward the Infinite. To quote a final paragraph:

"It is ours now to fulfil a duty which may seem either small or great to us, but is equally demanded by the claims of religion and of patriotism. Our religion is undoubtedly wanting in energetic expression, by means of songs full of sacred fire. Our country has hitherto failed in securing a supreme place among the nations in this department of literary production. In the name of God and of Italy, as Christians as well as citizens, we ought not to shrink from a task which it is so obviously incumbent upon us to attempt."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TRYING TO SPIRITUALIZE HINDUISM

THE work of Mrs. Beasant and the Theosophical Society in the regeneration of Hinduism is described by an observer in India as an effort to "purify and elevate the popular religion." In thus transforming a religion of materialism into one of idealism her work is commended; tho it does not escape notice that the forces of philosophy are lent to deepen the superstition of the age, since idolatry, instead of being banished, is interpreted spiritually. Hinduism is shown by the writer, the Rev. N. Macnicol, to be characterized by its "lack of articulation as a system of belief, and its adaptability to new circumstances." This adaptability has made it susceptible to the influence of Mrs. Besant and certain of its native reformers, and, if it were not for certain influences that limit its capacity for absorption, it might have been led to "take Christianity in some form within its hospitable borders." As it has included Buddha among its incarnations, there seems to the writer no reason why it should not have taken Christ as well. Mrs. Besant was lately heard in various parts of the United States, and the interest she evoked may justify the presentation of her special work in India, which the writer here contrasts with that of Swami Vivekananda, who is a native reformer. We read in *The Hibbert Journal* (London, October):

"Certainly Mrs. Besant is exercising a remarkable influence throughout India, and an influence which, in spite of its adherence to much that is superstitious, is helping ultimately toward the purifying of Hinduism. To interpret a popular superstition as a symbol may preserve it, but only for a while. It is not symbols but concrete and gross facts that the great body of the people worship. Mrs. Besant is helping indeed to revive Hinduism, but it is mainly by directing attention toward its spiritual content and by moralizing and organizing it. Her superstitions, if we may call them so, have been kept for the most part hitherto in the background. Swami Vivekananda would have none of them. 'These creepy things,' he said, 'these mysticisms . . . are generally weakening.' He aimed at establishing what he believed would be a purely rational religion. Mrs. Besant is in fuller agreement with him in her vigorous attempts to systematize Hinduism and reconcile its opposing schools of thought. Under her impulse and direction handbooks of Hinduism have been prepared and published, to serve as text-books in elementary schools, in high schools, and in colleges. One can trace throughout them the valiant efforts of this school to reconcile conflicting views, to rationalize by the aid of modern science and supposed psychic phenomena such practises as ancestor-worship and the use of spells, and to moralize the ingenuous religion of nature. In the earnest propaganda that centers round these two remarkable personalities, one Indian, the other English, the unbiased student can not fail to see that, hostile as both movements are to Christianity, they are largely debtors to its influence and products of the moral ferment it creates."

These and other phases of revival are noted by the writer as contributory to the causes of the reaction now observable in India under the political guise of patriotism. Patriotism, we are told, "in many cases has united itself to the ancient practises, and idolatrous festivals have been invested with a new political significance." We read further:

"A powerful popular leader sees fit, while denouncing the partition of Bengal, to affirm, We are all Hindus and idolators, and I am not ashamed of the fact.' But there is a manifest insincerity in such movements which rules them out of our consideration. At the same time, however, one may always expect to find a sincere patriotism which clings to the old ways and the old gods. With such a feeling Mrs. Besant has considerable sympathy, and claims with reason to have helped greatly in the revival of Sanskrit studies. But often patriotism clings to customs and beliefs that even she can not accept. It is natural for any people to be excessively proud of their own national achievement, and especially so in the case of a people in the position of the Hindus—at once of great intellectual ability and at the same time restrained from enjoying the full fruition of their own gifts by the pressure upon them of an alien civilization, claiming to be higher. Their patriotism, unable to boast itself in the achievements of to-day, clings with all the more tenacity to the achievements of yesterday. The sanctity of their sacred books is multiplied manifold to their jealous eyes. The holy land of their fathers seems the more hallowed in contrast with its profaned and dejected condition now. It is not to be wondered at that one who comes, like Mrs. Besant, speaking smooth words and sparing their *amour propre* is welcomed by many."

THE MINISTER OF THE FUTURE

IF we knew what manner of man the minister of the future would be we could prophesy as to the future of the Christian Church. So says *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston) in commenting upon the speculations on this theme presented by President Cuthbert Hall, of Union Theological Seminary, in a late number of *The Atlantic Monthly*. The minister of yesterday we know as a clearly defined type. "He was a man set apart to have special intimacy with God and to speak with authority because of intimate knowledge of divine will." The minister of to-day, *The Congregationalist* continues, is "an experiment." "A church takes him on trial, and the trial is usually short." The minister of to-morrow, this paper confesses, is "an unknown quantity"; but it finds in General Booth and Theodore Roosevelt two types of preachers that it thinks offer examples of what the future may demand. We read:

"Gen. William Booth is not an orator, and his addresses are simple, conversational, straightforward. But crowds go to hear him because he speaks to the heart and conscience of the average man as one of them. His message is pervaded with the gospel of deliverance from sin through the grace of God in Jesus Christ, and with the summons to every sincere soul to help men to gain that deliverance. President Roosevelt is a preacher of a different type, but none the less a minister appealing to men to do what they know they ought to do and showing them how to do it. He has been often criticized as a rehearser of commonplace truths which no one denies. But his strength lies in making those undenied truths regnant in the souls of men because they are regnant in his own.

"These two ministers at large are only conspicuous examples of many who are laboring up and down the land to hold up before men the divine ideal and to persuade and compel them to answer their inward aspiration to realize it. They help us to see that the ministry is not decaying, but only that provisional and unessential interpretations of it are fading away. The man who knows God and is inspired by love to men for what they may become as children of God is a prophet and belongs to the ministry of the future. Dr. Hall names five traits which distinguish the ideal minister—simplicity, unselfishness, humanity, hopefulness, reverence. As related to these characteristics, he suggests the littleness of controversy over things unessential, the attractive power of worship in contrast with forms of entertainment too often substituted for it in plans to draw audiences to the house of God, and the absorbing impulse of the missionary motive to give a minister vision and power."

LETTERS AND ART

MARY GARDEN

THE especial star of Mr. Hammerstein's season is Mary Garden, and expectation is alert for her first appearance, for she is said to represent a new note in operatic singing. She is an American of Scotch descent, but her successful career has been almost entirely confined to Paris. There, says Mr. H. T. Parker, "she has lived the life and enjoyed the note of a French singer for a French public in French surroundings." Such American singers as Marie Van Zandt, Sibyl Sanderson, and Emma Eames who have enjoyed a Parisian vogue, have been "American singers" and nothing more. In contrast, says Mr. Parker, "the Parisian seems usually to speak and to write of Miss Garden as tho she were one of themselves, and while she has kept her plain Scotch name, they long ago Gallicized it, as into a single French word—'Marygarden'—the peculiar intonation of which, especially on the lips of the adoring youngsters of the Latin Quarter, print may not indicate." Miss Garden is described as having "a singular and captivating personality that has long and readily captivated sensitive imaginations." Her singing, it is said, "like that of Miss Farrar, and nearly the whole of the younger operatic generation in Europe, is less a pure art in itself than a means to more suggestive and poignant dramatic expression." She seems, says Mr. Parker (in the Boston *Transcript*), "inevitably to regard her singing as primarily a suggestive and idealized speech." Further:

"The virtue of her singing is her ability to shape and color the significant and the haunting phrase, to thread her way through an iridescent web of them, such as Debussy's music for *Mélisande*, and to give each a characteristic and persuasive shimmer and edge. In all her parts her singing abounds in subtle, shaded felicities. A phrase passes and is poignant. Another comes and it is suggestion itself. A whole passage is atmospheric as it has never seemed before. At moments her singing is like a new and strange speech—as new and strange as Debussy's music. The listener feels the captivating fascination and the penetrating suggestion, and leaves the tests of cold technical blood until the spell has passed. Then it is too late."

The rôles in which she will appear at the Manhattan this winter are nearly all new to the opera-going public, and they are mainly French. Thus she will sing Charpentier's *Louise;* Debussy's *Mélisande*, Massenet's *Thaïs*, and *Manon;* and *Violetta* in the time-honored "La Traviata." Whatever her part, declares Mr. Parker, "in outward semblance and in inner suggestion, Miss Garden gives it sustained and significant illusion." We read further:

"Her *Aphrodite* crosses the mole at Alexandria, in Erlanger's like-named opera from Pierre Louys's novel, and the pride, the passions, and the glories of the flesh are in it. Easily might that old and decaying, half-Oriental, half-Occidental world have seen her as the incarnation of their Astarte or their Venus. Three days later, Miss Garden may happen to be playing *Mélisande* in Debussy's opera, and from the lonely forest and into Arkel's empty castle comes seemingly a fragile, evasive, wistful creature out of the twilight of dreams to move through the shadows and the half-lights of Maeterlinck's and Debussy's—for it is more than half his now—pale and haunting tragedy. The next change of bill—she was running through her parts last June—made her the glorified 'midinette' of Charpentier's opera of Montmartre. Externally this *Louise* might plausibly have turned any corner of the butte on her way down to the dress-making shop. Yet through this realistic exterior was clear suggestion of the spirit beneath that ripens *Louise* into her own happiness in her own way and into her full womanhood. Then *Manon*, perhaps, in porcelain, patches, and brocade straight out of Louis XV.'s and the Abbé Prévost's gaily mincing Paris, but alert with all the little fascinations that haunt and bind a *des Grieux*. Then the *Fiametta* of Mendès's verse and Leroux's music, the playful and pitiful child caught and torn on the wheel of the passions and the intrigues of the Italian Renaissance. Next a *Violetta* in Verdi's 'Traviata,' that was individualized, but in which operatic precedent seemed to oppress and dim the singer's own traits. And so forth and so on in other parts and pieces that have come and gone on the stage of the Opéra Comique and nowhere else. In each was clear and separate illusion, external and internal, of the character as the musical dramatists had conceived it; and in all, in spite of this differentiation, was a common quality of the singing actress herself—a kind of captivating elasticity that gave them the breath and the spring of life, that sent them vibrating across the footlights, that brought on the instant a delicately responsive thrill in those that watched and listened. Perhaps in this curiously vibrant personality is Miss Garden's hold on her Parisian audience. Other publics have yielded less readily to it."

MARY GARDEN IN THE CHARACTER OF "LOUISE."

Mr. Hammerstein's new soprano, whose singing is described as "less a pure art in itself than a means to more suggestive and poignant dramatic expression."

Once the character is thus suggested and animated, Miss Garden is declared to bear it "steadily and cumulatively through the music drama." She is still further characterized in these words:

"Never does she step without the frame of the picture and become the mere singer addressing her audience with the naked power of song, regardless of nominal label and surroundings. Always her singing is the speech of the character. Almost always her acting is significant of it and not of the trumpery routine of ordinary operatic miming. Often she is most suggestive in her moments of repose, when she listens atmospherically, when her face and her figure are translating an orchestral phrase or vivifying an instrumental suggestion. Yet her histrionic means are usually simple. She shuns the overemphatic and the overelaborate. She does not clutter her parts with detail. She accepts the limits of operatic acting, and does not try to twist them. Qualities of the intelligence and qualities of the imagination seem to play equally in her development of such a ripening character as Charpentier's *Louise*, or in the transition of *Aphrodite* from the illusion of a beauty that can command utter sacrilege to the disillusion of passion that by its own reckless commands has killed response; or in the passage of *Manon Lescaut* from the heedless inn-yard of Amiens through the pretty sentimentalities of *des Grieux's* lodging, and the flattering follies of the fête to the common decoying of a showy gambling house and the piteous end on the road to Havre. Each is lucid, felicitous, of *Manon* and no other. Many a singing actress has had and used these qualities and in more exacting

parts. The distinction of Miss Garden is rather an ability to suffuse each character with a pervading atmosphere and suggestion that are half of it and its music and half of the singing actress herself. Throughout, her *Mélisande* is of a shadowy, wistful, remote beauty, in her tones, in her action, in a kind of emanation of the character as subtle and as enticing as Maeterlinck's words or Debussy's music. The breath and the glamour of the Italian Renaissance—Mr. Hewlett's Renaissance, for example—suffuse her *Fiametta*. Her *Manon* has a similar atmosphere of itself and of its time—the faint fragrance of the things that beguiled *des Grieux*. Properly her *Louise* is prose, but the fine and poignant prose whose significance needs none of the aids—or the affectations—of poetry. Felicity makes the charm, and atmospheric quality the illusion."

H. T. PARKER.
From a sketch.

Mr. Parker is the brilliant and scholarly dramatic and musical critic of the Boston *Transcript*, whose interesting judgment of plays and operas we have frequently quoted. Mary Garden, he says, seems to "regard her singing as primarily a suggestive and idealized speech."

TO BRING ART TO THE "PLAIN MAN"

ART museums are adapting themselves more and more to the needs of the "plain man." This tendency has even created a new science, or something that approaches a science, called the "new musology." Its object is the systematization of means to interest the general public in art; and coincident with the new spirit is to be noted a "change of heart" in the older institutions like the art museums of New York and Boston. Their governing boards, who used to scold "the plain man for so rarely crossing the threshold of the splendid treasure-house," says Mr. Rollin Linde Hartt, are now "scolding themselves for so feebly attracting him." They do indeed "espouse the interests of students, connoisseurs, and experts," Mr. Hartt goes on to say, in *The World's Work* (November), "tho these concern them less vitally than formerly, for they seek first the popular response and support which eventually produce students, connoisseurs, and experts." Special stress is laid upon such matters as plan, lighting, arrangement, and the character of the exhibits themselves. The new Boston museum, for example, will when completed exhibit a structural principle that is now referred to as the "Boston idea." Put briefly it is this:

"The new Boston museum, for instance, will enable people, even average people, to look at works of art without undue tax upon legs and heads. Its vast new building will be really a group of small buildings, all under one roof. The plain man will conquer it piecemeal—to-day a gallery of paintings, next week a gallery of sculptures, a month hence a gallery of textiles. A single visit will exhaust a single section of the museum without exhausting a single visitor."

In the same institution, again, the question of lighting has been determined after "two years of experimentation on the spot." This of course is a feature beneficial to all, irrespective of class; but the question of Sunday opening and evening opening has the "plain man" especially in view. One of the most important changes for the future to decide in the case of all museums is that of arrangement. "Should a museum be esthetic or didactic?" asks Mr. Hartt. Should it arrange its collection "so as to yield a maximum of beauty, or so as to yield a maximum of instruction?" In answering the question Mr. Hartt thinks the plain man is here with the esthete. To quote:

"They say that we have arranged our treasures as if they were so many fossils or stuffed animals, regardless of how they would look. Nobody quarrels with the scientists' definition of a perfect scientific museum as 'a complete series of labels, illustrated by specimens.' But many are they who resent the application of that definition to a museum of fine arts. They find in its adoption the chief reason why so few people visit the great galleries. They insist that there is wicked waste in robbing art treasures of the splendor which each might receive from a grouping that would give it a place among neighbors so selected as to enhance and glorify its magnificence. They want us to forget the dead and remember the living; to think first of the human heart and the human eye, and thus to make each hall a palatial marvel, with paintings, sculptures, tapestries, and varied art objects combined with a view to yielding the very maximum of esthetic pleasure. They draw an argument from the superb effect attained by Mrs. John L. Gardner's arrangement of her collections in her Italian palace in Boston; they draw an equally convincing one from the harmonious blending of sculpture, architectural beauty, and the glow and charm of mural painting in the great libraries of Boston and Washington. Further, they cite the motives that prompt the production of works of art; no artist paints a picture or fashions a statue with any consideration for its future historical interest. To call his achievement a 'specimen' and coldly give it place in a row of its contemporaries does violence to its very reason for being. Besides, it bores the plain man, while maddening the esthete.

"What then? Shall we content the human heart and the human eye at the expense of the human intellect? The history of art lends interest to many works that are singularly devoid of beauty; it lends added charm to works of great beauty; it is enlightening and practically useful in itself; it makes for sound taste, and enables us moderns to avoid innumerable inconsistencies and follies all too accessible to historical ignorance. It was Ruskin who, by arranging London's National Gallery chronologically and geographically, set the fashion since adopted by art museums the world over. Such an origin and such a consensus of support may well encourage esthetes and the plain man to think twice before denouncing the custom.

"Clearly we have here a question where 'a good deal is to be said on both sides' and where the reasonable solution is some form of compromise. There is absolutely no reason why a museum should not devote several sumptuous halls to a supreme display of sheer beauty, with every other consideration subordinated to the joys of eye and heart. What if this means looting the 'didactic' halls of their most magnificent possessions? their places can be taken there by photographs and reproductions, so as to leave the series unbroken. A card on each copy thus substituted for an original would indicate where the original had been placed. In this way the historical ideals of the museum would be realized practically as effectually as at present, and its esthetic ideals would be realized incomparably more effectually."

The museum may profitably concede a point or so to the plain man's taste, thinks Mr. Hartt, by discarding any notions it retains about "art for art's sake." The writer takes courage for this position by the example of "numerous authorities, including Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke," who discredit the dogma. He adds:

"A picture, according to the art-for-art's-sake theory, must never tell a story—and the only pictures the plain man deeply cares for are those that do. He is bored by mere arrangements in color, mere experiments in aerial perspective, mere solutions of problems in tone and values, mere technical triumphs in impressionism. He wants a picture *of* something or *of* somebody—a mother and child, a battle, a race, a scene from a play, an event in history, a fair, a temple service—a picture alive with human interest. Why not let him have it? The advocates of 'art for art's sake' were right when they taught us to despise bad pictures that told

good stories, but few intellectual humbugs surpass their insistence that art has to do only with visual delights and must never appeal to the emotions by treating a dramatic theme, and few philosophic swindles can equal their denunciation of eminently good pictures just because they tell eminently good stories."

ASSAILING THE BRITISH CENSOR

THE British censor of plays has got himself into particularly bad odor of late, and there seems to be a vigorous demand for the sacrifice of his head. In a recent dispatch we learn that a petition praying for the abolition of the office has been presented to the Premier and bears the signatures of practically all the prominent authors and dramatists, including James M. Barrie, W. S. Gilbert, Thomas Hardy, Anthony Hope, Henry James, Henry Arthur Jones, Maarten Maartens, George Meredith, Arthur W. Pinero, George Bernard Shaw, Alfred Sutro, and Mr. Swinburne. Curiously the names of theatrical managers are absent, for most of them are said to favor the retention of a censor. Not many months ago the officer placed himself in a light that was deemed ridiculous by prohibiting performances of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado," through fear that the Flowery Kingdom might take umbrage at the satire. After a broadside of newspaper criticism and ridicule, the censor retreated from his position and removed the ban. Japan even took a hand in restoring to the English people one of their favorite operas. More recently the censor refused his permission to a play of Mr. Edward Garnett, son of the late Dr. Garnett of the British Museum. The dramatist has since published his play with an address to the censor impugning his office; and almost everybody is taking a hand in persuading that officer that he is an absurd anachronism. The office is described by Mr. Joseph Conrad in a letter to *The Daily Mail* (London) as having been "hatched in Peking by some board of respectable rites," and to have "come to us by way of Moscow." He brands it as "outlandish," and "not venerable," and recommends that it be "knocked off its dark shelf."

Mr. Garnett's play is called "The Breaking Point," and the apparent reason for its interdiction is that it deals with the story of a girl who fears she is to become a mother. The argument against the censor is that he has passed plays that treat such questions frivolously, but bans plays that treat them seriously and healthfully.

Mr. W. T. Stead, in an interview in *The Daily Chronicle* (London), thus tries to estimate the censor's viewpoint:

"So far as I can see, after the banning of this play of Mr. Garnett's, and the passing of plays like 'The Spring Chicken' and 'The Giddy Goat,' the state of affairs resolves itself into this. A playwright may be a frank pornographer. He may dabble in any muck he likes so long as he amuses mucky people, . . . so long as he ostentatiously disregards the moral effect of what is presented, and so long as he doesn't care if its tendency is to encourage the brothel as an institution.

"On the other hand, directly he begins to write anything whose object is to elevate men, to make them think seriously of the great questions of sex instead of just jesting about them—then he is instantly banned as a disgusting person. To my mind, a public officer who admitted a piece like 'The Spring Chicken,' and refuses to license plays like 'Mrs. Warren's Profession' and this of Mr. Garnett's, rules himself out of court as a moral being capable of sitting in judgment upon other people's morality."

The peculiarly galling feature of the censor's office is its irresponsibility. Receiving his appointment from the King, the censor is amenable only to the King. The real evil of the censor, says Mr. G. K. Chesterton in *The Daily News* (London), is that he is "all that is arbitrary and all that is secret." This to Mr. Chesterton is the ground of his offending rather than the fact that some plays seem bad enough to be permitted and some too good to be played. He goes on to say:

"The objection to him is not (as some bohemians say) that he is in the grip of conventions. The objection to him is that he is not in the grip of conventions, or in the grip of anything. He is quite as independent of public morality as he is of individual art. Mr. Redford is the perfect anarchist, fanciful, wayward, and untamed. He accepts and rejects plays like some wild poet, when he works without a conscience or an aim. This is what makes his an aggravated and insufferable case; this is what makes it necessary to sweep him away before we even begin to talk about the sensible use of a censorship. Before we argue about which plays should be blacked out, at least the censor of plays can be blacked out; that will promote morality, whatever else doesn't.

"Here we have the peculiar importance of the case of Mr. Garnett. Mr. Garnett's play, 'The Breaking Point,' is a very strong and very sad play. It does not preach anything at all except the idea (hinted at by older tragedians) that life is rather difficult for some people. It does not state anything about sex at all except the fact (boldly unveiled by modern science) that it sometimes results in parenthood. If Mr. Garnett had been a pickpocket he would have been told of his crime. If he had been burnt as a heretic he would have been told of his heresy. But the elfin Redford is not obliged even to tell Mr. Garnett why he does not like the play. He may dislike Mr. Garnett's play as he might dislike Mr. Garnett's necktie; the law does not permit him to tear off and destroy the necktie, but it does permit him, for all practical purposes, to tear up and destroy the play. Perhaps he dislikes the play because he read it by twilight, or because it reminds him of days forever fled, or because there is a character in it which recalls a relation or a creditor to his mind. As far as I can see he is free to act upon any of these impulses, or upon much worse ones, and no one can call him to account. In this case how unjust to call Mr. Redford the enemy of the artistic temperament! He is himself the supreme artist, incalculable, fastidious, reckless. But I for one have always been against the tyranny of artists, and I am not the less so in this curious case (perhaps the last since Nero), in which the capricious esthete wields a wild political power."

BOOKS IN THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

BOOKSELLING in Russia would seem to be an occupation not eminently attractive to the seeker after fortune, tho fortune might come to him who is willing to take the risks. For the past two years Russians all over the Empire have been feeding their starved minds, but the period during which this could be carried out without molestation was very short. From the time of the Czar's manifesto in October, 1905, till the date of the dissolution of the first Douma a real freedom of the press was enjoyed. Since the latter date that freedom has given place to a censorship almost as tyrannous as before. Mr. Leroy Scott, who recently visited Russia, gives in *The Outlook* (New York, November) the following account of a personal experience in a St. Petersburg shop:

"I asked for several forbidden publications, and was informed with great courtesy that they did not have them. 'They had them—but they were afraid of you,' said a Russian friend after we had gone out. At another bookstore, to whose head I had an introduction from Gorky, the situation was just the opposite. Whatever forbidden print I asked for was shown me instantly, tho with extreme caution, for any one of the students and professional-looking men who crowded the store might be a spy. At length I asked for a little pamphlet telling the story of Zinaida Konoplannikova, the girl terrorist who a year ago killed General Minn—a most dangerous book to have about. The dealer fumbled under the counter, let me in behind the counter beside him, and handed me a large volume of government statistics. 'Face the crowd; it's in that,' he whispered. I faced about and opened the book, with its back toward the other customers. There, within its pages, in a red cover, was the story of the ex-schoolmistress who had boldly and gladly exchanged her life for the life of one hated as a brutal tyrant. Behind the protection of the government report, I slipt the pamphlet inside my coat. Then I handed back the big volume—and the publisher looked relieved."

Prior to the Czar's manifesto, says Mr. Scott, "the censorship scanned every line before it could be printed: cut out offending

passages, forbade books that touched upon, in critical spirit, the Government, the Army, the Church, or the nobility and its privileges." Then came the edict of freedom. Of the effect it produced we read:

"Never before in history was there such a literary outburst as that which marked the next six months. The press, unbound, sprang into life—tense, feverish life—whirring night and day—throwing off in vast quantities books that never before had dared openly appear in Russia. Authors, translators, compilers, strained to keep even with the press's mad speed. These books poured by the millions and millions all over Russia, to be voraciously seized upon by a people starving for the truth. And these books went not alone to the intellectual classes, who had before been almost the sole readers; they were read in the one-room homes of workingmen, in the one-room cabins of peasants; and to the illiterate there was always some student who was glad to read. The revolution by the book was on.

"In the American development of reading, fiction has had the chiefest part. In this volcanic outburst in Russia fiction has had almost no part at all. The people's own life was so full of suspense, of the dramatic, as to make the drama of imaginary characters seem dull commonplace. Besides, they had been allowed fiction before; they now wanted what had been withheld. And it was given them: the truth about the Government's oppression, its corruption, its inefficiency—exposition of the destructive and constructive doctrines of the various antigovernment parties—translations of everything of significance in English, French, German, Italian, on economics and politics; books that before the manifesto it would have been a Siberian crime to write and publish, and that now again in 1907 to write or publish means prison or Siberia."

To disseminate truth and ideas, not to gain profit, was the motive force of this outpouring. Books "were printed in such a manner that the poorest could buy them; usually on the cheapest paper, always with a paper cover." The price ranged from half a cent to half a dollar. A large part, says Mr. Scott, "were written in the simple language of a primary text-book, that the men who barely could read might be able to understand." A Moscow bookseller told the writer that "four thousand different new books, practically all on political and economic subjects, had passed through his hands during the last six months of 1906, and an even greater number during the first six months of the year; and that often his store sold forty thousand copies a day at an average price of twenty copecks" (10 cents).

When the first Douma was dissolved, we read, "the manifesto began to be 'interpreted,' and now it has practically been 'interpreted' away." Further:

"Writers are still at liberty to write anything they please, and publishers to publish. But as soon as a book or pamphlet comes from the press, it must be submitted to the censorship committee that exists in each chief city; and if the committee disapproves of the book, it is confiscated, and trouble is very likely made for author and publisher. So the difference between the old way and the new is that under the old method an undesirable book was stopt before it went to press, and under the present 'freedom of the press' it is stopt after the publisher has been to the expense of having it printed.

"Even the Czar's own speeches have fallen under the censor's ban. However, the edition that stirred the censor's wrath was not one printed under imperial auspices to be read and applauded by the nobility, but a flimsy pamphlet of eighty pages sold to the masses at fifteen copecks. Some revolutionist conceived the idea that nothing could more strikingly prove the incompetence of Nicholas than the words of his own mouth, so the Czar's every public utterance since his accession in 1894—one hundred and seventy speeches in all, the longest one page, the shortest two words—was copied from the official records and made into a book. The effect was as foreseen: people read, and laughed or grew bitter. Nicholas was guilty of lese-majesty against himself. The police got after the book, sought it everywhere; and Nicholas's speeches were added to the most illegal of illegal literature that imperiled the safety of Nicholas's throne."

Booksellers, we are told, are "forbidden, in intricate, all-embracing legal terms," to have in their stores—

"(1) any printed matter that had been ordered seized by the authorities; (2) editions lacking the name of the publisher, for the absence of this data 'always proves the underground nature of the said edition, and the intention of the publisher to escape investigation by the authorities and formal trial'; (3) 'photographs and printed pictures of political criminals already sentenced, or under judicial investigation'; (4) 'printed articles, containing offensive cartoons, which ridicule the acts of government officials and institutions.'

"The regulations provide that the penalty for having any of this matter in the store will be the closing of the place of business by the authorities, and that circumstances which add to the offense will result in the confiscation of the property."

A NEGLECTED POET OF HUMANITY

THE poet Crabbe is doubtless much less read to-day than he deserves to be, for his poetry has a human quality that makes a universal appeal. This declaration is made by Prof. James Churton Collins, while admitting that the lack of purely poetic qualities justly entitles Crabbe to be called after his eighteenth-century contemporary a "Pope in worsted stockings." In *The Fortnightly Review* (October) the Birmingham professor makes a plea for a revival of interest in this poet as follows:

"To say nothing of the many elaborate delineations of human nature, of its infinite idiosyncrasies, whether relating to the mind or to the passions, to what is normal or abnormal in both, Crabbe's poems can not fail to be of perennial interest for another reason. They abound in living pictures, in most vivid representations of experiences and incidents which must always be recurring in human life, and which, when they do occur, make epochs in it terrible or pathetic. Take the scene in the 'Boat Race,' where, in all the agony of mingled hope and despair, wives and children are importuning the survivors for news, for the truth about their lost ones; or the awful passage describing the sensations of drowning in the fourth book of the 'Tales of the Hall'; or the awakening of unavailing remorse for wrong rendered irreparable by death in 'The Brothers'; or the late repentance of a false wife who has still a heart—still love for a noble-souled husband in 'Sir Owen Dale'; or the picture in 'Ellen' of the two lives blighted simply because of vanity and caprice momentarily indulged in by the one, and pride and reserve in the other; or that most pathetic incident described by *George* in the 'Tales of the Hall,' where he meets in her degradation the woman who years before had been the angel and idol of his dreams. And what fine analyses he gives us of the temper of average human nature."

As a painter of nature as he knew it, Crabbe has never been surpassed. "In scrupulous accuracy of minute detail, Dante and Tennyson alone rival him." To quote further:

"The early autumn morning in the first book of the 'Tales of the Hall,' the autumn evening in 'Delay has Danger,' the summer heath in 'The Lovers' Journey,' the river scenery in the ninth letter of the 'Borough,' the manor and manor-house in the tenth of the 'Posthumous Tales'—all these are masterpieces. But in one sphere of description Crabbe stands in our literature alone. The sea in all its moods and phases, in all its infinite variety, with all its associations and phenomena, the life that fills it, the birds that haunt it, its splendors and its glooms, from sun and moon and night and sweeping or brooding cloud, he has painted as no other poet has done."

Crabbe has been accused of cynicism, and on this point the writer remarks:

"Is Crabbe a cynic? If mankind consisted wholly of dissenters, doctors, and lawyers, his cynicism is certainly unalloyed, for of these classes he seems to have been acquainted with the worst types only. But in his pictures generally of men and women, tho he leans almost always to the seamy side and knows average human nature, which alone he knew too well to have much respect for it, he holds the balance quite fairly."

G. STANLEY HALL. EMERSON HOUGH. SIR GILBERT PARKER. MYRTLE REED. MRS. ROBERT SHACKELTON.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Frothingham, Paul Revere. The Temple of Virtue. 12mo, pp. 183. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

Hale, Anne Gardner. The Closed Balcony. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 334. Boston: The C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

Hall, G. Stanley. Youth: Its Education, Regimen, and Hygiene. 16mo, pp. x–379. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

This is a condensation of the author's two large volumes on "Adolescence" (1904), brought out by request, in order that their practical and especially the pedagogical conclusions may be available at a minimum cost to parents, teachers, reading-circles, normal-schools, and college classes, by whom even the larger volumes have been often used. President Hall has had the assistance of Supt. C. N. Kendall, of Indianapolis, in his selections, and, with minor changes and additions that were necessary to bring the topics up to date, he has included a new chapter on moral and religious education. There will be great advantage in the existence of this handbook to "Adolescence," tho it might be regretted that the terminology and philosophical allusions have not been adapted to the understanding of the layman.

Hough, Emerson. The Way of a Man. Illustrations by George Wright. 12mo, pp. vii–345. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. $1.50.

To present the effect from being thrown together, with no reasons for existence save what could be obtained by their own efforts in the loneliness of the Great Plains, and with no restraints save those arising from their own characters, upon a man and a maid reared in cultured surroundings, seems to be the aim of Mr. Hough in his new romance of American history. The period selected is comparatively recent, being that immediately preceding and including the Civil War, which contest the author makes his hero describe as "never so much a war of principle, but rather a war of self-interest, between two clashing commercial parties." The style of the hero's narrative, in the opening pages, is too archaic for the period treated, but becomes more appropriate as the story goes forward. There is a very fair description of the differences of opinion between Northern and Southern sympathizers just before the war, in Eastern Virginia near the Blue Ridge, and the scenes of plantation life at the beginning are well drawn.

Taking, then, John Cowles, the son of a Virginia country gentleman with loyal inclination, and Ellen Meriwether, the much-sought-after daughter of an officer stationed in the West, the author brings them together on a journey to Fort Laramie in Wyoming, across the Great Plains and along the famous Oregon Trail. John Cowles, perfunctorily engaged to a girl at home, conceals the fact, and permits himself to fall in love with the military maid. He is a John Ridd sort of man, with culture added, but a good deal of a cad, until his Western experience sifts out his better qualities. He and the girl get lost from their party on the Oregon Trail, not far from the junction of the North and South branches of the Platte River, and the description of this incident compares favorably with Parkman's account of his missing his way at the same point, in "The Oregon Trail."

Lamb, Charles. The Essays of Elia. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. xxx–402. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

Malvery, Olive Christian. The Soul Market (with which is included The Heart of Things). Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 6–320. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Martin, Helen Reimensnyder. The Betrothal of Elypholate, and Other Tales of the Pennsylvania Dutch. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 249. New York: The Century Co. $1.50 net.

Morrill, Jennie Folsom. The Steady Light. 12mo, pp. vi–97. Boston: The C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

Morris, Charles. Home Life in all Lands. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. viii–316. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1 net.

Parker, Gilbert. The Weavers: A Tale of England and Egypt of Fifty Years Ago. Illustrated by André Castaigne. 12mo, pp. 532. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The strong note in this last and most ambitious of Sir Gilbert Parker's novels has but little to do with the traditional love theme of fiction. In fact, there are few novels of recent years that use so small an amount of the material deemed essential in the construction of modern romance as does "The Weavers." Yet the latter is a thoroughly modern romance, dealing with the period and the political problems of half a century ago, and drawing a picture of the British Government's attitude in the affairs of a barbaric nation that might well be taken as a reflection from one of the studies incident to its author's parliamentary career.

The reader would hesitate, however, to classify "The Weavers" as a purely political novel. It is that—and more. None of its characters are historical personages, nor is there the elaborate attempt, to be found in the pages of Disraeli and Trollope, to portray the typical Prime Minister, his lieutenants and his opponents, that go to make up the life of Parliament as described by the novelist. Considerable space is given up to the latter, but the real interest of the book, the impression which it leaves on the mind of the reader, is derived from its vivid scenes in Egypt, where a young Quaker is engaged in the novel task of strengthening and regenerating an utterly dissolute and sordid administration. David Claridge, this Quaker hero, is a strong and consistent characterization of some of the higher moral forces of a Western, Christian civilization as contrasted with the very different types found in the court of a Mohammedan prince. His keen intellect combined with his simple sincerity appeals to the latter, who accordingly places the reins of government in David's hands. The story moves through an atmosphere of intrigue and dark conspiracy in which David is, quite naturally, the object of hatred of Prince Kaid's former favorites. True to his Quaker traditions, David endeavors to rescue Egypt from the enemies within its own borders, by peaceful means. He is continually thwarted in this attempt through the secret machinations of the man whom he has displaced in Kaid's regard, but whom David, laboring under a singular obliquity of judgment, has taken into his confidence. The real hatred of this man, Nahoun Pasha, springs from the fact that his brother was accidentally killed by David in an encounter having for its purpose the rescue of an American girl, Hylda Maryon.

The course of the narrative is somewhat hindered by the repeated alternation of scene from Egypt to England. David's parentage is in doubt from the beginning of the story and, following a familiar precedent in fiction if not in real life, the climax discovers the fact that he is of noble birth, the true Lord Eglington, a title which has been borne by his wicked half-brother, whose influence in the British Foreign Office has been used to thwart his designs for the regeneration of Egypt. Hylda is united in a loveless marriage to this half-brother, who opportunely dies at the end of the novel, leaving her free to marry David, whom she goes to meet on his triumphal return from the campaign against the Egyptian rebels.

Sir Gilbert Parker's book is not lacking in well-drawn, dramatic scenes growing out of the conflict between Oriental subtlety and the straighforward Quakerism of David; and the picture of Egypt, altho possibly not an altogether accurate one, emerging from its centuries of political

darkness, is an interesting contribution to the romance of history.

Reed, Myrtle. Love-Affairs of Literary Men. Frontispiece. Portraits. Crown 8vo, pp. vi–204. New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

The author of "Lavender and Old Lace" and of other books pleasantly remembered by the readers of them, here gives a chatty account of some of the possessors of those distinctly feminine articles whose names have chiefly remained in our memories because they were the objects of temporary or permanent affection on the part of authors. Some of these ladies, however, were noted for their own accomplishments. Lest a perusal of the volume should lead women to believe that being loved by a literary man is attended by too much worry and excitement for the average woman, it should be stated that hundreds of authors have lived and married and died in quiet contentment, and their wives have never been mentioned in print.

It is, then, the romantic literary love that counts with the public, and if a deep mystery is added, as in the case here mentioned of Jonathan Swift and his two sweethearts, Stella and Vanessa, why, so much the better. He kept them in ignorance of each other for many years, and discovery was soon followed by the death of both. The sex found its revenge in the cripple Pope, who was laughed at by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and scorned by Martha Blount. More equable was the romance of Samuel Johnson, who married a widow much older than himself, whom he loved fondly and who proved a helpful and sustaining consort in his strenuous existence. Sterne's variegated course in the arena of love is lightly touched upon, Cowper's rather grewsome romance, in view of his recurring madness, is described, and a short account of the wooing and married life of Jane Welsh Carlyle is given, Edgar Allan Poe's sad story is recounted, and the author treats with gentle cynicism, as well she may, the selfish performances of Shelley. Last and most pathetic of all is the story of John Keats and Fanny Brawne. Many letters of the lovers are printed, and there is a philosophical discussion of each episode. The illustrations are from old engravings and paintings, and the source of each is indicated. The binding is daintily decorated.

Robertson, Louis Alexander. Through Painted Panes, and Other Poems. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 159. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. $1.50 net.

Russell, Florence Kimball. A Woman's Journey through the Philippines. (On a Cable Ship that Linked together the Strange Lands Seen en Route.) Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii–270. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Sakurai, Tadayoshi. Human Bullets. A Soldier's Story of Port Arthur. With an Introduction by Count Okuma. Translated by Masumi Hosida. Edited by Alice Mabel Bacon. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. xv–269. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

Sangster, Margaret E. The Queenly Mother. 12mo, 5–270. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50.

Sauter, Edwin. Satires. (Bona Peritura, The Street, King Fustian.) 12mo, pp. 55. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1 net.

Schaff, Philip. History of the Christian Church. Volume V. Part 1. The Middle Ages, from Gregory VII., 1049, to Boniface VIII., 1294. By **Schaff,** David S., D.D. 8vo, pp. xiv–910. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.25 net.

Schuyler, Mrs. Van Koert. The Road to Happiness. 12mo, pp. 330. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25 net.

Scott, Leroy. To Him that Hath. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 401. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

Sedgwick, Anne Douglas. A Fountain Sealed. 12mo, pp. 405. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

Serviss, Garrett P. The Moon. (A Popular Treatise.) Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 47–236. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Seymour, Thomas Day. Life in the Homeric Age. Crown 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Co. $4 net.

There are several ways of studying the Homeric poems. Wolf spent his magnificent genius in textual criticism and in expounding the origin, authenticity, and homogeneity of what he considered the original elements out of which the Iliad and Odyssey had been compiled. Bentley busied himself with the mere text, and Gladstone viewed the earliest monuments of Greek literature merely as a field of speculation upon the social, ethical, and religious phases of primitive civilization. The object of the present writer is less ambitious and perhaps more useful to the ordinary and especially to the young scholar.

Professor Seymour announces with great modesty that "This book is based upon a careful study of the Homeric poems." The contents of his book prove that he has set himself the practical and difficult task of minutely analyzing these poems as far as they express the actual fabric of life in the age which perhaps we may call the Homeric age, altho we are not sure that it was the age of Homer. To this end Professor Seymour has certainly stuck to his text, and in chapter after chapter of this learned work we are led through the scenes of Hellenic life—the house, the farm, the battle-field—with the words of Homer as our guide. The book is neither a volume of appreciative criticism, nor of archeological speculation, nor of historical investigation. The author's point of view has been philological. He has taken the words of Homer as they express the various features—the Homeric State, the Homeric Home, the Homeric Food, Property, Trade and Crafts, Seafaring, Agriculture, Plants and Trees, etc.

If any one, even an English reader, were anxious to learn everything Homer has to say about the age he deals with, and yet not come in contact with the poetry of Homer—to know which he must read himself the Homeric poems—let him study this book, which will open his eyes to many facts of ancient civilization, its dignity, polish, and sensibility of which he never dreamed. To the scholar and the literary student of Homer this work will do much to increase the facility with which he realizes the literary freshness and reality, as well as the poetic splendor, which characterize the Grecian epics. The book is amply illustrated; the maps are excellent, and there are two indexes, one in English and one in Greek. A more complete guide to the knowledge of life's externals in the Homeric age we have never met with.

Shackelton, Robert and Elizabeth. The Quest of the Colonial. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: The Century Co.

This volume will appeal to lovers of the antique, and in its attractive apple-green cover, which contains a picture of a colonial damsel, its numerous illustrations, good print, and title-page, should solve the Christmas-gift question for many persons. It is rare that one finds a book which deals so accurately with facts pertaining to the furnishings of our forefathers and at the same time uses dry data with sufficient cunning to make a charming, readable tale. The reader is taken into delightful and intimate confidences in the "Quest," and feels that the authors have left the imprint of their own charm on their pages. It is good to learn that there is, "As yet, no essential scantiness of supply of the delightful and old. There is just enough of scantiness to render the quest alluring." The book arouses in one a strong desire to be up and doing in a similar quest. It deals with everything old, from houses to furniture and china, pewter and brasses, and gives excellent instructions for "repairing and polishing at home."

Sherwood, Margaret. The Princess Pourquoi. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 211. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

Tilley, Arthur. François Rabelais. (French Men of Letters.) Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 388. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50 net.

Mr. Tilley, who is fellow and lecturer of King's College, Cambridge, and author of a volume on "The Literature of the French Renaissance," in making his studies of good Master Rabelais, has, he says, been largely aided by the material published in the *Revue des Études Rabelaisiennes*, containing the contributions of members of the *Société des Études Rabelaisiennes*, a society formed in 1902 for research regarding the master's life and for criticism of his writings. The first part of the volume is devoted to a biographical sketch—the record of Rabelais's life, as Mr. Tilley notes, "when it has been stript of all legend, being somewhat bare of incident, while for certain periods it is a complete blank, which we must fill up as best we can by inference and conjecture. We do not know when he was born, or the exact year in which he died. . . . In fact, the whole of our knowledge amounts to little more than this, that he was first a friar, and then a monk; that he took his medical degree at Montpellier; that he held for a short time the post of physician to the hospital at Lyons; that he wrote certain books; that he made three journeys to Rome; and that he resided for a time at Turin and Metz." At the same time the society above mentioned has added very considerably to our knowledge of the subject, and M. Lafranc has made important discoveries in regard to Rabelais's family. Mr. Tilley declares that "we must abandon the legend which represents him as a gluttonous and wine-bibbing buffoon, as an unfrocked priest, as a sort of ecclesiastical Falstaff."

Following the biography, the author devotes a chapter of exposition and textual criticism to each of Rabelais's works, including "Gargantua," "Pantagruel," and their sequels, the Third Book, the Fourth Book, and the Fifth Book. The analysis of the text of the last-named is very complete and incisive, separating the doubtful matter from that presumably genuine, and giving reasons therefor. Then follow discourses upon Rabelais's art and philosophy. Mr. Tilley calls attention to the fact that, tho an artist, Rabelais had not the faculty of self-criticism, a quality wanting in most of the French authors in the sixteenth century. He points out the essentially optimistic nature of Rabelais's philosophy, both as to his own time and the future. There are a careful bibliography and an index.

Wallace, Dillon. Ungavia Bob. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 342. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50 net.

Wendell, Barrett. The France of To-day. 12mo, pp. 379. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

White, Stewart Edward. Camp and Trail. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. viii–229. New York: The Outing Publishing Co.

Whitney, Helen Hay. Gypsy Verses. 12mo, pp. ix–76. New York: Duffield & Co.

CURRENT POETRY

To an Athlete Dying Young.

By A. E. Housman.

The time you won your town the race
We chaired you through the market-place;
Man and boy stood cheering by,
And home we brought you shoulder-high.

To-day, the road all runners come,
Shoulder-high we bring you home,
And set you at your threshold down,
Townsman of a stiller town.

Smart lad, to slip betimes away
From fields where glory does not stay,
And, early tho the laurel grows,
It withers quicker than the rose.

Eyes the shady night has shut,
Cannot see the record cut,
And silence sounds no worse than cheers
After earth has stopt the ears:

Now you will not swell the rout
Of lads that wore their honors out,
Runners whom renown outran
And the name died before the man.

So set, before its echoes fade,
The fleet foot on the sill of shade,
And hold to the low lintel up
The still-defended challenge-cup.

And round that early-laureled head
Will flock to gaze the strengthless dead,
And find unwithered on its curls
The garland briefer than a girl's.

—*From "A Shropshire Lad"* (Mitchell Kennerley).

Verses.

Copy of verses wrote by Sir Henry Knatchbull, Bart., 1760.

By James Russell Lowell.

[The following unpublished poem by James Russell Lowell, the first editor of *The Atlantic*, was written in September or October, 1857, the year of the founding of the magazine. In sending the verses to Charles Eliot Norton, through whose kindness they are here printed, Lowell wrote:

"I enclose the autograph I half promised you. In reading the verses, you must not forget to remember the date at which they are supposed to have been written, tho I have only succeeded in hitting the style here and there."]

O, share these flowers! thus Delia wrote,
And pinned upon a tree,
With her own hands, the dainty note
Addrest to you and me.

The trees were glad that saw her pass,
The turf embalmed her trace,
The brook flowed slow and smoothed a glass
To catch her fleeting face.

Next day the letters fair were flown;
Who stole them? Dryads, say?
By chilling Auster were they blown,
By Zephyr lured away?

Perhaps some bird the leaf conveyed
To line her happier nest;
O lucky eggs that shall be laid
On such a bed to rest!

Perhaps some squirrel was the thief
To grace his hollow tree,
As with inscription and relief
Our galleries do we.

But no, the truth was simply this:
Young Strephon, wandering by,

TO RELIEVE NERVOUSNESS,
Headache, Insomnia, Exhaustion and Restlessness, take *Horsford's Acid Phosphate*. An ideal nerve tonic in all forms of nerve disorders.

Does your skin dry, harden, roughen and crack when you venture out of doors in cold weather?

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A can that meets the *biff-bang* of the ash-man without turning a rivet or showing a dent.

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Witt's Can is made in Ohio. You can get it anywhere in the United States. Known by the yellow label *Witt's*

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Milkweed Cream is not greasy, it is rapidly absorbed by the skin and its medicinal action is such that it ***prevents shiny and oily skins, removes tan, freckles, blackheads, and all blemishes, defects and disfigurements of the skin and complexion.***

Improves bad Complexions
Preserves good Complexions

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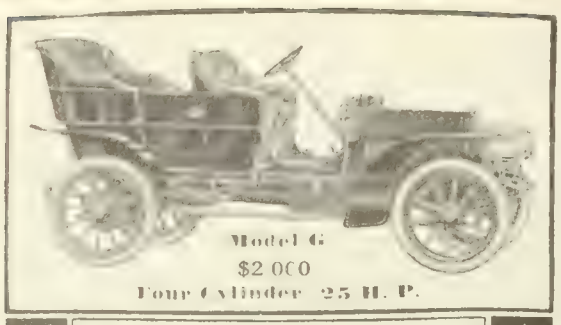

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No other machine can do it successfully for lack of or good patents owned by us. No heat motion in our drive. No belt or switch necessary. No batteries whatever, for make and break or jump-spark. Water and dust-proof. Fully guaranteed.
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Saw from the stem, with sudden bliss,
  Fair Delia's ensign fly.

"And oh," he cried, "be mine the page
  That Delia's hand hath prest,
Forgive, ye Gods, his harmless rage
  Whom she hath robbed of rest!

"The slender lines her crowquill traced
  To warn rude hands away
Shall ne'er in bleak exposure taste
  The chance of night and day;

"But with the bud she once let fall,
  The ribbon that she wore,
Shall add to Cupid's chapel wall
  One saintly relic more!"

—*From The Atlantic Monthly* (November).

Child of the City.

By James Oppenheim.

From the gray skyless city at the dawn
  Down shining tracks, in rush of grass-sweet gales,
We wheeled into the glory of a morn
  Steep with the slant of skies, and down the rails
Wild berries stained the brambles where they crept.
  The sun was lonely on the rolling land;
Great meadows and primordial forests swept
  Their grandeur in the silence of God's hand.

And with us was a child whose eyes had never
  Pierced beyond streets and shops and human faces.
Lo, when we paused where a black brook forever
  Breaks rock to rock in the dim forest places,
A glory came upon her features hard
(O child that never was!) as if her eyes saw God.

From The Metropolitan Magazine (November).

Souls.

By Richard Watson Gilder.

And can it be?
The heart that in the earth's far dawn knew God;
The thought that seized the circling of the stars;
The soul of fire that on that hill of Athens
Builded immortal beauty; the brain enorm
That peopled for all men and for all time
A world Shakespearian; and can it be?—
The mind imperial named Beethoven,
Majestically chanting harmonies
That hold the motions of the rhythmic worlds,
And to far doomsday stir all living hearts;
And he the framer of earth's mightiest dome,
Painter sublime and poet marvelous,
Who carved the likeness of his soul in stone,
And in cold marble the hot heart of man
Imprisoned eternally; and can it be?—

—*From The "Fire Divine"* (Century Co.).

After-fulfilment.

By Edith M. Thomas.

I.

I hungered. They gave not. I hunger no more.
Now how they hasten to lavish their store—
Apples of gold, the Hesperides gave,
And mellow Falernian, brought from the cave!

II.

I was night-bound and homeless. They cried,
  "Hence, away!"
I have found the blind road into ambient day—
And they build me a dwelling and deck it with theft
Of marble and splendor, from palaces reft!

III.

I entreated them, "Hear me!" They turned with a
  jest.
Now, when the dove-silence broods in my breast,
They would make me dispenser of laughter and tears.
With words that are magic, enchanting all ears!

—*From The Independent* (October 31).

Love and Change.

By Richard Hovey.

My love for you dies many times a year,
  And a new love is monarch in his place.
  Love must grow weary of the fairest face;
The fondest heart must fail to hold him near.
For love is born of wonder, kin to fear—
  Things grown familiar lose the sweet amaze;
  Grown to their measure, love must turn his gaze
To some new splendor, some diviner sphere.
  But in the blue night of your endless soul
New stars globe ever as the old are scanned;
  Goal where love will, you reach a farther goal,
And the new love is ever love for you.
Love needs a thousand loves, forever new,
And finds them—in the hollow of your hand.

—*From "Along the Trail"* (Duffield & Co.).

Last week we published an article on the Socialist poets of America in which the opinion of a contemporary German writer was quoted concerning Horace Traubel. He is, said Henriette Roland-Holst in the *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart), "a world-poet, and belongs to a period when the masses are gradually developing a socialistic organization." A specimen of Mr. Traubel's verse from the last issue of *The Conservator* (Philadelphia), which he edits, is given below:

My Plain Song is Not Heard.

By Horace Traubel.

My plain song is not heard:
It lifts its simple cadence in love and benediction,
It travels the usual ways in the usual dress of men—
Like the river it keeps to its natural course and is not remarked,
And like the clouds it is driven here and there obediently to its law—
But the masters pass it by hearing nothing or resenting what they hear.
And the echoers of the masters pass it by because the masters ignore or reject the unaccustomed note,
And so tho it does not stop singing it sings mainly to itself
And is joyful within itself and sufficient and looks for no return.
And yet my song is heard because I hear it with my own ears,
And it is answered because I respond to it in my days and nights of love,
And it flies far because it is pledged to keep up with my ideals,
And it sings true because it adds my laughter to my tears in one total of joy,
And that is enough because honesty is always enough,
And that is enough because not being known is always enough,
And so tho I sing forever and I alone hear my song
I am audience enough and I cheer my journey with sweet acclaim.

Did I say no one hears my song?
I guess I should not say that: my song too has its answers,
But my answerers are not priests who make the creeds of song,
Nor are they the sleek or the comfortable or the wary:
They are the people who are as plain as my song,
They are the average men and women who do not rate themselves very high:
They hear me, a few of them, and take me to heart—
They catch up my words and pass them around and make friends of them. . . .
And I who am not accepted by teachers who give out prizes and diplomas,
And I who am not invited to shed luster on state occasions with my song,
I am hailed as the voice of populations which but for me would go unnamed,
I am hailed as the loyal witness of improved codes and juster laws,
I am hailed as the courier and promise of social regeneration:

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THE *New* Bar added to the **"GEM"** JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR would seem to have solved the Safety Razor problem.

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Figure Carefully What It Costs You annually to get shaved by a barber and don't forget your wasted time, if you are a busy man,—and tips. Then realize the saving you would effect by shaving with the "GEM" Junior at the cost of less than a quarter of a cent a shave!

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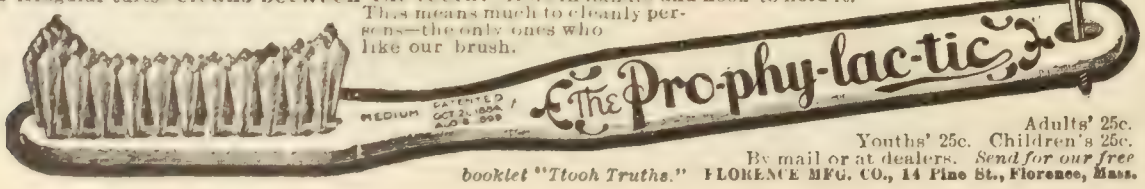

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I whom nobody hears, I whom a few gladly hear,
Wandering between houses and across fields and hills singing my songs the best I can,
Not worried so long as I make use of my own voice and follow my own feet,
Drilled not by schools and traditions, but in the stern clash of revolt,
I, not remembered, not forgotten, treated as an alien, yet haunting the world with my rhythms,
Lavish on the crowd the richest treasure of time.

. . . . . .

Sunday in Wall Street.

By Chester Firkins.

On Wall Street, Trinity looks down.
Her proud and ancient architraves
Molded in simple friar-brown,
Among the old and storied graves.
Six days the city struggle beats,
The city clangor jars her gate;
To-day, above the silent streets,
She rules, vice-reine of God's estate.

Six days the spire-clock marks fast
The burdened minutes of the mart,
The victor, on the tide upcast,
The loser, bowed with broken heart—

Here, on the steeple writ, they see
Each moment's fateful shibboleth,
Marking the triumph that may be,
Marking the ruin that is death.

But now the brazen hands are slow;
The deep bells ring in solemn round,
Now hushed the holy hours go,
Where few pass by—and without sound.
Now, down its builded cavern-hall,
Wall Street in mighty silence lies,
The spell of God's rest over all.
The peace that is Man's lordliest prize.

. . . . . .

—*From The Metropolitan Magazine* (November).

PERSONAL

When Salvini's Ambition Was Awakened.—It will be of interest to many followers of the drama to learn that Tommaso Salvini, the great Italian tragedian, still lives on in his villa near Florence, a vigorous old man of seventy-eight years.

More than a generation has passed since Salvini first made his appearance in this country. His interpretation of *Othello* at that time furnished an illustration of human passion which many think has never been equaled upon the stage.

It is generally conceded that he was the greatest tragedian of his day. When at the height of his power, with one or two possible exceptions he was the greatest actor of modern times. Nature was kind to Salvini, endowing him with rare gifts: noble countenance, a majestic figure, and a powerful yet melodious voice.

Dirce St. Cyr, in the November *Putnam's Monthly*, tells of a short visit he made the dramatist at his home near Florence, and gives Salvini's own story of the awakening of his ambition, as he states it:

He was so kind as to show me his souvenir-room, in Florence, which is filled with valuable relics and wreaths from every part of the world, and I took the opportunity to ask, "Do you believe that every man has his opportunity in life?" "We are all children of fate," he replied, "and often a little event wakes our ambition and determines our career. For instance, I owe everything to my blond wig."

And, so saying, the eminent tragedian showed me an old, worn wig in a glass case. Proceeding, he said:

"My father was a very able actor and I worshiped him. At an early age I had no thought of becoming a player, and in fact I would gladly have

This is the Confection that is making such a Hit Everywhere

Tro Tro Krunch is becoming the most popular of sweets—everybody likes it—everybody is asking for it. Just imagine a dainty bit of golden, brittle taffy in a delicious covering of rich, mellow chocolate—pure, toothsome, wholesome—that's

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Sold everywhere in ten, twenty-five and fifty cent packages by druggists and dealers in good confectionery. If you can not secure it, we will send you a ten cent package postpaid on receipt of price and the ***name of your druggist or dealer.***

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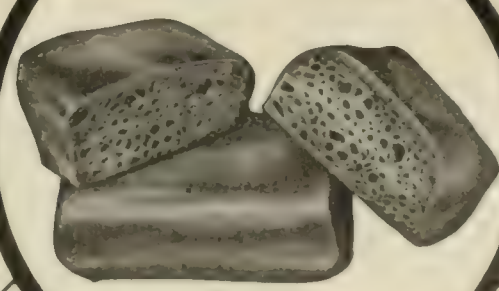

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This means that five winning operators out of the six in the International Typewriting Contest for the Championship of the world at Madison Square Garden, October 17, 1907, used the Underwood Typewriters. Miss R. L. Fritz, who used an Underwood Typewriter, won the silver cup, emblematical of the championship of the civilized world, writing from copy, and broke all previous world records.

Here is the record which tells its own story of the excellence of the Underwood Typewriter:

	Name	Machine	Total written	Total errors	Penalty	Net words	Net speed per min.
1st	Miss R. L. Fritz	Underwood	5619	81	405	5214	87
2d	Mr. H. O. Blaisdell	Underwood	5720	148	740	4980	83
3d	Mr. E. A. Trefzger	Remington	5152	94	470	4682	78
4th	Miss W. M. Matthews	Underwood	4910	152	760	4150	69
5th	Mr. Paul Munter	Underwood	4543	194	970	3573	60
6th	Miss L. V. Bruorton	Underwood	4402	175	875	3527	59

Madison Square Garden, New York, Oct. 18—In a contest against time, blindfolded, tonight, Miss Rose L. Fritz, who last night won the world's speed championship, on an Underwood Typewriter, wrote 97 words from dictation per minute for 30 minutes, breaking all records. *Send for circular showing Miss Fritz's picture.*

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO. - 241 Broadway, New York

followed any career that he had suggested. My brother and I were educated in a college and saw very little of our father except during the vacation; then, sometimes, he would take us to the theater. I remember that every time they gave a comedy I would ask him to let me go to bed; but if it happened to be a tragedy, it was with the keenest delight that I would watch the play. For a while we were separated from our father, and I did not see him again until I was fourteen. At that age I was so developed that many people mistook me for a young man of twenty. When father saw me he said: 'You have become a man!'

"He decided to take me along with him, and together we entered the company of the celebrated actor Gustavo Modena. It was there that I learned that there are actors whose art is so sincere that they can move their audience to laughter or to tears at their will. For a while I had to take supernumeraries' parts. How I used to hate it! One day Signor Modena asked me to learn a scene from 'Egisto,' by Alfieri, and when next day I recited the poem to the star-manager he seemed to be very much pleased with my ability and at once gave me good parts. I was so happy over my success that I spent every minute I had at my disposal studying. In Italy, especially at that time, actors were paid very little, and because I was so young, and with my father, I did not receive any salary.

"After a year of my professional career, my father died and I was left alone. Signor Modena still kept me in his company at the salary of twenty cents a day. Once in a while he would make me a present of a dollar. I continued in his service and managed to live on my small wages. I had inherited from my father all of his costumes, and among them was this blond wig, which then was beautiful. You can imagine how proud I was of it! One night Modena's wife came to me and said, 'Tom, will you lend me your wig?' 'No,' I answered; I did not want any one to wear it, as it belonged to my father. 'All right,' she replied, but a few nights after, while on the stage, what did I see but my father's wig on a common supernumerary's head! I was thunderstruck, and when the play was over I went to Madame Modena and demanded, 'Who gave you the right to let that man have my wig?' She answered calmly, 'Go to my husband.'

"I went to him, and in reply to my question he merely smiled and said, 'You child!'

"I was too angry to speak! I *was* but a child, but I was playing the parts of a man and getting the salary of a supernumerary. That night the realization came that I had remained too submissive to command advancement in my career. For the first time in my life I became ambitious, and made up my mind that I would strive for the highest position in my profession. I wrote to Signor Modena, telling him of my intention to leave at once. He begged me to remain with him to the end of the season. I did so willingly, first because I admired him, and second because it would have been difficult to secure another engagement, as the season was quite advanced. I owe much to Signor Modena, for he took a deep interest in my acting and gave me many excellent points.

"While we were playing in Naples, Adelaide Ristori's manager saw me act, and immediately engaged me as a juvenile at a very good salary. You can imagine how happy I was! Once a member of their company I advanced rapidly, as I had more opportunities to play good parts.

"This is why I value this old wig; for I owe to it the awakening of my ambition, which to my mind is the foundation of every man's success."

Lincoln in Perplexity.—In the November instalment of Carl Schurz's "Reminiscences of a Long Life," in *McClure's Magazine*, the story is brought down to the period of Lincoln's reelection and the close of the War. The bitter opposition to President Lincoln's candidacy for a second term is told with characteristic clearness. With but one stedfast friend in the Lower House of Congress and with little more support in the Senate, Mr. Lincoln fought on through the various obstacles presented by the elements of discontent for general confidence and

If you have not used my razor, you are in no position to determine its merits or criticize its value.

We have upwards of a million users today and this number is increasing every hour by the hundred. This record in less than three years, before the world, speaks for itself.

If you are a self-shaver or wish to become one, the "GILLETTE" will aid you as no other razor can. It is simple, practical and easy to use because of the *non-stropping, non-honing blades.*

These double-edged, flexible blades are so inexpensive that when they become dull, throw them away as you would an old pen. King C. Gillette

The Gillette Razor set consists of triple silver-plated holder, 12 double-edged blades—24 keen edges, packed in a velvet-lined leather case, and the price is $5.00 at all Jewelry, Drug, Cutlery, Hardware and Sporting Goods dealers.

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Ask your dealer for the "GILLETTE" today and shave yourself with ease, comfort and economy for the rest of your life.

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PUNCTURE · BLOW OUT
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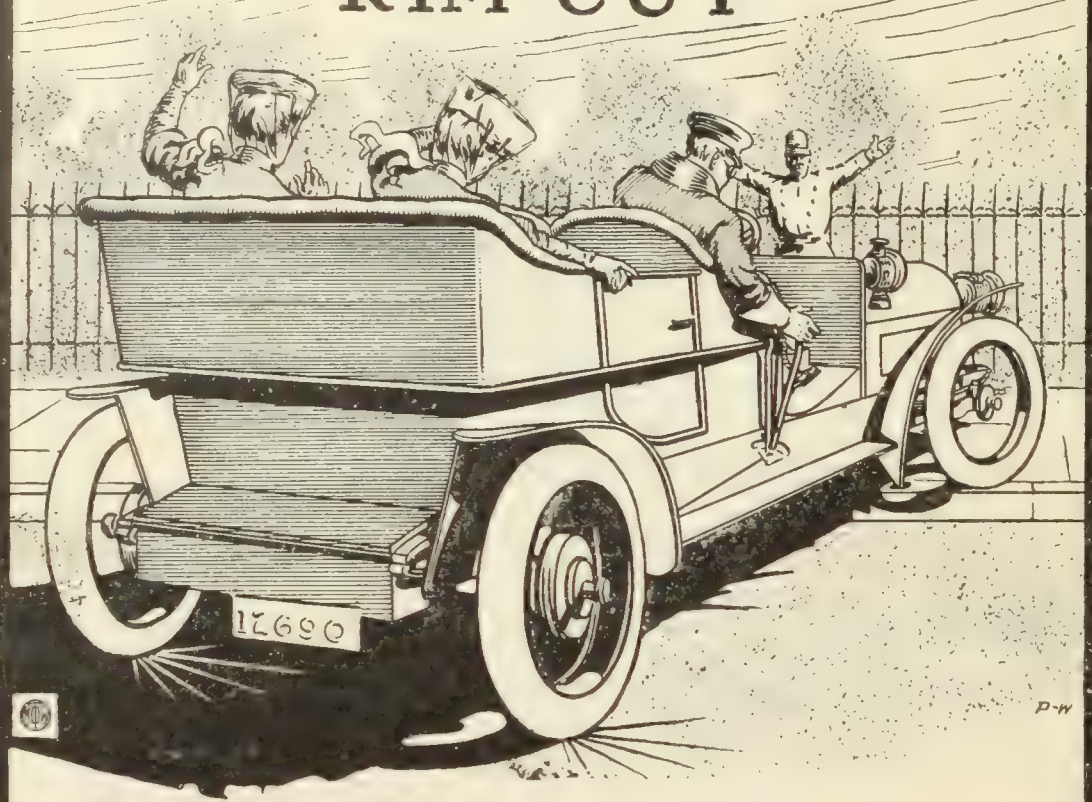

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is perfect—from the standpoint of simplicity, convenience and easy writing qualities. Uniform flow of ink. Won't scratch, blot, balk or leak.

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"EAGLE BRAND" SHOE CREAM

Gives a quick, lasting and brilliant lustre to all fine black leathers. Made from pure wax, containing oil—no acids or turpentine—it preserves the leather, making it soft, pliable and comfortable. Does not rub off or soil garments.
Put up in handsome Opal Glass Box with metal screw top, "Eagle Brand" Shoe Cream is the best shoe polish in the handiest package on the market. Your dime back if it's not all we say, and more. Regular size box, enough for 80 shines, 25c

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support. The Union party was becoming disorganized. The Democrats were calling for peace and an early termination of the War. The rejection of President Lincoln by the Republican National Convention would mean failure and ruin. It was at this stage of affairs that Mr. Schurz was asked to go upon the stump for Lincoln. Mr. Schurz tells thus of his going to see Lincoln at that time:

I called upon Mr. Lincoln on a hot afternoon late in July. He greeted me cordially, and asked me to wait in the office until he should be through with the current business of the day, and then to spend the evening with him at the cottage on the grounds of the Soldiers' Home which he occupied during the summer. In the carriage on the way thither he made various inquiries concerning the attitude of this and that public man and this and that group of people, and we discust the question whether it would be good policy to attempt an active campaign before the Democrats should have "shown their hand" in their National Convention, which would meet on the 29th of August. He argued that such an attempt would be unwise unless some unforeseen change in the situation called for it. Arrived at the cottage, he asked me to sit down with him on a lounge in a sort of parlor which was rather scantily furnished, and began to speak about the attacks made upon him by party friends and their efforts to force his withdrawal from the candidacy. The substance of what he said I can recount from a letter which I wrote at the time to an intimate friend.

He spoke as if he felt a pressing need to ease his heart by giving voice to the sorrowful thoughts distressing him. He would not complain of the fearful burden of care and responsibility put upon his shoulders. Nobody knew the weight of that burden save himself. But was it necessary, was it generous, was it right to impeach even the rectitude of his motives? "They urge me with almost virulent language," he said, "to withdraw from the contest, altho I have been unanimously nominated, in order to make room for a better man. I wish I could. Perhaps some other man might do this business better than I. That is possible. I do not deny it. But I am here, and that better man is not here. And if I should step aside to make room for him, it is not at all sure—perhaps not even probable—that he would get here. It is much more likely that the factions opposed to me would fall to fighting among themselves, and that those who want me to make room for a better man would get a man whom most of them would not want at all. My withdrawal therefore might, and probably would, bring on a confusion worse confounded. God knows, I have at least tried very hard to do my duty—to do right to everybody and wrong to nobody. And now to have it said by men who have been my friends, and who ought to know me better, that I have been seduced by what they call the lust of power, and that I have been doing this and that unscrupulous thing hurtful to the common cause, only to keep myself in office! Have they thought of that common cause when trying to break me down? I hope they have."

So he went on, as if speaking to himself, now pausing for a second, then uttering a sentence or two with vehement emphasis. Meanwhile the dusk of evening had set in, and when the room was lighted I thought I saw his sad eyes moist and his rugged features working strangely as if under a very strong and painful emotion. At last he stopt as if waiting for me to say something. Deeply touched as I was, I only exprest as well as I could my confident assurance that the people, undisturbed by the bickerings of his critics, believed in him and would faithfully stand by him. The conversation, then turning upon things to be done, became more cheerful, and in the course of the evening he explained to me various acts of the Administration which in the campaign might be questioned and call for defense. As to his differences with members of Congress concerning Reconstruction, he laid particular stress upon the fact that, looked at from a constitutional standpoint, the Executive could do many things, by virtue of the war power, which Congress could not do in the way of ordinary legislation. When I took my leave that night, he was in a calm mood; he indulged himself in a few humorous remarks, shook my hand heartily, and said: "Well, things might look better,

The following quotations are selected from thousands of letters received by us. The originals can be seen at our office, 64-66 Poplar St., Brooklyn, New York

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"'NEW-SKIN' received, thanks for the same. **It certainly is wonderful.** A friend had spoken very highly of it to me, but I must say, although I expected it to do a power of good, I am surprised. Please send me another bottle, family size, 25c. enclosed."—From San Juan, Porto Rico.

"Send me a bottle of 'NEW-SKIN.' **Have tried it and found it good** and want a 25c. bottle this time."—From St. Louis., Mo.

"Please send me a 25c. bottle of 'NEW-SKIN.' I enclose 25c. for it. I find it **the best thing** for cuts and burns that **I have tried.**"—From Beauvois, Miss.

"Please mail me on receipt another 50c. bottle of 'NEW-SKIN' (Hospital Size). It still continues to give every satisfaction. This is for a neighbor of mine. I let him have a trial of it and he was so well pleased, he asked me to send for a bottle for his own use. **It does all you claim for it.**"—From Union City, Okla.

"We beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your favor of 2d inst.; also supply of 'NEW-SKIN.' Have always used in cases of being short on the Real Thing. There is nothing in our experience so good a substitute."—From Sylva, N. C.

"Kindly send me at once a 25c. bottle of 'NEW-SKIN.' I have used up a 10c. bottle and **can't do without it. I need it now.**"—From Monticello, N. Y.

"Enclosed herewith please find 50c. for which send me two bottles of 'NEW-SKIN.' This is **the finest thing I ever used** and would like to **always have some on hand.**"—From Providence, R. I.

"Please find enclosed 25c. in stamps for which send me one family size bottle of 'NEW-SKIN.' The only druggist in reach does not keep it and we can't do without it. Ought to have sent before as we are nearly out. **I don't see how people get along without it.**"—From Tangerine, Florida.

"I enclose 50c. in stamps. Please send me per mail two bottles of 'NEW-SKIN,' 25c. size. **Can't get along without it** and **neighbors all want it.**"—From Norwalk, Ohio.

"I enclose 25c. in shape of a P. O. Order for another bottle of 'NEW-SKIN.' **No person would do without it had they ever given it a trial.**"—From Princess Anne, Md.

"Enclosed find 25c. Please send one bottle 'NEW-SKIN.' Can't get it of any druggist in Canton. They have something "similar," or "just as good," **but I want the genuine article.**"—From Moreley, N. Y.

"We enclose Chicago check for $2, for which please send us one dozen 'NEW-SKIN,' family size, as per enclosed order. We have found it very valuable and aim to keep it on hand for the use of our miners and mechanics."—From Charleston, Nevada.

"Enclosed please find 25c. for which kindly send me another bottle 'NEW-SKIN.' **It's great.**"—From Manila, P. I.

"Enclosed please find 25c. (coin). Please send me family size bottle of 'NEW-SKIN.' We have had a 10c. size but find so many uses for it that it is scarcely large enough. **It is fine.**"—From Balaton, Minn.

"Enclosed please find Post Office Money Order for $2.10 for half dozen 'NEW-SKIN,' family size, which I trust you will forward promptly so that I may receive it before the close of navigation here, as I should **dislike very much to go through a winter without 'New-Skin'** in the house."—From Council City, Alaska.

"Enclosed 25c. for which please send me one bottle (family size) 'NEW-SKIN.' I have used several bottles and find **I can't do without it.**"—From Curryville, Mo.

"Enclosed find 25c. for your family size of 'NEW-SKIN' Liquid Court Plaster. **I cannot keep house without it.**"—From Oklahoma City, Okla. Ter.

"Having used once your 'NEW-SKIN' Liquid Court Plaster, and being unable to get it at Flora I must write you to get a 25c. bottle. My druggist made me try Collodion instead, but it is not satisfactory, so I enclose you 30c. for the bottle and the mailing of it. Trusting to get it soon as **I am constantly in need of it.**"—From Flora, Ill.

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immediately dries, forming a tough, transparent, waterproof coating. **"New-Skin" heals Cuts, Abrasions, Hang-Nails, Chapped and Split Lips or Fingers, Burns, Blisters, etc. Instantly relieves Chilblains, Frosted Ears, Stings of Insects, Chafed or Blistered Feet, Callous Spots, etc., etc.**

EXACT SIZE
Pocket or 10 cent size.

A coating on the sensitive parts will protect the feet from being chafed or blistered by new or heavy shoes. **MECHANICS, SPORTSMEN, MOTORISTS, GOLFERS,** in fact all of us, are liable to bruise, scratch or scrape our skin. **"NEW-SKIN"** will heal these injuries, **will not wash off,** and after it is applied the injury is forgotten, as **"NEW-SKIN"** makes a temporary new skin until the broken skin is healed under it.

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Pocket or trial size **10c.** Family size **25c.** Two ounce bottles (for surgeons and hospitals) **50c.**

EXACT SIZE
Family or 25 cent size
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Brush in cork. This size holds **five times** the quantity of the Pocket size at a little over twice the cost.

ALL STORES SHOULD HAVE IT, or we will mail a package on receipt of price.

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The Safe Clinical Thermometer

A Clinical Thermometer is self registering, being made with a contraction in the bore so that the mercury remains at the highest point until shaken down.

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IN these days of "reform" there are few things of any considerable consequence which may be expected to escape the attack of the "reformer." Among the many popular drinks at the soda fountain, Coca-Cola doubtless leads as a popular beverage. So it was not expected that it would escape the onslaught. People having a personal grudge against Coca-Cola, because they do not happen to like it themselves, might be induced to at least give it a "square deal" by reading the numerous official reports on the analyses of this refreshing drink made by well-known chemists.—*Montgomery* (Ala.) *Advertiser.*

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Rat Bis-Kit

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Packed in boxes ready for use.

Also ask your druggist for Yankee Roach Powder or send us 25 cts., we'll mail it direct to you. "Never fails."

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And absolutely secured by first mortgages on improved real estate deposited in trust with one of the strongest trust companies in Baltimore, is surely an ideal investment. Money to bear this rate must be left on Certificate of Deposit for two years, but it is absolutely secured and the interest is paid by check every six months.

On deposits subject to withdrawal at any time, 5 per cent is paid.

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and they might look worse. Go in, and let us all do the best we can."

A Playwright at Work. Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, the English playwright, gives the public a very interesting peep into the workshop of the modern dramatist, through an interview in the November number of *The Strand Magazine.* The method a playwright employs to obtain his dramatic force and intensity, he states, becomes a matter of routine. The idea, the plot, always comes first. Mr. Jones rates the making of the plot as nine-tenths of the labor of building a play. Its first requisite must be simplicity.

The dramatist goes on to describe the evolution of one of his plays. He says:

When I have got my plot I write out my scenario in a book and draw up my list of characters. I find that I can not work at my characters satisfactorily until I have given them names, and the choice of a name which seems to fit the character is sometimes a matter of difficulty. When I have the scheme of a play complete, then I take it away with me into the country—some quiet place in England or France. I can not write in London, there are too many distractions, and, paradoxical as it may seem, I find that the quietest places to work in are hotels. When I want to work at a hotel I can always get the servants to see that I am not disturbed.

When I am writing a play I usually rise at 6:30 A.M., have breakfast of coffee and eggs, and then work till ten o'clock or so—that is, I sit down for work during that time. Sometimes I do only a little revision, sometimes nothing at all. Then I take a walk or drive, have luncheon, and spend the afternoon in dreaming over my next day's piece of work.

Mr. Jones never takes notes of either characters or incidents. He is a careful listener and observer of life about him, and depends almost entirely for his local color upon first-hand knowledge. The characters in his plays are not drawn before the structure. The work once begun, the characters evolve themselves.

Mr. Jones finds the first act the most difficult to draw. As he puts it:

The first act of a play I always find the most difficult. Life is continuous, but a play has to be divided into three or four sections. In the general scheme one has a lot of material—an incident, a saying, a piece of "business"—to be used somewhere or other. In writing the first act one has to arrange where it is all to be introduced. Almost every line in the first act may thus have reference to something which is to occur in the second, third, or possibly fourth act. Of course, before the play is finished I may make some change in the scheme, some little variation in the scenario. It is like building a house; the architect's plans and elevations are carried out, but here one may alter the shape of a window, or there the position of a door. Only once or twice have I had to take the entire building down because the plans were not sound.

A Million for His Judgment.—According to Eugene P. Syle, a writer in the November *Broadway Magazine,* there is an almost unknown man in New York City who receives a salary of one million dollars a year for his services. The writer states that this unknown may walk from his employer's offices in the Empire Building to his 200-foot yacht at the Battery any day without hardly a glance of recognition from pedestrians.

This man receives as much in one year as the United States Government has paid all told to Presidents Roosevelt, McKinley, and Cleveland for their services. He is not an insurance president or a lawyer or a great physician. Curiosity is at once acute. His name is John Hays Hammond. He is a mining expert in the employment of the Guggenheim

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You can make this test at home with the liberal sample of

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which we will send free on request. Pompeian Massage Cream is intended primarily for the face, but you can make *the test* on your hand and see the result.

We say that soap and water will take *off* the dirt, but won't take *out* the dirt. And it is the dirt *that is in*—not the dirt that is *on*—that makes the skin muddy and sallow, that keeps the rosy blood from the circulation it seeks.

HERE IS THE TEST: Wash your hands thoroughly in warm water and the best obtainable soap; use a flesh brush if you like. In other words, get your hands just as clean as old-time methods will permit, then apply Pompeian Massage Cream; rub it in gently but firmly. It is quickly absorbed, and a minute's more massage will bring it OUT of the pores, together with the dirt which has accumulated there.

If this test does not convince any one of the merit and desirability of Pompeian Massage Cream, we have nothing more to say.

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Simply send us your name on the coupon or on a postal and we will send you a liberal sample, together with our illustrated booklet on Facial Massage, an invaluable guide for the proper care of the skin.

We prefer you to buy of your dealer whenever possible, but do not accept a substitute for Pompeian under any circumstances. If your dealer does not keep it, we will send a 50-cent or $1.00 jar of the cream, postpaid to any part of the world, on receipt of price.

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Pompeian Massage Soap is a fine toilet soap with the same properties as Pompeian Massage Cream. Sold wherever the cream is sold. 25 cents a cake; 60 cents a box of 3 cakes.

CUT THIS OUT OR SEND A POSTAL

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Gentlemen:
Please send, without cost to me, one copy of your book on facial massage and a liberal sample of Pompeian Massage Cream.

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SANTA CLAUS HAS SOMETHING NEW AND IT IS THE *BIGGEST* THING IN HIS PACK.

The **Red Dwarf Ink Pencil** is the only fluid pencil that is ABSOLUTELY LEAK-PROOF and can BE SAFELY CARRIED IN ANY POSITION. IT ALWAYS WRITES AT THE FIRST TOUCH, with the ease of a lead pencil.

The **Red Dwarf Ink Pencil** is the only fluid pencil that is NOT AFFECTED BY THE ACIDS OF INK. It is the only fluid pencil really "FAST" and "SURE" enough for important, quick writing for the home, business or professional man.

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The "feeder" of the **Red Dwarf Ink Pencil** is made of platinum. The "writing point" is made of "Iridium" (the hardest known metal). The cap and body are made of Polished Red Vulcanite, and very attractive in appearance.

The **Red Dwarf Ink Pencil** is perfectly simple; nothing to get clogged, lost, broken or out of order. Made in two sizes:

Number 1—4½ inches long } PRICE
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Can be carried in purse or bag, and is therefore especially suitable for use by women and children.

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CAUTION. The phenomenal demand for the Red Dwarf Ink Pencil since its introduction in the United States has caused it to be widely imitated in general shape, color and construction. For your protection against these unscrupulous imitators, be sure the pen you buy is stamped "Imported Red Dwarf Ink Pencil, D. Wood & Co., New York," same as pen illustrated above.

Exploration Company. It is Mr. Hammond's fortune to have developed an almost infallible judgment on mining propositions. He has served a long and thorough apprenticeship in Mexico, California, and in South Africa with Cecil Rhodes. His life reads like a romance. During the last year of Mr. Hammond's free-lancing his earnings ran close to $800,000. We read in part:

That was four and one-half years ago. Since then the Guggenheim brothers, founders and controlling factors of the great Guggenheim Exploration Company, have monopolized his services exclusively, and he is now their chief consulting engineer. What must have been the consideration to induce him to give up $800,000 a year in fees? What manner of corporation can afford to pay one of its employees such an immense salary—a salary declared on very reliable authority to approach, if not actually exceed, a million dollars a year, including premiums on his judgment of mining properties? No one outside the actual principals knows the exact amount of his salary, but the impression prevails in Wall Street that there are $500,000 opposite the name of Mr. Hammond on the annual salary list, another half million being credited to him in commissions and bonuses. Tho it is natural to suppose that such a man would not remain on any pay-roll at all, the Guggenheim interests are so vast and the services of their chief consulting engineer so varied and important that the two are dependent upon one another for their success. Capitalized at $100,000,000, the Guggenheim Exploration Company controls, it is estimated, sixty per cent. of the smelting industry of the Western hemisphere, and its stock is quoted around 250. Its name and operations are familiar, however, in every section of the earth where precious ores are mined—a chain of properties under the Guggenheim ownership or control, extending through all the Americas, North and South, reaching into Central Australia and tapping Siberia and India en route to Africa, where tens of the Guggenheim millions are invested. Yet for nearly five years not a Guggenheim penny has been invested in mining properties that were not carefully examined and then approved by John Hays Hammond.

That his judgment is not infallible was shown by what Wall Street terms the Nipissing episode sixteen months ago. Much of it is mystery; but this much is known: Engineers, especially commissioned, spent months in the cobalt country north of Toronto, Canada. They reported favorably, their reports being approved by Mr. Hammond after a personal survey of the ground. Upon his recommendation, it is said, one hundred thousand shares, then quoted around $20 a share, were purchased, and options were taken on an additional four hundred thousand shares. The stock went to $30, of the par value of $5. Then suddenly the financial world was electrified by the Guggenheims voluntarily selling out and pocketing losses estimated at being between $2,000,000 and $5,000,000. Was it because of a flaw in the title, or had the mines failed of justifying the analysis, or what? Nobody in position to know has ever told. But the case was so exceptional that the engineering judgment which recommended the investment suffered little or nothing. Wall Street occasionally develops a Napoleon superior to a Waterloo, in other words, a Hammond.

This rajah among wage-earners knows all mining countries so well that he can pick the one paying proposition out of a thousand that would look good to the average person. The man with the proposition seldom has to unroll his maps before he has his answer.

Mr. Hammond does the bulk of his work through a corps of experts who go to all parts of the world to examine properties. When one is reported on favorably by successive groups, each higher than the first, then the decision reaches the last court, which is Hammond. He goes to the place, in his private car if possible, and looks the property over. He reports in hardly more than a word, "Yes" or "No." The word of no other man to-day, even of Edison, can marshal so many millions to what must essentially be a gambling proposition. This eminence he has won through a long series of tips that have been wonderfully accurate.

The glaring publicity of salary, of dollars and cents, is distasteful to him. But the gage of dollars and cents is only another way of saying that a safe prophet in the professions is a rarity that comes high, and nowhere quite so high as in the person of John Hays Hammond.

Grant's Close Call.—Shreds of history from the Civil War find a ready place in the magazines of to-day. Every now and then an incident or story showing the little personal human side of the conflict comes to light. Mr. Harvey W. Hill contributes just such a story to the November *Metropolitan Magazine*. The narrative is woven around General Grant. Mr. Hill was an officer in the Confederate Army and he claims that his story supplies a missing leaf in the life and experience of the Federal commander which might have changed the destiny of the war. The story runs as follows:

It was my fortune to have been a soldier, enlisting as an orderly sergeant in the Confederate Army, and in that capacity I received my baptismal fire in the celebrated battle of Shiloh, fought on the 6th of April, 1862, the United States forces being commanded by General Grant, the Confederate by Albert Sidney Johnston. This battle was one of the bloodiest ever fought between civilized forces in this or any other country, exceeding in slaughter the losses sustained in the celebrated battle of Waterloo, in which the casualties aggregated 42,600, being 200 less than we sustained at Shiloh.

As is well known, the Confederate army retreated south, while the Northern army went down the river to Vicksburg.

Why General Grant did not take the same route is a mystery that history fails to supply; instead, he with his staff went from the battle-field by the overland route to Memphis, a distance of about seventy-five miles.

The intervening space between these two places was at the time infested with roving bands of guerrillas.

Twenty-one miles east of Memphis lived one Josiah Deloach; his residence fronted the Memphis & Charleston Railroad.

After the battle referred to I obtained a furlough, and repaired to this quiet country home for a rest. Mr. Deloach was my step-father. He was known near and far as a pronounced Union man, with violent opposing ideas of rebellion and secession, and it seems that General Grant, before starting on his dangerous effort to cross the country, had learned the politics of this quiet country gentleman, and selected his house as a place of temporary rest for himself and staff, at any rate, about noon, on a scorching day in June, while Mr. Deloach, myself, and mother were seated on the veranda, a small coterie of mounted soldiers, richly caparisoned, dashed up and dismounted at the gate.

As they entered the yard my stepfather said, "By George, I believe that is General Grant," and, turning to me, suggested that I had better leave; but since I was in civilian attire I remained. As the General mounted the porch, he extended his right hand, saying, "Mr. Deloach, I believe?"

"Yes, sir, and I believe this is General Grant?"

Taking a seat, he asked for refreshment for himself and staff and water for their horses; he also called for the latest papers.

I wondered what this meant. I could scarcely realize the fact that the commander-in-chief of the United States Army could thus recklessly isolate and endanger himself and his future—for in danger he was. For while sitting there awaiting the refreshments a negro man, our carriage driver, came rushing up to the porch and motioned Mr. Deloach to come to him. He informed us that about a mile away the Confederate cavalry, under General Jackson, was advancing in that direction to a point intercepting the General's route to Memphis. Of course immediate action was demanded, and the General at once ordered his men to mount, and quicker than it takes to tell it he and his staff were gone.

I could distinctly see the dust rising from the column, and my heart came to my throat, but, as luck would have it, by a speedy flight our distinguished guests passed the danger point, hotly

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pursued by a Confederate squad, eager to capture so distinguished a prize.

The post commandant at Memphis, having learned of his commander's predicament, sent out a relief detachment, and the General and his staff were thus saved from capture, possibly death, by the timely action of Mr. Deloach, the negro man, and the Federal forces.

General Grant was naturally grateful for the service rendered him. He made Mr. Deloach promise to call upon him whenever he should need aid in the future. A short time later Grant furnished Mr. Deloach with a permit by which he was allowed to take cotton through the blockade lines. This privilege netted him over $50,000.

When General Grant became President, it was necessary to appoint a postmaster at Memphis. Mr. Deloach was given the place, and was reappointed during Grant's second term. Some influence was brought to bear to defeat this second appointment, but Grant proved stedfast in his gratitude. The writer continues:

General Grant wired Mr. Deloach to come to Washington. He went, and on his arrival was told that the party leaders in Memphis had held a meeting and had petitioned the President for his removal. On being asked the cause he replied, "On the charge of drinking."

"Well, that is true; but of this you were advised before my appointment."

"Yes," was the reply, but he added, "Wait till I send over to the Post-Office Department," which he did. The messenger soon returned and handed him the government report of the office at Memphis, which was A No. 1. On reading this he smiled and said, "Mr. Deloach, you can return home, drink all you want, and fear no danger, so long as the department here can make such a report as this."

He did not return; on the contrary, he loitered about Washington, got on a spree, right under the shadow of the White House, yet the General was unwavering in his loyalty to his friend, but for whom, in all likelihood, he would never have been President of the United States. It was a crucial test, and instead of ousting him, he sent his former chief of staff, General Morgan, with funds and instructions to buy him a ticket, put him on a sleeper, and send him home.

After this Mr. Deloach went to Washington, carrying the colored man with him, and they both called to see the President, who treated the darkey with the utmost courtesy and kindness, going so far as to offer his colored friend a lucrative position, but at the same time advising him to remain with his old friend and master.

Reviewing the life of this distinguished warrier, citizen, and patriot, in the midst of the multitude of the achievements which so richly adorn his career, none surpasses if, indeed, equals this famous feature of his unwavering loyalty to his friends.

A Creative American.—James J. Hill, the great railroad-builder, is the subject of an enthusiastic article in the November *Outlook*, which gives prominence to Mr. Hill's work as a creative American. The tremendous will and strength he put behind his dreams to build up the vast Northwest of to-day are described in a thrilling manner. The following extract gives some idea of the obstacles and ridicule the builder had to overcome to build his railroad across the Rocky Mountains.

Railway men jeered at the folly of the scheme. Alexander Mitchell, president of the old Milwaukee road, had greeted the sanguinely expounded plan with a rude "Jem, me boy, you're a fool!" As the work progressed, Henry Villard, of the Northern Pacific, laughed and said: "Hill has got his road up into the Rockies, but he'll never get it down again!" And scoffing early turned to active resistance. For a time a Presidential veto had closed Montana, alleging that a railway would be prejudicial to the interests of the Indians. Then a clique of stockholders formed in Boston to seize the road

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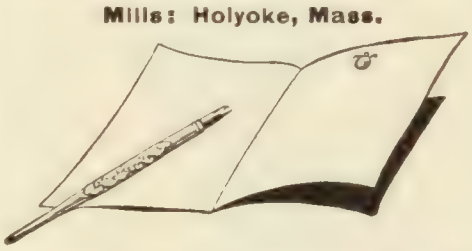

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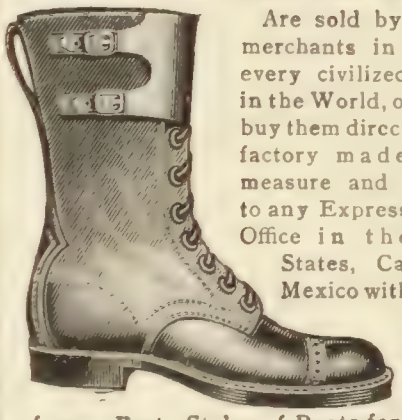

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and prevent its ruin by the threatened building across the desert. With a quick-won decisive victory, Mr. Hill got such absolute power in control that at a bankers' meeting in New York called to denounce "wildcat" railway building, when all seemed united in a harmony of condemnation, James J. Hill's burly figure rose and his low, thick voice stormed out: "I have a property in the Northwest which New York bankers can not prevent my developing. My board of directors is the only body that can do that, and they can only do it until the next election!" Later, in his absence, came a resolution from these very directors contrary to his known wishes, and the story is that on his return they were forced, behind a door which he deliberately locked, to reverse themselves, powerless before his furious Niagara of facts.

Nothing shook the spirit of the man who had determinedly inspected almost every mile of the route on the back of a cayuse. The whole task, undelayed by opposition, was a desperate rushing of work, and at its end, wearily lugging ties and steel by headlight and lantern, the last rail was laid in place one January night of '93. An engine's whistle reverberated through the cañon of Skykomish, and the first road was finished that ever crossed the continent without the aid of a dollar of Government money or an acre of public land.

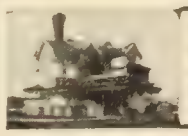
Harvard's "Bull."—The New York *Globe* is much amused over the tempest that has been stirred up over what has been termed Harvard's "bull" in sending a Canadian to the University of Berlin as exchange professor. Professor Schofield was sent to Berlin to represent Harvard, but it turns out that he is a Canadian and a British subject. *The Globe* makes the following comment:

What is described by an alarmed Berlin correspondent as "Harvard's bull" and "Harvard's crass ignorance" in sending a member of its faculty who is a Canadian and subject of Edward VII. to the University of Berlin as exchange professor will be welcomed as a harbinger of amusement to those who were entertained by the solemn fulminations of hortatory patriots against Professor Burgess and Columbia last year. Professor Burgess expressed his independent mind upon the Monroe Doctrine. Harvard has done worse. It has placed itself in a position so embarrassing that there seems a question as to whether the Harvard professor should be introduced at Berlin by a British or American member of legation.

And Harvard, confronted with its "crassness," remains obdurate. It is willing to suffer the coming martyrdom. "Too much stress has been laid upon a supposed diplomatic character of the exchange idea," says the secretary of the Harvard Corporation. "The whole idea is purely academic, so Harvard did not hesitate to send Professor Schofield to Berlin."

What business has a university to remain "wholly academic" when a united press have summoned it to the level of politics? It little realizes the honor that has been done it, the glory of the alliances that would entangle it, the part it might play in platforms and primaries, in cabinets and conventions, if it were to take advantage of its opportunities and establish its quasi-legation. Moreover, there is special and peculiar opprobrium in the Harvard attitude, for it not only asserts its own disregard of the political banquet to which it has been invited, but gives aid and comfort to the enemy of Morningside, who have borne the heat of the battle and have come out of it still insisting that the idea shall remain "wholly academic."

Is there a kaiser to be instructed? Is it true that he will feel that this untoward incident has marred the "German-American intellectual reciprocity scheme"? Perhaps the stampeded writer from Berlin is right and all this is true, and it may be the university at Cambridge will feel the Emperor's displeasure. But, if so, we need expect no recession from that quarter. Harvard has sent a representative of



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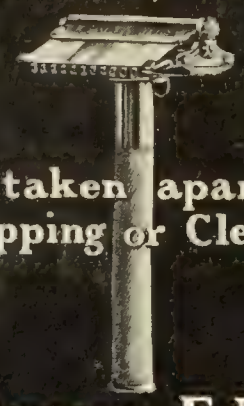

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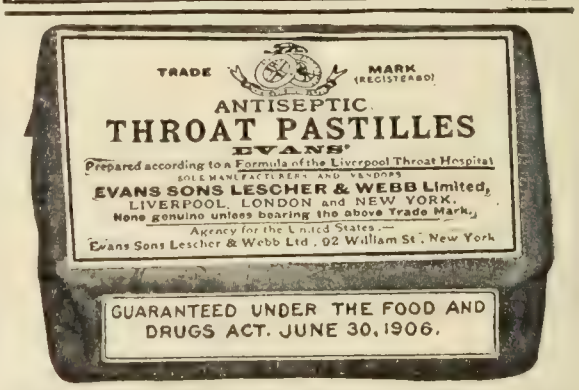

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the Republic of Letters. The American Embassy at Berlin represents the Republic of the United States.

A dispatch from Berlin, however, reports that the mistake is not treated so lightly in Germany. We read:

The Harvard people are charged with having taken an unwarranted liberty so far as Germany is concerned, inasmuch as the German Government was not consulted as to whether it would be pleased to receive a non-American exchange professor.

When John Burroughs Was a Rough Rider.—In his new book, entitled "Camping and Tramping with Roosevelt," John Burroughs tells an amusing incident of his visit to Yellowstone Park with the President in the spring of 1903. As the President had been a Rough Rider he was given a saddle-horse, while an ambulance was provided for Mr. Burroughs. As it turned out, however, Mr. Burroughs had the rougher ride of the two. He tells the story thus:

I have said that I stood in dread of the necessity of snowshoeing in the Park, and, in lieu of that, of horseback-riding. Yet when we reached Gardner, the entrance to the Park, on that bright, crisp April morning, with no snow in sight save that on the mountain-tops, and found Major Pitcher and Captain Chittenden at the head of the squad of soldiers, with a fine saddle-horse for the President, and an ambulance drawn by two span of mules for me, I confess that I experienced just a slight shade of mortification. I thought they might have given me the option of the saddle or the ambulance. Yet I entered the vehicle as if it was just what I had been expecting.

The President and his escort, with a cloud of cowboys hovering in the rear, were soon off at a lively pace, and my ambulance followed close, and at a lively pace, too, so lively that I soon found myself gripping the seat with both hands. "Well," I said to myself, "they are giving me a regular Western send-off"; and I thought, as the ambulance swayed from side to side, that it would suit me just as well if my driver did not try to keep up with the Presidential procession. The driver and his mules were shut off from me by a curtain, but, looking ahead out of the sides of the vehicle, I saw two good-sized logs lying across our course. Surely, I thought (and barely had time to think), he will avoid these. But he did not, and as we passed over them I was nearly thrown through the top of the ambulance. "This *is* a lively send-off," I said, rubbing my bruises with one hand, while I clung to the seat with the other. Presently I saw the cowboys scrambling up the bank as if to get out of our way, then the President on his fine gray stallion scrambling up the bank with his escort and looking ominously in my direction as we thundered by.

"Well," I said, "this is indeed a novel ride; for once in my life I have side-tracked the President of the United States! I am given the right of way over all." On we tore, along the smooth, hard road, and did not slacken our pace till, at the end of a mile or two, we began to mount the hill toward Fort Yellowstone. And not till we reached the fort did I learn that our mules had run away. They had been excited beyond control by the Presidential cavalcade, and the driver, finding he could not hold them, had aimed only to keep them in the road, and we very soon had the road all to ourselves.

A few days later the President and Mr. Burroughs took a little trip on skis that resulted in "the downfall of the Administration," and also of Mr. Burroughs.

The President and Major Pitcher had used skis before, but I had not, and, starting out without the customary pole, I soon came to grief. The snow gave way beneath me, and I was soon in an awkward predicament. The more I struggled, the lower my head and shoulders went, till only my heels, strapped to those long timbers, protruded above the snow. To reverse my position was impossible till some one came and reached me the end of a pole and pulled me upright. But I very soon got the hang of the things, and the President and I soon left the superintendent behind. I think I could have passed the President, but my manners forbade. He was heavier than I was, and broke in more. When one of his feet would go down half a yard or more, I noticed with admiration the skilled diplomacy he displayed in extricating it. The tendency of my skis was all the time to diverge, and each to go off at an acute angle to my main course, and I had constantly to be on the alert to check this tendency. . . .

In front of the hotel were some low hills separated by gentle valleys. At the President's suggestion he and I raced on our skis down those inclines. We had only to stand up straight and let gravity do the rest. As we were going swiftly down the side of one of the hills, I saw out of the corner of my eye the President taking a header into the snow. The snow had given way beneath him, and nothing could save him from taking the plunge. I don't know whether I called out, or only thought, something about the downfall of the Administration. At any rate the Administration was down and pretty well buried, but it was quickly on its feet again, shaking off the snow with a boy's laughter. I kept straight on, and very soon the laugh was on me, for the treachereus snow sank beneath me and I took a header too.

"Who is laughing now, Oom John?" called out the President.

The spirit of the boy was in the air that day about the Cañon of the Yellowstone, and the biggest boy of us all was President Roosevelt.

An American Agitator.—In a short editorial in *Collier's Weekly* the writer gives a brief history of the career of an American agitator by the name of A. E. Fowler The editorial is well worth quoting in full. It reads.

As a study in the perils of greatness, we call attention to the career of A. E. Fowler, the American agitator who stirred up the famous anti-Oriental riot in Vancouver last September. For twenty years this man has been a soldier of ill-fortune—cook, private in the army, desultory follower of a half-dozen humble crafts, and always a small agitator. Driven, doubtless, by that desire of fame or notoriety which often becomes a consuming passion in small natures, he began to address mobs from cart-tails in the old Dupont-street people's forum of San Francisco, and to preach a crude Socialism in the lumber-camps of the Northwest. Finally, he specialized on the "Japanese peril." He started a movement in Seattle. Being one of those half-baked labor-leaders who accept and proclaim as full truth every passing rumor, he had no better luck than he deserved. He was in very hard straits when British Columbia became violent over the Japanese question. Fowler crossed the line to stir the pot of agitation, and it bubbled over. The events of one night made him famous; Tokyo, New York, London, and Paris heard of him. The British press, forced, in the face of its anti-Californian fulminations, to find some apology for this British fall from grace, laid the row at his door. A sensational newspaper correspondent discovered that the whole thing was a plot of Fowler's to entangle the British Empire. He had the fame which he craved; and it drove him stark mad. In a week he had invaded Bellingham as the head of a movement, independent of all labor-union support, to drive the Oriental into the sea. In a fortnight the labor leaders of Seattle, moved by his antics, had haled him before a lunacy commission, which promptly committed him. The last heard of Fowler he had climbed a tree by night, dropt from its branches to a point outside the asylum wall, and was loose in the Northwest.

Weston Taking Another Walk.—Edward Payson Weston is credited with bringing about the revival of walking, that was a fad years ago, but there are no predictions that his present stroll from Portland, Me. to Chicago will incite very many New-Englanders to go to Chicago in that way. The remarkable thing about the present performance is that Mr Weston is taking his 1,300-mile walk at the age of 69. The New York *Times* says of him

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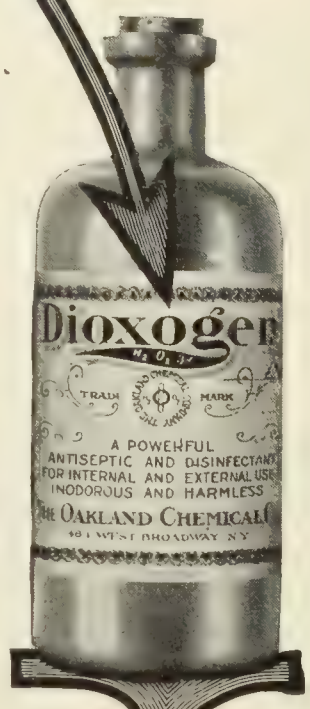

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Old Edward Payson Weston, footing it from Portland, Me., to Chicago, Ill., carries pleasant memories with him to every stopping-place. Forty years ago he walked over the same route, and covered the whole distance, 1,326 miles, in 24 days 22 hours and 40 minutes. He is allowing himself 26 days this time.

In 1868 Weston walked 100 miles in 22 hours and 20 minutes, and eleven years later he still held the championship among long-distance walkers, winning the Astley belt at the international contest in Agricultural Hall, Islington, London.

Weston was the originator of the walking contests, the inciter of the six-day-go-as-you-please contests in the old Madison Square Garden, and now, in the era of the motor-car, he sticks to his excellent legs as a means of locomotion, and has started in bravely to demonstrate anew the merit of his carefully preserved gait. With Weston the art of walking was revived. Every schoolboy in the land began to emulate him. Professional walkers became as numerous as jockeys and circus tumblers. Rowell, the Englishman, with his easy jog-trot, soon cast Weston's long-distance records in the shade, but Weston clings to this day to his old steady manner of putting one foot before the other. He walks as the wandering friars of medieval Europe may have walked from the towns of Italy to the crude cities of the north, as Tannhäuser and his comrades may have walked in their long pilgrimage to Rome.

The bicycle races, and, later, the automobile races, have supplanted the popular walking-matches of long ago. The age is more rapid in every way, and athletic sports are more common and varied. Weston's triumphs, however, live in the memory, and he is now walking over his old ground like the amiable ghost of a simpler age.

Memories of Thackeray, Dickens, and Spurgeon.—"Leaves from a Veteran's Portfolio" in *The Grand Magazine* for November proves a source of real enjoyment to the literary-hero worshiper. The article is composed of a number of remimiscences of Thackeray, Dickens, Spurgeon, and other famous men by one who knew them. The writer brings these celebrities back before the present generation in a vivid way and lends an intimate touch to his work. It is significant that the author of these reminiscences first met Thackeray while studying in an art school. We are apt to forget that the great novelist's talents and ambitions were first applied in this direction. To quote from the "Portfolio":

I do not think I was quite out of my teens when I had the honor of seeing Thackeray. It was toward the end of the 'fifties," when I was an art student at the British Museum, learning to draw "the human form divine" by copying those miracles of art, the "Elgin Marbles."

On a certain day, when there was an unusually good muster of students, we had a quite unexpected sensation in the visit of a lion. A lion, indeed, with a head leonine in its proportions and majestic mane of gray. A tall, erect figure of a man rather high-shouldered, with a somewhat portly presence and handsome face, the nose rather flattened notwithstanding, on which rested a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles. A pair of searching eyes gleamed through the glasses, and a smile of kindly approval played about the mouth of this imposing and impressive-looking gentleman, who walked very deliberately through the labyrinth of easels, passing in and out around them and peering steadily through the said spectacles at the handiwork of each student over their shoulders. There was something in the person and manner of the intruder which disarmed our hostility. As he examined our drawings, we felt, in spite of ourselves, a kind of magnetism coming from him and unconsciously affecting us, and we knew instinctively that we were in the presence of no ordinary man. When he left our little group and passed over to another opposite, where some of the more advanced students were working, he leisurely took off his spectacles and began carefully wiping them with a silk pocket-handkerchief before examining the next drawing.

Then we were silent, for the great man was speaking *sotto voce* to our fellow-student over the way. He was beaming with smiles, and looked as amiable as his own *Colonel Newcome*—the impersonation of that grand, chivalrous, simple figure of true manhood.

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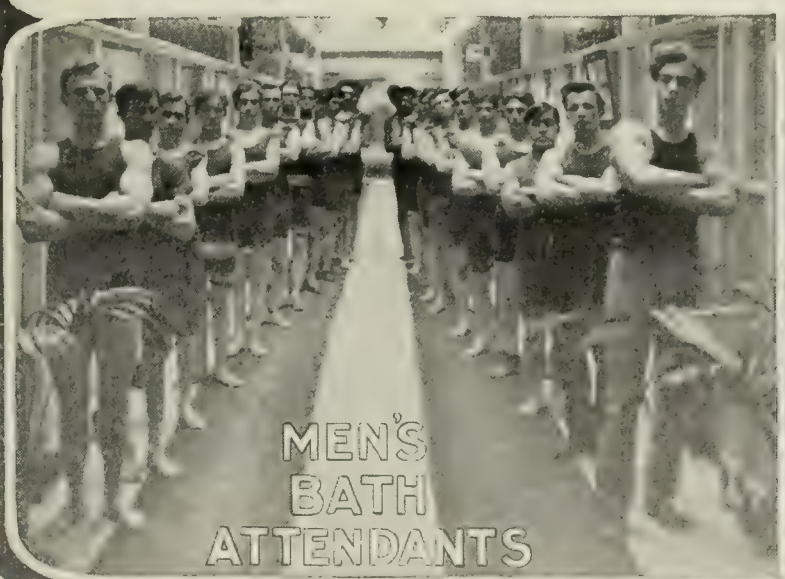

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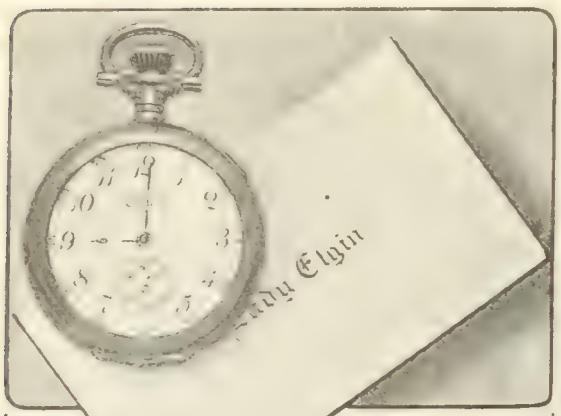

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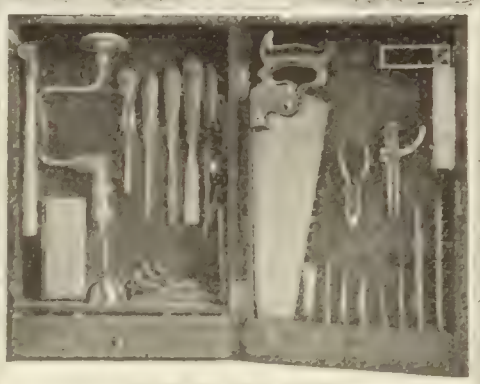

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Thackeray was then about forty-seven, and nearly two years had elapsed since the completion of his great work "Vanity Fair." We quite expected that he would crush the aspirations of our budding genius by some pointed epigram or satirical criticism, as we had heard that his own aspirations in the same art had been crusht by his famous contemporary, Charles Dickens, in politely refusing the drawings submitted by Thackeray to illustrate the immortal "Pickwick." But there was no acrimony in him that morning; his criticisms on our work were full of encouragement, and when he ceased speaking and took his leave, shaking hands with some of us, we felt lifted up to the seventh heaven of elation. With a bow of great stateliness he made his exit and was gone.

For those of us who never let Christmas-day go by without a rereading of the "Christmas Carol," the following little story will have much meaning. Says the writer:

The first time, I believe, I ever saw the author of "Pickwick," the "inimitable Boz," was in 1857, at one of his earliest public readings—that for the Douglas Jerrold Fund.

"The Christmas Carol" was the work chosen for the occasion. It was considered one of the most successful of all Dickens's readings in its uniform effect upon the audience, and on this occasion the reader seemed at his best; the quickness, variety, and finish of his assumptions of the different characters—for which it gives great scope—electrified the hearers and held them spellbound from first to last. When at length the climax of the boy with the big turkey outside the window on Christmas morn was reached, the enthusiasm of the audience became unbounded.

"Blessings on your kind heart," wrote Jeffrey to the author. "You should be happy yourself, for you have done more good by this little publication, fostered more kindly feelings, and prompted more acts of benevolence than can be traced to all the pulpits and confessionals in Christendon since Christmas, 1842."

"Who can listen," exclaimed Thackeray, "to objections regarding such a book as this? It seems to me a national benefit and to every man or woman who reads it a personal kindness."

To these testimonies from men of genius many equally genuine tributes of the high worth of the little book might be added from the humble homes of the uncultured where the "Carol" had shed warmth and light and love.

We find Mr. Spurgeon, the great English preacher, a great scholar, and fond of port wine. To continue:

I was first introduced to Mr. Spurgeon about thirty years ago. He was contemptuous of all affectation of piety, and could never tolerate a Stiggins. As I knew him he was something of a *bon-vivant*—enjoyed the pleasures of the table—port was a favorite wine of his—tho the worst he could have taken—and was a great smoker, being especially addicted to cigars, and good ones.

"I smoke," said Spurgeon one day, "to the glory of God." There was no irreverence in this nor in the manner it was said. He believed with St. Paul that whether we eat or drank, or whatever we did, so that it be not sinful, is done to the glory of God.

Those of his friends who were clergy of the Church of England Spurgeon always styled "my brothers of the Establishment." There was a slight sarcasm in the address, no doubt, for he did not approve of the old "Establishment," as is well known, and was rather hard upon it and upon some of its doctrines

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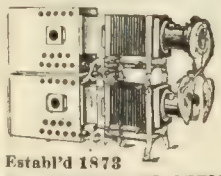

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and ordinances. But Spurgeon, if inimical to the Church of England, was at any rate a generous, open, and avowed enemy.

Like most great public workers—especially like his celebrated contemporary, Charles Dickens, in the time of his "Readings"—Spurgeon needed the impetus of excitement—it was essential to his successful efforts, and it was sometimes obtained by artificial stimulants. It was his custom to keep wine in the vestry of the Tabernacle.

I remember one occasion, when he had a great sermon to preach for an important object, that he partook rather freely of his favorite port before going into the pulpit. There were many of his friends in the vestry that evening with the deacons, or, as we should call them in the "Establishment," churchwardens and sidesmen, and one of them, an old man, evidently the senior deacon of them all, and an old and familiar friend of the pastor, came up to him. Putting his hand in a fatherly way on the great preacher's shoulder, and looking into his flushed face with an anxious and benign expression, he said, "Charles, you must not take any more—think of your sermon."

Spurgeon smiled pleasantly on the old man, and in his characteristic way put down his glass, saying, "My dear friend, I have been thinking of it all the time."

How Robert Edeson Became an Actor.—*The Bohemian Magazine* is publishing a series of articles called "My Yesterdays." These papers are short autobiographic sketches of well-known present-day stage people. Mr. Robert Edeson writes his story for the November number. Mr. Edeson, senior, an actor likewise, was strongly opposed to his son's dramatic aspirations. At an early age he entered Robert in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute to prepare for a career as a civil engineer. Mr. Edeson says that his chief distinction as a student at this institution consisted in the number of times he was brought before the faculty. School life proving a failure, the future *Strongheart* was sent to lead the simple life in Texas. This growing monotonous, he was packed off to a lumber-camp in Michigan. Here he was the chief source of entertainment, sitting up night after night to tell the lumbermen the stories of the Eastern theaters. The following year Mr Edeson returned to his father in Brooklyn and eventually found his way upon the stage. He tells thus of his first appearance, after a try at commercial life.

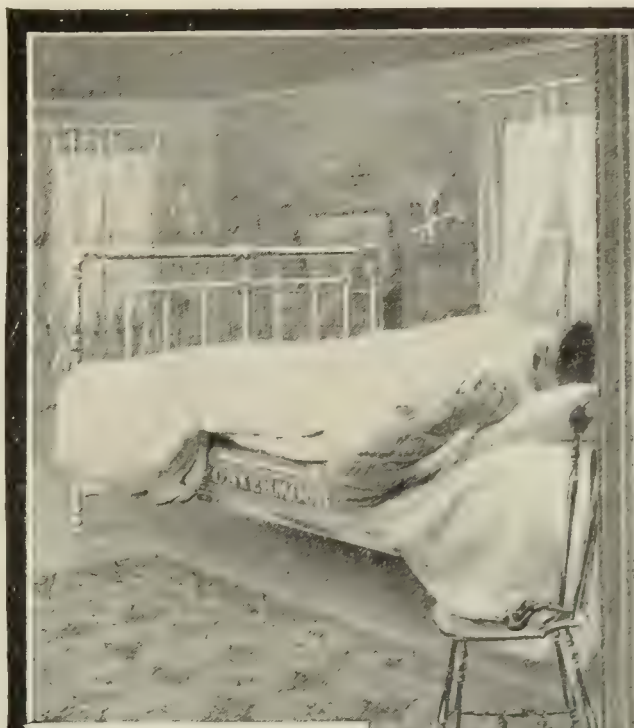
I hailed with eagerness the beginnings of a business career and was delighted at securing a clerkship in one of the large wholesale houses in New York. But I wasn't a success, for I had had too much elbow room in the camp and on the prairies. I was unhappy and, as clerkship after clerkship was followed by request upon request for my resignation, my father became disheartened. He told his troubles to his devoted friend and employer, Colonel Sinn, who suggested that I take a position at the Park Theater as an usher. Soon he made me his office boy, and the second year I became assistant treasurer.

At that time Colonel Sinn was putting forward Cora Tanner as a star in the play "Fascination." The Colonel and I had become great pals. The day before the dress rehearsal he came into the box-office and informed me that an actor who was to play a small but important part in the production had been taken ill. He stormed and cursed his luck and the world in general. I was trying to make up my cash account, and his tirades annoyed me. Finally after I had made a fourth attempt to add a column of figures I said exasperatedly:

"Colonel, if you will keep quiet a minute I will play the part myself."

He laughed and said, "I'll bet you a hundred dollars you wouldn't have the nerve."

I took him up on his proposition and the following Monday night I made my stage début, as the result of a wager. My first appearance in the play was made poling a punt along the back of the stage. Miss Tanner and the others were in the punt. Suddenly I caught sight of the audience, saw hundreds



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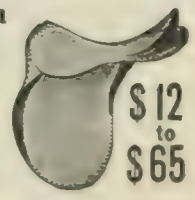

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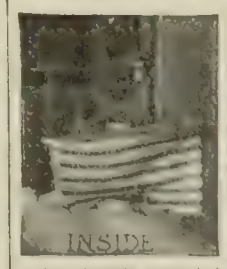

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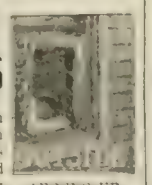

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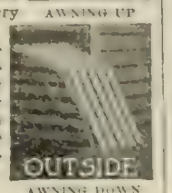

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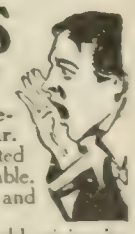

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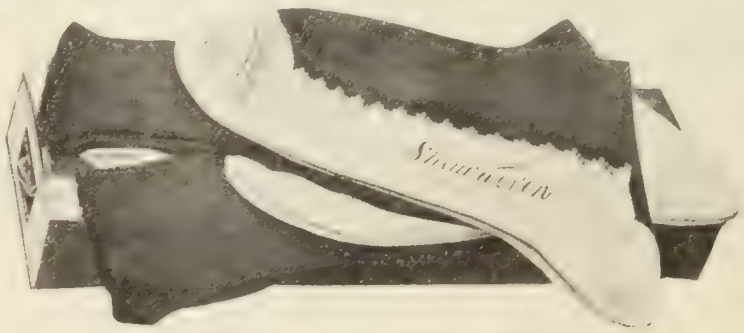

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of round heads and small white faces with holes in them, saw them blinking at me. It was like taking an ice-bath in midwinter. If I hadn't had the pole I would have fallen into the water. As it was, Miss Tanner narrowly escaped making her entrance on one ear, for that punt grounded suddenly.

A few minutes later the business of the play required me to run on the stage with a tennis-racket chasing a ball. Somehow or other the news of my début had gotten to the Polytechnic, and my fellow students, three hundred strong, attended the theater that night. When I came on bounding in an elephantine way after the tennis-ball the boys rose up and gave me the school yell.

"Rah, rah, rah! Rah, rah, rah!
Poly! Poly! Edeson!"

I collapsed like a punctured balloon, forgot all about the tennis-ball, my lines and business, and stood looking at them with a faded grin. The boys saw they had rattled me and were delighted. They kept on yelling. I was about to run off the stage when Augustus Cooke, who was on the scene with me, gave me my lines, and I repeated them to an obligato of titters from my old pals.

Whims of the Shah.—An English jeweler once exprest his willingness to pay four million pounds for the Shah of Persia. This was not because he considered him particularly precious personally, but because he was wearing a black frock-coat studded with diamonds, with diamond epaulettes, and a simitar with a diamond-crusted scabbard. The diamond costume is used only on the most important occasions. On lesser occasions he has a pearl costume, and for every-day wear a costume that presumably permits him to be more comfortable. Messrs. Eustache de Lorey and Douglas Sladen, who give us this information in their new book on "Queer Things about Persia," go on to tell some of the peculiarities of the late Shah as follows:

Muzaffer-ed-din Shah was nervous in the presence of Europeans; he used to stand with one hand on his simitar and stroke his enormous moustache with the other in order to maintain his composure. As has been said, he used to utter some platitudes such as; "Thank God we have had a fortunate year. Rain has been plentiful, and we hope that God will make the harvest abundant." If he was in a genial mood he inquired after the respective sovereigns. "What are they all doing? Has the King of England won the yachting race? Has the Kaiser killed many deer? Was the Sultan of Turkey pleased with the two girls I sent him lately? How is the Czar?" To which the Russian Minister replies with forced politeness, "How can he be anything else but well since he is noticed by your Majesty?"

He addrest a few words like that to each Minister, and then said, "You are dismissed." All the diplomats back out, bowing three times, as at their entry, a perilous performance in a Persian room full of little carpets. More than one old diplomat has measured his length on these little carpets.

Of course on these occasions the Shah was crippled by the fear of causing jealousy; he was more practical when he received a single ambassador. He always spoke in Persian, which was translated by the Foreign-Office interpreters into French.

Muzaffer-ed-din was a good man; his court was paved with good intentions which he had not sufficient energy to carry out. Unlike his ancestors, he hated bloodshed, and while he was on the throne instances of capital punishment were rare. Tho he was a great sportsman, a fine shot who could hit with a rifle a coin thrown in the air, he was as humane to animals as he was to human beings. . . .

Muzaffer-ed-din was very fond of music. He detested thunder; whenever it thundered, he used to take refuge in a vault where the noise was drowned, and had a mollah, especially appointed for the purpose, to calm his misgivings.

He was also very fond of novelties. He was much interested, for example, in photography. He instituted a Photographer of State, who received $2,000 a year, and was expected to buy every new patent that came out. Muzaffer-ed-din was photographed every half-hour; if he saw a European with a camera in the street he used to stop to let him take his photograph. Every kind of machinery, from the most important inventions to penny toys,

interested him. It was characteristic of him to pay no more attention to Marconi's discovery than to a shilling automatic toy.

Not long ago, among the new things from Europe were little canoes in rubber which were blown out and took the shape of a boat, and were designed to support several people. The Shah was very interested: they were tried on the lake of the palace. Four fat nobles were embarked in one, whose valve was partly opened, and the boat was pushed from land.

It slowly sank till its occupants were left floundering in the water. The Shah enjoyed himself vastly, especially when they were brought out looking as drenched as seals.

The poor men, tho they got rheumatism, were delighted to have made the Shah laugh. They received pensions on the spot.

A Religious Boycott.—Mrs. Mary Porter Gamewell, who was in the Peking siege in 1900, wrote an interesting account of it which is now included in a new book on her life and work as a missionary. Terrible as the siege was, it was not without its humorous incidents, some of which she relates. The little band of defenders were made up of almost every civilized nationality and every denominational stripe of Christianity. Each denomination ate at its own table, over which swung a punka, moved by a Chinese servant:

A Methodist lady in charge reported to me one morning that the Congregationalists were at breakfast and much beset by flies and opprest by heat and no one was pulling the punka. She had interviewed both Methodist and Presbyterian servants on the subject, and each in turn profest ignorance as to why the punka was not in motion and inability to tell whose turn it was to pull the punka. Our home servant was sort of head man in the table service, so I approached him and asked, "Why is no one pulling the punka?" With countenance as blank as a mask he glanced around and mildly inquired, "Is no one pulling the punka?" Again I questioned, "What is the matter?" and received in reply a baffling counter-question, "Who knows?" The tone was gentle and respectful and at the same time admirably adapted to convey the impression that the speaker was innocent both of knowledge and responsibility in the matter. By every token I knew that this son of a secretive and uncommunicative race knew all that I wanted to know, but had no intention of enlightening me. How could I win him to a change of purpose and gain his help in making breakfast less discouraging to the Congregationalists? A threatened "loss of face" is a lever of great power among the Chinese. In this case it helped move the immovable. "If this deadlock continues, I shall 'lose face,'" I told that serving man with the imperturbable face and square jaw. Slowly his countenance relaxed and then took on a confidential expression. When once he laid aside his reserve he proceeded with fluency. There had been hard words between the Congregational servants on one side and the united forces of Presbyterian and Methodist servants on the other side, and the conclusion of the whole matter was, so he told me, that "while Presbyterians will pull the punka for Methodists, and Methodists will pull the punka for Presbyterians, neither Presbyterians nor Methodists will pull the punka for Congregationalists."

A twinkle about the eyes indicated that he was not without appreciation of the humor of his words; but when the tale was told, a stubborn look settled about his resolute jaw which indicated that tho he had answered my questions, he should do nothing more. Then I made a direct appeal for his help I reminded him of the peril we shared with all, how any moment might be our last, how all being worn to a shocking degree, all must bear and forbear, how he had it in his power to aid tired women by using his influence to avert further trouble. The appeal worked. There was a sudden and complete change of front. In the most considerate and conclusive tone he said: "There now, rest your heart, lady. Don't mind this business. Rest your heart." Tone and manner indicated that he took all responsibility upon his own competent self. And no one is so competent to deal with a Chinese quarrel as the Chinese themselves. The punka began to move

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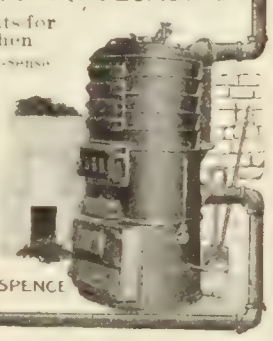

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at once, and it was the man who bade me "rest your heart' who was at the rope. That was the last we ever heard of that trouble involving the denominations and the punka.

They Sang for Beethoven.—The Kansas City *Times* borrows a very pretty story of Beethoven from the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which brings to light a hitherto unpublished journal of Louis Cramolini, who died in 1884 at Darmstadt, where he had been tenor and manager of the Court Theater.

Cramolini when a child spent his summer vacations near Vienna, in the very house in which Beethoven lived. The old musician was deaf and irritable, but the boy soon won a place in the heart of the great master. Years later when Cramolini had become a musician himself and was about to be married to Nanette Schechner, a famous soprano of that time, the two made a last pilgrimage to Beethoven's home and sang for him. Cramolini thus describes the meeting:

"When we entered, the poor man was on his sick-bed. He looked at me with his shining eyes, pointing to me with his left hand, and said, smiling, 'So it is my little Louis, and this is his fiancée.' Then, turning to Nanny, added: 'A fine couple, and, according to what I am told, two good artists. How is your mother?' He handed us paper and pencils, and we wrote our answers while he said things, sometimes incomprehensible. He asked us to sing. Schindler went to the piano, and we stood up in the middle of the room, opposite Beethoven. I wrote to him that I should like to sing 'Adelaide,' which had won me my first success in the artistic world. He gave a friendly nod. But when I tried to begin I was seized with such emotion that my voice failed me and Schindler had to stop.

"Beethoven asked why I did not sing; Schindler gave him the reason, and he said to me, laughing: 'Go on, dear Louis, sing; I shall not hear anything of it, but I wish to see you.' I began again and sang with a real passion that song of all songs, the divine 'Adelaide.' When I had done, Beethoven, raising himself in bed, shook me tenderly by the hand. 'I have seen by your breathing,' he said, 'that you sing very well, and I have read in your eyes that you feel what you sing. You have given me great pleasure.' I bent over, all in tears, to kiss his hand. He quickly withdrew it. 'It is your good mother who ought to be kissed. Thank her a thousand times for the pleasure she has given me in remembering me and in sending me little Louis.'

"Then Nanny sang the great air of 'Leonora' with such warmth that Beethoven beat time, looking at her with his great eyes open. The piece finished, 'You are surely an artist,' he said. 'Your voice recalls Milder's, but she had not the depth of sentiment that shows in your face. What a pity that I can not hear you,' he was doubtless going to say, but he stopt. 'I thank you, mademoiselle, for this good hour. Be happy together.' Nanny, much moved, prest the master's hand upon her heart. There was a little pause. Beethoven added, 'I am very, very content.' We took leave after writing our excuses for disturbing his rest, and our prayers that he would recover. I will write an opera for you two,' he answered. 'Remember me again to your mother,' he said. 'When I am better I will ask Schindler to bring her here. Good-by, little Louis. Good-by, dear Fidelio.' He shook

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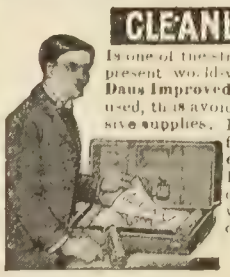

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hands, gave us another friendly look, then turned his head to the wall. We went out softly. In the street we walked in silence till Nanny said to me, 'We have seen the divine man for the last time.' I had the same thought. I took Nanny's hand and we wept bitterly."

Francis Joseph, the Man.—It takes the eye and patience of a historian to trace the evolution of the present Empire of Austria-Hungary. It is a tangle of intrigue and revolution, working out eventually into a fairly well-organized union. Wolf von Schierbrand, a contributor to the November *Review of Reviews*, after giving a brief history of the Empire under Ferdinand and Francis Joseph, has the following comment upon the character of the present Emperor. He says:

Throughout these tremendous changes, due largely to powerful causes over which he had no control whatever, Francis Joseph remained the same. The qualities which distinguished him as a youth of eighteen distinguished him in his old age. The key-note to his character is conscientiousness, stedfastness. Truthful, straightforward, frank, calm, simple in his tastes, plain in his living, handsome and strong physically, fond of outdoor life, an enthusiastic soldier and sportsman—these are qualities inherent in him; withal full of oldtime prejudices, of autocratic learnings, an aristocrat to his finger-tips, and yet graciously sincere, good-natured, amiable, benevolent, affable, considerate of others, even the humblest. They tell many instances of this. In 1879, at the disastrous Szegedin flood, when the Theiss River destroyed nearly the whole city, Francis Joseph, rowing himself in a frail skiff, risked his life repeatedly and rescued scores of lives by his personal efforts. Then he dived down deep into his own purse in aid of the sufferers. To him it was due that Szegedin was rebuilt far finer than ever before.

When Joseph Libenyi, his would-be assassin, in 1853, wounded the Emperor seriously by a knife thrust between the shoulders, the wounded monarch cried out to the mob that was on the point of lynching the wretch: "Do not hurt him; he has been badly mauled already!" It was his aid-de-camp, Count O'Donnell, who saved Francis Joseph from death on that occasion.

One day, driving to his castle of Schönbrunn the Emperor found a fire-engine, which had been on the way to a big conflagration, stuck in the mire of the road. He instantly caused his carriage horses to be unharnessed in order to help pull the engine out of the mud, while he himself hailed a passing hack to take him to his destination.

At the recent army maneuvers, a little ragged, barefooted urchin prest a scrawl into the sovereign's hand. It was a petition from the boy's mother, abandoned and left in misery with her babes by a cruel husband. The Emperor at once took up the matter and saw to it that prompt aid reached the woman.

In humor Francis Joseph is deficient, like all the Hapsburgs. One of his rare pleasantries was exercised on the late Count Julius Andrassy, who, condemned to die as a rebel in the Hungarian uprising, afterward became Premier of the Dual Monarchy. Laughingly patting him on the shoulder, the Emperor said to him, "How glad I am that I did not have you hanged in 1849!"

As a statesman and a ruler an iron sense of duty, strict loyalty, a strong feeling of justice and impartiality, and a high conception of public obligations have characterized Francis Joseph. Patience and endurance under adversity are also traits of his. His impartial sense of duty made him, the ruler over

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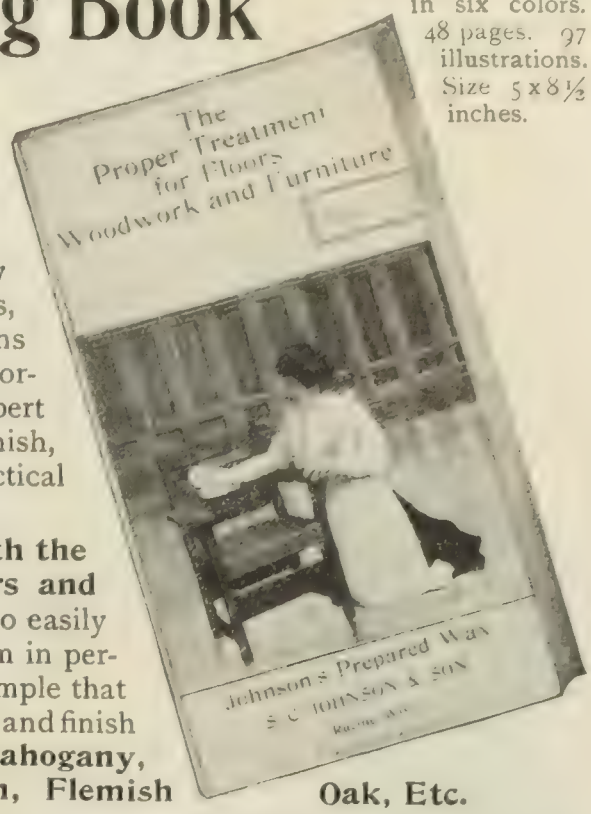

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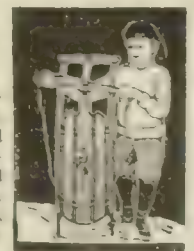

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a many-tongued monarchy, a polyglot himself, able as he was to converse in every one of the fourteen languages spoken in his domains. A number of these he learned late in life. Despite his purely German lineage he has never shown any national or racial bias, and he has been as popular with the Hungarians as with the Czechs and Germans, Poles or Ruthenians, Croats or Slavonians, Bosnians or Rumanians, Italians or Moravians, Servians, Slovaks or Latins. This strict impartiality he has manifested throughout the lengthy Ausgleich negotiations of late years, negotiations as stubbornly fought on the Hungarian as Austrian side, and which, but for the Emperor, would long ago have ended in failure and, consequently, dismemberment of the monarchy. The only matter wherein he, apparently, has been a partizan regards the management of the Dual Monarchy's Army. He has insisted on one tongue—German—being used as the language of command, but this only because otherwise the unity of the army, its cohesion, and its tactical worth as a fighting machine would be sadly jeopardized.

Marching with Sherman.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republic* sends that paper a few of his reminiscences of the Civil War. The writer was with Sherman during his March to the Sea and evidently found much in war that differed from his commander's definition of it. He says:

Toward the last of October, 1864, forty-three years ago, after following Hood through Snake Creek Gap to Galesville, Ala., where we rested for a few days, we turned southward toward Atlanta, leaving General Thomas to look after the impetuous Confederate leader. The sky was bright, the air crisp and cool, frost had turned the chestnut-trees to a golden brown, and we were full of buoyant life and conscious that something big was in prospect.

One day we passed a large building, and perhaps a few hundred people, men and women, stood silently watching the passing column. One of the men in the front file yelled at the spectators, "Hurrah for Abe Lincoln." There was no response and he yelled more vehemently, "Hurrah for Abe Lincoln, darn ye." A man behind him called out, "Oh, shut up, you fool; that's a deaf-and-dumb asylum." One cold and drizzly night a few days afterward we were in camp near Marietta, Ga. I was Adjutant General of a brigade in the Seventeenth Corps. I was snoozing soundly under my soggy blanket when some one stumbled over the guy ropes of my tent and inquired for me. I thought it was an order to march at once. I lit a small tallow dip in the reverse end of a bayonet stuck in the ground, and a staff officer handed me a big official envelop, on the corner of which was "Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi." I opened it and read the following laconic announcement: "This is the rain I have been looking for. As soon as it's over we'll be off. W. T. Sherman, Major-General, commanding." "Uncle Billy," as we called him, took us into his confidence far enough to confirm our suspicions that something important was in the wind.

When nearly everything in the way of military stores had been sent northward from Atlanta one brigade was strung along the railroad near Marietta at the base of Kenesaw Mountain. We had orders that when the train passed with a yellow flag flying from the last car we were to tear up the track, heat and twist the rails and hike out for Atlanta. When that car with a yellow flag whirled around the curve and disappeared behind Kenesaw a lonesome feeling came as we realized that we were burning our bridges behind us, and were going we knew not whither.

At daylight one morning in November the Seventeenth Corps was stretched out on the McDonough road. It happened that we were in the advance. The order came, "Forward, march," and the boys sprang forward with a buoyant stride. Some man in the forward company started "John Brown's body lies a moldering in the grave." It was taken up by the regiment, brigade, division, and corps, and the March to the Sea began. That march of two miles was mostly a picnic. There was an occasional brush with Georgia militia, but scarcely enough to mention until we were near Savannah, where we met Hardee's men, and there it was different. There

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a mausoleum, monument, shaft, headstone, or in whatever form it may be, is all too often made on the spur of the moment—in haste at a time, perhaps, when grief has caused a disregard of usual business sense. Moreover, the general public is naturally unfamiliar with the different grades of granite and their lasting qualities.

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was no battle, but the skirmishing was so stubborn and vicious that our division lost one hundred and fifty killed and wounded one day. As the column was crossing the Oconee, General Tilson and staff were taking luncheon on the wide veranda of a large house by the roadside. A bright, handsome young lady came out and seemed inclined to be sociable. After some good-natured preliminaries, I said to her: "What do you think of us Yankees, now that you see us at close range?" She replied: "I am free to say you are not at all what I had thought you would be." "Did you think that we had horns and tails?" I asked. "On the contrary, I thought that an army which could force General Johnston and our splendid soldiers all the way from Chattanooga to Atlanta must be the finest-looking men in the world. But you are not. You're a common lot. Those men passing look like tramps." I made the best of it by saying that General Johnston's men had given us a pretty lively time for the past six months, and we hadn't much time to primp, but if we were cleaned up and in our store clothes she might think better of us.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

A Little Anxious.—A physician writes to the London *Spectator* that he was recently attending a patient whose husband came to see him concerning her condition, and greeted him with the words, "Mr. Irving, do you think there is any need for any unnecessary anxiety about my wife?"—*Woman's Home Companion.*

Not a Heretic.—"Do you believe in atavism?" "No, I don't; I'm a hardshell Baptist."—*Baltimore American.*

Again or Yet?—FATHER—"Is that young man here again?"

DAUGHTER—"No, pa, it's all the same call."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Heavenly.—MR. STUBB—"Yes, Mary Ellen says she is dying to get a position as cook on an ocean liner.

MRS. STUBB (in surprize)—"Gracious! What ever put that in her head?"

MR. STUBBS—"Why, she read that there are three thousand pieces of crockery broken every voyage."—*Chicago News.*

Hopeful.—"I begin to realize," said young Mr. Kallow, "that I am no longer a mere youth, now that I've got a little hair on my lip." "Yes," said Miss Pert, "and I suppose in a month or so you'll have another one."—*Philadelphia Press.*

He Knew Why.—EDITOR—"I'll take this; but why did you name it 'His First Square Meal'?"

ARTIST.—"Well, you see I expected to sell it."—*Judge.*

A Gentle Knock.—HIGGINS—"My 'vet' was greatly pleased with that horse you sold me."

WIGGINS—"What pleased him about the animal?"

HIGGINS—"Why, he discovered twelve new diseases he never suspected before."—*Illustrated Bits.*

Diplomacy.—"Your cook is telling that your husband gets a very small salary."

"We just tell her that to keep her from demanding a large one."—*Houston Post.*

Only Like It.—"Ah, my boy," said the purse-proud individual, as he handed round the Flor de Toofas, "that's something like a cigar!"

"Yes," responded one of the victims, "what is it"?—*London Opinion.*

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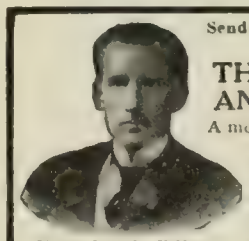

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He Explains.—"What am oratory, Brudder Jackson?"

"Brudder Simmons, I will elucidate. If you says black am white, dat am foolish. But if you says black AM white, an' bellers like a bull, an' pounds on a table wif bofe fists, dat am oratory, an' some people will believe you."—*Washington Herald.*

Explanatory.—"Why are you raising the price of milk two cents?" asked the housewife, grimly.

"Well, you know," returned the milkman, "winter is coming on and —"

"Oh, I see," resumed the woman, not softening in manner, "the water will be needed for making ice."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A Protest.—The brave ship was wallowing in the waves that threatened to engulf her at any moment.

Hastily the captain ordered a box of rockets and flares brought to the rail, and with his own hands ignited a number of them in the hope that they would be seen and the passengers and crew rescued.

'Mid the rockets' red glare, a tall, thin, austere individual found his way with difficulty to the rail and spoke to the captain.

"Captain," said he, "I must protest against this dare-devilishness. We are now facing death. This is no time for a celebration."—*Success Magazine.*

News Dates Back to Moses. On the bulletin board of a large brokerage house in New York on Saturday, the following notice was posted, and it attracted a great deal of attention:

Five thousand years ago Moses came down from the mount and brought with him a tablet on which was written, "Thou shalt not steal."

Two thousand years ago the same advice was preached to mankind.

To-day President Roosevelt is giving the same advice, and Wall Street thinks it is news.—*The Monitor.*

Suggestive.—"Did you hear about the defacement of Skinner's tombstone?"

"No. What was it?"

"Some one added the word 'friends' to the epitaph."

"What was the epitaph?"

"He did his best."—*The Review.*

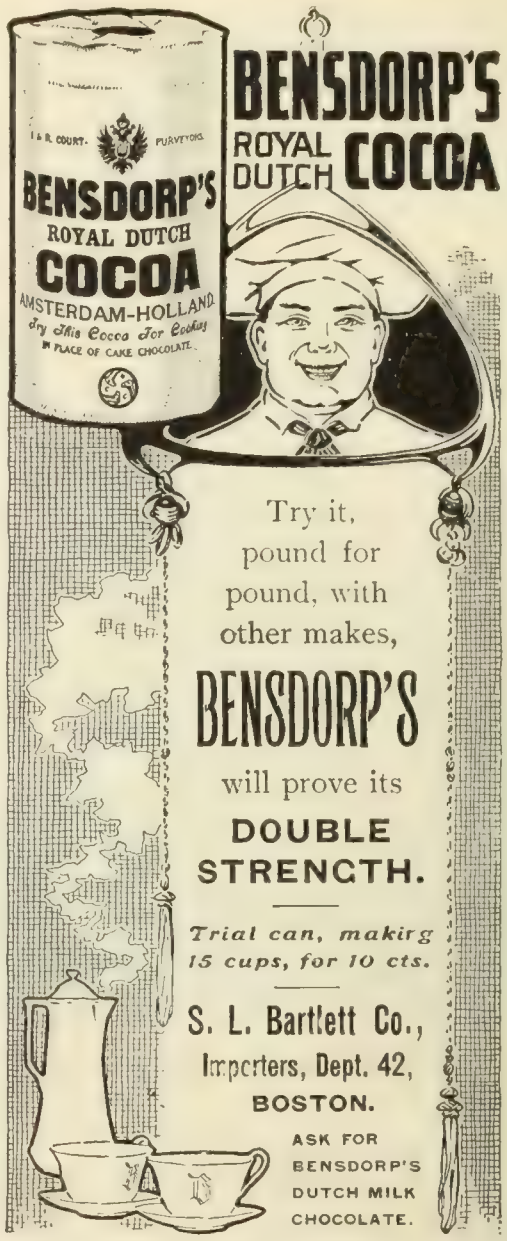
A Higher Court.—"Ever try an automobile, Judge?" said a friend.

"No," replied the Judge; "but I've tried a lot of people who have."—*Jewish Ledger.*

A Bit Difficult.—Riding in an omnibus up Regent Street last evening, I heard an old lady annoying the other passengers by her remarks. The conductor remonstrated with her, saying, "Ma'am, remember you are in a public vehicle, and behave as such."—*Spectator.*

An Unfortunate Malady.—A newspaper down in Maine, in telling of the death of a man through being struck by a railroad train, adds that "it will be remembered that he met with a similar accident a year ago." It is to be hoped that the habit which he appears to have contracted will not become chronic.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Encouraging.—Said an ambitious youth one day to a young lady, "Don't you think I'd better dye my mustache?" caressing the faintly visible progeny. "I think if you let it alone it will die itself," said the lady.—*Woman's Home Companion.*



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Tim's Joke.—"Did yez notice about th' joke me brother Tim played on wan av thim chauffeurs?"

"I heard a turrible thing happened to him. Poor Tim."

" 'Poor Tim, th' divvle! He had a shtick av dinnamite in his pocket when he wor run over."—*Judge.*

Didn't Know Him.—A New York mechanical engineer, who has just returned from a trip abroad, in which he visited Germany, tells an incident of his visit to the latter country.

"I was inspecting a big plant there," he said, "and naturally I was interested in the machinery used to furnish power. I was inspecting the engine room when I saw something which attracted me. An oil-begrimed workman was on top of a cylinder polishing som brass work, and him I approached for information

" 'Pardon me, I said, in my best German, 'Do you have trouble in keeping up steam?'"

"The man stopped his polishing work and looked at me.

" 'Nix, I no understand,' he said in English.

" 'So you are an Englishman?' I exclaimed.

" 'That's what I am,' the workman replied. 'I'm traveling and I am new on this job. I was taken in on account of their labor troubles.'

" 'Then, as he looked me over carefully, 'So you speak English,' and with a very polite smile he added: 'Excuse me for saying it, sir, but you speak very good English for a Dutchman.' "—*Pittsburg Leader.*

All Nature Fakes.—After a careful and impartial consideration of all the evidence bearing on the subject, the investigating committee reports that notwithstanding their long life and apparent respectability the following are undoubtedly nature fakes:

The bull in the china shop.
The wolf at the door.
The fly in the ointment.
The dog in the manger.
The bee in the bonnet.
The flea in the ear.
The rat that was smelled.
The chorus-girl's lobster.
Pigs in clover.
Horse and horse.
Time flies.
The Welsh rabbit.
The man on a lark.—*Indianapolis News.*

Must Be Opaque.—"But," said the summer girl, "what I'm looking for is a parasol suitable for use at the seashore."

"This," said the clerk, "is just the thing."

"Oh, no. I'm sure people could see through that."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Knew Its Habits.—EXPLORER—"Yes, I have decided to make my dash in an automobile."

REPORTER—"And you think your chances of locating the Pole are good?"

EXPLORER—"Sure! If I get within a thousand miles of it, this machine of mine will run into it."—*Puck.*

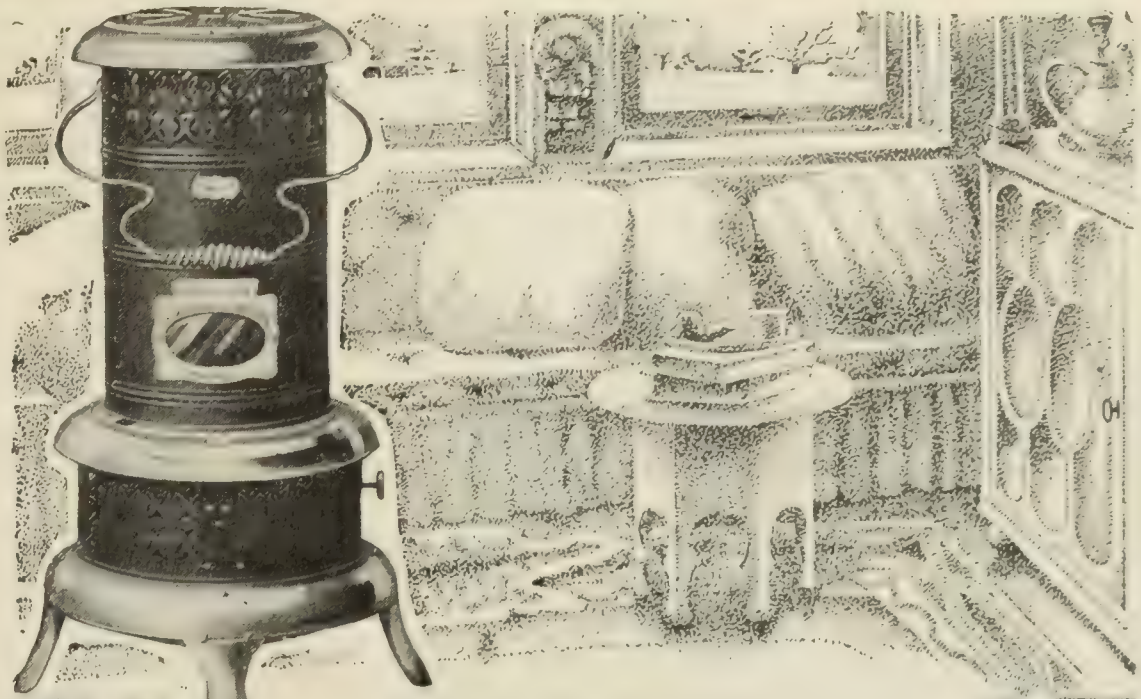
Mary's Question.—Some little while ago a popular writer visited a jail in order to take notes for a magazine article on prison life. On returning home he described the horrors he had seen, and his description made a deep impression on the mind of his little daughter Mary. The writer and his offspring, a week later, were in a train together, which stopt at a station near a gloomy building. A man asked:

"What place is that?"

"The county jail," another answered promptly.

Whereupon Mary embarrassed her father and aroused the suspicions of the other occupants of the carriage by asking, in a loud, shrill voice:

"Is that the jail you were in, father?"—*Judge's Library.*



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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

October 25.—China begins a rate war on grain against the Japanese lines in Manchuria and sends Chinese troops into the disputed boundary zone.

The loss of life from earth shocks in Calabria is estimated at six hundred.

October 26.—Mr. Taft arrives at Baguio and is warmly greeted by the Filipinos.

October 27.—An American deputy customs collector is seriously wounded and the chief of a smuggling party is killed in a fight with smugglers on the southern coast of Santo Domingo.

An explosion from Vesuvius injures ten persons.

October 28.—King Alfonso and Queen Victoria are warmly welcomed in Paris.

Leading British authors sign a petition for the abolition of the office of censor of plays.

October 29.—The Finnish Diet vote the appropriation to the Russian Government of $4,000,000 in payment for exemption from military service.

Herr Harden, editor of *Die Zukunft*, is acquitted in the suit brought against him by General Count Kuno von Moltke.

October 30.—The crew of the destroyer *Skory* mutiny and open fire on the town and war-ships at Vladivostok; many persons are killed and wounded. The *Skory* is riddled and beached and the surviving crew captured.

Dr. Hadley of Yale and Professor Schofield of Harvard begin their lectures at the University of Berlin; the Crown Prince is present.

October 31.—Mlle. Ragoymnikova, the slayer of General Maximoffsky, is hanged at St. Petersburg.

Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., American chargé d'affaires, opens negotiations with the Russian Foreign Office, looking to a naturalization treaty.

Domestic.

October 25.—The National Civic Federation ends its trust conferences at Chicago with a recommendation for immediate general legislation by Congress to give the Federal Government full power to regulate trusts and corporations.

October 26.—President Roosevelt, in a letter on the financial crisis, congratulates Secretary Cortelyou and the business men who worked with him in affording relief.

October 27.—Dispatches from all parts of the country show confidence in the financial situation.

October 28.—Dr. W. R. Gillette, ex-vice-president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, is sentenced to serve six months in the penitentiary.

The Bankers Trust Company of Kansas City, with deposits of $800,000, closes its doors.

October 29.—Herr Erbsloeh, winner of the Bennett cup in the recent balloon race, receives congratulations from the Kaiser by cable.

October 30.—George L. Rives is appointed a receiver of the Knickerbocker Trust Company to take the place of Otto T. Bannard.

The submarine boat *Tarantula*, on final acceptance trials in Narragansett Bay, develops a speed of 9.4 knots; her contract called for 8.75 knots.

October 31.—Many banks throughout the country apply for increased circulation on the terms suggested by Controller Ridgely.

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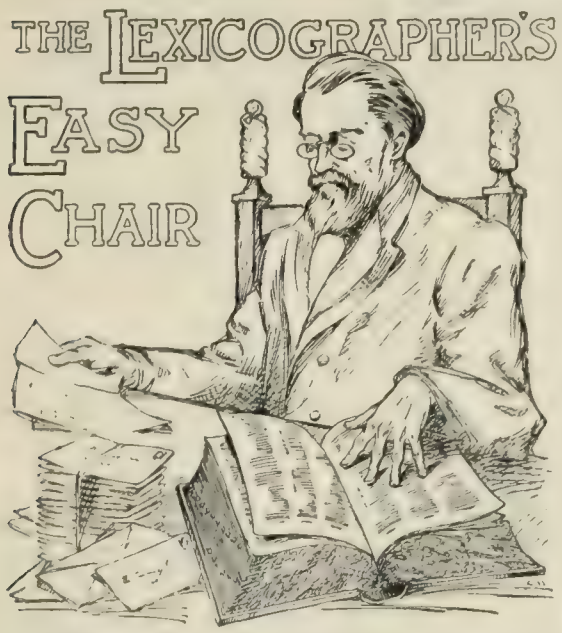

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"I. O. A.," Centerville, Ind.—"Who is the author of the following lines?

> 'True happiness is to no place confined,
> But still is found in a contented mind.'"

The correct reading of these lines is:

> "True happiness is to no spot confined.
> If you preserve a firm and constant mind
> 'Tis here, 'tis everywhere."

The author is John Huddlestone Wynne (1743–1788), author of a History of Ireland.

"H. W. S.," New York.—"Kindly give the correct pronunciation and origin of 'Threadneedle Street,' the name of a London thoroughfare."

It is pronounced thred-nee'dl. The origin of the name is variously stated. Probably it was derived from the arms of the Worshipful Company of Needlemakers, which are said to have been three needles.

"H. E. W.," San José, Cal.—"May I ask you for the correct pronunciation of *Tahoe*, the name of a lake on the eastern slope of Sierra Nevada? I am told by a life-time resident that the Indians call it Tā-hō'ê, yet another person tells me he is positive it is Tā-ho'. Which of these pronunciations is correct?"

All the dictionaries give the pronunciation as *tā-hō'*, and as the word was derived probably from the Spanish *tajo* (pronounced ta-ho'), a cut or opening in a mountain, this is no doubt correct.

"Chapel Hill," N. C.—"(1) What is the difference between *irony* and *sarcasm*? (2) Is it not bad form to say 'I *love* fruit or vegetables'?"

(1) *Irony* is the saying of one thing, that the reverse may be understood. Derived from the Greek *eirōneia*, which means dissimulation, irony is disguised satire and often censures by feigned approval or condemns by pretense of admiration. Irony is either mild or cutting. *Sarcasm* is a form of irony in which the speaker is actuated by enmity or scorn. Being derived from the Greek *sarkasmos*, which means, literally, "a biting of the flesh," it is usually cutting and reproachful, and is a kind of personal allusion which is characterized by spite or ill-will. As Dr. Smith exprest it, sarcasm is also "the contemptuous and derisive expression of uncongeniality with the character, conduct, belief, principles, or statements of another." (2) It is not best usage, altho it has some vogue. As long ago as the time of Chaucer (c. 1386) reference was made in his "Tales" to a cook's apprentice who "loved bet the taverne than the shoppe."

Fletcher in his "Beggars Bush" (1622) introduces a character who loves "a fat goose, as he loves an allegiance," and Locke in "Human Understanding" points out that when "man declares that he loves grapes, it is no more but that the taste of grapes delights him." Dean Swift in his "Art of Polite Conversation" asks, "Colonel, don't you love bread and butter with your tea?" Gouverneur Morris, while he respected the English, did "not love their manners," and Sir Walter Scott in his "Search for Happiness" met a lady who "loved a book and knew a thing or two." The use of *love* for "like" is characterized as a vulgarism when it is applied to our appetites. In France things are different: there a man loves his wife (*j'aime ma femme*) as he loves a leg of lamb (*j'aime un gigot*).

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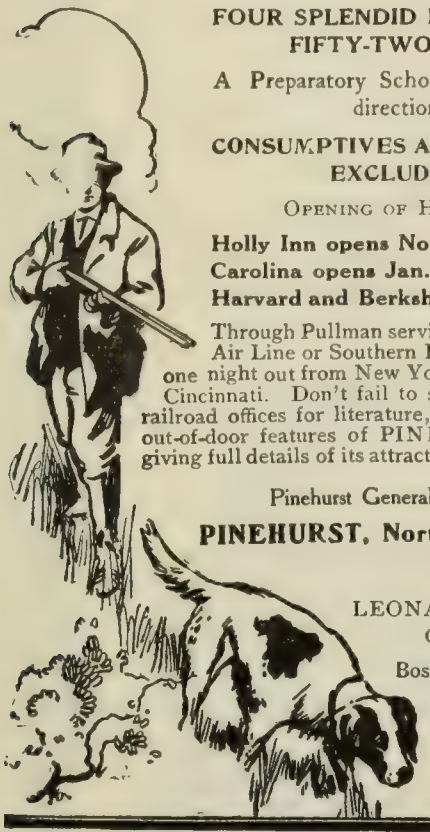

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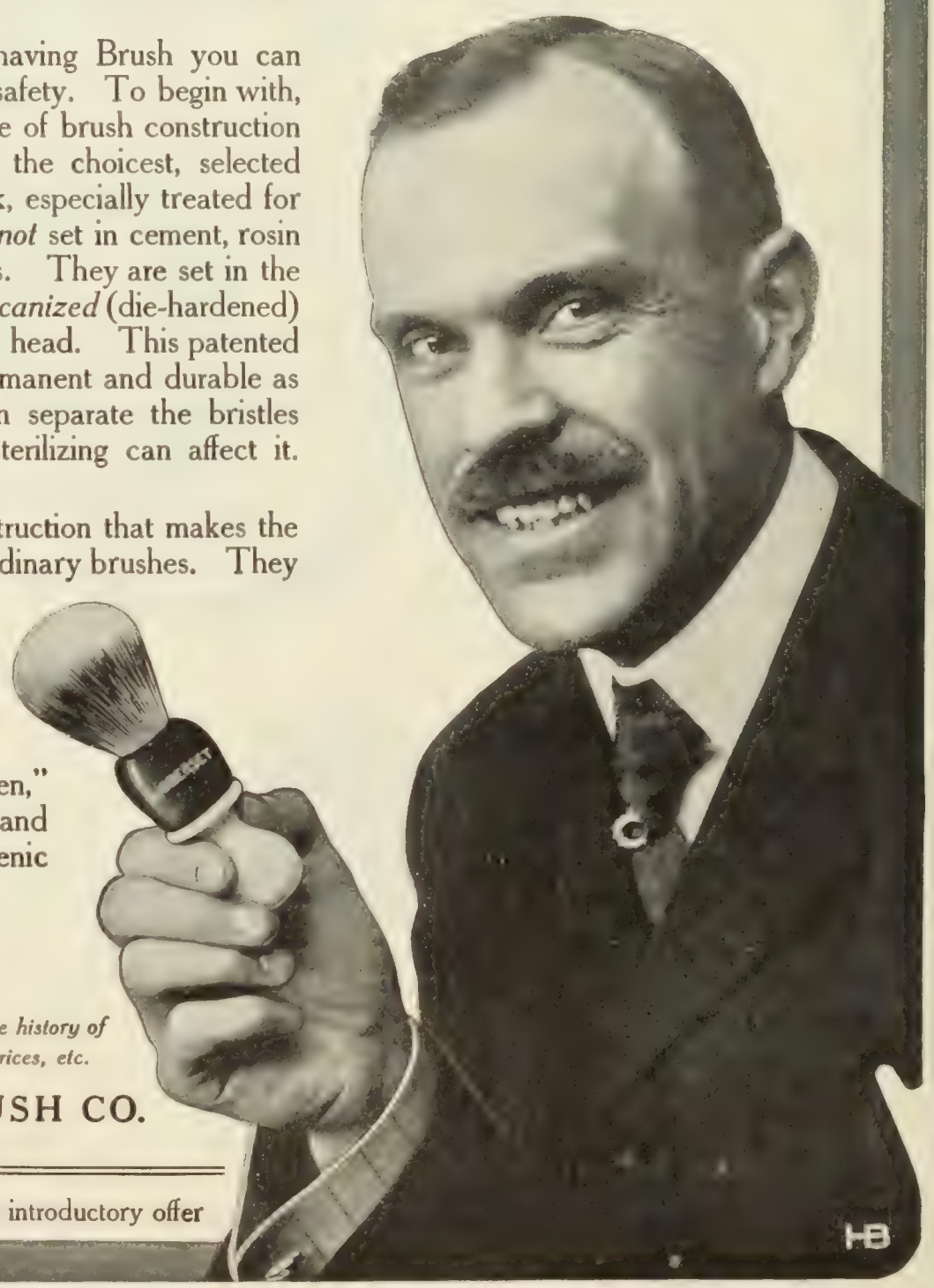

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

LARGER ASPECTS OF THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

THE Republican press is manifestly relieved to find in the results of the November elections no indication of a political revulsion growing out of the recent financial panic. In most cases, as the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) remarks, a panic or even an approach to a panic means a loss of popularity and prestige for the party in power. Altho the issues involved in these elections were in the main essentially local, the seekers of political portents find in the results much that seems to them of national significance. Thus the President himself, in a statement given out from the White House, describes the results as "extremely gratifying," and the New York *World* (Dem.) reads the signs searchingly, but in vain, for any hint of a "Roosevelt reaction." "It is easy to see," affirms the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), after surveying the returns as a whole, "that the long period of Republican supremacy is likely to be lengthened out to the extent of at least four years more"; and the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) asserts confidently that "the Democratic party as a national party is weaker now than it was in 1904 or 1906; and nothing in Tuesday's voting indicates that it is gaining ground East, West, or South at the expense of Republicanism." In fact, the New York *Sun* (Ind.) discovers the Democratic party "in the historic act of turning its weapons upon itself and committing hara-kiri." The process is thus described:

"In Massachusetts the Democratic factions were tearing each other tooth and nail before election day came, and on the eve of a Presidential contest the party finds its ranks broken and scattered and the ground heaped with dead and wounded; but the casualties have been inflicted by Democrats. . . . . .

"In Nebraska the only Democrat conspicuous enough to be accounted a leader repeated his biennial failure after writing the party platform, organizing victory, and making a personal campaign. This eminent man lost his own ward and rolled up a large majority in the State against his party. . . . In Kentucky, where he went to inspire the Democratic host and point the way to victory, there was an utter rout and the Republicans triumphed magnificently."

Returning to the statement from the White House, we read in part:

"As compared with the elections next preceding the last Presidential elections, we have done decidedly better than we did in 1903. Then, as yesterday, Rhode Island and Maryland went against us, but this year we have won a sweeping victory in Kentucky for the first time since McKinley's first election; and the victory in Massachusetts was also remarkable.

"The showing in Pennsylvania and Nebraska is equally good. Moreover, the showing in New York State as a whole was excellent, far better than was the case prior to the last Presidential election.

"That the result in Manhattan was due to purely local causes is shown by comparing it with the decisive triumphs in Brooklyn, Buffalo, Albany, and in the State generally. . . . . .

"As a whole the showing has been an improvement over what it was four years ago and eight years ago."

The President's exultant tone, *The World* mournfully admits, is justified by the facts. Says that sturdy Democratic paper:

"Comparatively, the Republican party polls its heaviest vote in Presidential years, the Democratic party in off years. This was an off year. There should have been decisive Democratic victories with corresponding Republican defeats. Where are they?

"Not in New Jersey, altho in the early hours of Wednesday morning *The World* deluded itself into such a belief. . . . The bitterest anti-Roosevelt sentiment in the country now exists in New York south of Chambers Street. Nowhere is this sentiment better reflected politically than in the great commuter vote of New Jersey. Taking this fact into consideration, the saving of that State to the Republicans was a remarkable achievement.

"Kentucky has gone Republican for the fourth time since 1894, and Willson's plurality for Governor is greater than the combined Republican pluralities in the three other elections. Nebraska, Mr. Bryan's own State, has given increased off-year majorities to the Republican candidates. The Republican candidate for Governor in Massachusetts polled more votes than all his opponents combined. Despite a fusion defeat in Manhattan the Republicans carried Brooklyn and held their own in the State. Indeed, they have done more, for if the Independence League is to be a permanent factor the Democratic party may be as sadly split in New York as it is in Massachusetts.

"The truth is that the results throughout the country evidence no diminution of Republican strength and no abatement of Mr. Roosevelt's popularity. . . . . .

"Mr. Roosevelt has a right to exult, but is the country warranted in sharing his jubilation?"

While the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) claims that "the Republican success in Kentucky is a clear national gain for the Republicans," the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) asserts with equal positiveness that "to those who have knowledge of local conditions such a result can be invested with no national significance in connection with the Presidential struggle a year hence."

The result in New York County is interesting as a comment upon the much-discust Republican-Hearst fusion. "Each party to the fusion," asserts the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), "lost from 40,000 to 50,000 votes, and the vote of both together was far below what each had been able to poll separately." Mr. Hearst, however, remarks in his New York *American* that "the defeat of the anti-Tammany ticket demonstrates only that party ties are stronger than civic sentiment at present in New York." *The Tribune*, the principal Republican paper of the State, thinks that Tammany will never again fear Mr. Hearst, while "the Republicans will henceforth

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have more cause to dread his support than his opposition." No less important than the State elections, says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), were a number of the municipal elections. We read further:

"Of supreme consequence, of course, was the reform victory in San Francisco. . . . Mayor Taylor's plurality shows that ordinary party lines were swept away by the voters, and that union labor, as a political force, could not hold the wage-earners in a solid phalanx against the cause that Dr. Taylor so plainly represented. . . . . .

"Coming across the Continent one must pause at Salt Lake City and then at Louisville. In the Mormon capital the victory for the so-called American party, which opposed both the Republican and Democratic organizations on the ground that church influences controlled them, will be popular elsewhere in the country owing to the disfavor in which the Mormon hierarchy's activity in politics is generally viewed. . . . .

"The Republican mayoralty victory in Louisville will be an immense gain for decency in the government of the Kentucky city, where judicial intervention was necessary last spring in order to unseat a Democratic mayor who had obtained office by fraud. There was a heavy Democratic vote on Tuesday for the Republican candidate; and this revolt against the party machine, it should be noted, had a marked effect in turning the State also over to the Republicans.

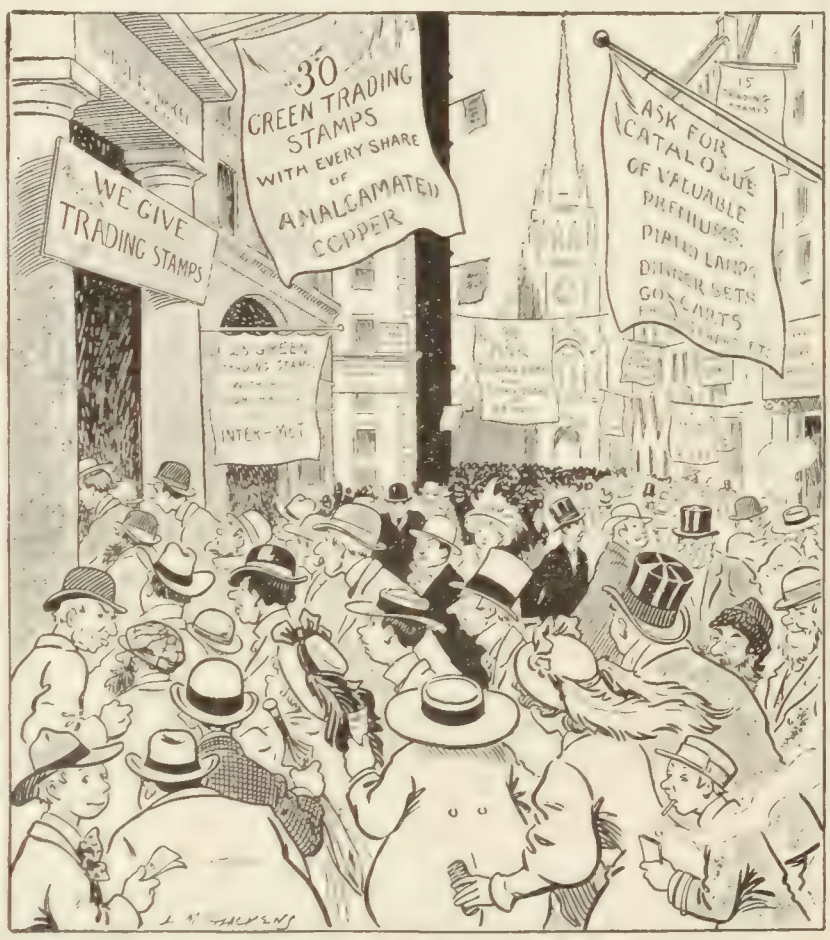
"Mayor Johnson's notable triumph in Cleveland was certainly one to be thankful for. President Roosevelt's outrageous intervention in the affairs of the city need not be dwelt upon nor is it necessary to do more than recall Secretary Taft's extraordinary remarks about the desirability of a 'party' victory in Cleveland for the sake of the party in the State. Both the President and the Secretary blundered irretrievably in thus identifying Mr. Burton's candidacy with their own political ambitions, and whether or not their action has affected the result, it is fortunate for the cause of non-partizanship in municipal affairs that this great Western city, on national issues Republican by heavy pluralities, should have passed by their appeals unheeded. . . . . .

"The remarkable victory in Toledo, also, for Mayor Whitlock, who declined a regular party nomination in order to run as an Independent, reveals a public sentiment in that city no less pronounced than that in Cleveland in favor of the Johnson idea of dealing with the public-monopoly services. Toledo, which began by electing the late 'Golden Rule' Jones as its free-lance mayor, now has a notable record for independence of party in municipal affairs. Mr. Whitlock is already one of the strong mayors of the country.

"In Jersey City an excellent mayor, Mr. Fagan, after a memorable administration on reform lines, was defeated for reelection; and this forms one of the regrettable features of Tuesday's voting."

In addition to the new governors whose portraits we publish, Governor Guild (Rep.) was reelected in Massachusetts and Governor Higgins (Dem.) in Rhode Island.

STICK TOGETHER
And play "crack the whip" with him.
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.



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IT MIGHT HELP SOME IF WALL STREET GAVE TRADING-STAMPS.
—Glackens in *Puck*.

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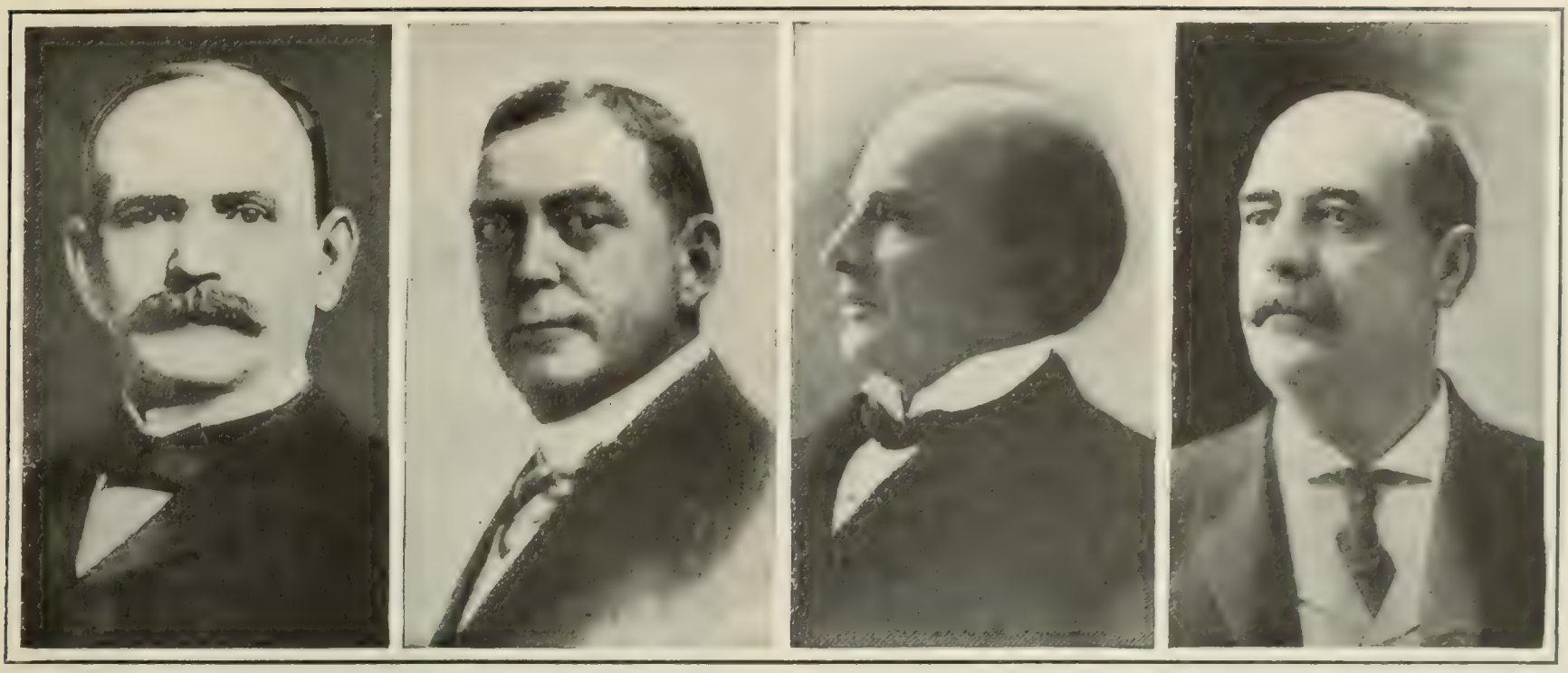
THE MAN WHO ROCKED THE BOAT.
—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.

HINT AND COMMENT FROM THE CARTOONIST.



AUSTIN L. CROTHERS (DEM.) OF MARYLAND.

"The State of Maryland," says the Baltimore *Sun*, "is so closely divided politically that the party in power is always on its good behavior."

AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON (REP.) OF KENTUCKY.

His election attracts special attention because of Kentucky's prominence in the Democratic ranks. Both candidates espoused temperance.

E. F. NOEL (DEM.) OF MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. Noel won his State without a struggle, as no opposition candidate of any party entered the field against him.

JOHN FRANKLIN FORT (REP.) OF NEW JERSEY.

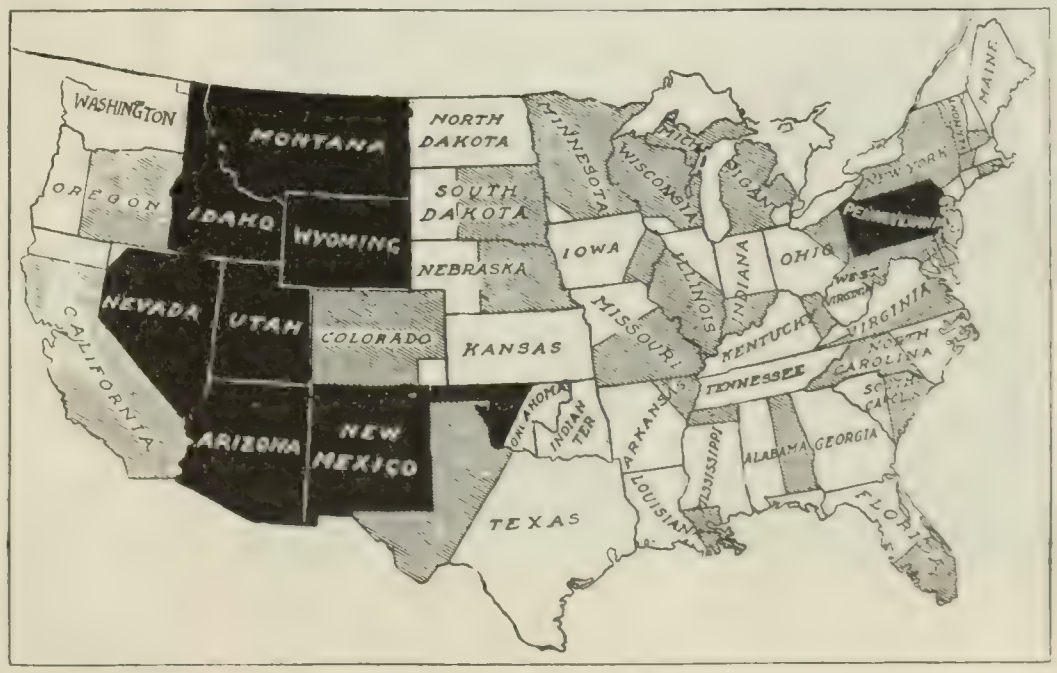
Mr. Fort's personality, says the New York *Tribune*, counted much in the campaign, in which even the local issues were not very clearly defined.

THE NEW GOVERNORS-ELECT.

PROHIBITION GROWING FORMIDABLE

RECENT victories of the prohibition forces are drawing respectful comments even from papers which formerly treated the movement as a joke. In the elections of November 5 two of Delaware's three counties "went dry" after one of the most exciting campaigns in the history of the State, and the day was marked by minor prohibition successes in various other parts of the country also. According to Mr. Charles R. Jones, national chairman of the Prohibition party, the election returns "show a marked climax to the series of Prohibition triumphs of the last ninety days." If these successes, he adds, are not misleading, they mean that "the prohibition issue will force itself into the national politics of 1908 by its own momentum and will there afford the Prohibition party the greatest opportunity of its career." Whether Mr. Jones's reading of the signs be accurate or not, the press—including the leading organs of the liquor trade—agree that antisaloon sentiment was never stronger throughout the country than it is now. Thus *The Wine and Spirit Gazette* (New York) warns "the trade" that "the license system is in peril and the business interests dependent upon its perpetuity are threatened with disaster;" and it is not long since Chicago's *Champion of Fair Play*, the official organ of the liquor trade of the West, admonished its patrons that their business was being attacked from all sides, adding: "You will need all your resources, all your grit, all your strength, and all your united power to preserve your rights and privileges against the flood-tide of unreasonable and unreasoning prejudices." There is a remarkable tendency on the part of the liquor press to saddle the retail end of the business with all the blame for the present situation. Thus *Beverages* (New York) admits that "various forms of viciousness seem to fasten to the liquor traffic with the tenacity of barnacles"; and it adds: "The reform of the saloon and the elimination of the dive and such like efforts may not head off the wave of prohibition now spreading over this republic, but these steps can certainly help some." A saloon, says the same paper, "has no more right to be a 'sporty' headquarters than a grocery store." If the new prohibition movement has done nothing else, it has brought on the disreputable saloon-keeper the wrath of the better element in his profession, says the New York *Evening Post*, which goes on to quote from a resolution formulated by the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of New York urging that "the present laws be changed, to the end that the [retail] business may be ultimately conducted by men of recognized character and standing in the community." But as *The Post* remarks, "much as the urbane, benevolent, discreet, and respectable tavern-keeper of fiction and the stage might do to regenerate his business and stop the flood of 'sumptuary laws,' we fear it will take more than a set of resolutions to produce him in the body."

Of seventeen counties in Illinois which availed themselves of the



From the Kansas City "Star."

SHOWING SPREAD OF PROHIBITION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The white places on the map show the proportion (but not the location) of dry territory in each State. The black States are those which have not yet adopted local-option laws. North Dakota, Georgia, Kansas, and Maine are prohibition States, as Oklahoma will be when its new constitution goes into effect. The shaded States have local option laws under which any town or county may "go dry" on its own initiative if it wishes.

new local-option law and submitted the question of "saloons or no saloons" to their voters during the November elections, sixteen "went dry." Not many days before, Jefferson County, Ala., including the great industrial town of Birmingham, voted for prohibition, the new order of things to begin on January 1. "The greatest labor city in the South," says the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, "has decided to try prohibition, and upon the experiment will depend the success of the movement." "The victory in Birmingham," jubilantly exclaims *The Associated Prohibition Press* (Chicago), "may prove as notable in its effect upon the Prohibition movement as the defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga proved to the American Revolution." It is claimed, moreover, that the victory was won largely by the labor vote. It is notable that in the struggle in Delaware neither side had any assistance from the press of that State, which carried its neutrality to the extent of refusing to discuss the question editorially. Wilmington dispatches state that party lines were obliterated in the preelection campaign. The wave of prohibition which has risen in the South and Southwest has not yet reached its height, asserts the New York *Times*. In Delaware, as in the other Southern States which have gone dry in part or in whole, the well-known relation between crime and drink among the negro population formed one of the most potent arguments with the white voters. In this case, however, it is interesting to read that the negroes themselves voted for no license in a proportion of 3 to 2. That the South "is saddling its race questions on the liquor trade" is one of the grievances of the liquor organs. But as the Philadelphia *Press* concisely remarks:

"A negro population renders wise the exclusion of liquor-selling as far as possible. This powerful argument weighs all over the South, and the vote for prohibition represents exactly the same reasoning which excludes liquor by Federal law from Indian reservations, shuts it out by international agreement from the islands of the Pacific, and excludes it from great areas in Africa peopled by negroes and under the British flag. Where there is an undeveloped race the reasons there for restriction on the liquor traffic become convincing."

It will be remembered that President Roosevelt, addressing the negro population of Mound Bayou, Miss., congratulated them on

ONE SIDE'S ARGUMENT.
A saloon-keeper's campaign sign in a Delaware city.

the fact that they had not permitted a saloon within the town limits; and a number of papers lay particular stress upon the economic phases of the prohibition movement—a movement which, for half a century, was "jeered, not feared, by the saloon interests." As a Mississippi jurist puts it, "it is not a Puritanical spasm, but a cold-blooded business proposition." To quote the Philadelphia *North American* along the same line:

"We doubt if the majority of Southern men are opposed to drink in the abstract. We know the inherited dislike of the people of

HOW THE OTHER SIDE WORKED.
Women canvassing for Prohibition in the Delaware campaign.

that section to anything resembling sumptuary legislation. Yet we find every Southern State which has not established prohibition seriously considering its adoption.

"The reason is simple. The South in its marvelous new prosperity faces two imperative needs—better labor and less crime.

"The Southerners strike down the saloon because whisky is the negro's worst enemy and crime's chief stimulant. They submit to laws that affect their own personal habits because they are good business men and have calculated with mathematical exactness that the value to the community of a sober negro is ten times that of a drunken one.

"Growth of temperance in the Middle West is easier to understand. Prohibition always had stanch support there, and the present spread is merely part of the ever-increasing economic demand for sobriety of the employee by every employer in the land, from the smallest shopkeeper to the largest railroad. . . . Every merchant, manufacturer, and corporation is paying high wages. Every one wants his money's worth, and demands, as he has the right to do, that the product of every worker should furnish a profit above his wage. And every one has learned that only the sober workman provides that profit."

Says the Houston (Tex.) *Chronicle*:

"There is scarcely a benevolent order in which a man in any way connected with the liquor business can secure admission, and every commercial institution, large and small, is against the saloon.

"The moral, social, financial, and religious influences of the age are against it, and the most surprizing and forceful influence is the one last developed, the economic and financial. Money and morals combined for good make an irresistible team."

No one, remarks the New York *Sun*, can fail to see the tremendous steps that have been taken toward a dry United States within the last ten or fifteen years. We read further:

"The Southern States, owing to their peculiar social conditions, are practically 'dry.' In all the States there is a marked tendency toward higher license fees, reduction in the number of drinking-places, and new restrictions on the hours in which, and the persons to whom, liquor may be sold. In this State the Republican party has suffered no setback at the polls from raising the liquor-license fees a few years ago, altho dire consequences were foretold for it if it persisted in doing so. The cry that the rights of saloon proprietors are invaded by hostile legislation has ceased to worry politicians except in the smallest political subdivisions of the

States. The sentiment against the trade is recognized by the men in it, and at the recent convention of liquor-dealers the sensible advice of those who want to 'clean it up' was indorsed with practical unanimity."

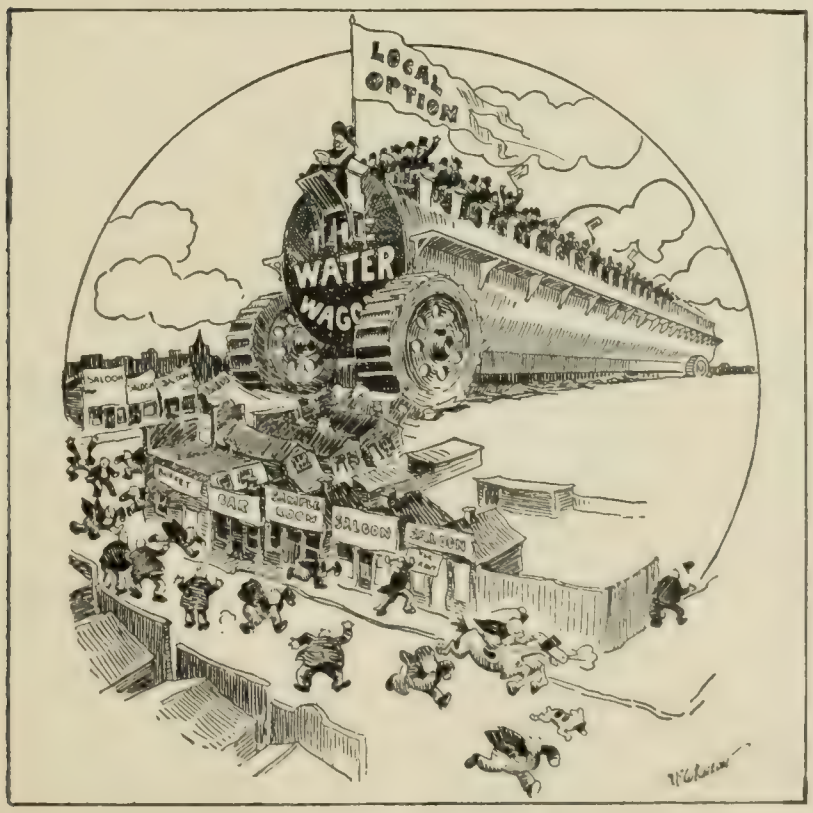
According to a statement prepared by the National Temperance Society, which has its headquarters in New York City, considerably more than one-half of the area of the United States is now governed by some sort of prohibition law, the sale of liquor either being forbidden by State statute or through local-option laws. Says the New York *Tribune*:

"Publicity is the vehicle which the Prohibitionists hope will ultimately carry them to the passage of a national prohibition law. To this end nine general temperance papers, forty-four Woman's Christian Temperance Union papers, sixty-two Prohibition party papers, thirty Antisaloon League papers, and ten Good Templar papers are now being published. Active support also is received from the various church denominational papers."

Papers which are opposed to the spread of prohibition in the South lay much stress upon the argument that prohibition does not prohibit. Thus the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, whose criticisms of the movement have attracted much attention, says:

"They are having a fight in Maine over the prohibition law. Tho it was iron-clad to begin with and has lasted sixty-five years, it has not only not prohibited the use and abuse of intoxicants, but has failed to diminish drunkenness. It has promoted smuggling. It has promoted extortion. It has promoted adulterations and evasions, hypocrisy and lying. The single thing which it has not done has been to make Maine 'dry.' . . . No people except the Mohammedans have ever been able to maintain a prohibition law, and the Mohammedans supply the need for drink by death-dealing drugs."

Less pessimistic, but of the same conviction in regard to the efficacy of prohibition, is *The Standard* of Daphne, Ala., which says: "The history of prohibition of the liquor traffic shows that it does not prohibit the sale or use of liquors, and that the real value of a prohibition campaign is to be found in the education of the public as to the evils of the traffic." To the assertion that "blind tigers" will inevitably spring up in the wake of prohibitory laws Mr. Harris Dickson, writing in the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post*, replies: "Yes, some—no human law entirely prevents an evil. But the internal-revenue licenses issued in this State [Alabama] show *nine* blind tigers in licensed territory for every *one* in prohibition territory. The question is not the saloon *or* the tiger, but the saloon *and* the tiger."



THE NEW JUGGERNAUT.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH AMERICAN CITIES?

"WHEN America was organized the city was left out," writes Brand Whitlock in the November *Circle*, in explanation of the fact that there are few more serious problems before the country to-day, and perhaps none demanding more radical treatment than the problems of municipal government. That these problems are of no petty dimensions may be surmised from the budget tentatively adopted for New York City for 1908, which reaches the enormous total of $140,572,266. While this sum includes the expenditures for the county governments within the area of the city, it does not include a number of items of current expenditure which are met by the proceeds of bond sales. After pointing out that the annual interest on New York's debt amounts to more than Chicago's entire bonded indebtedness, the Chicago *Daily News* suggests that the best municipal management would steer a middle course between "New York's wasteful extravagance and Chicago's wasteful parsimony."

BRAND WHITLOCK.
Author and reformer, who has just been reelected Mayor of Toledo on an independent ticket, and is discust as a candidate for Governor of Ohio in next year's elections.

Collier's Weekly remarks that the New York budget for 1908 "probably marks the high-water point of municipal expenditure in the world's history." "At the present time," the same publication adds, "the whole Empire of Japan runs its government, aside from interest on its war debt, for a little over two-thirds the cost of running the municipal government of the city of New York."

In the article quoted in our opening sentence Mr. Whitlock—who, as Mayor of Toledo, has acquired a practical as well as a theoretical knowledge of city politics—indicates the lines which he believes any adequate municipal reform must follow. But first he pauses to explain why there is so much need of reform in this particular branch of government. We read:

"The framers of the Constitution, who were the organizers, did the best they could, and wondrous well; but the modern city with its modern problems had not been dreamed of. Thus it happens that to-day the city is but an arm of the State; legally it has no powers that are not granted to it by the State legislature; hence it is ruled by the State legislature. And as there are generally about two countrymen to one city man in every State legislature, it follows that the cities are, in reality, governed by men who know nothing about cities and care nothing for them—men who view the city possibly with contempt, certainly with suspicion and distrust. And, primarily, that is what is the matter with the city.

"That something is the matter with the city has been the verdict of most men. There has been a pessimism almost enthusiastic about the city, and many cries for reform. Most men who class themselves with what is naively called the better element have declared for 'reform'; but the tremendous difficulty is to agree on what 'reform' is. All men, for instance, say that cities

should be 'run' without graft, and most men really believe it. All men say that city government should be economically administered: that city business should be conducted as any private business is conducted. But beyond this, differences begin; and many who clamor the most loudly for reform clamor still more loudly against it when they see it. We may say, however, that everybody is for reform, provided it is proposed to reform somebody else. . . . . .

"Out of all this has grown confusion; and civic federations, purity leagues, law and order leagues, have been organized without result. The good people who proposed these remedies thought that the evils of the city were the evils of individuals, of certain persons not associated with the 'better element,' and prayed that the control of things might be committed to the 'good people' or the 'business interests,' generally supposed to be perfect and kept from the general and infallible direction of things only by the machinations of certain of the evilly inclined."

In a recognition of the fact that "we must largely reform our system before we can reform our men," Mr. Whitlock sees a way of escape from confusion to efficiency. This, he says, is the lesson that Galveston learned in the face of its great calamity of 1900, and which Des Moines and other cities have learned from Galveston's example. In cities where that lesson has not been learned, says Mr. Whitlock, "whenever people try to do anything for themselves they find that the charter was not made for them, but for somebody else." Galveston's much-discust scheme of municipal government by commission, and the spread of the experiment in the West and South, were described in THE LITERARY DIGEST of July 13. Mr. Whitlock dwells especially upon the charter adopted by Des Moines, which he describes as "the most democratic of any city in America." We read:

"The Galveston plan is simple. Four commissioners are elected by the people, and these four are the only officials elected. In these are centered all powers—they are mayor, council, and all the boards put together. They are responsible to the people, and to the people alone. Among these the administrative work is distributed. . . . . .

"Des Moines has gone ahead of Galveston; she has all that Galveston has—so far as charters go—and more; she has a system that is far more democratic, far more radical than Galveston, or any other city in the United States, for that matter. Des Moines has abolished wards and boards, and all that, and has a commission like Galveston, in which the legislative, administrative, and executive functions are all centered; but she has other things, more democratic things. She has the recall, the initiative and referendum, including the compulsory reference of all franchises to the people. This is the great achievement of Des Moines; here, at last, is a chance for real democracy. If the board passes an ordinance which is not to the satisfaction of the people, they can compel its reference to them; they can vote on it, and either approve or disapprove it. This is the veto power retained by the people themselves—far better than the veto power in the hands of a mayor, or even of a governor. The people, too, if the board will not pass such legislation as the people want, can themselves initiate such legislation; this is the old New England town meeting on a large scale; and if any of the commissioners is faithless to his duty or his trust, the people may recall him; that is, remove and discharge him—far better and safer and more democratic than to have the removal power in the hands of a governor. . . . . .

Another provision, and perhaps the most important, in the Des Moines charter is that which provides for non-partizan nominations and elections of municipal officers. Out there they have adopted and incorporated into their charter Golden Rule Jones's principle that a city official should be chosen with reference to his views on city questions, and not on State or national questions. The party system, carried down into the cities, has been the real bulwark of municipal corruption and inefficiency. A party boss will subscribe to any view on the tariff, provided you permit him to tell you whom to vote for. Party bosses and party machines and franchise corporations and all their pitiful parasites have long, in reality, been non-partizan; now that the people are becoming non-partizan, they will come into their own.

"The Des Moines plan seems to me defective in one way, and that is that by it men have to become candidates themselves, and this is not altogether in the spirit of real democracy. The people should propose their own nominees by petition; but the Des Moines plan in recognizing the principle of non-partizanship in municipal affairs has struck the key-note of real reform."

So far as charters and paper laws go, concludes Mr. Whitlock, the way to municipal reform lies along these lines:

"1. A charter that provides simply and directly for a few responsible officials, with a mayor and a small legislative or councilmanic board chosen from the city at large without reference to wards.

"2. Non-partizan nominations and elections.

"3. The initiative and the referendum, including the submission of all franchises to the people.

"4. The recall.

"5. The merit system for all employees other than heads of departments; and, most important of all,

"6. Home rule on all subjects of purely local nature, the right of taxation, and the police power so far as purely local."

In this direction, he thinks, we must travel, if we hope to achieve the ideal city "of which men have dreamed since time began."

THE DEPLETED ARMY

ALTHO the War Department is making every effort to induce reenlistments and to secure recruits, reports show that the Army is now 33 per cent. below its full authorized strength, and the problem of keeping it up even to its present numerical standard is becoming acute. Congress passed a law last year authorizing the addition of 5,000 men to the Coast Artillery; "but not only have the officials of the Army failed to get these extra 5,000 men," says a statement issued from the headquarters of the Artillery Corps, "but they have lost 2,000 of the men they had before." According to this statement, the difficulty of getting officers is practically as great. "For the first time in the history of the Army," we read, "vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant are going begging." The soldiers, says the same statement, "are quitting like rats leaving a leaky ship"—either by deserting or by purchasing their discharge. The chief causes of these conditions, it is generally agreed, are the general prosperity of the country, the higher wages within the reach of the civilian, and the general scarcity of labor. These causes are especially operative in the case of the Coast Artillery, in which the men, by the time they become proficient as soldiers, are really high-class skilled mechanics, says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune*. From the same source we quote the following statements:

"One of the most striking instances of the depletion of the Army is shown by the case of the Tenth Company of Coast Artillery, which paraded in January, 1900, with 101 men in the ranks, but which, when called upon to parade on October 15 of this year, could muster only 14 men in the ranks, that being the total strength of the company. A hardly less striking instance is furnished, however, by the Seventh Infantry, which recently attended the McKinley memorial exercises at Canton. The entire regiment of twelve companies was ordered to Canton, and should have been about 1,200 strong. As a matter of fact, the twelve companies and the band were represented by only 406 men, while one company could muster only 10 privates fit for duty. . . . . .

"A colonel of infantry in Nebraska reports to the War Department that in the vicinity of his post ordinary farm-hands are receiving from $30 to $50 a month and board, which makes the $13 a month of the soldier appear pitifully small, while many of his men have left the service and secured positions as clerks, engineers, street-car conductors, salesmen, linemen, firemen, etc., at salaries of not less than $75 a month, and in many instances at from $100 to $150 a month, the latter being secured as a rule by non-commissioned officers, who had received perhaps $18 a month in the service. Five men have left the Army at an infantry post in Texas to accept positions at from $125 to $150 a month. . . . . .

"Perhaps the most frequent ground for dissatisfaction in the

Courtesy of "The Army and Navy Register."

A "BATTALION" OF INFANTRY.

This photograph, taken at Fort McDowell, Angel Island, Cal., shows the First Battalion of the Twenty-second Infantry at drill. The battalion was consolidated to make one company for drill purposes, but only three squads were the net result.

Army, after the smallness of the pay, is found in the frequent moves to which the commands are subjected. These entail almost invariably a change of uniform, and in some instances these have occurred so often that the men found nothing coming to them above their uniform account when pay-day arrived. Other causes of discontent include the foreign service, cutting a man off from his family and friends for long periods; the strenuous practise-marches recently insisted upon, which entail unusual labor and sometimes hardship; the inferiority of the food as compared with that obtainable by men of equal ability in civil life, and, in a few instances, the alleged harshness of officers, especially sergeants. Illustrative of the frequent changes of station, it may be recorded that one regiment has changed its station nineteen times since April, 1898, and has traveled more than 51,000 miles, while a number of regiments have travel records of more than 50,000 miles."

Representative J. A. T. Hull, chairman of the House Military Committee, has recently stated that the only way to keep up the regular Army is to pay the soldier more for his services. *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York) quotes non-committally from an article in the New Orleans *Picayune*, which asserts that if the United States should need 500,000 men for a war with a foreign Power it would be necessary to resort to compulsory measures to secure them. "There is," says *The Picayune*, "only one way in which this great Republic will ever be able to maintain a sufficient military strength, namely, by universal military service. Every young man in good health should be compelled to serve one or two years in the Army, or if that should furnish a superabundance of soldiers, then the conscription could be by lot."

The New York *Tribune*, while admitting that "for the modernized soldier the present rates of pay may be too low," thinks that "the real trouble with the Army lies deeper." What the Army needs, it urges, is "more fluidity in promotion and a fuller recognition of the fact that the day of the old unintelligent 'food-for-powder' soldier is over." The New York *American* makes the same point. It says further:

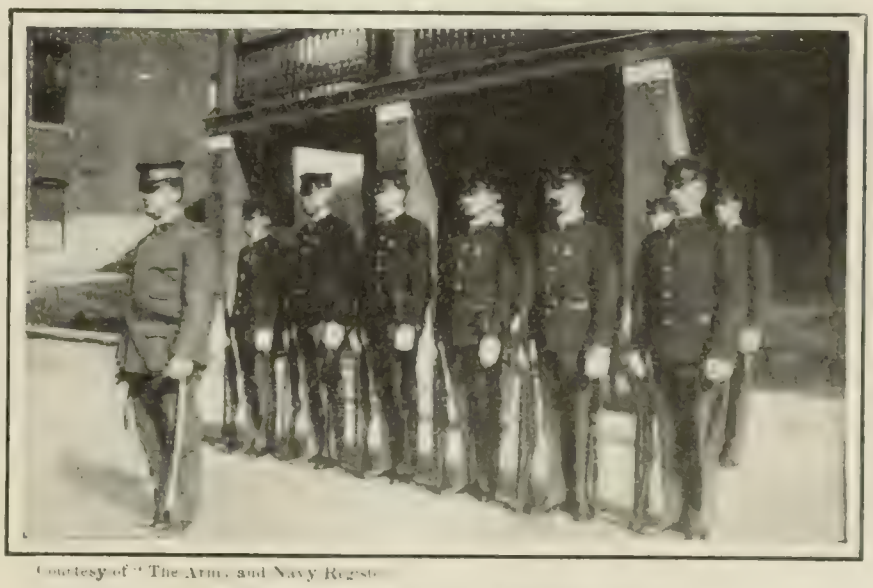
"The situation is the reverse of alarming; it simply means that this country is so prosperous that there is no inducement in time of peace to tempt young men to forego their civilian chances for thirteen dollars a month. There are too many industrial demands for men in perfect health and of the mental qualifications required by the military service for any considerable number to be charmed by the prospect of garrison duty.

"Nor does the scarcity of soldiers argue any diminution of the patriotic spirit. The very first hint that the country really needed soldiers would bring them in swarms as it has always brought them."

The Army and Navy Journal points out that even in time of peace there is need of a stronger military establishment. One of the practical arguments in favor of a considerable addition to the infantry arm of the service, it says, is "the increasing likelihood that Cuba will have to be considered a station for American troops for a long while to come."

CHANCELLOR DAY'S ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT

"I SPEAK by no man's favor, nor am I restrained by any man's frown," asserts the Chancellor of Syracuse University in a foreword to "The Raid on Prosperity," a volume whose twenty chapters are devoted chiefly to championing the abused corporations and to reproving our erring President. Chancellor Day—who offers as his sufficient credentials the fact that he is an American citizen—is perturbed and incensed by "certain incidents in the administration of the government which I believe unwarranted by the Constitution, and in their tendency destructive to our liberties and the progress of our commerce." These incidents, we are told, carried to their logical and not distant conclusions, "must result in an oligarchy." Altho the Chancellor has raised this cry before, and has found it anything but a popular one, he returns to the attack in the present volume with unabated zeal. "A law-making, court-controlling executive department, a government by commissions, a personal construction of the Constitution," he explains, "is not a republic." And again: "The trial of business corporations in courts of the Administration, by a prosecuting Administration, the arraignment of citizens and their business by name in a condemnatory way, the characterization of private citizens offensively, and the commenting adversely upon men under indictment waiting trial, unseemly quarrels with the representatives of our highest official positions before an astonished civilized world, and gratuitous attacks upon citizens for their personal opin



Courtesy of "The Army and Navy Register."

A "COMPANY" AT FORT ANDREWS.

ions and teachings have seemed to me so opposed to all our dignified traditions and such a menace to our boasted freedom as to justify an examination of some first principles." All this breathless accusation is merely preparatory to the volume proper. Turning to Chapter V., which opens with a protest against such "odious

phrases and titles" as "Octopus," "Predatory Wealth," "Swollen Fortunes," and "Monopolist"—words which are the product of "one of the world's strange fanaticisms"—we read further:

"The reactionists are the men who advocate 'stretching the Constitution,' who officially rebuke judges of the courts, who usurp legislation by dictatorial messages from the Executive office, who attempt to force receiverships as instruments of prosecution, who prosecute men in defiance of the *ex-post-facto* provision of the Constitution, who condemn men and prejudge them as undesirable citizens when their lives are in the judicial balances, who arraign men as criminals and then set in motion against them the machinery of the Federal courts and prosecuting department, who insist upon branding men as guilty who never have been indicted even in the cases alleged—as notoriously characterized a Federal court within the past summer in a great corporation case—who sentence men for alleged military offenses without evidence and without hearing, who investigate great business interests for alleged offenses and with a blare of trumpets condemn them—the innocent and the guilty alike—in all of the markets of the world, who by enforcing an impracticable law which the President has said would reduce business to chaos—a law which had lain dormant since its enactment because unjust, a law forbidding combination in business that has been the business practise of the country for a generation—and who upon such a law send business men of unquestioned integrity to jail, who threaten to interpret the Constitution so as to evade the reserved rights of the States and to establish paternal goverment by the subterfuge of post roads, who by agitation in speech and the public press disturb values and depreciate the properties and investments of millions of our people, both the rich and the poor—these are the real reactionists.

"The reactionists are playing to the gallery, and the gallery is becoming dangerously crowded for the safety of the structure of the body politic."

Turning to "the rights of corporate business," Chancellor Day asserts that "it would have been as foolish to make laws to slow down the locomotive in order to guard against the restraint of the stage-coach as it is to distract the corporation with laws and commissions to enable weaker men and small capital to carry on efficiently the same business." We do not want, he says, to make small business nor small men. "Small trade is at the demand of the trader, and not of the people." Therefore "it is a prodigious blunder to attempt by legislation to protect small forms of business." It will be remembered that Mr. Rockefeller, as quoted lately maintains that "the day of individual competition is past and gone." Great cooperative interests, says Dr. Day, "are not the product of human avarice nor of grinding indifference to popular rights." They "belong to the logic of events." With something like awe in his tone he goes on to speak of "our tremendous industrial movements" which "are comparable to the movements of the planets and the tides of the sea." To quote further:

"Interests of such vast extent which move by their momentum so irresistibly through long-established conditions, in many cases overthrowing smaller enterprises with all of the deep personal interest, as well as the commercial profit that attaches to them, are sure to be thought tyrannical, ruthless, grasping—the veritable octopus or pitiless dragon of avarice. The railway was oppressive when it set aside the stage-coach. But the stage-driver became the train-conductor."

THE POLES IN AMERICA

WE hear a great deal of the German, the Irish, and the Jewish elements in our cosmopolitan civilization, but very little about the part played by Polish immigration. Kosciuszko fought and Pulaski died for the cause of American independence, and at this day more than two millions of their fellow countrymen are settled in these United States, and are "rapidly becoming bone and sinew of American national life." But until Sienkiewicz's patriotic triology of historical novels found favor among us, "Poland was, of all civilized geographical entities, the least known to Americans." Our authority for these statements is Mr. Louis E. Van Norman in his "Poland, a Knight Among Nations." Mr. Van Norman believes that there is "a vital present significance to Americans" in the psychology of the Poles, who, with the Slovaks, are "the most representative of the Slav races that immigrate in large numbers to this country." Of the Poles particularly we learn that "they take kindly to American educational methods" and "are more assertive than the other members of the Slav stock that come here." Thus we are told that "they are not so submissive to the church, and have a greater national consciousness," but that they nevertheless identify themselves with American life, while "a large portion of the other Slavic peoples return to the countries whence they came." In 1905 there were in American universities and colleges five hundred and thirty-five sons of Polish mine-workers. To quote further:

"The Polish immigrants spread over our great West, and the cities of Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Detroit, and Toledo are the main centers in which they congregate. In Chicago alone there are more than 250,000 of them, forming the largest Polish city in the world after Warsaw and Lodz. They come from all sections of the former Commonwealth, but principally from Galicia. They are, in general, industrious, frugal and soon amass a competency. Comparatively few professional men or members of the upper social classes have come to this country except for political reasons, as the love for the fatherland is so strong in the Polish heart, altho a few such spirits as Modjeska and her husband have lived here. . . . . .

"With all their national love for ceremony and social intercourse, the American Poles have many organizations through which they satisfy their social and military instincts. The Polish National Alliance, educational and benevolent, with a membership of over fifty thousand, is the strongest of these organizations, but there are many others with more limited fields. In the United States the Polish national movement is conducted under the auspices of this Polish National Alliance (Zwianzek Narodowy Polski). The membership of this organization is increasing at the rate of from six thousand to seven thousand a year. The Alliance has nothing to do with party politics, but aims primarily to make the Polish residents of the United States good citizens of the land of their adoption without forgetting their Polish tongue and traditions. It endeavors to perpetuate the knowledge of the Polish language, literature, and history, and to lend organized assistance to the cause of Polish independence in Europe. In the Alliance building in Chicago is published the *Zgoda*, the official organ of the Alliance, a well-edited weekly magazine with a circulation of fifty thousand."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

A NEWSPAPER wit speaks of it as The Vague Peace Conference.—*Florida Times Union.*

SEVERAL of the New York banks now know how it feels to get a run for their money.—*The Washington Post.*

JAPAN is not worrying over the American fleet. Why should it? Japan is not paying the coal bills.—*The Daily News.*

WALL STREET rails at Washington, but when its fingers are burned it knows where to turn for salve.—*San Francisco Call.*

KING MENELEK, of Abyssinia, has decided to have a Cabinet. Favorite sons and assisted booms may be expected to develop in Abyssinia in due time. —*Boston Transcript.*

"A BALLOON race is a colorless affair," is a current comment. Colorless, perhaps, but there's lots of atmosphere.—*New York Evening Mail.*

THE North Side has a burglar who forces pantry windows. With provisions at their present prices this is more profitable than blowing safes.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

SUPPORTERS of Mr. Fairbanks assert that he will make no pledges during the race for the nomination. It may be necessary for him to sign one, tho.—*The Washington Post.*

THE reason that "prison yawns for the men who have misapplied the funds of confiding depositors" is that prison has gotten so tired waiting for them. —*The New York Commercial.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

ENGLISH VIEWS OF THE PANIC AND THE PRESIDENT

THE London papers are full of telegrams on the Wall-Street situation conveying news and predictions of the direst character, but while it is allowed by the London *Economist* that this is one of the worst experiences within the history of Wall Street, yet this weighty financial organ declines to take a blue view of our situation. And, indeed, the opinions of the English press upon the matter are largely optimistic, and they repeat that no permanent injury to American prosperity is likely to result from the incident. It is a moral rather than a monetary cause which they point out as underlying the disturbance, and they suggest a reform of American banking laws as clearly called for. What a newspaper has called "the Roosevelt panic" not a single English journal holds the President of the United States responsible for. The alleged exploitation of banks by unscrupulous syndicates is spoken of by the London *Economist* as largely accountable for the difficulty, and this organ of high finance observes:

"It is quite clear . . . that, whether the course of conduct alleged has or has not been engaged in, the American system of banking, and the laxness both of the law and of its administration in New York, render the practise at least quite possible."

And *The Statist* (London) calls for a moral remedy as well. Thus we read:

"We do not for one moment imagine that human nature in the States is more depraved than in Europe, or that the standard of commercial honesty is naturally lower. But the tariff has accustomed manufacturers to the idea that it is honest to fleece the public, and successful money-making has become the standard by which suitability for the control of great corporations and industries is measured. Credit, it can never be too frequently repeated, is not founded upon gold, but upon confidence. The public distrust in the States can not be cured by gold, silver, or notes. It has a moral, as well as a material, foundation."

Commenting in the same tone *The Daily Mail* (London) remarks:

"Our company laws are not perfect, but they afford an infinitely greater measure of security than those of the United States, which differ in the various States, and in some can scarcely be said to exist at all. And while the Socialists are always with us, and will be always a menace to the prosperity of the state, the movement against capital has gone further in the United States and gathered far more force than it has as yet acquired here. By all the signs, all Mr. Roosevelt's energy and courage will be needed to stem this movement, when he has at last cut away the unsound growth from American business and punished the guilty millionaires."

Mr. Roosevelt, thinks the London *Times*, has been "impudently" slandered by those who attribute the panic to his mistakes. As a matter of fact the course which he has taken was actually necessary if the future credit of the country is to be preserved. As this authority says:

"According to some interested parties, the President is to blame for having vigorously called attention to the reckless and selfish proceedings of individuals and corporations, and for having thus, it is impudently asserted, caused all the trouble; but well-wishers to the United States are not likely to take that view, and will applaud him for having faced so boldly a powerful body of able men who have been too much accustomed to have their own way, regardless of public welfare and public rights. No one need fear for the economic future of the United States merely because a man has been found who is courageous enough to tell the people he serves that some of their business practises are wrong and dangerous."

The "magnates" whom the President's procedure has rounded up and brought to book can not lay the blame on their accuser, observes *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London). To quote from a recent editorial:

"For our part we can not believe that Mr. Roosevelt can be held responsible. From the moment when the antitrust campaign of democracy was answered by the antitrust campaign of Republicanism, a breach in the walls of 'bossism' was inevitable. For the magnates were between hammer and anvil.

"In the end good must come of all this trouble, tho the just must suffer with the unjust, and more than the unjust, because, as usual, 'the unjust has the just's umbrella.' Meanwhile, from a selfish point of view, we may say that these events throw a flood of valuable light on a condition of things largely incomprehensible, yet clear enough to convey the plainest warning. From America we may learn how not to do it."

Other journals speak quite optimistically of the tottering houses and vanishing fortunes of Wall Street, and thus calmly and lucidly does the London *Spectator* attempt to reassure those who in England or elsewhere are beginning to think that the financial crisis in New York may lead to wider complications abroad. "The gravity of the situation has been very much exaggerated," we read. To quote further:

INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGES.

UNCLE SAM—"What a fool of a farmer I am! All my labor is spent in spreading fertilizer at the roots of this ancestral tree so that these thundering aristocrats may show a green twig or two."
—*Humoristische Blaetter* (Vienna).

"Tho there is much confusion and perturbation in New York, and tho a good many people, rich and poor, will lose a great deal of money, there is not the slightest cause for anything approaching international anxiety. Indeed, the net result, as far as the public here is concerned, might be summed up as follows: 'Many people will have to sell what are actually valuable stocks at a great sacrifice, and many other people for a week or two will be able to pick up those valuable stocks at excellent bargains.' There has been no actual destruction of wealth, as in a catastrophe like the San Francisco fire and earthquake, and therefore no diminution of the volume of property, but merely the end of a financial dream. A large number of people in New York are finding that they are not really as rich as they thought they were, or, to put it in another way, that the companies in which their money was invested are not nearly as sound and prosperous concerns as they imagined.

and that therefore they have been living in a fool's paradise. But just as the dream of prosperity was largely unreal, so to a very considerable extent the dream of ruin is unreal. Or again, just as the dream of advantage went for a time too far, so the dream of disadvantage has also gone too far and things are not nearly as black as they seem."

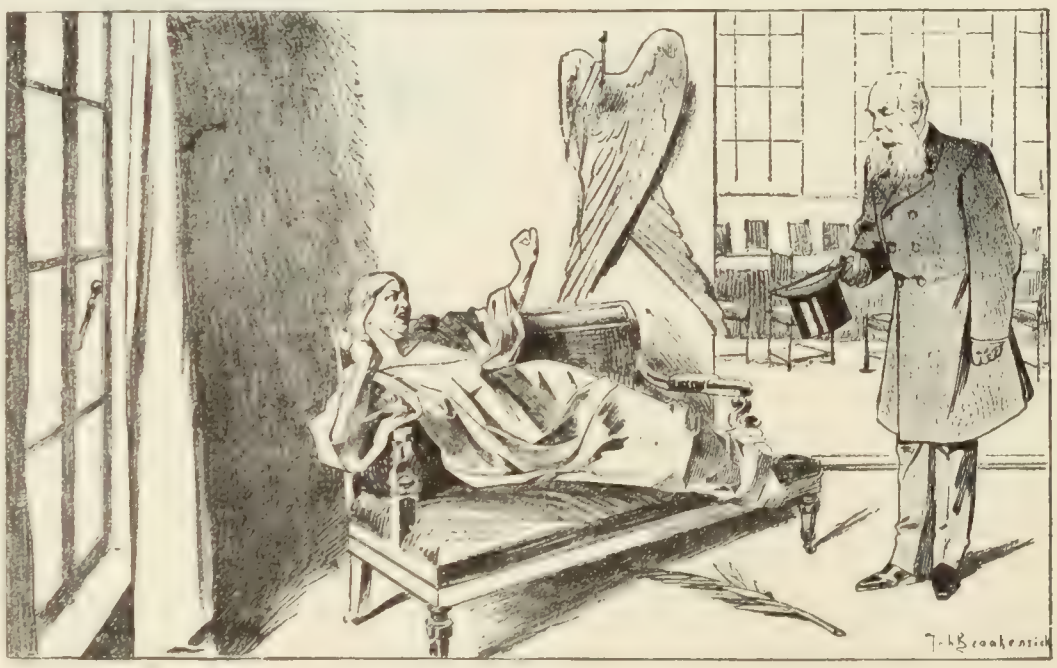
Those who accuse President Roosevelt of causing the panic are thus scathingly dealt with:

"With a hardihood which, if the matter was not so serious, might be described as comic, a section of the great millionaires and financial kings, when thus detected in malpractises, have turned upon the President and those who support him, and blamed them for declaring that the law of the land must be enforced as sternly against great capitalists as against the petty trader. Mr. Roosevelt's policy, they assert, is shaking the very foundations of the national credit and drying up the sources of industry. The accusation is peculiarly impudent. The men who have shaken the credit of the nation are not those who have exposed the misdeeds, but those who have done them. It is not because Mr. Roosevelt has demanded obedience to the law, but because of the revelations of repeated and glaring breaches of the law, that public confidence in the business methods of so many great commercial and financial undertakings has been destroyed. If a panic were to take place, owing to an enormous number of unpunished burglaries, what should we think if the burglars lectured the police authorities on having provoked the panic by their policy of prosecution, and by their reckless use of evidence in regard to the doings of the criminals? Would not they be told that if the burglars would give up burglary there would be no need of prosecutions, and no fear of panic?"

TREAT IRELAND LIKE THE TRANSVAAL

NOTHING seemed to touch the heart of Europe so keenly as England's treatment of General Botha. This man had proved her brave and stubborn antagonist in South Africa. Now he is a trusted administrator of imperial authority in the same region. A writer in *The Contemporary Review* (London) thinks that Ireland ought at least to have the same privileges as England's dependency in the Black Continent. Mr. William O'Brien, who ranks among British politicians as a very acute Irish Nationalist and a determined follower of Parnell, thinks that England would vastly increase her strength if she treated Ireland as she has treated her Dutch subjects in South Africa. The words in which he expresses these views are as follows:

"Nobody will contest that from the point of view of Imperial strength and even of Imperial commerce, the friendship of Ireland would be of more solid worth to England than half-a-dozen Transvaals. Nevertheless, while Mr. Winston Churchill has a free hand to content the Boers, Mr. Birrell is pinched even by his friends and raved at by the Imperialists *pur sang*, when he offers the smallest satisfaction to Ireland. The excuse is, forsooth, the fear of rebellion in Ireland—in Ireland, where there has not been for more than a century an insurrection that required the services of a company of soldiers to put it down. Eight years have not passed since England was sustaining at the hands of General Botha and his brother generals a series of humiliations such as she scarcely sustained in all her wars against Napoleon; yet nobody any longer finds it strange that the Boers it took so much blood and treasure to conquer should, after this short probation, receive in flowing measure the liberties Ireland through five-sixths of her representatives has been demanding in vain for generations. It seems the most natural thing in the world that the rebel generalissimo should find himself called to the councils of the King and acclaimed by the most Imperialist mob in England. The way to fit men for liberty, Gladstone once truly said, is to give them liberty. But, in the case of Ireland, a band of frolicsome schoolboys has only to hiss 'God Save the King,' or a newspaper to publish an article blaspheming the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, or a member of Parliament hard up for any more effective form of demonstration to direct a cattle-drive with his umbrella, and the pontiffs of Imperial journalism to go into hysterics at the thought of entrusting such monsters with the liberties which have turned the slightly more formidable sharpshooters of the Boer kopjes into an army of friends."



AFTER THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

NELIDOFF—"Have you any further orders for me, my lady?"
PEACE—"Thank you, but I'd like to be let alone and finish my nap, and please order some one to open the windows and clear the air."
—*Amsterdammer.*

WOULD SOCIALISM PREVENT WAR?

THE Socialists of Europe loudly proclaim that standing armies are necessitated by the existence of capitalism, and that war springs from the principle of private property. Socialism, collectivism, state ownership, we are told, would eliminate or at least diminish the probability of conflict between the nations and would eventually bring back the Saturnian age of peace and plenty. This position is challenged by the eminent publicist and economist Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, of the French Institute. Writing in the *Économiste Française* (Paris), he declares that war has nothing to do with the question of private property, capitalism, or state ownership. In his own words:

"To say that the institution of private property excites and favors war is absurd. History proves that the majority of wars spring from race antagonism and popular passion. The so-called capitalistic interests are much better promoted by peace than by war. Merchants, manufacturers, landed proprietors, even financiers, all those, in a word, who are to be called owners, consider war as something to be dreaded, a disturbance in the order of things which at any moment may bring ruin upon them. Without being antimilitarists they are pacifists in the full sense of the term."

This learned writer admits that the Boer war was indeed brought about by the financial schemes of the gold-miners in South Africa, but even in this case, he adds, we must not lose sight of another motive. The spirit of imperialism which pervades the English nation could not tolerate close rivalry within the same territory. Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu then proceeds to show that Socialistic collectivism would make the danger of war still greater than it is at present. He writes:

"Socialism or collectivism, far from eliminating or even diminishing the causes of war, would largely increase them. The transformation of all economic relations between the various nations into affairs of state would multiply the points of contact and friction between the various governments. Such friction as now occurs between individuals would thus become international. Consider two aspects only of this problem, namely, the interchange of merchandise and the migration of people from one

nation to another. How could a collectivist system regulate these? Should the several governments undertake the acquisition and exportation of all national merchandise, what complications, what conflicts would naturally arise! Still more serious would be the question of emigration. Even under the present system frequent disputes between different governments arise on the subject of emigration and the treatment of emigrants and the limitation in number of foreigners to be admitted into the country. But when the transportation of emigrants is made a matter of state policy both in the countries of teeming population and those of less thickly populated territory, there would be still more serious ground for conflicts. National jealousies would burst out more fiercely and more violently among the lower classes of the peoples, as is proved by the attack on the Japanese and Chinese by the people of California, and on all emigrants whatsoever by the people of Australia. There is no doubt whatever that under a collectivist régime wars would be more frequent, more prolonged, and more cruel than ever."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DANGER OF AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DISRUPTION AVERTED

THE fears aroused among the press and diplomats of Europe by the recent critical illness of the venerable Francis Joseph of Austria were increased by the fact that Austria and Hungary had had no formal agreement, or *Ausgleich*, since 1897, so that the Crown was the only bond holding them together. It was much the same as if our Constitution had to be renewed every ten years, and the country had been working along for the past ten years without one, the fact of union being maintained by general consent, without the form. The possible disruption of the Empire at the death of the Emperor aroused in the minds of far-sighted editorial observers the vision of two little states too weak to resist the aggressions of Germany, Italy, and Russia, in place of an empire that is considered a valuable and desirable ally. This peril has been averted by the conclusion of a new treaty that is to run for ten years more. The chief feature of the new agreement is the increase of Hungary's share in the financial burden of the Empire from 34.4 per cent. under the old arrangement to 36.4 per cent. under the new. They have a saying in Vienna that Hungary enjoys two-thirds of the power in the Empire for one-third of the cost, because the Hungarian Government is almost solidly Magyar, and in case of dispute can generally win by bringing one or more of the many jarring factions of the Austrian Government around to its side. The Austrian Poles, for instance, are usually only too glad to help defeat their Government on almost any prop-

ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND OF AUSTRIA,
With his wife and children.

He is heir presumptive to the Imperial throne and is nephew to the present Emperor, who has no sons. He married Countess Sophia Chotek, now Princess of Hohenberg, but was compelled previously to duly renounce the right of their future offspring to the thrones of Austria and Hungary.

AS THEY SEE IT.

THE PARENTS "No angel was so sweet and mild
As this our darling little child."
—*Floh* (Vienna).

osition. This resource is not always resorted to—the knowledge that it is possible being generally enough to bring Austria to terms. The remarkable result, as frequently spoken of in the European papers, is that the 9,000,000 Magyars, who are in an actual minority in Hungary, not only rule their own country, but dominate the Empire, which has a total population of 45,000,000. The new agreement is in the form of a treaty, as between two independent states, and the *Koelnische Zeitung* thinks that "no one can fail to see that Hungary, being thus acknowledged as a separate kingdom through a treaty, and not a mere agreement, looks upon the new compact only as a ten-year makeshift bringing her gradually nearer to independence. It is in this hope she has consented to undertake a heavier burden of revenue contribution."

The official organ of the Austrian Government, the *Fremden-Blatt* (Vienna), naturally quotes with approval the words of Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian Prime Minister. "In the interests of our national consolidation and for the advancement of our internal prosperity," he says, "we deprecate all conflict in this present political movement." The following comment on the treaty is added:

"We see in the treaty a harbinger of wider development both for Austria and Hungary. Both countries demand a free hand in the management of their own domestic affairs, and both have now

found a solid foundation on which to build. All the benefits of the treaty which Baron Beck expects to be reaped by Austria will also be reaped by Hungary."

"People always like to see those who live in the same house dwell together in harmony," says the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), but it fails to see anything in the agreement that changes the political prospect in Europe. "The pressing matters" with which the treaty deals, declares the London *Times*, "have little interest outside the two states concerned." But Baron Beck is quoted in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) as publicly affirming that—

"A mighty change has come over the destinies of peoples, and their fates have more often been decided by the fluctuations of the exchange than the result of a battle. The two states of this Empire, if united, may help to control the exchanges of the world. If divided, Austria and Hungary fall under the control of greater Powers. Upon the economic harmony of the two governments depends our political strength, and hence the treaty enters deeply into the sphere of foreign policy."

While some dissatisfaction is heard in Hungary at the increased contribution demanded of the Government by the new compact, the *Pester-Lloyd*, the leading paper among educated Hungarians, speaks thus of the new impost:

"Hungary is not too poor to pay for the political and economic advantages which this treaty secures to her. And indeed this increase of two per cent. does not make so big a bite into her finances as gives her the right to consider herself victimized. . . . After all, the treaty is a compromise which the needs and interests of both states made necessary. It is a measure of pacification reconciling once more Hungary and the Austrian monarchy."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REPUBLICAN FRANCE THE HOPE OF EUROPE

FRANCE has been sometimes called a boastful and egotistical country, and certain it is, at any rate, that those of her sons who write about her are not apt to understate her importance. Speaking of the war-cloud which ever seems to be hovering over Europe, Mr. E. Reybel says that there are not lacking causes to bring about a "world war." The political air is charged with electricity. It needs only a spark to bring about such an explosion as will ravage the whole civilized world and destroy all the fair and fruitful works of progress which have signalized our modern days. But the position of things is not altogether hopeless. France, which has been the leader in Europe for so many centuries, France, mother of letters, art, and political freedom, can alone avert the storm. To quote his confident words in *La Revue* (Paris):

"There is only one Power that can yet preserve us from this bloody catastrophe, and that is republican France. She holds in her hands the destiny of the world. Without her support England will not dare to attack Germany. And if, in the case of Germany's attacking England, France should promise all her aid to her London friends, William II., in spite of all, would hesitate to unchain the dogs of war. The republican Government has its duty all mapped out. It must avoid all cause of conflict with its eastern neighbors, inoculated as they are by the warlike tarantula. The French press have recently assumed a commendable attitude of self-control. Our journals must maintain this course of action. William II. must not be afforded any ground for indulging in the warlike diversion by which he seeks to retard in his Empire the democratic evolution which must result in the triumph of republicanism."

For already the Germans see in France, he argues, not only the arbiter of peace in Europe, but also the example which they themselves must follow if their beloved country is to advance to its highest destiny. Mr. Reybel enlarges on this point and speaks with a Gallic ardor which will scarcely be agreeable to those German circles which are not included in the ranks of what he styles "the young German democracy." He writes:

"France offers to Germany, even on her frontiers, the spectacle of a mighty example. To the German nation, which has just shaken off its torpor, and is gazing through age-long mists at the lofty ideal of liberty and justice, she shows how a great nation is able to govern itself by the free play of institutions which she has herself erected. This France has done without that monarch, emperor, or king who would be certain to intervene without limit, and thus defeat or corrupt the design of the nation. France proves that a republican nation is not condemned to failure, perpetual humiliation, destitution, and weakness, but develops, advances, and prospers on the path of progress and general civilization, and this much more rapidly than is possible in monarchical countries. Already our republican liberties have roused the envy of the Germans, crusht, gagged, and tortured by a rude, a brutal police administration. The Germans have neither the liberty of the press nor of assembly, excepting in a limited degree. Their parliament is without authority, their universal suffrage imperfect and fictitious. And thus our Republic to-day is the ideal toward which the popular parties of Germany, daily growing more powerful at the polls, are directing their glance. It is the duty of our Republic to continue what she is, and prove the vanguard on the march toward that ideal of justice and universal harmony in which democracy consists. She must ceaselessly develop herself along the lines of peace, and prove the torch which guides the course of the young German democracy, feeble and vacillating as this democracy so far has been, but bound to grow and flourish in the future."

This writer closes with an encouraging reference to "democratic Germany" whom France is to lead into the "Land of Promise" where she herself has already set up her republican tabernacle. Mr. Reybel tells us:

"'We will fight Germany with the weapons of peace,' exclaimed Gambetta, in the presence of a brave Alsatian. This was a little before his death. If he alluded to warlike Germany, the despotic and brutally governed Germany of the Hohenzollerns, he spoke well. But there is another Germany, laborious, peaceful, enlightened, and just, a democratic Germany, whose aspirations are perhaps soon to be fulfilled, and with whom we shall have no need to fight, for it is our duty to hasten her triumph."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A FRENCH admiral has exprest the opinion that in constructing the *Dreadnought* we have made a great mistake. Still, we shall have the satisfaction of having misled our rivals, all of whom are busy copying her.—*Punch*

IT is reported that the Emperor William brought down 2,603 pheasants in a three-days' battue. Of course this does not include the many poor birds which fell down dead from sheer awe at the mere sight of him.—*Wahre Jacob.*

THE AGE OF AIR-SHIPS.

THE MARTIAN ASTRONOMER (in 1950)—"Through my new telescope I see that the earth is surrounded with a ring like that of Saturn. It does not form a complete mass, but consists of separate particles which revolve round the planet in an unbroken orbit."

Ulk (Berlin).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

HOW TO GET RID OF TATTOO-MARKS

A TATTOOED design is usually regarded as ineffaceable. The colors will not fade and are practically as permanent as the natural pigment of the skin. This is unfortunate, for probably a large proportion of those who tattoo in haste subsequently repent at leisure, and as the marking is commonly done in youth, the period of repentance is unpleasantly long. It would seem, however, that for those who have not indulged too deeply in this form of art, there is a way out, in the form of what is practically a surgical removal of the colored tissue. Several methods are described in an article in *La Nature* (Paris), but it would appear that the bearer of an extensive area of tattooed ornamentation would hardly care to undergo the necessary pain and inconvenience for its removal. Says the paper just named:

"Tattooing, of which there is a trace in the highest antiquity, and which has been practised among many peoples, was employed originally as a means of ornamentation. In Polynesia it takes the place of clothing. It was also a means of recognition, a distinctive mark of tribal relationship. In our own time and in European lands, it is found as a professional symbol, different bodies having tattoo-marks indicating occupations. Among criminals tattooing is extremely common; as a pastime of prisoners it is practised by accomplished experts, and Professor Lacassagne has gathered in his museum of legal medicine more than 2,000 designs tatooed on the skin of 550 individuals. Soldiers and sailors make up another large contingent of tattooed persons; in 1853 Hutin found 506 such among 3,000 soldiers living at the Invalides.

"Several years ago the fashion of tattooing made its way into high society, following the example of a prince who caused a monogram to be tattooed on his arm. Every man and every woman—for the contagion affected both sexes—desired a tattooed design, blue, pink, or red, on a finger or an arm. This fashion is now, I believe, out of date, and more than one tattooed person would not be sorry to do away with a mark that is no longer regarded as a beauty-spot.

"The methods of eradicating a tattooed design are numerous; they all involve the destruction of the derma of the skin in which are contained the pigmentary grains that form the design. Dr. Berchon, who has studied the question from both the ethnologic and medico-legal points of view, was consulted one day by a rich man who asked him to remove a tattooed design that had been made in his youth and doubtless reminded him too constantly of his humble beginnings. Berchon, a well-read man, used the ancient method of Crito, described by Paul of Ægina. Crito washed the tattooed part with niter and then enveloped it in resin, which was allowed to remain several days to soften the skin. The design was then scraped with a sharp instrument, the wound was washed and rubbed with salt, after which a sort of plaster was applied, consisting of frankincense, nitrate of potash, lye, lime, wax, and honey. Several days later the marks disappeared."

The modern methods, we are told, are derived from the ancient; the most radical, when the tattooing is limited, is to remove the skin entirely and to graft on a healthy piece, or to sew the adjoining parts together, if the wound is not too large. But this necessarily leaves a scar, more or less visible. The classic blister-plaster of cantharides, pomades of acetic acid, or lotions of dilute acids will efface the design, and thus criminals have a whole arsenal of heroic measures to cheat justice and wipe out marks of identification. To quote further:

"Dr. Everard has recently indicated a very effective process that may be used on delicate skins or in parts where the skin is very fine, as on the face, without the production of a thick, lasting scar. This method is described by the author as follows: Apply to the part a small blister-plaster, covering the whole region affected; leave this in place till a blister appears. When the epidermis has been well raised, it is removed, exposing the true skin, and the tattoo-marks are then effaced by thermo-cautery, after anesthetizing the region with a solution of cocain. The cautery is applied not on the lines of the design alone, but on all parts of the surface, so as to leave none of the old tissue. The red-hot wire is passed over the skin until it becomes brown or calcined, like the wood in pyro-engraving. There is then applied a pomade of ten-per-cent. salicylic acid covered with a bandage of muslin or cloth to prevent drying. . . . On the third or fourth day a scab will become detached and the tattoo-marks will have disappeared.

"It would seem that the application of a blister before the cautery is somewhat superfluous; nevertheless, the author expressly recommends it, for the production of a black, adherent scab is thus obviated. By proceeding as indicated above, all traces of artificial pigmentation with indigo or carmine may be caused to disappear; an evident scar remains, but it appears to be simply that due to a blister, or a large vaccination-mark, or, if the wound is somewhat extensive, to a burn. It is not colored, and the original design totally disappears, having dropt off with the scab. To render the scar tissue as soft and as little apparent as possible, a moist application must be made after the removal of the scab, such as a compress wet with picric-acid solution, afterward drying with tragacanth powder. Only an insignificant trace of the original design will then remain."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

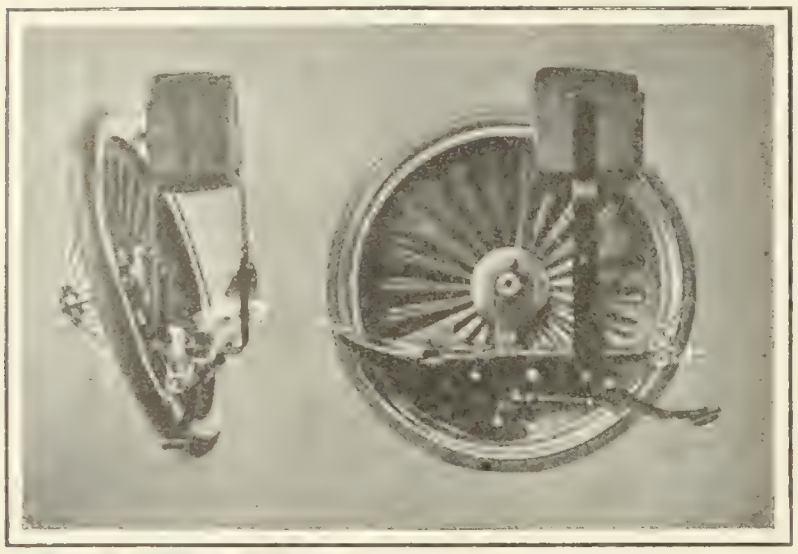
GREEK TEMPLES AND PILE-DWELLINGS

THAT the Doric temple of ancient Greece derived its form from the still more ancient pile-dwelling inhabited by the lake-dwellers of Central Europe, is an interesting theory advanced by Dr. Paul Sarasin, of the Berlin Anthropological Society, in a recent issue of the *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*. Our quotations, below, are from a review by Prof. Alexander F. Chamberlain, of Clark University, in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, November). It has been suggested more than once that the Greek temple, once regarded as absolutely unique and original, is really a glorified imitation of some previously existing wooden structure. According to Professor Fuchs, this is the house of the rich cattle-breeders of the Central-European plateau. Professor Chamberlain, while entertaining no doubt that the marble temple had a wooden prototype, inclines rather to the less local theory advanced by Sarasin, which he sets forth as follows:

"According to Sarasin, the Greek temple with columns 'is a highly idealized and conventionalized expression of the original pile-dwelling'—the columns are the piles, the ornamented superstructure the dwelling fixt upon them, the triglyphs the window-strips, the metope the partition, etc. In order to fully appreciate the merits of Sarasin's theory one must bring up before the mind the wooden forerunner of the Doric peripteros: 'The columns were wooden pillars, the architraves wooden beams, the triglyphs wooden strips, the metopes boards with carved ornament; the wooden roof was covered with mud-thatch, and the wooden ridge ended in a bird made of cut boards (the acroterion).' Reducing the height of the columns a little, and increasing somewhat that of the superstructure, one has a building strikingly similar to (in many respects identical with) the pile-dwelling. The figures of the temple of Poseidon at Pæstum and a pile-dwelling in Central Celebes show this very clearly. And it should be said that the pile-dwellings of Indonesia, occurring on land as well as in water, represent better a 'pile-dwelling period' than the 'reconstructed lake-dwellings of Switzerland. During the later stone age and the bronze age, Dr. Sarasin thinks, moreover, pile-dwellings of a sort comparable with those to be met with in Celebes were found over a considerable portion of Europe, not merely in lakes, rivers, etc., but also in swamps and on the dry land. . . . In Greece and many other parts of the then known world, the original human dwelling was the house on piles, which, therefore, was also the first dwelling of the gods, and the first temple—the orthodox temple, as Sarasin phrases it—was a pile-dwelling. In very ingenious fashion Sarasin shows how the peculiarities of the various portions of the Greek temple can be developed from the pile-dwelling."

The basis of the Ionic and Corinthian columns, Professor Sarasin thinks, is to be seen in the stones placed under the piles to prevent decay. The so-called *echinus*, the lower, round portion of the

capital, corresponds to a similar disk of stone or wood placed on the piles as a protection against rats, etc. The *abacus* is a rest-piece for the beams, on the middle of the disk. The so-called proto-Doric columns of Egypt, which lack the *echinus*, go back, Sarasin suggests, to a pile-dwelling without such protective disks. The perpendicularity of Ionic and Corinthian columns, as well as



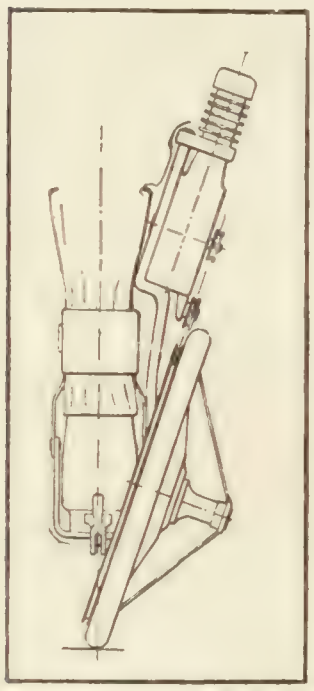
Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

CONSTRUCTION OF THE WHEEL-SKATES.

the slight upper inclination of the Doric, are referred to the various conditions of the piles and their arrangement. To quote further:

"The so-called *ædicula*, according to Sarasin, is derived, not from the tent, as some have supposed, but from the small shade-roof seen in front of many Celebean pile-dwellings, under which the occupants sit protected from sun and rain. The 'wall-temples' and the *cellæ* are easily developed from the open space under the dwelling in the pile-houses by building in between the columns—the prototypes are seen in the Celebean houses. The transformation of the upper part of the pile-dwelling, when no longer used for habitation, into the superstructure of the Greek temple with its ornamentation (the frieze has its forerunner in the pile-dwelling's wooden carvings, etc.) was easily possible with an artistically minded people. The substitution of stone for wood, Dr. Sarasin thinks, may have been an Egyptian invention.

"If the present writer may be permitted to add to the ideas set forth by Dr. Sarasin, he would like to suggest the possibility of the existence of pile-dwellings in caves (such have been reported from prehistoric Sicily) having had something to do with the development of the original wooden pile-dwelling into the stone temple.



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

SKATE WHEEL WITH MOTOR ATTACHED.

"The theory of Sarasin has the advantage of proposing as the original prototype of the Greek temple something that was more or less cosmopolitan, a building that was common and natural over a large portion of the prehistoric world, and not some merely 'local' model. As Dr. Sarasin points out, the pile-dwelling served also as prototype of the Chinese and Japanese temples (in this case, since they are mostly constructed of wood, the likeness is even more striking); likewise in Farther India, Hindustan, Arabia, Asia Minor, Egypt, etc., and even in prehistoric America. Moreover, not merely the 'long temple,' but the 'round temple,' goes back to the pile-house, as may be seen from the round pile-dwellings ascribed to the land of Punt, in Egyptian pictures dating from about 1500 B.C., which are practically identical in shape, etc., with pile-dwellings still to be seen in the Nicobar Islands and in certain parts of Africa.

"Taken altogether, Sarasin's essay is one of the most interesting and suggestive contributions to the literature of the evolution of architecture that have appeared in a generation, and it illustrates the way in which the anthropological investigator can assist in the solution of many puzzling problems, which meet with no successful interpretation at the hands of the closet-student or the biased classicist. Dr. Sarasin has given but another proof of the fact that the highest genius of the ancient Greeks lay not in inventing great or beautiful things out-of-hand, but in idealizing, beautifying, and harmonizing what had already long existed in common and wide-spread forms and fashions. And to that great art no human race is utterly a stranger; and many of them are much nearer the Greeks than most of us believe."

A NEW "ROLLER"-SKATE

THE ordinary roller-skate can be used only on a smooth, hard surface. Many attempts have been made, with more or less success, to devise a wheeled skate that will travel over ordinary roads. Common roller-skates can not be used on macadam roads because the rollers are so small that they drop into every depression and check the progress of the skater. Large wheels are evidently necessary, but these, if placed directly under the skater's feet, will raise him dangerously high. The difficulty, however, seems to have been solved by a Swiss inventor, Mr. M. Koller, of

Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

On level ground; brake lifted. Traveling downhill; brake applied.

WHEEL-SKATES FOR USE ON ORDINARY ROADS.

Winterthur, who has designed a skate described as follows by the Berlin correspondent of *The Scientific American* (New York, October 26):

"It will be observed that the skates are each provided with a single wheel which is about a foot in diameter. The skater's foot is supported below the center of the wheel, and in order that the tread may come directly below the center of the skater's foot the wheel is set on a slant. The wheels are dished, comprizing a disk of corrugated metal connecting the hub with the rim, and also a series of tension spokes which serve to stiffen them. The foot support is suspended on a hanger attached to the wheel axle, and it is provided with a pair of braces extending upward to support a strap which is fastened around the skater's leg above the ankle. To prevent the wheels from rolling backward a brake is attached to the foot support and bears against the inner periphery of the wheel rim. This brake is normally out of action, but is automatically set as soon as the wheel starts to reverse its direction. If desired, this brake may be thrown out of action completely to permit the skater to perform various fancy figures.

"In addition to the brake just described, the wheel for the left

foot is provided with a rearwardly extending arm which the skater may use as a drag to retard his motion. The wheel for the right foot is provided with a similar drag-arm which also has in connection with it a brake-block that bears against the inner periphery of the wheel when the drag-arm bears against the ground, thus furnishing the skater with a quick-acting brake for use in emergencies. One of the illustrations shows this brake in use. The inventor also proposes to use a motor in connection with each skate-wheel, which will be attached in the manner indicated in the diagram. The wheel will be driven by belts running from the power shaft of the motor to a pulley-groove on the felly of the wheel. Fuel for the motor can be supplied from a tank strapped to the back of the skater. It is claimed that wheel-skating can be learned in a very short time, beginners having acquired the knack of using them with safety in a few minutes."

TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS

THE advantages of the wireless system of communication across the Atlantic are remarked by *The Electrical Review* (New York) to be its cheapness and probable freedom from serious breakdown. Its drawback is the difficulty of preventing interference between stations. "If every one else must be silent while one of us is talking to Australia, the system is, in one sense, handicapped." It is actually working, however; long messages are transmitted daily, and "the possibilities are very great." Other inventors may claim a share in the beginnings of this great work, but, continues the writer:

"Whatever may be the outcome of this telegraphic development, certainly Mr. Marconi must be given all credit, not only for the truly wonderful work he has done, but also for his faith in the system and his persistency in carrying it from good to better. To-day he is applauded by all the world for his magnificent achievement, and his work is greeted by the wondering praise of people grown accustomed to modern wonders, but who, to-morrow, when 'little men, of little souls, rise up to buy and sell again,' will turn to some new feat, forgetting the real importance to civilization of the system which Marconi has put into service."

In a leading editorial on the subject *The Scientific American* (New York, October 26) praises "the intelligence and indomitable perseverance" of Marconi in his six-years' struggle to "achieve the seemingly impossible." It says:

"It is certain that among the many names which will always be honorably associated with the development of wireless telegraphy, that of the young Anglo-Italian will ever hold the place of honor. We say this with full knowledge of the fact that the foundation for his accomplishment was laid over thirty years ago, when Clerk Maxwell, in an address to the Royal Society, defined the character of the ether-waves and predicted the possibility of wireless telegraphy by means of electric magnetic waves. Nor are we forgetful of the fact that in 1887 Professor Hertz, by the announcement of his discoveries, earned the right to give his name to the etheric waves which Marconi and his contemporaries have turned to such good account.

"Marconi's experimental work in transatlantic communication dates from that notable day in December, 1901, when from his position at the top of a lofty promontory at the entrance to St. John's harbor, Newfoundland, he received from his station in Cornwall, England, an agreed-upon signal, the letter S. Encouraged by this success, Marconi commenced the erection of a powerful station at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, where four huge braced towers were built at the corners of a square, and an elaborate system of aerial wires or antennæ strung from them and led down to the sending and receiving station below them in the center of the square. A year later actual wireless telegraphy communication was established between this station and England, and dispatches were sent by the Governor-General of Canada to King Edward, the King of Italy, and the London *Times*. Subsequently a message was dispatched from President Roosevelt to King Edward,

MARCONI AT WORK.

and it was announced that regular transmission was about to be inaugurated. Apparently the time was not yet ripe for this, and during the past four years the inventor has been devoting himself with unrelenting energy to the perfecting of his apparatus."

The story of wireless telegraphy is tabulated as follows by a scientific writer in the London *Sphere*:

"1842—Professor Morse sent signals across the Susquehanna River without metallic connections of any sort, by means of wires stretched along the banks.

"1859—September: James Lindsay, of Dundee, read a paper before the British Association stating that if wires were run along the coast of America and Britain and charged by batteries he could send messages from Britain to America.

"1864—December 8: Clerk Maxwell defined at the Royal Society the ether-waves to a certain extent and showed that wireless telegraphy would be possible by means of the electromagnetic waves, the velocity of which he concluded was the same as that of light, a conclusion which has subsequently been proved correct.

"1879—Prof. D. Hughes found that a microphone in connection with the telephone produced sounds in the latter when the microphone was at a distance of several feet from coils through which a current was passing.

NIGHT VIEW OF THE WIRELESS ANTENNÆ.

The effulgence here shown is not visible to the naked eye, but was caught by half an hour's exposure of the camera. The wires, we read, "gave out a curious sizzling sound like the frying of bacon."
—From the London *Sphere*.

"1885—Sir William Preece, of the General Post-office, sent currents between two insulated squares of wire, each side measuring 440 yards, and the squares were a quarter of a mile apart.

"1886—Sir William Preece also sent signals between two parallel telegraph wires four miles apart.

"1887—Professor Hertz discovered that when a discharge was made from a Leyden jar across an air gap, sparks would also pass across a gap in a circle or square of wire held away from the jar. The discovery showed that the ether-waves streamed out from the spark gap in every direction.

"1889—Sir Oliver Lodge obtained his first successful signaling results carried out with what he termed the syntonic circuits, the coherer principle forming a part of the experiment.

"1890—November 24: The first notice of the coherer invented by Professor Branly appeared in *Comptes Rendus*, the coherer consisting of metal filings.

"1892—Sir William Preece established regular communication between Flatholm, an island fort in the Bristol Channel, and Lavernock on the Welsh coast, over three miles distant.

"1894—Dr. Rathenau and Professor Reubens signaled across the Wannsea at Potsdam, a distance of three miles, using a base line 550 feet long. The message was passed by means of earth currents.

"1897—Mr. Marconi sent signals from Lavernock to Flatholm and introduced the high wire or aerial.

"1898—Mr. Marconi's wireless system having been reported on favorably by Sir William Preece was established between the royal yacht, *Osborne*, and Osborne House.

"1899—Professor Braun took out patents in connection with wireless telegraphy. Prof. Chunder Bhose read a paper before the Royal Society on the action of coherers.

"1901—December: "S" signals received by Mr. Marconi at Hospital Point, Newfoundland, from Cornwall.

"1902—February: The *Philadelphia* remained in communication with the Marconi station at Poldhu for a distance of 1,550 miles. December 21: Messages sent by Cape Breton to Poldhu, Cornwall, exchanged between King Edward and Lord Minto, Governor-General of Canada.

"1903—January 12: Messages sent between Aldershot and Channel Squadron off Portsmouth. April: Twenty-five stations erected, eight in England. August 4: International conference on wireless telegraphy opened in Berlin.

"1904—De Forest system regularly used in U. S. A. June 8: First ocean wireless newspaper published on the *Campania*. August 15: Wireless Telegraphy Act controlling stations in time of war.

"1905—January 1: Telegrams accepted for wireless stations by British General Post-office.

"1907—October 17: Opening of regular service for press messages to cross Atlantic from Clifden, Ireland, to Nova Scotia."

MORE MANY-HORNED SHEEP—The recent publication in these pages of an article on sheep with more than two horns elicits a letter from W. J. Clarke, associate editor of *The American Sheep-Breeder* (Chicago), calling our attention to the following description of the St. Kilda sheep in his recently issued book on "Modern Sheep" (Chicago, 1907). He says in this work:

"This breed of sheep is considered by some authorities to have originated in the Hebrides and Iceland. Several flocks of them are to be found in Wales. A peculiar characteristic of the breed is that the ram sometimes has two horns, sometimes four and in some instances six. Another peculiarity is that the horns seem to grow in all directions, pointing here, there, and everywhere. No two seem to grow in the same direction. The St. Kilda is a very hardy breed and is said to be free from most ills which other sheep are heir to. They have been mated with Shropshire rams with good results, the mutton being of excellent quality. The flesh of the pure bred St. Kilda is somewhat darker in color than ordinary mutton, being more like venison than the average mutton carcass. The wool is of fine texture and much in demand for the manufacture of fine underwear."

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DR. DARLINGTON,

Health Commissioner of New York City,

Who is so hampered by lack of inspectors that each dairy farm sending milk to the metropolis can be visited only once a year.

PROBLEM OF PURE MILK

EFFORTS to secure milk free from the germs of disease seem to be directed at present in two different ways—prevention and cure, or, to put it differently, endeavor to see that no germs get into the milk, and endeavor to render them harmless after they do get in. The former means regulation and control of the milk supply; the latter, some kind of treatment of the supply previous to its use. That the efficient inspection required by the first plan is impossible, and that removal of the germs by pasteurization is the only hope of those who desire pure milk, are asserted by *The Medical Record* (New York, October 26). This paper quotes Health Commissioner Darlington, of New York, as saying that "the problem of a pure-milk supply for a city is solved when the Department of Health can guarantee that all milk sold within the city limits is drawn from perfectly healthy and normal cows, housed in comfortable and sanitary quarters, milked by a clean and healthy person into a sterile container, quickly cooled, transported, and delivered to the consumer in a sealed package," and then goes on to comment as follows:

"So far we are in perfect accord with the Health Commissioner, and when such perfection is reached we shall advocate the destruction or the storage of all pasteurizing apparatus. How far we are at present from such perfection, Dr. Darlington was at haste to demonstrate.

"The daily milk supply of New York, he said, amounts to 1,750,000 quarts, gathered from over 35,000 farms, and shipped from about 700 creameries located in six States. The supervision of these 35,000 farms is entrusted to sixteen inspectors, or one to something over 2,000 farms. Each of these officers inspects on an average ten farms a day, which, allowing for time in traveling between the different farms, would give him perhaps thirty minutes for each farm. If even such brief visit could be made every week, or every month, there would be some ground for confidence that the rules of the Health Department were strictly followed, and that the river of milk flowing into the city was reasonably pure.

From "Modern Sheep," copyrighted.

A ST. KILDA RAM WITH FOUR HORNS.

But each farm is visited, not every week nor every month, but only once a year. For three hundred and sixty-four days out of the three hundred and sixty-five the farmer is secure from prying eyes and an inquisitive nose, and can amuse himself, after morning prayers, with a reading of the Department's dairy rules, printed on linen and hanging on the wall of his milk-shed. The faith that would accept such inspection as a guaranty of purity in the milk supply would move Mount Everett to Central Park.

"The efforts of the Health Commissioner to secure a pure milk supply for this city are deserving of all praise, and we have no will to belittle them. He has accomplished wonders with the small force of inspectors at his command, and the refusal of the Board of Estimate to give him the money to increase this force is short-sighted and deplorable. Nevertheless, with as many inspectors as the most liberal and hygienically far-seeing board could possibly allow him, competent supervision of these 35,000 farms will be impossible.

"An army of five hundred men at least would be needed to make the inspection efficient, and even if so many intelligent and competent men could be found for the work, the expense would be such as no board of estimate would or could ever sanction. The most that can be hoped for from the most thorough inspection possible is that the milk supplied to the city shall be macroscopically clean—free, that is, from admixture of gross impurities—and containing only a few thousands of ubiquitous bacteria to the cubic centimeter. Even then there could be no certainty that the milk would be always absolutely sterile as regards the bacilli of tuberculosis, typhoid fever, and diphtheria, to say nothing of occasional accidental contamination with other pathogenic germs. With the best inspection possible under existing or any practically conceivable conditions, the great bulk of milk delivered in New York every morning will only be fit for pasteurization—and even that is as yet far from realization. . . . .

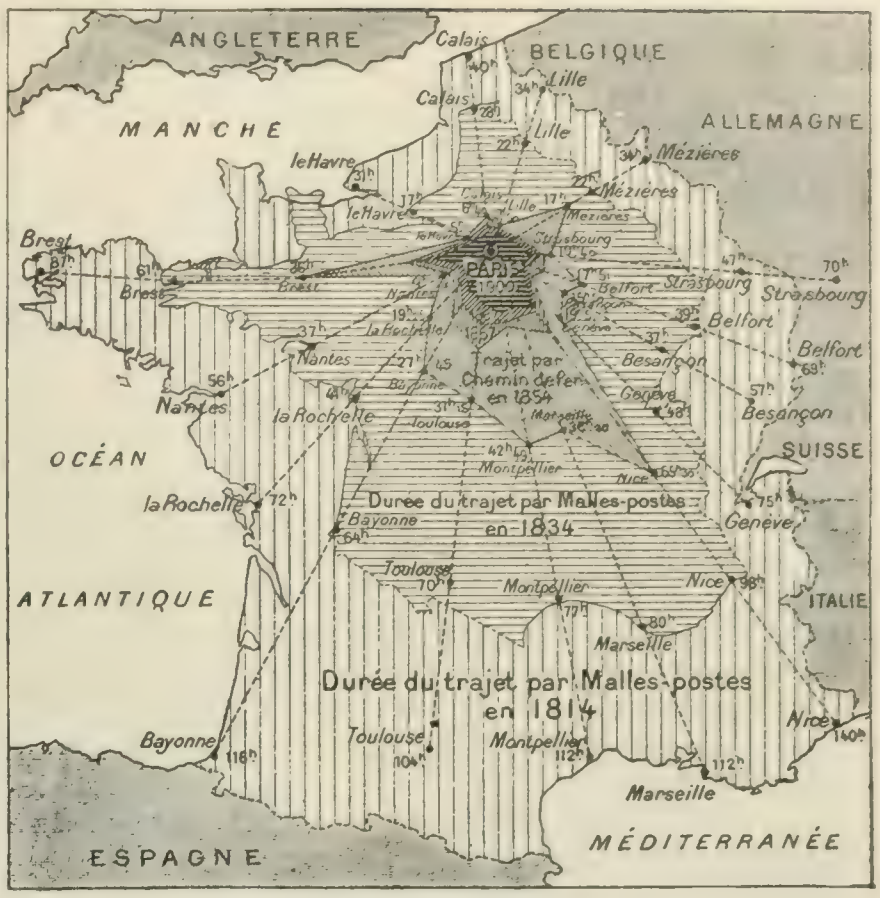
"The only safety for the consumers of milk in this and other cities throughout the country lies in municipal pasteurization, conducted under constant supervision of the Health Department, of all except an insignificant fraction of the milk supply. Even that fraction would be made safer by heating for twenty minutes to 155° F. and subsequent cooling of the sealed bottles containing it to 40°. In pasteurization only, supplemented by conscientious and thorough inspection, will be found a solution of the problem."

HOW THE WORLD IS GROWING SMALLER

THAT the effect of transit facilities has been to make the world practically smaller in the past century is a statement frequently heard. How great this shrinkage has been is strikingly shown in the case of a single European country, France, by a chart that appears in the latest volume of graphical statistics published by the French Department of Public Works. We quote from a review by A. Latour, contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, September 28). He says, referring to the accompanying chart:

"We see that France has shrunk progressively from year to year like Balzac's wild ass's skin; the distance of a given city from Paris being represented, not according to its length in kilometers, but to the duration of the journey in hours, which is the more important. On this map the geographic contours of France, properly so-called, are for the year 1814. The lines connecting Paris to each city on the map are regarded as denoting by their length the time required at that time to reach the capital by post-chaise from these various points. Proceeding in the same way for 1834 (post-chaise) and for 1854, 1867, 1887, and 1900 (railway), and uniting by a line the points corresponding to the same epoch, we have a series of contours that have little relation to geographic truth, because of the inequality of the improvement in rapidity of travel in the various directions. For instance, the time from Paris to Marseilles was 112 hours in 1814, 80 in 1834, 38.5 in 1856, 16.2 in 1867, 13.6 in 1887, and 11.4 in 1900.

"The way in which the curve, which ought to shrink symmetrically, lengthens out along certain lines, like a splash of mud on a marble floor, shows with a somewhat cruel exactness the slowness of certain railway lines, like the Western. As a whole, France appears to have shrunk little by little to the limits of the Department of Seine-et-Oise. A chart of the same kind, representing decrease in the cost of travel, gives somewhat the same result, but the shrinking is very much less, the diminution being on the average only half between 1814 and 1900 for travelers by first class; that is 29 francs instead of 60 to Brest and 43 instead of 82 for Marseilles."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



HOW FRANCE HAS "SHRUNK" SINCE 1814.
Owing to the increased ease of transit.

THE PULLMAN-PORTER NUISANCE—An order forbidding Pullman-car porters to brush the clothes of passengers in the aisles of the cars has been promulgated by the Health Commissioner of Pennsylvania, Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, we are told in *The Medical Record* (New York, October 19). Says this paper:

DR. SAMUEL G. DIXON,
Health Commissioner of Pennsylvania.
Who has launched an edict against the Pullman porter's whisk-broom.

"The endurance of this noxious custom for so many years is an evidence of the long-suffering patience of the American traveling public. Apart from its glaringly unhygienic features, this scattering of dust through a car and over the already sufficiently dirty and uncomfortable passengers has long been voted an unmitigated nuisance. The practise was instituted by the rapacious porters as a means of extorting dimes and quarters from their unwilling victims and has been endured simply because no one wishes to make himself conspicuous by audible protests. It is worse than useless as a means to cleanliness, for the clothes of those first brushed are as dirty as before by the time the whole carload has been curried, and what dirt has not settled back on the external parts of the travelers has filled their nostrils and lungs—not only the dust of the road, but the germ-laden accretions from the garments. . . . . Other State boards of health . . . . will do well to follow the example of Pennsylvania."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

ORIENTALIZING CHRISTIANITY

THE Christian development of Asia will be along lines corresponding with the Oriental consciousness, rather than along lines predetermined by Western ecclesiastical authority. Such is the opinion of the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D.D., whose view is based upon knowledge of the East gained from personal residence. This determination of the East to modify and not accept whole-heartedly whatever the West offers appears in many phases. A popular idea exists, says Dr. Hall, "that the ancient non-Christian faiths continue as they were from the beginning, resisting the changing influences of time." Such inflexibility does not exist; but, on the other hand, the ancient faiths "are in process of readjustment to new conditions, and are assimilating religious elements of Western thought, and using the product thus assimilated as a means of self-defense against Christianity." He goes on, in the New York *Observer* (October 21), to give an illustration of the eagerness of the Eastern world to absorb the culture of Christendom and reject its faith:

"When visiting in Hyderabad, the chairman at my lecture was a Mohammedan gentleman of high position. He had spent his life within the precincts of the remote native state of Hyderabad. Five and twenty years before he had paid one visit to England. One might suppose that a man placed in such remoteness from the centers of Western thought would have his mind filled with local ideas. On the contrary, in the course of a delightful and many-sided conversation, he broached the subject of American literature. He assured me of his peculiar admiration of Edgar Allan Poe. He then proceeded to compare Whittier and Longfellow, and to make some very discerning observations upon the points of contrast and resemblance between Emerson and Carlyle. Imprest with his wide reading, I sought a further test and suggested the name of Washington Irving. I found him perfectly familiar with all the writings of Irving, and was further astonished when he drew my attention to the stately style of Irving as suggesting the latter part of the eighteenth century rather than the nineteenth century, and as connected in his mind with the style of Oliver Goldsmith. Thus had this Mohammedan gentleman, residing in a native state, assimilated the culture of Christendom. But in his religious position his face was set as a flint against Christianity."

The manner in which that part of the East which shows itself hospitable to the Christian faith is likely to accept that faith is thus set forth:

"I speak with all honor of denominational missions in the East. Not otherwise than through these could the great work already done have been accomplished. Yet a large study of the situation shows that, in its future assimilation of Christianity, the East both consciously and unconsciously will move along lines suggested by its own temperament and preference. The development is likely to be different in different countries, for the temperament varies. If I might hazard a conjecture touching the future, I should say that the Chinese are likely to turn most naturally to ritual and a prescribed liturgy. They love organization and regularity of practise, and care less for the subjective side of religious experience. The Hindu deprecates organization and turns toward the mystical and philosophical aspects of truth. The future religious development of Japan promises to be along the line of simplicity of ritual, combined with a large interest in theological doctrine."

Dr. Hall, whose words here quoted were addrest to the students of Union Theological Seminary, sees in this character of the Eastern mind a splendid opportunity for a great theological school "built upon undenominational lines, while interested in all denominational churches." "By reason of its freedom and catholicity, it can do what the local church can not do, because of the pressure of its own local affairs, and what the denominational boards can not do, because of their very proper restriction to certain prescribed lines of action." He urges the cultivation of a spirit among students of "appreciation and love toward the world which shall result in sending forth to the East an increased number of thoroughly trained men as missionaries," equipped "on a basis of first-hand knowledge of Oriental conditions." Secondly, he urges the seminary "to send its teachers out into the non-Christian world with the large irenic message of the Christian gospel"—such a mission, for instance, as Union Seminary twice carried out in sending one of its faculty as Barrows lecturer to India and the Far East. And finally:

"Let us take the initiative in providing for the Oriental world literature that shall adequately represent the noblest and least sectarian modern interpretation of the Christian religion. I am not unmindful of the valuable service rendered by various denominational missionary presses. Their contributions to the vernacular literatures of the East have in many instances been very valuable. But at the present time, what the East most wants is not literature issued by a denominational board, but deliverances of Christian scholars, defining with clearness the essential truths of the religion of Jesus Christ.

"When in Shanghai I had a very striking interview with the distinguished missionary Timothy Richards, who told me that recently two provincial governors of China, unable to find in any existing vernacular publications a sufficiently broad and non-sectarian interpretation of the Christian religion, have deputed their own non-Christian scholars to produce manuals of the Christian religion which could be studied in the schools. Dr. Timothy Richards tells me that the manuals thus produced reflected the unfamiliarity of their authors with the actual facts of the Christian religion. Nevertheless, instances like these are significant, and I hold that the way is open for us to work directly and indirectly for the instruction of the Oriental world in the higher truths of our holy faith."

ON JUMPING PAROCHIAL FENCES

FEW people are placed in the delicate position of pastors, who, in changing their field of work, must either burn all their bridges or use great discretion in continuing past relations. *The Michigan Christian Advocate* (Detroit) calls attention to the problem here involved, noting that "the evils growing out of the intrusion of clergymen into other parishes for various purposes . . . seem to prevail everywhere." It confesses to have thought at times that "even farewell receptions after conferences, with gifts and adulatory speeches, would better be dispensed with, tho it is difficult to conceive how this can be done, especially in cases where the removal was not expected." Certain it is, this journal continues, "with the farewell reception all official relations should end." The problem as presented in places outside the Methodist denomination is treated in the following:

"In the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Central New York the diocesan Bishop, Charles T. Olmstead, recently served notice upon the clergymen of his Church that he expects that 'they will confine ministrations to their own parishes, unless invited to officiate elsewhere by the regularly constituted officers of the Church.' He affirms that 'complaints have reached him of the intrusion of clergymen into the parishes of others,' and denounces 'the injustice of the intrusion in the case of performing marriage ceremonies, when the intruding minister not only has the honor attached to his service, but also pockets the fee.' The Bishop declares that during the summer just passed there have been 'inexcusable breaches of the canon in this manner of a very flagrant character, and it has come to such pass that the Bishop of the diocese has determined to give notice to clergymen, both within and without the diocese, that he will take steps to have men who offend in this way brought to trial for misconduct.' He makes an appeal also to the laity 'to consider this matter and to refrain from asking clergymen to do things that will bring them into trouble.'"

In this line the New York *Christian Advocate* makes this observation:

"Many gross violations of the principle of comity and amity

have occurred in the Methodist Episcopal Church. A minister died a few years ago who haunted all the churches of which he has been pastor. It was his habit to say to young girls something like this: 'Now, Jennie, when you are married you must remember me,' and he was continually visiting societies, baptizing the children, and marrying. At last his reputation for doing this caused him to be almost ostracized by his brethren."

GENERAL BOOTH

THE social history of the last half-century can not be written without the most conspicuous place being given to General Booth and the Salvation Army. So says *The Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia) on the occasion of the General's visit to that city in his American itinerary. That tour of America, in all human probability his last, has just been completed, and wherever the General went the press testified to the exalted worth of the man and the value of the work over which he presides. For half a century, says *The Recorder*, "this prophetic man has been connected, as a preacher, philanthropist, and social reformer, with the social progress of nearly every nation in the world." Further:

"Of recent years the greatness of the General's service has been recognized by kings and governments, universities and distinguished societies of all kinds, and every honor possible has been conferred upon him. The reason of this success has been the constant presentation of Christ crucified. The cross has literally done it all, and the General is never tired of impressing that fact on those who are privileged to hear him. After fifty years' experience, he has told us that there is only one Power equal to doing the work in which he has been engaged, and that is 'the regeneration of the individual by the power of God.'"

GENERAL BOOTH,

In the robes of his recently acquired Oxford degree. For half a century "this prophetic man has been connected, as a preacher, philanthropist, and social reformer, with the social progress of nearly every nation in the world."

At a packed meeting in Carnegie Hall, New York, on November 4, the General made his farewell address, and told of some of the achievements of the Salvation Army. As reported by the New York *Times* he said regarding the work of the Army in Japan in bringing about the emancipation of girls:

"A few years ago our flag had hardly been planted there when the Salvation Army discovered that there was a law which kept poor girls, who had sold themselves into a vicious slavery for the sake of their parents, from leaving their degradation. My people went to work and agitated in the face of all persecution until the Government had passed a law emancipating thirty thousand girls."

In Germany, he asserted, the official attitude has changed from the time when the Army could not toot a cornet or clap their hands and cry hallelujah. Recently a triumphal parade was held in Berlin and the police escort were charged to guard against every mark of disrespect. The Government of Java lately offered to gather the lepers together and pay for their support, if the Salvation Army would take charge of the work. Continuing the General said:

"Forty-two years ago I stood alone. All the colonels and the captains now fighting for salvation were under one hat, and I had the privilege of wearing it. I had no organization to raise funds, yet the Salvation Army stands out to-day a powerful organization. The Salvation Army not only conquers a country, but it keeps the country it has won against enemies, whether from her or from hell.

"I think no church outside of the Roman Catholic appeals in so many languages. There are 15,000 officers and 50,000 men and women local officers who earn their own living. There are 60 or 70 publications. There are 25 newspapers in 17 tongues. And we have 20,000 bandsmen, nearly every one of whom has been converted by us. It is a mistake which many have made to suppose that our bandsmen are paid.

"I know there has been some criticism of their playing, yet a Mr. Bernard Shaw, who, unknown to us, visited some of our musical festivals, has reported that several of our bands stand at the top of organizations playing religious music. Sousa is not in it. You never need worry about not getting your money's worth out of the Salvation-Army band. If not in quality, you get it in quantity."

WHO WILL GET THE CARDINALS?

THO American Catholics are looking eagerly forward to the appointment of a new cardinal there is doubt exprest that the Papal Consistory held this month will add a new American member of the Sacred College. Two difficulties are said to beset the Pope in the selection of an American cardinal—that of "choice and the 'modern' reputation of the American clergy." Among the possible candidates Archbishop Farley is reported to stand highest on the list, being at the head of the New York diocese, "the most important in America." But the East already has its cardinal, and the West, whose leading prelate is Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, will look for representation. Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, "is held in great confidence" in Rome "through his learning and quiet power." A dispatch from Rome to the New York *Times* (November 2) discusses in these words the general question of representation both American and foreign, and the uncertain element that enters into the papal decision:

"If the number of cardinals were in proportion to the number of Catholics, the United States ought to have, not one, but several cardinals. Since the days of Sixtus V. the number of members of the Sacred College has been limited to seventy, altho there are rarely more than sixty at one time, and as the United States is the fourth Catholic power in the world in regard to the number of communicants, she ought to have eight cardinals. She, indeed, has only one, while little Spain at the present moment has six.

"However, there are, of course, many considerations besides population, and several Catholic countries have an old-established right to a certain number of cardinals. The 'plenum' has never purposely been reached since 1753, it being considered better to have one or two vacancies for emergencies. The vacant number is now twelve, the ranks of the college having recently been thinned by deaths. Notwithstanding this fact, the appointments of the present Pontiff have been few, altho Cardinal Rinaldine will shortly receive the red hat—but he is a creation of the last consistory. England will also be disappointed at the coming consistory, altho she has always been accustomed to have a cardinal in the Archdiocese of Westminster, while Canada must give up the hope of having another to replace Cardinal Taschereau.

"Now, as to the accusation of being too 'modern,' the American

Catholic clergy, while always showing themselves abreast of the times, are among the most loyal children the Holy See has, but Pius X. wants something more than loyalty. He wants submission—an outsider would almost say blind obedience—and, with the old bugbear of Americanism in mind he will not increase the power of the clergy in your country by giving them another cardinal unless—and this is written on the cards—he suddenly changes his mind and springs a small bomb, as he did in the matter of the Bologna Archbishopric."

THE CHURCH'S PART IN THE "ETHICAL REVIVAL"

THE larger share of credit for the "ethical revival" of the past three years has gone to the popular magazines. The church has frequently been described as a passive observer; but her share is none the less an active one, as we see pointed out by the Rev. Paul Weyand. "Who have been the makers and movers of this renaissance of common honesty?" he asks. "In what mold and under what ideals were these men formed who have stood out and battled for the right, often against big odds, and who have staked popularity or place to win or lose? In the city," which is "the battle-ground to-day of morality and order and ideals," declares Mr. Weyand in the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate*, "strikingly characteristic work has been done by churchmen." Thus:

"In New York there is Seth Low, the Episcopalian; in Philadelphia John Weaver, the Baptist Sunday-school teacher; in Jersey City Mark Fagan, the Roman Catholic; in Pittsburg George W. Guthrie, the Episcopalian; and in Toledo Brand Whitlock, the Methodist.

"In addition to these men who have stood as executives of the better municipal life, no one person in America has done more as a developer of sentiment for municipal toning up than has Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, the virile pastor of Madison Square Presbyterian Church, of New York. Bishop Henry C. Potter's indictment of the vice conditions under the Tammany régime was a classic in style and a cyclone in effect. Dr. Lyman Abbott's pen gives no uncertain expression on the pages of *The Outlook* on things moral in city and State. So likewise Dr. William Hayes Ward, of *The Independent*. Dr. Josiah Strong is the noted author of 'The Twentieth Century City.' Dr. Washington Gladden, the Congregational clergyman of Columbus, has made valuable contributions to the literature of civic and national and social life. Towering above all these men in inspiration, intensity, action, and persistence stands the figure of Theodore Roosevelt, for years a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, preaching lay sermons from its pulpit, making addresses to Bible societies which are sent broadcast by them all over the world as tracts, perfectly at home before Young Men's Christian and kindred societies, proud of his membership in the church of Christ, preaching by word and example the simple righteousness of the Old and the New Testament. More than any other public man, he is the genius of the present moral revival.

"His successor in case of his death, C. W. Fairbanks, likewise is a Christian man, and actively identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. But lately of the Cabinet was Leslie M. Shaw, of the same denomination. The appointment of Charles J. Bonaparte, a well-known Roman Catholic, was a distinct recognition of decency and cleanness before coming into the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy. Secretary of War Taft was a noted Young-Men's-Christian-Association man at Yale, and led the prayer-meetings. Bristow, the relentless prober in the Post-office Department, is a Methodist. Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court, frequently by voice and pen directs the public to a right consideration of public subjects from a moral standpoint. He is a missionary's son.

"In the Senate, conspicuous examples of churchmen whose votes can be counted upon the right side of all public questions from the moral standpoint are Dolliver, of Iowa, and Beveridge, of Indiana. The acknowledged leader of the Democracy, William J. Bryan, frequently goes into the pulpit upon invitation, and talks to his fellow men of the great truths of Jesus Christ. Miss Ida M. Tarbell, whose pen has had an incalculable influence in directing attention to a better alinement in corporate life, has been identified for years with one of the larger Christian bodies."

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS IN NEW YORK

THE law prohibiting theatrical performances of the New York theaters on Sunday has been a storm-center for a long time. As it is understood at present, its enforcement has been apparently an impossibility. There seems to be doubt as to what the law exactly does require, and until this is settled by a Supreme-Court decision definite action, it is alleged, can scarcely be taken. A definite stage in the effort to correct the evil, however, has been reached in the letter addrest to Mayor McClellan and Police Commissioner Bingham by Governor Hughes, calling attention to the violations of law and requesting that the law be enforced. His action has been inspired by letters received by him from President Harris of the State Federation of Labor, and from Francis John Moran, chairman of the National Law Committee of the Actors' Church Alliance. The latter informed the Governor that on a recent Sunday evening there were twenty-eight theaters and some sixteen resorts or concert halls open in New York, besides the one-cent shows. His protest was made in behalf of the actors and actresses; who, obliged to play seven days a week, have no rest whatever, and in his letter to the Governor he also recites the obstacles that have presented themselves in the way of any effort at enforcement of the law. He said:

"Since General Bingham has been Commissioner of Police most honest endeavors have been made by him to secure conviction so as to get the question settled as to what the law means may be done or not done on Sunday. I have been present at the hearings when most clear and positive evidence has been given by the police in the various cases.

"The magistrates have accepted any idle excuse or illusive promise given by managers or proprietors as to why this or that act was done. Indeed, the Commissioner says that the effect has been very demoralizing on his men, when they have done their best, to have their testimony turned down and themselves brought into contempt of the managers."

The Christian Advocate (New York) believes that "many of the decisions of some magistrates, compared with the evidence on which they profess to act, would be found to be a travesty of justice." In Brooklyn the situation is not so bad; Mr. Moran reporting that "through the energetic exertions of the Rev. Canon S. Chase nine convictions have been obtained and all the theaters have been closed but four." *The Christian Advocate* continues:

"Some of the men who run vaudeville places on Sunday have the effrontery to argue, in behalf of their law-breaking and their shows, that they 'draw young men from the streets and from the saloons.' So if all the trades were to go to work on Sunday and were not interfered with by law, they would draw the young men from the streets and saloons, but the final effects would be in all respects degrading, as well as destructive to health. There are some things worse than saloons that draw men off the streets and away from saloons."

The Churchman (New York) observes that "Canon Chase and the Actors' Church Alliance are to be congratulated on their success in forcing this question to a definite issue and putting responsibility squarely where it belongs." It points out one mitigating difficulty:

"The construction of the law is not altogether clear. While some of these Sunday performances have been as objectionable as any that are tolerated on other days of the week, some, which apparently fall equally under the condemnation of the law, are of a character which on any other day would be universally approved as ministering not only to innocent recreation, but to popular culture."

Mayor McClellan has assured the Governor that as soon as the exact requirements of the law can be determined in test cases now approaching decision in the Supreme Court, "the Police Department shall see that its provisions are strictly enforced in all the theaters and places of public amusement in the city, and such proceedings will be taken as may be necessary to compel the compliance with the provisions of the law as so determined."

LETTERS AND ART

PADEREWSKI AND THE YOUNGSTERS

DOES Paderewski ever think of himself as an incarnation of Ibsen's *Master Builder*, and shudder when he hears the younger generation come knocking at his door? That younger generation would seem determined this season to force the issue, for besides the master pianist we are to have with us Hofmann, Bauer, Hambourg, Schelling, Buhlig, and de Pachmann. The last-named may be content to rest in the fame he possesses, but the others are yet too young to say openly what place they aspire to. "Formerly, when Paderewski was in the field," observes the New York *Evening Post*, "most other pianists maintained a discreet silence; this year they all come rushing in together." It is also not overlooked that the younger generation are reenforced by such women players as Katherine Goodson, Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, Augusta Cottlow, and Olga Samaroff. So far this season New York has heard Paderewski, Hofmann, and Hambourg. The last-named has not shown himself formidable in rivalry, but the first recital of Hofmann led Mr. Finck in *The Evening Post* to remark:

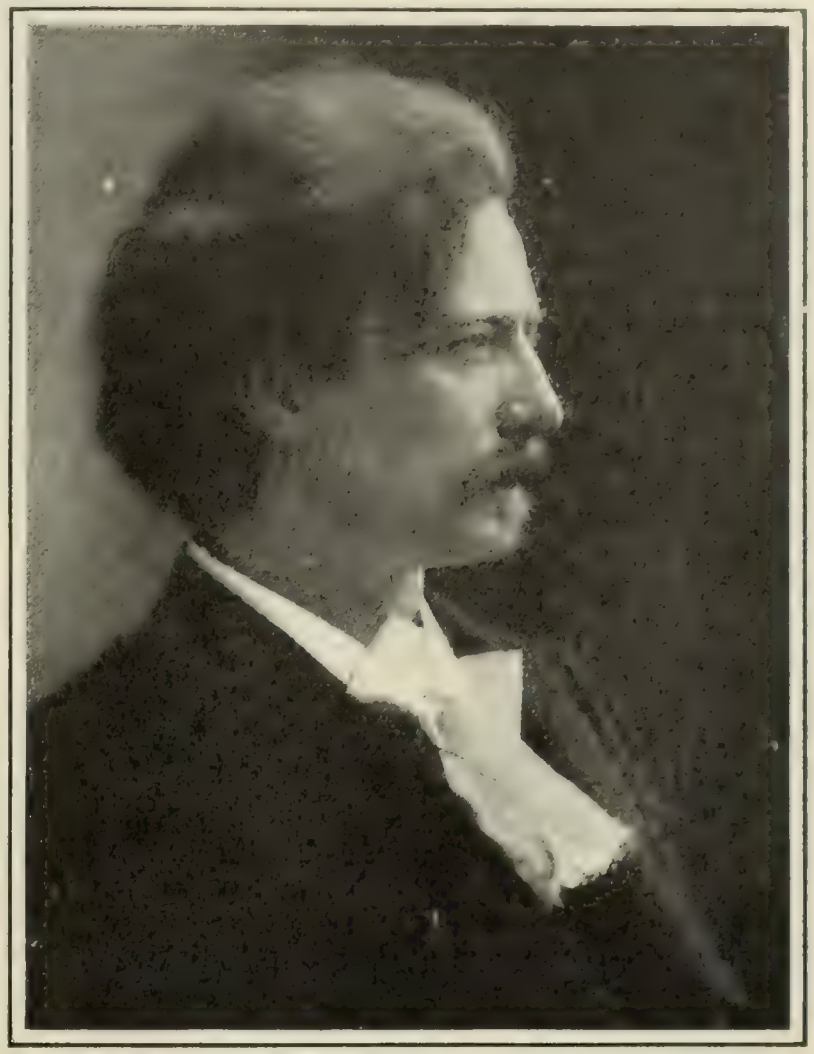
"Great is the number of pianists we are to hear this season, but whether any one—Paderewski, of course, excepted—will reach and maintain the high level of Josef Hofmann's recital is very doubtful."

Paderewski, by all testimony, is still supreme, and, according to Mr. Krehbiel in *The Tribune* (New York), in no immediate need of trepidation over the knocking of the younger generation. We read:

"The season has only opened and we are in a whirl of pianoforte concerts. Mr. Hofmann has disclosed to us the cool, calculating virtuoso, whose horizon seemed (at his first recital) to be bounded by the printed page and the instrument upon which he played. Mr. Hambourg has bethumped and bethwacked the pianoforte, and with its steely sinews has seamed the faces of Beethoven and Brahms with bloody stripes. Now comes Mr. Paderewski. Who shall inquire with new curiosity how he played? He has been heard again and again; yet there is no loss of interest in his playing, for here it is not the virtuoso, not the instrument, nor alone the composer's music that exerts the charm. It is the marvelous and indescribable blending of all the elements implied in the words—the perfection of technical execution which must, nowadays, belong to the virtuoso; the tonal charm which wondrous gifts can evoke out of the jangling wire and vibrating wood of the pianoforte; logicalness and emotionality and sensuous beauty in the music itself. Mr. Paderewski has grieved many of his old admirers of late by exhibiting a desire to play in what may be called the orchestral style—to forget that the voice of a pianoforte is not apocalyptic, nor that of many waters and mighty thunderings, but even in his excesses he carries the fancy captive and stirs the depths of the imagination. And when he asks the pianoforte to sing it is a chorus of ecstatic hallelujahs and harping symphonies. So yesterday. Admiration has been exprest in these columns for his splendid variations—kaleidoscopic, in color and outlines, rich in display of tonal devices, but loveliest in their sweet and strong artistic sanity."

The grief that Mr. Krehbiel alludes to as being felt by Paderewski's admirers over his tendency to get orchestral instead of song effects from the piano is further exprest by Mr. Parker in the Boston *Transcript*. Thus:

"It is unnecessary now to descant upon the changes in Paderewski's playing that his visit to America in 1902 began to disclose—especially in that memorable recital in New York on the day after the comparative failure of 'Manru' at the Metropolitan—and that his tour of 1905 fully revealed. Some lament them and refuse to be comforted. They declare that the Paderewski who once loved and carest the piano now bears it ill-will and wreaks his anger upon it. Theirs was; theirs, they insist, shall be, the Paderewski who wove iridescent visions in gossamer tones; who caught and whispered in his turn the softest whispers of romance and fantasy; who distilled the pure essence of poetry into transparent instrumental song; who touched almost all the music that he played with an enticing fineness of spirit. To hear him was to look upon a magic web of magic sights. And now in his stead is a Paderewski who has forsworn iridescence; who cries instead of whispers; who will have none of half-lights and delicately magical tonal tracery. Now he commands his instrument and his hearers.



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THE PADEREWSKI OF TO-DAY.

Age has whitened his luxuriant locks, but still, "when he asks the pianoforte to sing, it is a chorus of ecstatic hallelujahs and harping symphonies."

He bids it thunder with a mighty and sweeping eloquence; it must proclaim joys, sorrows, whatever emotions rise in him to the call of the music at their fullest; it is the voice of passion and power where once it was the voice of dreams and contemplation; the half-tints have yielded to the hottest of colors and the darkest of shadows. Into his playing in the earlier days went contemplation and introspection; through it now power and passion devour their way to expression. Always Paderewski's playing has exprest himself as well as the music; he has dominated his music as he has dominated his audience. Ten years ago it exprest one self. Now it must perforce express another that has succeeded. It is not caprice or deliberation that has changed his playing; irresistible goading from within has wrought the transformation—perhaps even in a measure unconsciously to the pianist himself. He can set himself back not one whit more than can the rest of us. In his secret heart, he may, even as do most sensitive men, deplore a vanished past."

After reading Mr. Henderson in *The Sun* (New York) one is tempted to ask, Has the old Paderewski come again in Mr. Hofmann? Mr. Henderson says of the younger man:

"The technical dexterity and dynamic range which he had of old are still with him, of course, but he has lost all hardness of finger and wrist and has mellowed and deepened his original feeling for rhythmic line and melodic curve. He was always a searcher after symmetry of phrase and the light and shade of infinite varieties of finger accent and the elusive rubato; but of the floating, upborne breath of the vital legato he never was master till now. No pianist living can evoke from his instrument a more beautiful singing tone than Hofmann brought forth yesterday afternoon, and this

cantilena was preserved throughout every work, in melodic utterance of every character, in solemn procession of chords, in filmy weavings of scales and trills, and in all the more scintillant exfoliations of fancy, which are too often treated as mere passage work."

"SUBMERGED RENOWN"

IF the phrase "submerged renown" had been furnished us earlier it might have covered the case of the late Mary J. Holmes, whose wide popularity was recently considered in these pages. The phrase was struck out by Stevenson and Mark Twain during a conversation the pair held while sitting on a bench in Washington Square, New York. "Submerged fame," "submerged reputation" were variants the two discust, but they finally decided that the fact was best covered by the one given above, "submerged renown." The phrase once accepted was fitted to one Davis, whom Stevenson had discovered to be "the American author whose fame and acceptance" stretched widest in the United States. Says Mark Twain in a section of his autobiography printed in the *The Sunday Magazine* (New York, November 3):

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VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN,

The greatest interpreter of Chopin among piano virtuosos.

"While in a bookshop or bookstall [in Albany] he had noticed a long rank of small books, cheaply but neatly gotten up, and bearing such titles as 'Davis's Selected Speeches,' 'Davis's Selected Poetry,' Davis's this and Davis's that, and Davis's the other thing; compilations, every one of them, each with a brief, compact, intelligent, and useful introductory chapter by this same Davis, whose first name I have forgotten."

Mark Twain confesses that when put to the question he thought he could name the man of widest fame, but modesty forbade him to speak. Stevenson noticed and said:

"'Save your delicacy for another time—you are not the one. For a shilling you can't name the American author of widest note and popularity in the States. But I can.'

"Then he went on and told about that Albany incident. He had inquired of the shopman, 'Who is this Davis?'

"The answer was, 'An author whose books have to have freight-trains to carry them, not baskets. Apparently you have not heard of him?'

"Stevenson said no, this was the first time. The man said:

"'Nobody has heard of Davis; you may ask all around and you will see. You never see his name mentioned in print, not even in advertisement; these things are of no use to Davis, not any more than they are to the winds and the sea. You never see one of Davis's books floating on top of the United States; but put on your diving armor and get yourself lowered away down and down and down till you strike the dense region, the sunless region of eternal drudgery and starvation wages—there you'll find them by the million. The man that gets that market, his fortune is made, his bread and butter are safe, for those people will never go back on him. An author may have a reputation which is confined to the surface, and lose it and become pitied, then despised, then forgotten, entirely forgotten—the frequent steps in a surface reputation. A surface reputation, however great, is always mortal, and always killable if you go at it right—with pins and needles, and quiet slow poison, not with the club and tomahawk. But it is a different matter with the submerged reputation—down in the deep water; once a favorite there, always a favorite; once beloved, always beloved; once respected, always respected, honored, and believed in. For, what the reviewer says never finds its way down into those placid deeps; nor the newspaper sneers, nor any breath of the winds of slander blowing above. Down there they never hear of these things. Their idol may be painted clay up there at the surface, and fade and waste and crumble and blow away, there being much weather there; but down below he is gold and adamant and indestructible.'"

JOYS OF AN EDITOR

IF all editors are like the one who is self-confest in Mr. Howells's "Recollections," new writers need not complain that the "old guard" are leagued against them. Neither need they resort to devious ways to get the editor's welcoming approval. Mr. Howells, in writing of the days when he edited *The Atlantic*, tells how "the acceptable manuscript, especially from an unknown hand, brought a glow of joy which richly compensated me for all I suffered from the others." "To feel the touch never felt before, to be the first to find the planet unimagined in the illimitable heaven of art, to be in at the dawn of a new talent, with the light that seems to mantle the written page," he exclaims ecstatically, "who would not be an editor for such a privilege?" The new talent that tried to disguise its sex, he goes on to say, "never deceived the editor, even when it deceived the reader." Yet Mr.

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MARK HAMBOURG. JOSEF HOFMANN. FANNIE BLOOMFIELD-ZEISLER. HAROLD BAUER.

SOME YOUNGER PIANISTS WHO HOPE TO DISPUTE THE PALM WITH PADEREWSKI.

Photograph by Elliott & Fry, London. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. Copyrighted by Alice Boughton. THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH. WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS. WALTER H. PAGE.

FOUR OF THE NOTABLE EX-EDITORS OF "THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY."

Howells is obliged to confess one notable exception; and that was "the very signal and very noted instance of Miss Mary N. Murfree, whom, till I met her face to face, I never suspected for any but Charles Egbert Craddock." Mr. Howells continues:

"The severely simple, the robust, the athletic, hand which she wrote would have sufficed to carry conviction of her manhood against any doubt. But I had no doubts. I believe I took the first story she sent, and for three or four years I addrest my letters of acceptance, or criticism, to Charles Egbert Craddock, Murfreesboro', Tenn., without the slightest misgiving. Then she came to Boston, and Aldrich, who had succeeded me, and who had already suffered the disillusion awaiting me, asked me to meet Craddock at dinner. He had asked Dr. Holmes and Lawrence Barrett, too; and I should not attempt to say whose astonishment he enjoyed most. But I wish I could recall word for word the exquisite terms in which Dr. Holmes turned his discomfiture into triumph in that most delicately feminine presence.

"The proof of identity, if any were needed, came with the rich, full pipe of a voice in which she answered our words and gasps of amaze. In literary history I fancy there has been no such perfect masquerade; but masquerade was the least part of Miss Murfree's success. There seems in the dust and smoke of the recent literary explosions an eclipse of that fine talent, as strong as it is fine, and as native as it is rare; but I hope that when the vaporous reputations blow away, her clear light will show the stronger for its momentary obscuration. She was the first to express a true Southern quality in fiction, and it was not the less Southern because it rendered the strange, rude, wild life of a small section of the greater section which still unhappily remains a section. One might have said, looking back from the acknowledged fact of her personality, that a woman of the Rosa Bonheur type could well have caught the look of that half-savagery in her men; but that only a man could have touched in the wilding, flower-like, pathetic loveliness of the sort of heroine she gave to art."

Mr. Howells and his predecessors in the editorial chair, we are told, were accused of harboring a superstition "that *The Atlantic* was unfriendly to all literature outside of Boston or New England, or, at farthest, New York or Philadelphia." This appears to the present writer to be the time to disclaim the existence of any such superstition, now that the November number of *The Atlantic* celebrates its semicentennial. The belief as a superstition gave the editors some trouble in the endeavor to "enlighten" the magazine's critics. "The fact was that there was elsewhere little writing worth printing in it," observes the writer, "but that little was cordially welcomed." The fortunate "outlanders" were to a large extent exponents of that tempered realism which became a note of *The Atlantic*, and Mr. Howells acknowledges sharing with Lowell and Fields their "passion for the common, for 'the familiar and low.'" But some of these studies of an earlier time, Mr. Howells thinks, "would only come to trouble joy in the younger" readers, who "delight in the human-nature fakers of our latter-day fiction." Of the most noteworthy we read:

"Even in the sixth year of the magazine, Bret Harte, of California, had appeared in it; and others of the San-Francisco school, notably Charles Warren Stoddard, had won an easy entrance after him. Where, indeed, would Mr. Stoddard have been denied, if he had come with something so utterly fresh and delicious as 'A Prodigal in Tahiti'? Branches he bore of that and many another enchanted stem, which won his literature my love, and keeps it to this day, so that a tender indignation rises in my heart when I find it is not known to every one. John Hay, so great in such different kinds, came also with verse and fiction, studies of the West, and studies of the lingering East in Spain as he had found it in his 'Castilian Days.' Later came Mark Twain, originally of Missouri, but then provisionally of Hartford, and now ultimately of the Solar System, not to say the Universe. He came first with 'A True Story,' one of those noble pieces of humanity with which the South has atoned chiefly if not solely through him for all its despite to the negro. Then he came with other things, but preeminently with 'Old Times on the Mississippi,' which I hope I am not too fondly mistaken in thinking I suggested his writing for the magazine. 'A True Story' was but three pages long, and I remember the anxiety with which the business side of the magazine tried to compute its pecuniary value. It was finally decided to give the author twenty dollars a page, a rate unexampled in our modest history. I believe Mr. Clemens has since been offered a thousand dollars a thousand words, but I have never regretted that we paid him so handsomely for his first contribution."

JEOPARDY OF THE NEW YORK STAGE

PEOPLE who are looking about to find why, aside from the absolute failures, the theatrical season is so dull are not encouraged by Mr. Daniel Frohman, who sees the drama in New York to be "in a position of absolute jeopardy." In a letter to the New York *World* he declares that this condition is brought about by the multiplication of theaters and the small number of "writers of intellectual and technical equipment to compete with the many theaters that are constantly needing material for entertainment." The country at large also demands the best, and consequently draws off the leading players for a part of the year. The necessity of meeting the claims of outsiders, he says, "has gradually had the effect of diluting both the drama and its performance, and, consequently, of lowering the standard of the stage as an institution." He continues:

"Conditions in the theaters have never changed and never will change. They are the same to-day that they were when the drama began. We are now affected with the same emotions that life has always held; and the stage, after all is said and done, is only a

mirror that reflects life. Taste in plays and costumes may change, but life remains conventional.

"Whatever may be its form, any play will have a sufficient audience if it deals with subjects of universal interest. The American public will always patronize what is good of its kind, whether it be tragedy, comedy, romantically poetic drama, or farce. The successful manager must be allied by sympathy and predilection to the tastes of a universal public: to go against this taste is to try to force water up-stream.

DANIEL FROHMAN.

Who declares that "there can be no durability, stability, or future for plays which reflect what is contemptible, sordid, or degrading in life."

"There can be no durability, stability, or future for plays which reflect what is contemptible, sordid, or degrading in life, or which depend for their value purely on depicting such elements.

"My personal ideal of the drama is that plays should reflect life, not in its sordid and degrading details, but in those inspiring, universal truths which exalt the mind. The Ibsen drama, for instance, is a purely exotic condition and interesting only as a clinic of the morbid emotions. I regard it as merely a tentative form of drama, because it represents only the gropings and experiments of modern philosophers. They are prowling around the bulwarks of what is conventional.

"Such plays are seldom produced by theatrical managers of experience, but by actors who see in them opportunities for 'acting' in the narrow, professional sense. Even now a reaction is setting in against the Ibsen drama and the so-called school of playwriting it has created in Continental Europe, its birthplace.

"Literalness on the stage can never conform to the established idea of what is dramatic art. The general public—I except a limited number of cranks—do not want it in the theater. If they did, Arnold Daly, with all his ambitions, would be not only a prophet, but a financier. He must surely fail in pursuit of his mistaken idea."

Mr. Winter of *The Tribune* (New York), in a reply to Mr. Frohman's letter, takes exception to the statement that "the successful manager must be allied by sympathy and predilection to the tastes of a universal public." He declares in *The Tribune:*

"The public taste is not formulated and it can not be prejudged. Edwin Booth never deferred to any assumed standard of popular taste; yet he made at least three fortunes, and he died worth about half a million dollars—if money is to be the test of success. Henry Irving never deferred to any theory of popular taste; yet he earned fortune after fortune, and he held the destiny of the British stage, if not that of the whole English-speaking stage, in the hollow of his hand, for many years. To be 'allied by sympathy and predilection to a *universal* public taste' is to be allied to some very low, very vulgar, very carnal predilections. It is the province of the intellect to lead, not to follow; not to give to any portion of the public what it might be assumed to want, but to lead every part of the public to want what it ought to have. Accomplishment of that purpose is what makes a theatrical producer a manager, and not merely a janitor. The effort to accomplish that result has wrecked fortunes and broken hearts before now, and doubtless it will again. But the accomplishment of it is a noble service to society, and it places and maintains the great art of acting on the highest level. Eternal vigilance, eternal labor, and the courage to endure defeat and loss—that is the price of its accomplishment. But it can be accomplished. It was that achievement which made Henry Irving not only a marvelous actor, but the manager of intellectual society wherever he went."

THE THORNY PATH OF REALISM

THE path of the realist in literature is not one of roses. When he attempts an honest analysis of human things he is met by a formidable dilemma: "If, for artistic reasons, he restricts his choice of persons and passions, or subdues his treatment of them, he is told, and wisely told, that his picture is conventional and untrue to life. But if he boldly enters *terra damnata*, and faithfully reproduces the details, he is told that altho his picture may be true to life, it is too unpleasant, and would he kindly remove it?" In these words Mr. William Romaine Paterson presents the situation created by the controversy in England over the "fleshly" state of her current fiction. It is his belief that "there never was an age in which the realistic method was so justified," but the novelist who elects the method is sure to be treated to all kinds of inconsistent rebukes. Mr. Paterson is particularly incensed over a protest against what is called "the degradation of the modern novel," signed by "A Man of Letters" and published in *The Bookman* (London, October). This writer urges us to "put aside all fantastic and disordered imagination, tho boasting itself to be realism," and begs us to return to the "true classics." Mr. Paterson, writing in *The Daily Chronicle* (London), recalls to the "Man of Letters" some of the things he would find there. Thus:

"If 'A Man of Letters,' equipped with this critical apparatus, had been a contemporary of Æschylus and Sophocles, is it certain that he would not have rejected with horror the terrible subjects which those great men turned into plays? Could he have endured the situation created by *Phædra* in the 'Hippolytus' of Euripides? That situation was recently reproduced in a London suburb, and we heard all about it in the divorce court. But if a modern novel ist attempted to handle it, 'A Man of Letters' would probably cry, 'Fie! fie!' . . . . . .

"But it does seem as if all the novels and dramas, discreet and indiscreet, form nothing except the annals of Aphrodite. The climax, for instance, of the greatest poem of the modern era—Goethe's 'Faust'—is meaningless unless we know that at some point in the middle of the play innocence was transformed into guilt. I confess, indeed, that this recurring decimal frequently bores me. I grow weary of the eternal permutations and combinations of lovers, and I have ceased to read Boccaccio. But the fact remains that it is Love more as devil than as angel who holds the key of most of the great dramatic situations. 'A Man of Letters' bids novelists be guided by the ideal love, 'the star of Dante which leads up to highest heaven.' But it is really no longer possible to tolerate this nonsense which is talked about Dante and Beatrice.

"Disguise it as we may, the truth remains that Dante spent his most ardent years loving another man's wife. One wonders what Messer Simone dei Bardi would think of the great tenderness which all kinds of sentimental writers have displayed for Dante's obsession? Any one who has read 'Vita Nuova' knows that Dante was a man of gigantic passion, and that in his case, as in the cases of Byron and of Burns, it was love both balked and satisfied which gave the real motive power. In 'Purgatorio' there are passages in which Dante, with a somewhat strange humility, causes *Beatrice* to chide him for having succumbed to a certain frailty. And as for 'fantastic and disordered imagination,' 'A Man of Letters' knows that the most astonishing instances are to be found in the work of the poet who made hell—and such a hell!—the foundation of his work."

Mr. Paterson asserts that no "realist of to-day" of whom he has knowledge is "capable of creating such a menagerie." And he goes on:

"So much for the classics. Dante, like another great realist, knew that 'the true physician walks the foulest ward.' But we must leave 'A Man of Letters' to sail away in his air-ship with the novels of Walter Scott. The war will go on in Mansoul. But unless it is to be a sham fight the flesh must be allowed its combat with the spirit. John Bunyan knew all about it, and he was not afraid of speaking out. Realism and pathology? No great literature is without them. And how can it be otherwise if literature honestly interprets a world like ours?"

FREDERICK V. HOLMAN. OLIVE THORNE MILLER. ROBERT N. STEPHENS. ANNE WARNER. CHRISTINA G. WHYTE.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Bagot, Richard. The Lakes of Northern Italy. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. xii–308. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

Baille-Grohman, W. A. The Land in the Mountains. Being an account of the past and present of Tyrol, its people and its castles. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xx–279. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Beale, Harriet S. Blaine. Stories from the Old Testament for Children. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 409. New York: Duffield & Co. $2 net.

Beer, George Louis. The British Colonial Policy 1754–1765. 8vo, pp. ix–327. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2 net.

Bennett, Ella G. Abelard and Heloise. (The Love Letters: A Poetical Rendering.) Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. iii–36. New York: Paul Elder & Co.

Bensusan, S. L. Velazquez. Illustrated with Eight Reproductions in Colour. 12mo, pp. 77; Reynolds. Illustrated with Eight Reproductions in Colour. 12mo, pp. 80. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. 65 cents each.

Brewster, William T. [Chosen and Edited with an Introduction and Notes by]. Specimens of Modern English Literary Criticism. 12mo, pp. xxxiii–379. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1 net.

Brooks, Amy. Randy's Prince. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 244. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1 net.

Brown, Helen Dawes. Mr. Tuckerman's Nieces. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 266. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

Browning, Elizabeth Barrett. Lady Geraldine's Courtship. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 107. New York: D. Appleton Co.

Bryant, Sara Cone. Stories to Tell to Children. 12mo, pp. xlvii–243. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1 net.

Church, Rev. Alfred J., M.A. The Iliad for Boys and Girls. Told from Homer in Simple Language. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 302. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Compayré, Gabriel. Herbert Spencer and Scientific Education. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. ix–119; Herbart and Education by Instruction. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. x–141; Horace Mann and the Public School in the United States. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. vi–134; Jean Jacques Rousseau and Education from Nature. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. vi–120; Pestalozzi and Elementary Education. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. xi–139. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 90 cents net each.

Cutting, Mary Stewart The Suburban Whirl. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 202. New York: The McClure Co.

Durland, Kellogg. The True Story of an Adventurous Year in Russia. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xxv–494. New York: The Century Co.

Friedman, I. K. The Radical. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. vii–362. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

Fynn, A. F., Ph.D. The American Indian as a Product of Environment. With Special Reference to the Pueblos. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 275. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Gallon, Tom. The Cruise of the Make-Believes. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 322. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Hadden, J. Cuthbert. The Great Operas. Tannhäuser—Wagner. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 46; The Bohemian Girl—Balfe. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 31. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. 50 cents each.

Harriman, Karl Edwin. Sadie. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. ix–309. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

Harris, Miriam Coles. The Tents of Wickedness. 12mo, pp. 474. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

If this book were not marred by one or two unnecessary bits of artificial coarseness, one would be tempted to say that after skimming through a dozen linotype historical romances, here at last is a novel to sit down and read. Its five parts will hardly encourage the skimmer, and at times, as in the case of Ford's "The Honorable Peter Stirling," the interest drags, but as in that case also one's interest is renewed, and one is led on imperceptibly to the conclusion.

A new novel by this descendant of Governor Winthrop's company is something of a surprize, as she has not published a work of fiction in many years. Her first novel, "Rutledge" (1860), has of course remained very popular. Born an Long Island, and always resident there or in New York, she has had full opportunity to observe the ways of our "champagne aristocracy," which are set forth in her book with a directness that is sometimes startling. It deals with the career and romance of Leonora Hungerford, who comes from a convent school in France to preside over the household of her father, a widower and clubman. It contains many keen epigrams.

Hill, Frederick Trevor. Decisive Battles of the Law. Narrative Studies of Eight Legal Contests Affecting the History of the United States between the years 1800 and 1886. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. viii–167. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.25 net.

Holbach, Maude M. Dalmatia. The Land Where East Meets West. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiii–236. New York: John Lane Co. $1.50 net.

Holland, Clive. Things Seen in Egypt. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. xvi–255. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Holman, Frederick V. Dr. John McLoughlin, the Father of Oregon. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 301. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Co. $2.50 net.

This tribute to the memory of one of the chief upbuilders of the Northwest has been published on the fiftieth anniversary of Dr. McLoughlin's death. The author, Mr. Holman, is the grandson of John Holman, a participator in the first great emigration from Independence, Mo., to Fort Vancouver in 1843. The emigrants found there in supreme control of the coast Dr. John McLoughlin, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company. He was born in Parish La Rivière du Loup, Canada, on the St. Lawrence River, in 1784. He was educated in Canada and Scotland and, joining the Northwest Company, a rival of the Hudson's Bay Company, was, in 1821, in charge of the former's depot at Fort William, Lake Superior. After the coalition of the two companies in that year, he was engaged as chief factor to manage and to build up the company's business in the Oregon Country, arriving at Fort George on the Columbia River in 1824. The following year he constructed Fort Vancouver, farther up the river, where he remained in charge until 1846.

From 1818 to 1846 the Oregon Country, extending to Alaska, was, by a convention made in the former year, under the joint occupancy of the United States and Great Britain. In the latter year the present boundary of the two countries was fixed by treaty. During all this period Dr. McLoughlin, a man of almost gigantic stature, and of patriarchal aspect, maintained order throughout the wild region within his domain. His rule was practically feudal, and he lived in great state, extending courtesy and hospitality to travelers and even to rival traders. As the representative of the Hudson's Bay Company, it was his duty to maintain its monopoly and to prevent the Oregon Country from being settled by Americans to the prejudice of Great Britain's claim. In this he was effectual until the great inrush of American pioneers in 1843–46. He then found himself in the position of choosing between rendering assistance to the needy arrivals, or allowing them to starve or be slaughtered by the Indians. He took the better part, thus gaining the ill-will of his superiors, and mechanically bringing about permanent American occupation. His last years were clouded by unjust accusations of cruelty and by an effort to sequestrate the remnant of his personal land holdings. These matters were righted, however, by documentary proof and by legislative action, and he will always be held in loving memory as the "Father of Oregon."

Keays, H. A. Mitchell. The Road to Damascus. 12mo, pp. 447. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50 net.

Kingsley, Florence Morse. Those Queer Browns. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 282. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth. The Hanging of the Crane. Illustrated. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2 net.

Luther, Mark Lee. The Crucible. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 341. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Lynde, Francis. Empire Builders. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 377. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Maartens, Maarten. The New Religion: A Modern Novel. 12mo, pp. 382. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

His latest book is essentially what Mr. Maartens describes it in the subtitle, "A Modern Novel." The substance of the lesson drawn in this somewhat bitter satire seems to be that the religion which found its exponent in the priest or the minister of the Gospel has been replaced by a new religion, the religion of the

medical specialist, whose sway over his deluded followers is more inexorable, more damaging in its consequences than that exercised by the protagonist of any other cult, ancient or modern. The main interest of the novel lies in its character delineations, which are confined almost entirely to types taken from the medical profession. These are vigorously drawn, and, with the exception of the old village physician, Dr. Rook, who believes in "letting nature alone," do not form an engaging array of portraits.

The principal character of the book is the famous nerve specialist, Dr. Russett, who prescribes for the heroine, Lucia Lomas, several years' treatment at a Swiss sanatorium, in which he is secretly interested. Thither Lucia goes, accompanied by her husband, and, altho there is really nothing seriously the matter with her, she is put through a course of treatment that brings her to the verge of a dangerous illness.

Under cover of this Swiss sanatorium many of the current fads of diet, dress, exercise, bathing are held up to ridicule, and the experiences of the patients who religiously follow out the regimen laid down by Dr. Vouvray, the head of the institution, in his elaboration of "the monkey theory" are decidedly novel and entertaining. Ludicrous as they are, however, as showing the lengths to which human gullibility may go, there is an undercurrent of tragic pathos in the story which lifts it out of the realm of the mere clever satire into a careful analysis of conditions which the author evidently thinks are fraught with danger to humanity.

The personages in the novel are masterly portrayals, but they do not excite the reader's sympathy, while the story, as a whole, in spite of its many brilliant passages, is not entirely convincing, and leaves the impression that in the treatment of his main theme the author has not been free from a tendency to exaggeration, which rather weakens his arraignment of the medical profession.

Maccunn, Florence A. Mary Stuart. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xii–315. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

McLaren, L. L. High Living. Recipes from Southern Climes. 12mo, pp. 58. New York: Paul Elder & Co. 75 cents net.

McSpadden, J. Walker. Stories from Chaucer. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. xiv–234. New York. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 60 cents.

Madden, Eva. Two Royal Foes. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. vi–343. New York. The McClure Co. $1.25 net.

Mattapoisett and Old Rochester, Massachusetts. Being a History of These Towns and also in part of Marion and a Portion of Wareham. Prepared Under the Direction of a Committee of the Town of Mattapoisett. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii–424. New York: The Grafton Press. $2 net.

Mighels, Philip Verrill. Sunnyside Tad. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 323. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25 net.

Miller, Olive Thorne. Harry's Runaway and What Came of It. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 243. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

Morgan, C. Campbell, D.D. The Parables of the Kingdom. 12mo, pp. 221. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1 net.

Morgan, George. The True Patrick Henry. Illustrated. [illegible] Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2 net.

Oliver, Frederick Scott. Alexander Hamilton. An Essay on American Union. Frontispiece and a Map. 8mo, pp. xiii–502. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

Ollivant, Alfred. Redcoat Captain. A Story of That Country. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 200. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Poulsson, Emilie. Father and Baby Plays. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. x–98. New York. The Century Co. $1.25.

Pyle, Katharine, and **Porter,** Laura Spencer. Theodora. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vi–271. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Reade, Charles. The Cloister and the Hearth. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. xi–722. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25 net.

Rich, Walter H. Feathered Game of the Northeast. 8vo, pp. xvi–432. With 85 full-page illustrations and a colored frontispiece by the author. New York. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $3.

Mr. Rich's book is the work of a practical sportsman, who has hunted nearly every bird of the eighty-seven specimens which he describes, and who has, at the same time, an evident fondness and appreciation of wood and lake, hill and vale, that will commend what he has written to the nature-lover, pure and simple, as well as to those, who, like himself, "study nature over a gun-barrel." In a way his book is rather unique of its kind; for the sportsman's manual is usually a dry compilation of technical information, very necessary, of course, to those who use it, but not at all suited, or intended, to be a literary companion. On the other hand, there is the thoroughgoing book of ornithology in the mazes of whose classifications the sportsman would be more lost than in the wilds of his own forests; or else, there is the recognized "nature book," lineal descendant of White's "Selborne," with its charming descriptions interspersed with entertaining observations on any one of the myriad objects, animate or inanimate, that go to make up the beauty of a country landscape—but all without classification, and quite useless as a work of reference.

The present volume is an attempt to combine the accurate, the practically useful with the picturesque in a way that should make it at once the necessary *vade mecum* of the sportsman who would know the best method and season, the kind of gun and ammunition, the most likely place and the proper breed of dog to reckon with in hunting a particular variety of game, as well as the companion of the man who likes a tale of the open, simply told, or a hunting yarn that is neither too technical in the telling, nor too improbable to remain in the realm of fact. Mr. Rich does strain credibility a trifle in some of his statements, a possible contingency of which he seems to be quite aware, as, for instance, in his account of woodcock-hunting, when he declares that he has seen two of these birds, in spite of all sporting traditions to the contrary, take to a tree when disturbed.

Mr. Rich's hunting has all been done in New England, and his book is consequently descriptive of that section of the country. On the whole, he has succeeded in making a thoroughly reliable and entertaining volume, whose illustrations, tho somewhat flat and lacking in perspective, are an aid to the text.

Rollins, Frank West. What Can a Young Man Do? 12mo, pp. viii–339. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Schillings, C. S. In Wildest Africa. (Translated by Frederic Whyte.) Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. $5 net.

President Roosevelt, who is both a lover and student of nature as well as "a mighty hunter," expresses himself in his "Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter" as highly delighted with Mr. Schillings's previous work, "With Flashlight and Rifle in Equatorial East Africa." It is, indeed, not too much to say that the latter book produced a sensation among those who had hitherto been satisfied with such works as those of Mungo Park, Gordon Cumming, Livingstone, and Stanley.

From the dim twilight of African travel indicated by the first-mentioned we have now gradually emerged not only to the daylight of more modern explorers, but to the wonderful flashlight of Mr. Schillings, by which he illuminates the midnight darkness of the African jungle, and shows us the beasts of prey prowling after their food. The power of the photograph in revealing the marvels of tropical scenery has never been so clearly demonstrated as in this volume, wherein the spirit of adventure is blent with the scientific spirit of investigation. For the especial feature to be noticed in his work is this: Mr. Schillings is not a mere hunter like Gordon Cumming. His pride does not lie in the certainty with which he can pull a trigger and kill a lion. He is a naturalist. He loves rather to observe and chronicle than to obtain victory over the beasts. He would rather take a snapshot than a rifle shot. In fact, he is the African traveler up to date, and while his works are full of romantic adventure, fine description, and important scientific observation, their principal characteristic is the sympathy they evince with the wild creatures, and the wild scenery which he has set before us so cleverly both by pen and camera.

The three hundred illustrations, made direct from negatives which the author himself produced, are quite unexampled in the history of such sort of art. Never has there been such a picture produced as that of the vultures hovering in air over the carcass of a lion, that of a flight of flamingoes, or of the lion emerging from his lair in the darkness; the scene of Mr. Schillings's travels is the region of the great lakes, from the caravan route of which he branched off into the uninhabited veldts. His adventures were various, and those who follow his footsteps will be amazed by the striking description he gives that African wild life which must ere long vanish away as completely as the bison has been banished from the valley of the Mississippi.

Sheehan, Canon P. A. Lisheen, or The Test of the Spirits. 12mo, pp. vi–454. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Sheridan, Richard Brinsley. The Rivals. Introduction by Brander Mathews. Illustrated. 8mo, pp. ix–132. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $3.50 net.

Silberrad, Una L. The Good Comrade. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 365. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

Smith, Gertrude. Little Girl and Philip. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 188. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.30 net.

Smith, Nora Archibald. The Adventures of a Doll. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 1–64. New York: The McClure Co.

Stephens, Robert Neilson, and **Westerley,** George Hembert. Clementina's Highwayman. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 335. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50 net.

Stevenson, Robert Louis. The Sea Fogs. (With an Introduction by Thomas Rutherford Bacon.) Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. xvi–24. New York: Paul Elder & Co.

Tabb, John B. Quips and Quiddits, Ques for the Qurious. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Tyler, Lyon Gardiner, LL.D. Narratives of Early Virginia 1606–1625. Map and Two Facsimiles. 8vo, pp. xv–478. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3 net.

Warner, Anne. Susan Clegg and a Man in the House. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 279. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Weir, Archibald, M.A. An Introduction to the History of Modern Europe. 12mo, pp. xv–340. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2 net.

Weyman, Stanley J. Laid Up in Lavender. 12mo, pp. 329. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Whyte, Christina Gowans. Nina's Career. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vii–314. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

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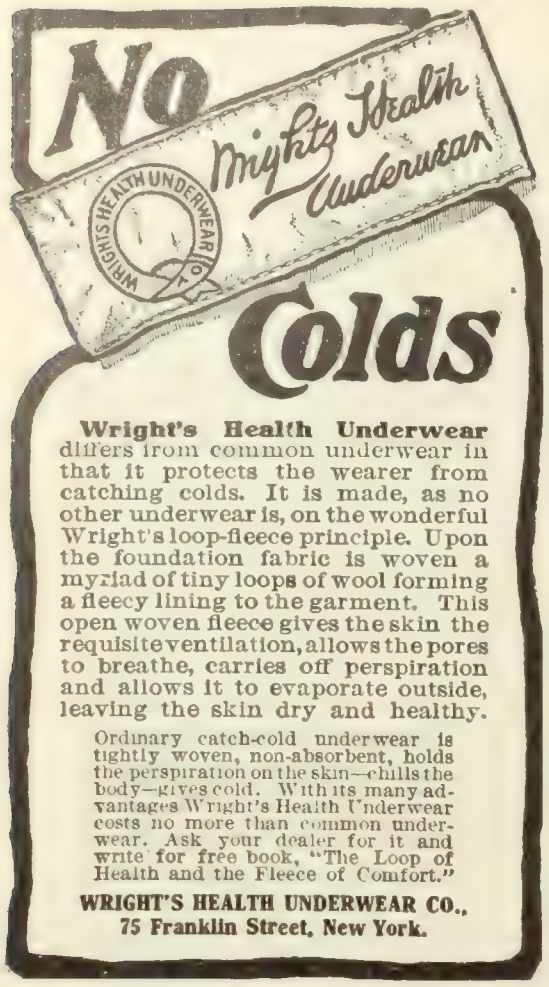

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CURRENT POETRY

The Air-ship—at Daybreak.

By Don Marquis.

The Morning Star sinks swooning down, the pale
Moon quits the chase,
We race the rushing Sun across the clamorous fields
of space;

For, tho our prow be wreathed about with purple
sprays of Night,
Our pinions flick the Dawn that strives to gain upon
our flight.

And now, with forelocks fluttering and manes blown
out behind,
Come thundering down the sunward slopes the
Coursers of the Wind—

For God's sake, UP!—give place to them, wild thoroughbreds of air;
The rush of those tempestuous hoofs no man-wrought wings may dare!

Ahead, no mirrored gleam flares up from stream or
mere below;
Behind, our cloud-wake catches fire and sets the east
aglow.

Poised on the very tip of Time, a spinning satellite,
We float between the flood of day and ebb of yesternight.
Awake, look up, O cynic world!—as in the days of old
Still godlike progress stabs the sky with shafts of
shaken gold.

—*Putnam's Monthly* (November).

The Ballad of the Mothers.

By Theodosia Garrison.

'Twas Mary crooned Her Mother song—
A tender song and low—
And Her fair body to the tune
Moved softly to and fro
As otherwhere in April air
The tall white lilies blow.

'Twas Mary lifted up Her face,
Her gentle face and sweet;
One stood before Her happiness
With dust on head and feet,
And in her eyes the look that cries
Like maimed things in the street.

And long on Mary's Son she looked
As one sore famished
Looks on the feast he may not share,
Fair wine and plenteous bread.
And, "I am one whose single son
Died on her breast," she said.

"I am that mother whose one son
Died roselike on my breast
Or ever thrice upon my lips
His baby lips were prest
Or ere he spake for my love's sake
The name I loved the best.

"And because," she said, "I heard strange things
Nor prince nor priest could stem
Of this a child of virgin born
In the inn at Bethlehem,
A weary way from break of day
I come to beg of them.

"Only a little gift I ask
Who fear to ask in vain—
Let Thy child lie a moment's space
Where my own child has lain—
So if truth men tell some miracle
May blunt this sword-edged pain."

'Twas Mary raised in Her sweet arms
The Christ-Child to Her guest
As one might hold the Keys of Heaven;

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The stranger mother prest
The Holy Child against the wild
Heart with all grief possest.

Deep in her eyes the Christ-Child gazed—
"Now strange, most strange," quoth she,
"I see no more this stable mean,
A garden fair I see
Where children play as roses sway
And one smiles down at me."

Deep in her eyes the Christ-Child gazed—
"Now strange, most strange," she said.
"I hear a voice more glad than song
'O Heart, be comforted!'
And grief thrice sore is mine no more,
But peace most sweet instead."

'Twas Mary smiled for very joy—
"Mine own, my little Son,
Great is the bliss to come to me—
Mother, thrice blessed of One
Whose hand shall make the blind to wake,
The lame to rise and run."

The Christ-Child hid on Mary's breast
The tears She might not see—
"O Mother, Mother, even Thou
Must break Thy heart for me;
The dumb may talk, the halt may walk,
But who may comfort Thee
Against those days, when men shall raise
A cross on Calvary?"

Harper's Bazar (December).

PERSONAL

Taught Stevenson English Literature.—The man who taught English literature to four great English writers, Robert Louis Stevenson, J. M. Barrie, S. R. Crockett, and Dr. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren") has just died in Scotland. His name was David Masson, and a writer in the Milwaukee *Sentinel* gives a short history of Professor Masson's life and comments upon the four famous pupils. To quote:

All these novelists studied at Edinburgh University, where Professor Masson occupied the chair of English literature from 1865 to 1895. Stevenson and Barrie were members of his classes in the early seventies, while among other pupils were William Archer, the dramatic critic, and Lord Rosebery.

Of all these, however, perhaps the one who bears the deepest testimony to Masson's influence is J. M. Barrie, who once declared that he made up his mind to go in for literature one day when he saw the professor rummaging over a second-hand book-stall with $1,500 in bank-notes bulging out of his pockets.

A whimsical "thumb-nail sketch" of his old pedagog by Barrie is worth quoting. It comes in a series of recollections of the novelist's college days, the "Edinburgh Eleven," and is as follows. "Masson always comes to my memory first, knocking nails into his desk, or trying to tear the gas bracket from its socket. He said that the Danes scattered over England, taking such a hold as a nail takes when it is driven into wood. For the moment he saw his

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desk turned into England; he whirled an invisible hammer in the air, and down it came on the desk with a crash. No one who has sat under Masson can forget how the Danes nailed themselves upon England. It was when his mind groped for an image that he clutched the bracket. He seemed to tear his good things out of it. Silence overcame the class; some were fascinated by the man; others trembled for the bracket. It shook, groaned, and yielded. Masson said another of the things that made his lectures literature; the crisis had passed, and everbody breathed again."

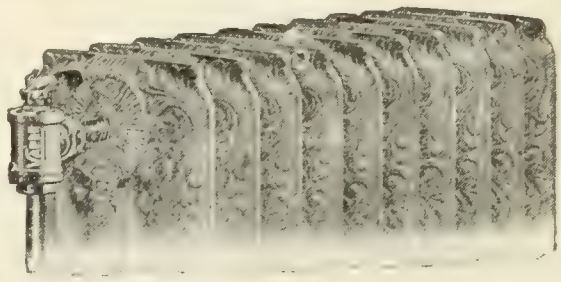
It was in 1895 that this rugged, picturesque, literary veteran, so long a familiar figure in Edinburgh streets, resigned his chair to live out his days in retirement. He had been called to the university thirty years before to succeed the famous ballad scholar, Professor Aytoun, and twelve years before that he had taken the vacant place of the poet Clough as professor of English at University College, London. At nineteen he was editor of a religious magazine in Aberdeen, his birthplace, and at twenty-five, when he went down to London, he was one of the best-known magazine writers in Scotland. Before he became a professor, he was the first editor of *Macmillan's Magazine*, which, curiously enough, issued its last number this month and has died with its first great editor.

It was in these days that Carlyle, one of his intimate friends, warned him not to fritter away his talents on little things, but to concentrate them on something big. The result of this was his masterly "Life and Times of Milton," in six volumes the great work of his life, which occupied all the leisure of twenty-one years. More brilliant is the smaller "Life of Chatterton," and the fourteen-volume edition of De Quincey's works, the outcome of a long and intimate friendship with the famous opium-eater, whose life he contributed to the English Men of Letters series. There are many people in Great Britain to-day who feel that in "Davie a real, kindly Scot," Edinburgh has lost her most distinguished citizen.

Amusing the Moorish Sultan.—Among the oddities in the November magazines, is a clever article in *The World Today* by John H. Avery, describing the amusements of the Moorish Sultan. Mr. Avery was for two years the official instructor in photography to his sherifian majesty. He found the Sultan a great lover of European sports. Like the late Shah of Persia, he found infinite diversion in mechanical toys, motor-boats, and automobiles, which were brought from Europe at great cost for his amusement. He became a great enthusiast of tennis, billiards, and polo. A craze for wild beasts was satisfied by installing a royal zoo in Fez; and then came the fancy for photography. As Mr. Avery tells it:

After the wild beasts the Sultan took a fancy to photography, and Sir Harry Maclean sent for me, at the same time bidding me order some half and full-plate cameras mounted in gold and silver. Here was a fad that gave more offense than ever in high quarters. Snapshots of the Sultan in native dress and European uniforms were bandied back and forth among wondering country kaids, and were generally used to foment hatred and disloyalty. Every one knows how the orthodox Moslem dislikes to be photographed, since any representation of the human form is forbidden by the religious law. Judge, then, how great was the shock when the Moors saw their Sultan—"The Shadow of God"—himself kodaking here and there like an enthusiastic tripper!

Still, the Sultan was really interested in "sun-pictures." And while his gorgeous cameras were being made in Paris and London, he set gangs of slaves at work on a palatial studio and darkroom that cost $30,000. It was a huge-domed structure, wainscoted with carved teak, and its appliances and fittings cost a small fortune. As soon as I arrived in Fez I began to explain the working of a small hand-camera, of course through an interpreter. It was a little hard for the latter to find Arabic equivalents for "focus," "lens," and so on. But the Sultan is really an intelligent man: he soon mastered



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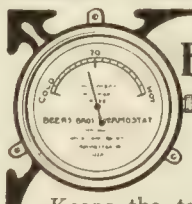

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the mysteries of the little instrument and prest me to pass on to the bigger machines wherewith he might take groups of his friends.

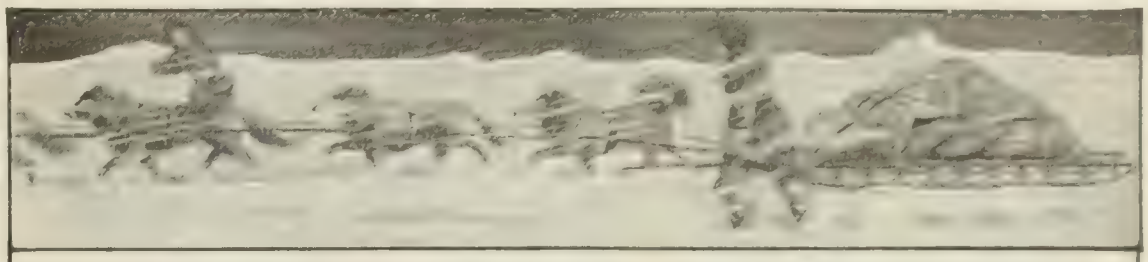
Great was his delight when he snapt his first successful picture, showing Sir Harry Maclean caressing his favorite hound. For some weeks the despot ran around hugging cameras like one possest, and devising subjects of all kinds, chiefly the ludicrous. Borrowing the bicycle of Doctor Verdon, his English physician, his Majesty insisted on Kaid Bel Harty, keeper of the palace keys, trying to ride. But so great was the Sultan's hilarity over the performance that he could not take the picture. Bel Harty is a tall, dignified old man of sixty odd, and all of us Christians earned his undying hatred by reason of laughter it was impossible to suppress, as he lurched crazily this way and that, and finally fell sprawling in the mud!

Goldwin Smith and America.—It is now about forty years since Goldwin Smith left his chair of history at Oxford University and came to live in the United States. At the age of forty-five he already had won a high place in English academic life. It was a long step from the old-university life at Oxford to a professorship at Cornell, then an institution of a few years' standing. With everything to keep him in England, Goldwin Smith put all aside to come to the aid of the United States during her reconstruction days.

Prof. George M. Wrong writes an appreciative article on Professor Smith in the Boston *Transcript*, from which we quote:

A scholar who not merely by his writings but by residence and personal influence has been a considerable factor in the life of three States during the past sixty years is certainly noteworthy, and such is Prof. Goldwin Smith. Now a man of eighty-four, he is spending the evening of his life in scholarly leisure at his beautiful home in Toronto. His interest in public affairs and in letters remains unabated. Hardly a week passes but a communication from Goldwin Smith appears in some leading periodical of either the United States or Great Britain, and invariably there is the grace of style which gives distinction to all he writes. Never was there a better illustration of the deep truth that "the style is the man" than in his case. Vehement, ironical, one-sided, merciless, as he has sometimes been, always he has carried himself with easy grace; if he must thrust his rapier through his opponent he has done it like a polished courtier; never for a moment has he forgotten the dignity and poise of an English gentleman. On the political hustings, on the platform, in private intercourse, he has at no time let himself be so hurried as to be slipshod. It may be doubted if Goldwin Smith ever committed the fault that besets lesser men in speaking of beginning a sentence and leaving it unfinished. The smooth yet incisive phrases come to his lips so complete in form that they make one wonder whether this readiness and polish are the native gifts of genius or only the result of careful preparation, which is the highest art, because it conceals art.

Goldwin Smith finally made his home in Canada, where his ideas favoring Canadian annexation to the



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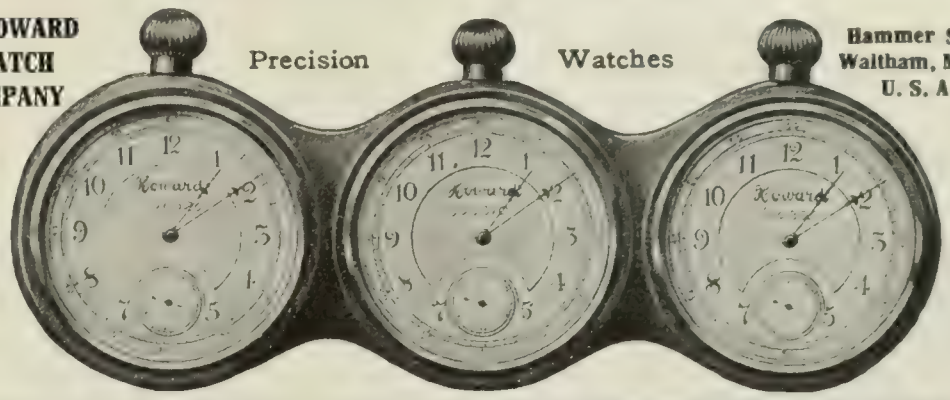

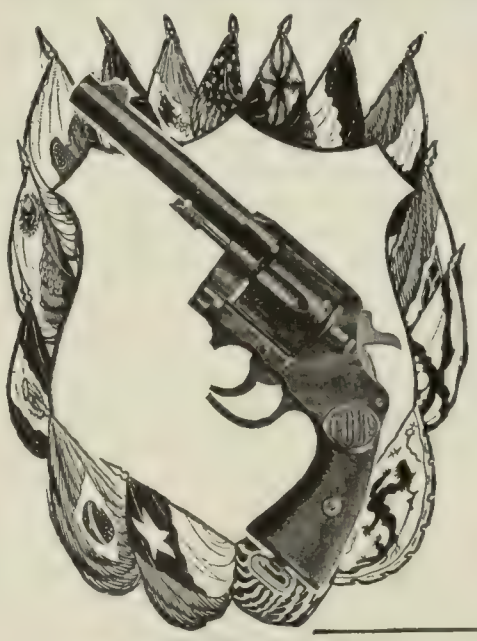

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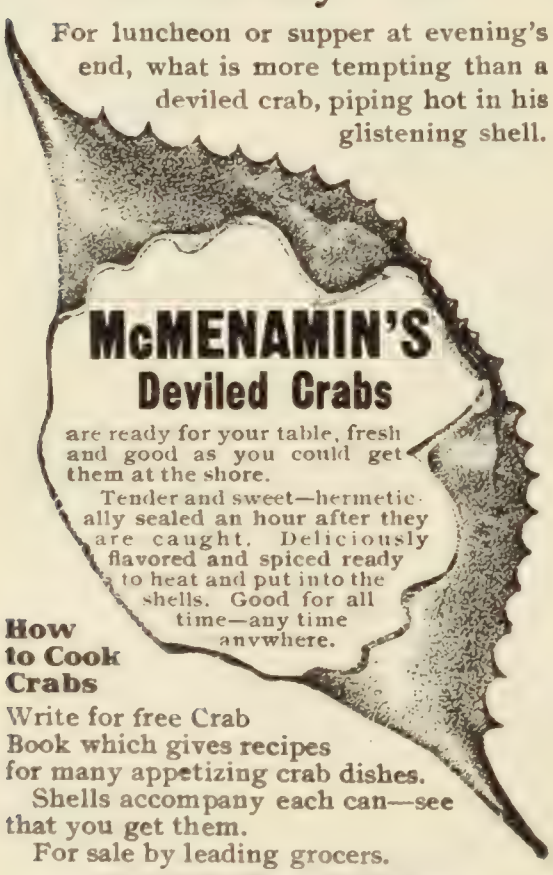

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United States became very unpopular. But notwithstanding these radical opinions, he came to be a great purifying force in Canadian public life. As Professor Wrong puts it:

> You may meet an ambassador or a labor leader at his table. He takes an active interest in charitable work, and until the infirmities of age overtook him, visited among the poor in person. No good cause appeals to him in vain; and for him when it is a question of relieving suffering no barriers of race or creed exist. If he has any prejudices it is, as his books show, against Roman Catholics and Jews, but his name will be found among the helpers of the needy of both creeds in Toronto. As his recent writings show, his mind is keenly interested in religious topics, especially as to what may be behind the veil which screens from us the future life. Like Charles Kingsley, he has a keen curiosity to know what may be in store for the soul which passes into that other world. His keenly critical intellect has brought its own qualities to the study of the Bible. There was a time when Goldwin Smith wrote on the topic, "Does the Bible Sanction American Slavery?" This hardly seems now in his line. His critical efforts are turned not on the Southern planter, but on the Bible itself. Perhaps this restless critical faculty is the Nemesis of a life too purely intellectual. But behind it all is, to use the old patristic phrase, the heart "naturally Christian." Pure in life, loving his fellow-men, Goldwin Smith is surely among those for whom is reserved the blessings of the Sermon on the Mount.
>
> He likes to talk of past days and surely his range of acquaintanceship has been unequaled. For a quarter of a century hardly a biography of an eminent Englishman has appeared without a reference to Goldwin Smith. He was history tutor at Oxford to King Edward, whose "charming manners," as he has said, were already noticeable in undergraduate days. He knew the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Palmerston. He was almost intimate with Carlyle. Gladstone was a close friend, albeit the friendship was interrupted in later years. In the United States he has met nearly all the national figures of the last half-century. One might go through an immense list of distinguished names and each of them would be proud to be called the friend of Goldwin Smith. If he has made no great book he has made a great reputation. At Toronto his public appearances have become rare. But he is still a member of the governing body of the University of Toronto and occasionally he can be induced to say a few words to the students. Most of them have been taught to believe and do believe that his views on the political destiny of Canada are mischievous. His views they hate, but him they love. When he rises to speak he is always greeted by prolonged cheers, and he never sits down without having said in polished phrase some words fitted to make them clearer thinkers and gentler, purer, nobler men.

Governor Comer and Alabama.—In an article on Governor Comer of Alabama, Mr. Herbert Quick, a writer in *The Reader Magazine* (October), prefaces his paper in the following manner:

> For one modest business man to have crushed a corporation machine which had held a great State helpless for a generation, and to have successfully demanded of the people a new deal in its government, is a feat that makes the doer worthy of study. Such is Braxton Bragg Comer, who embodies "Progressivism" as against "Standpatism" in Alabama.
>
> Mr. Quick then goes on to describe Governor Comer's political evolution. It is as intricate as it is interesting. It is the powerful story of the honest successful business man suddenly awakened to the duties of civic righteousness and the herculean struggle against wrong which follows such an awakening. Single-handed, Mr. Comer forced his principles before the public of Alabama, until he was

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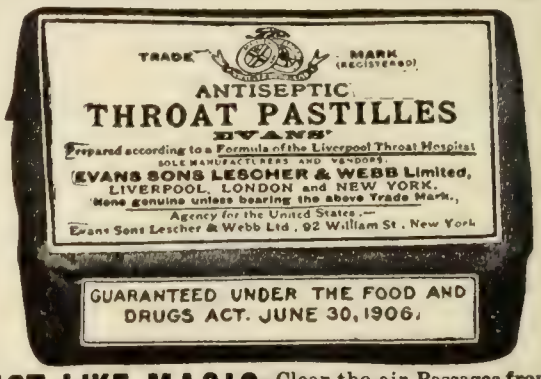

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finally put in a position to make a contest for the governorship. Mr. Quick tells thus of the struggle:

The "white man's primary" is the real election in the Gulf States, and before this went Comer, now known and feared, for his last struggle with the machine. With the magnificent assurance of the real leader, he told the people that what he wanted in this election was—everything. He would trouble them, if they pleased, for the governorship, the lieutenant-governorship, the rest of the commission, and both branches of the legislature. Then he could get laws for rate-making, against the pass and the lobby, and the like. To this stature had grown the "man by the name of Comer," who had spoken to strangers from the doorstep! The State machine pinched itself, found it was no dream, and rose to the fray. No gage of battle was now thrown down by minatory Colonel Faulkner. The lion's skin was all too short for the Comer peril, and must be eked out by the fox's. So the machine found a good, easy man, who was a natural orator, put in his mouth demands more radical than Comer's, knocked the head out of the "barrel," distributed the gum shoes, and moved on the enemy's works.

This natural orator was the handsome, eloquent, convivial, jovial, and kind-hearted lieutenant-governor, Dr. R. M. Cunningham, who challenged Mr. Comer to a joint debate, and fared as did the first opponent of Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, in Johnson's first campaign. In both cases it was a spellbinder against the man with the bludgeon of facts. Dr. Cunningham felt at once that new standards of discussion had been set up. His eloquent tributes to the beauty of Alabama's women and the chivalry of her sons were as fine as heart could wish. Comer stuck to freight rates. Cunningham cried out in polished periods for good roads. Everybody is for good roads, said Comer, but how about the pass evil and the lobby? Cunningham drew tears as he spoke for the "old veterans." Comer replied that he was one of them, while Cunningham was not; but how about reciprocal demurrage? Then Cunningham came over to Comer's platform, and demanded more reform than did Comer. Comer, clinging to his man like a bulldog, replied that this was unconstitutional nonsense. Gradually it dawned on the spellbinder that something was walking remorselessly over him, trampling out his political life, and that the something was Braxton Bragg Comer, the man who could not make a speech. Comer carried sixty of the sixty-seven counties of the State, and won by twenty thousand votes.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

A Bit of a Hole.—DOCTOR—"Your husband will be all right now."

WIFE—"What do you mean? You told me he couldn't live a fortnight ago."

"Well, I'm going to cure him. Surely you are glad?"

"Puts me in a bit of a hole. I've bin and sold all his clothes to pay for his funeral."—*Weekly Telegraph.*

Getting Right.—POSSIBLE BOARDER—"Ah, that was a ripping dinner, and if that was a fair sample of your meals I should like to come to terms."

SCOTCH FARMER—"Before we gang any farther, was that a fair sample o' year appetite?"—*Weekly Telegraph.*

A Question of Endurance.—"How long will the editor be engaged?"

"How long kin ye wait?"—*The Circle.*

A Real Freak.—"Better send an inspector down to see what's the matter with this man's meter," said the cashier in the gas company's office to the superintendent.

"Oh!" began the superintendent, "we throw complaints about meters—".

"This is no complaint." He sends a check for the amount of his bill and says it's 'very reasonable.'"—*The Catholic Standard and Times.*

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The clothes cannot even rub against the sides of the tub.

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The water, and soap, and *the motion of the tub* do all the washing.

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And it is the *only* washer that saves time, and labor, and wear on clothes.

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Take this washer and use it four weeks.

Wash laces with it.

Wash your heaviest blankets and quilts. Wash rugs.

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Just tell us you don't want the washer, and that will settle the matter.

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But—if you find the washer is all we claim—if you are pleased and satisfied with it—if you see where it will save time, and wash-women's wages, and laundry bills, and wear and tear on clothes—more than enough to pay for itself—then you can pay cash for the washer and get a liberal discount—or you can pay by the week—or by the month—*out of what the washer saves for you.*

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Saving on Fines.—"In a few years," said the inventor, "we will be traveling by air-ship."

"I hope so," answered the automobilist. "It will be a joke on the country sheriffs."—*Washington Post.*

Skeptical.—A skeptic is a man who always puts mucilage on the back of a postage-stamp.—*New York Times.*

A Pertinent Question.—Tommy had been punished.

"Mama," he sobbed, "did your mama whip you when you were little?"

"Yes, when I was naughty."

"And did her mama whip her when she was little?"

"Yes, Tommy."

"And was she whipt when she was little?"

"Yes."

"Well," inquired the child, his brain cleared by the position he had just occupied, "who started it, anyway?"—*Answers.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

November 1.—The new railroad bridge over the Pasig River, near Fort McKinley, falls, injuring three Americans and twenty Filipinos.

November 2.—A plot to kill Prince George of Servia is frustrated.

November 4.—America purchases all the gold, about $2,000,000, in the open market in London.

November 5.—H. L. Sprague, of New York, brings suit against J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, to recover $2,500,000 for alleged breach of contract regarding the disposition of the Canada Atlantic Railway.

November 6.—The Netherlands Government presents a bill to Parliament to reclaim forty thousand acres of land from the Zuyder Zee.

Thirteen men are killed by an explosion on the German schoolship *Blücher.*

November 7.—The Presidents of Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador meet at Amapola and declare for peace in Central America.

Domestic.

November 1.—The Governors of Georgia, North Carolina, and Alabama hold a conference at Atlanta on the general situation in the South regarding railroad passenger rates.

November 2.—Shipments of gold from Europe to America to date reach almost to the $30,000,000 mark.

November 3.—President Roosevelt decides that an extra session of Congress is not needed to relieve the money stringency.

November 4.—Four thousand miners go on strike at Danville, Ill., objecting to being paid by check.

Meat dealers announce a general advance in prices.

November 5.—One man is killed and three are wounded in an election-day riot in Kentucky.

November 6.—Receivers are appointed for the New York State Steel Company of Buffalo.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt offers the city of Newport, R. I., a $100,000 Y. M. C. A. building in memory of his father.

Novemeber 7.—The President issues a statement declaring the results of Tuesday's elections extremely gratifying.

Federal Judge Wellborn, at Los Angeles, Cal., fines the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company $330,000 for rebating.

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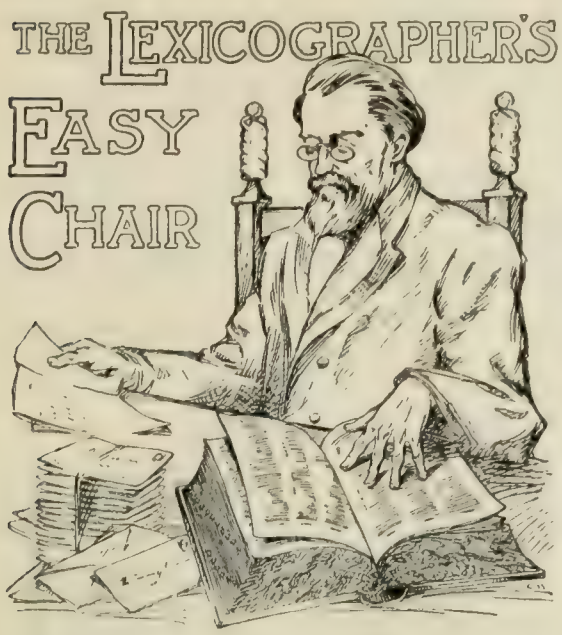

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.

"A. S. K.," Cleveland, O.—"Why do the papers and periodicals persist in using the spelling *pajamas* for 'pyjamas'? I would like to know why somebody does not spell it correctly just once; it would be a big relief to me to see it correctly spelled."

The word referred to is derived from the Hindustani *paëjāmā* and is spelled correctly in any of the forms given below. Of these, the STANDARD DICTIONARY prefers the first: (1) pajamas; (2) paijamas; (3) pajamahs; (4) pyjamas; (5) pvjammas. Each one of the foregoing forms has the sanction of usage and all are recorded by English, Indian, and Anglo-Indian dictionaries.

"A. M. C.," Randolph, Vt.—"Will you kindly state the difference between *person* and *individual?*"

The word *person* designates "a human being as including body and mind; a man, woman, or child; an individual." The word *individual* designates "anything that can not be divided or separated into parts without losing its identity; that which has definite and continuous existence; *a single person, animal, or thing;* especially, a human being." The distinction between these words is that *person* almost always denotes a human being (the exception being that in certain theological uses it is related to substance), and the word *individual* may be applied to persons and objects animate or inanimate.

"J. L. M.," Springfield, Mass.—"Is the following sentence correct, 'It *is* time we *went* to bed'?"

The sentence is incorrect and is an example of mixt tenses—the verbs *is* and *went* being in the present and imperfect respectively. As a rule, the attraction of tenses requires that the tense of the dependent verb shall be present when that of the principal verb is present, and past when that of the principal verb is past. In the sentence cited the principal verb (*is*) being in the present tense its dependent verb (*went*) should be also in the same tense, but is not. Substitute "go" for "went," and the sentence is correct.

"H. V. B.," San José, Cal.—"(1) Is it correct to use the word *should* for the word *ought?* Are they interchangeable? (2) What, if any, is the difference between 'If I was' and 'If I were'?"

(1) There is a distinction between the words *should* and *ought*. Ought is the stronger word, holding most closely to the sense of moral obligation, or sometimes of imperative logical necessity; *should* may have the sense of moral obligation or may apply merely to propriety or expediency, as in the proverb, "The liar *should* have a good memory"—because he will have need of it. (2) Goold Brown says there is a difference between "If I were" and "If I was." He says that the indicative admits the fact, while the subjunctive supposes that he was not.

"J. E. H.," New York.—The correct pronunciation of the first word you cite is var (as in far) i-co-sîl (î as in machine); the second word is unknown to us.

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VOL. XXXV., NO. 21 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 23, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 918

TOPICS OF THE DAY

ARE WE TO HAVE AN INDUSTRIAL CRISIS ALSO?

NEW YORK, the original storm-center, seems to be speedily regaining its financial equilibrium—as witness the withdrawal from circulation of some of the Clearing-house certificates, and the cancelation of orders for European gold—and public interest, as reflected in the press, now follows the remarkable effects of the banking crisis as they circle out over the country and even over the world. In California Governor Gillett has called an extra session of the legislature to postpone the date of delinquency for taxpayers, while even in Italy the financial difficulties of the United States have made themselves felt to such an extent as to cause the closing of the Roman Stock Exchange. Moreover, our demand for gold has sent the Bank-of-England rate up to 7 per cent. (the highest point since 1873), the German rate to 7½ (the highest since the Imperial Bank was established in 1876), and has made itself felt, according to the Springfield *Republican*, in the most remote commercial countries of the Far East. Practically all over the United States the banks have partially suspended cash payments, and in some sections, according to dispatches, almost complete suspension prevails and business is being done through the medium of printed cashiers' checks which circulate freely as money. These conditions, however, the press recognize as temporary, and the question now being asked most anxiously is whether the financial crisis is to be followed by the more serious calamity of an industrial crisis. It is now generally admitted by even the most optimistic papers that business must suffer some depression, but opinions vary widely as to the probable extent and duration of the trouble. Dispatches from widely separated sections tell of the temporary shutting down of plants, the reduction of working hours, and the laying off of men, the causes given varying in different cases. Thus the small demand for their product has led a number of Texas lumber mills to adopt a four-days-a-week schedule, the largest ship and car-building works in Wilmington, Del., have reduced their pay-roll from about $23,000 a week to $5,000, and in Massachusetts a number of large industrial plants are either shutting down for the present or running with reduced help. A Chicago dispatch states that nearly 1,000 machinists in Chicago are idle and that railroads west of that city have laid off an aggregate of 25,000 men employed in construction work, maintenance of way, and in the mechanical departments. Special reports to *Dun's Review* from sixty or more of the leading cities of the country indicate a wide-spread curtailment of production in many industries, altho in most instances this is said to be due to fear of overproduction rather than to diminished orders. Transatlantic steamship companies report an unprecented exodus of aliens from these shores, and they interpret the phenomenon as a sign of our industrial reaction. While these emigrants take considerable sums of money out of the country, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, their departure lessens the number of unemployed and gives those who remain a better chance for continued work. Among those who see worse breakers ahead is President Charles S. Mellen, of the New Haven Railroad, who is thus quoted in a Hartford dispatch to the New York *Commercial*: "This is not a rich man's panic. It is a wide-spread distress rapidly extending itself to the farthest sections of the country and it will levy its tax in such a way no man, woman, or child shall fail to bear his portion of the burden." On the other hand, "a man who ranks as perhaps the highest authority in the United States on trade conditions" is quoted by the New York *Evening Post* to the effect that the business situation will probably show improvement in a month, and that the panic will leave no serious industrial disturbance in its wake. President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, is evidently of the same opinion, since he proclaims as the watchword of his organization at this time: "No reductions in wages." The New York *Times* ranges itself with the optimists, emphasizing as the most remarkable feature of the present disturbance the fact that "the general business of the country has shown such decided firmness and soundness." *The Wall Street Journal* is non-committal in its attitude, contenting itself with enumerating the factors for and against depression. Thus, on the credit side it sums up the situation as follows:

"1. The agricultural wealth of the country. This panic has not arisen from a shortage of the crops. It has nothing to do with any failure of nature to perform her work. Moreover, farmers of the West and South have been making money for a number of years, have paid off their mortgages, acquired balances in the banks, and have to some extent become investors. At the very time that this panic is in progress $7,000,000,000 of farm products are to be moved to the consuming markets. Depression, therefore, will not be the result of agricultural conditions.

"2. Our manufacturing and mercantile interests have likewise enjoyed years of increasing trade and profits, and they have just passed through the record years of transactions and earnings. Moreover, they are entering upon this period of contraction in general with no great evidences of overproduction. The depression, therefore, is not one springing from industrial conditions.

"3. The last panic, that of 1893, was complicated and aggravated by the world-wide distrust of our money system, which was tainted with the fear of free silver. Such a condition does not now prevail. We are upon a gold standard and have the greatest stock of gold of any nation in the world, and are not only producing $100,000,000 of new gold every year out of our own territory, but are able by our enormous exports to hold command upon the gold of

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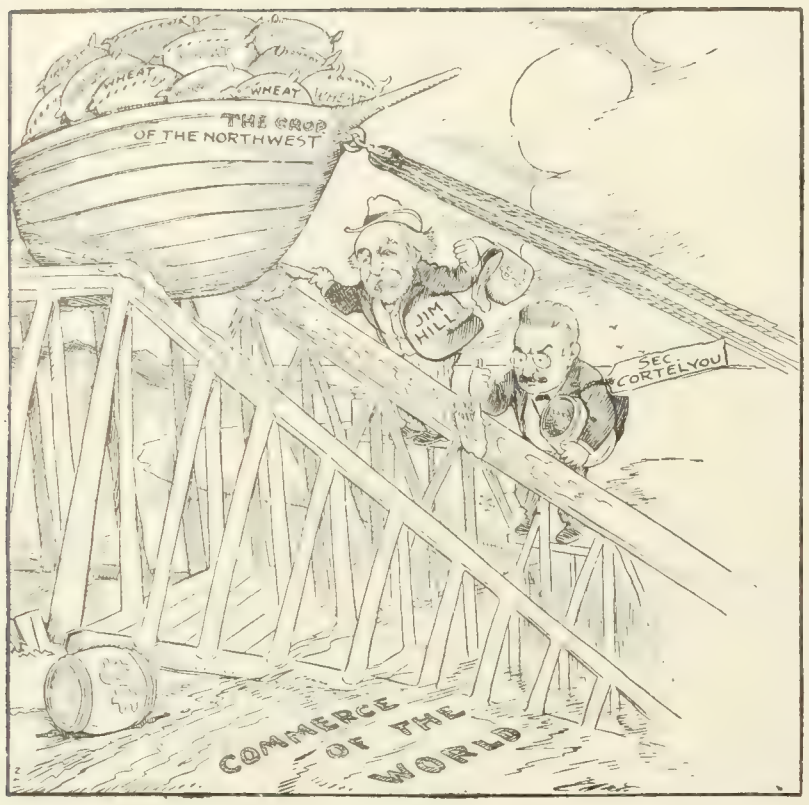


GREASING THE WAYS.
She starts, she moves, she seems to feel
The thrill of life along her keel.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

Europe. This depression, therefore, does not spring from any fundamental unsoundness of our money system.

"4. In other panics the depression was increased by the lack of adequate methods of cooperation. The country is now in enjoyment of many great combinations of capital, many great institutions of corporate power, which have a resisting strength that is of the utmost importance in such a crisis as this. In addition to this, we have developed our system of clearing-houses throughout the country, and there are many agencies by which to put into effect of action that cooperation which is necessary to stay the progress of disaster."

But, on the other hand, it adds:

"1. We are entering upon a year of a Presidential election with the questions of the control of the corporations and the tariff as issues of debate. We have entered upon the acute stage of the corporation agitation, an issue striking fundamentally into the business life of the world, an issue which in many of its aspects is as grave as that of slavery, which produced the Civil War, an issue which can not be finally determined without much stress and storm.

KEEP THE WHEELS ON THE ALL-IMPORTANT LOAD.
—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.

"2. The same readjustment which has taken place during the past few months in stocks must, it would appear, proceed to the prices of commodities and labor. This process of readjustment has just begun, and the duration of the business depression depends upon the time that is needed to effect this readjustment.

"3. The labor question, which is always with us, becomes much more acute in a time of depression and serves to increase its harmfulness and prolong its life. While it is doubtless true that many individual laborers and some labor organizations will cooperate with their employers to relieve the distress caused by a general contraction of business, yet in too many cases under bad leadership the workingmen of the country will only add to the disaster by unwise antagonism. Already their great leader, Mr. Gompers, has announced his philosophy of resistance to the law of supply and demand as it applies to labor. Moreover, in some cases the organizations of labor are at this very time when the contraction of business has already set in, preparing to make large demands for an increase in wages, so that, as one railroad man expresses it, 'the situation is such that it is better to accept bankruptcy by shutting down altogether than to invite bankruptcy by increasing our operating expenses.'"

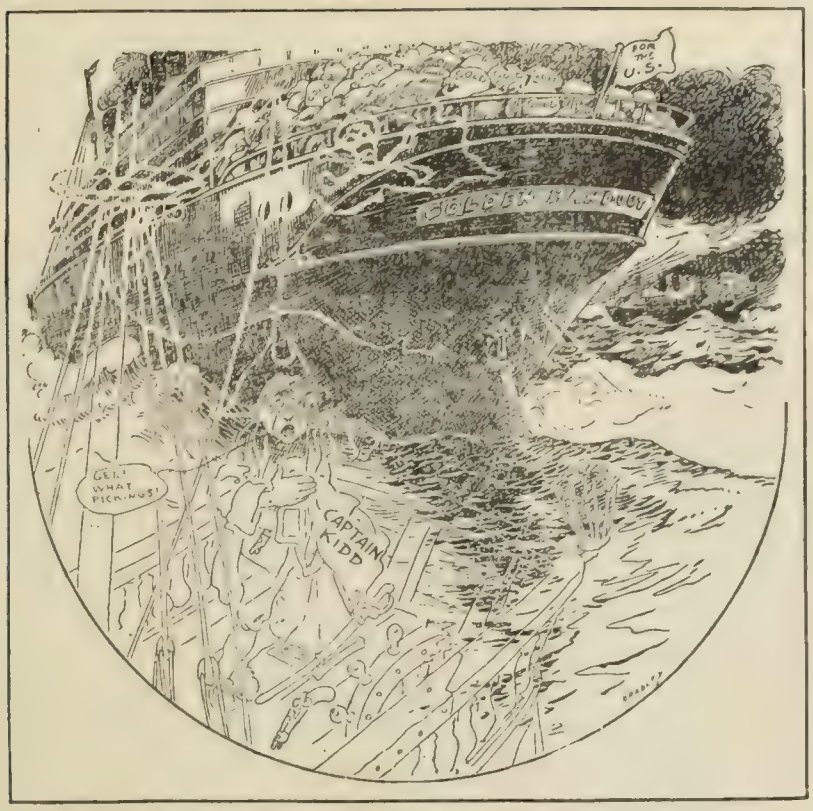
The truly phenomenal prosperity of the country, predicts the New York *American*, will soon flow on "with hardly a ripple to

UNCLE SAM—"I haven't any ready cash, but I guess I can pull through on my good looks"
—Fox in the Louisville *Times*.

show that it has been disturbed." To quote again from the Springfield *Republican*:

"The fact meantime is to be considered that the country remains on an unquestioned gold basis; that the new gold output of the world is large and still increasing; that commodity prices are predominantly determined by the money volume; and that therefore there can not be any such radical and permanent recession of prices as would take place were the money volume of doubtful quality and contracting. The thing which knocks the life out of business enterprise and courage is continued money contraction and a persistency in commodity prices to go down and down. And this thing we evidently shall not now see or to such an extent as was seen in 1873 or in 1893. Therefore must we conclude that the panic consequences to industry, while they may prove sharp for the time being, will not prove to be prolonged."

It is further pointed out that everything possible is being done to facilitate the movement of grain and other staples to the seaboard for export, Secretary Cortelyou making special efforts to get public money into interior banks for this purpose. The Secretary, in a speech before the Merchants' Association, takes a hopeful view of the situation, and expresses the belief that if the "money of the country, wherever hoarded, were at once put back to fulfil



GHOST OF CAPTAIN KIDD—"Why didn't I get up a currency scare in little old New York?"

—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News.*

HERO MORGAN TAKES A SOUVENIR,
After helping to put the fire out.

—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*

WE ARE WISER NOW.

its functions in the channels of trade there would be within twenty-four hours an almost complete resumption of business operations."

Thereupon *The Journal of Commerce* comments as follows:

"This view, like so many others that are lightly exprest, is rather superficial and ignores the fact that neither the hoarding nor the immediate provocation to it was the real cause of conditions that had been many months in forming and were due to many influences working to a culmination. It is a mistake to treat symptoms rather than the malady that has given rise to them. At the same time it is always a gain in a crisis to allay inflammation."

After reviewing the financial side of the situation *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (New York), the leading financial publication of the United States, concludes:

"Very likely we shall soon have easy money—affairs are working in that direction already—very likely also we shall soon be returning some of our recent imports of gold to Europe. Business expansion will follow; but only as the bands tightened by Federal and State legislation are loosened and enterprise is made permissible can a renewal of prosperity get under way."

REFORMS STIMULATED BY THE PANIC

A FINANCIAL paper predicts that Congress, which assembles next month, will find its time largely occupied with the problems made acute by the recent panic. Meanwhile the press is so teeming with suggestions for financial legislation and currency reform that *The Wall Street Journal* offers our legislators some kindly advice in regard to selection. Preference, says this paper, should be given to those plans which involve the least change in the present financial machinery of the country, provided they can reach the end in view. Thus plans for an emergency circulation, it urges, should be given preference over the plans providing for a pure, low-taxed asset currency; and it further specifies as worthy of consideration "those plans which provide for the issuance of emergency circulation by (*a*) the Treasury, (*b*) the clearing-houses in the central reserve cities, (*c*) a central bank, (*d*) all the national banks of the country."

The idea of a central bank, which was unanimously approved last year by a committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, is thus described by the New York *Globe:*

"Under the plan sketched, the bank, like the Bank of England, would be a bank of banks. Such an institution, part of its directors representing the Government and part the owners of $50,000,000 stock, would have branches in leading cities and would have relations only with banks. The bank would carry a large reserve in specie and act as the custodian of the metallic reserve of the Government, be its agent in the redemption of all forms of credit currency, and its agent in receiving and disbursing all public revenues, thus performing functions now performed by the Treasury Department and the subtreasuries. With such a bank it was believed that an elastic currency could be provided responsive to the varying needs of business; that the interest rate could be steadied, and those wild fluctuations prevented that do so much to disturb business; that it would permanently prevent that alternate locking up and letting out of the money supply that the subtreasury system implies by making the whole supply at any time available for use."

Another suggestion comes from Postmaster-General Meyer, who believes that the psychological moment has arrived for the introduction of postal savings-banks in this country. Other postmasters-general have recommended a system of postal savings-banks such as other civilized countries have adopted, but Congress has so far failed to move in the matter. "Doubtless it is permissible for every nation, like every individual, to display a reasonable amount of stupidity on any subject," says the Chicago *News*, which adds: "On this subject of postal savings-banks, however, the stupidity shown by the United States long ago passed all bounds of reason." The same paper goes on to say:

"Money deposited in postal savings-banks and rendered absolutely safe by the vast resources of the nation would earn a small rate of interest for its depositor and would be available for the uses of business. Mr. Meyer presents facts to show that many foreign-born residents of this country purchase money-orders by way of securing the Government's custodianship of their savings. Thus they get no interest and pay a substantial fee, and the money lies idle. The Postmaster-General also has found that large quantities of money are sent abroad by its owners to be deposited in government savings-banks of European countries. . . . The earnest demand of the people for the assistance afforded by postal banks in practising thrift should not be longer ignored."

The New York *Independent* adds its commendation of the idea in the following words:

"In a case of panic like the present, postal banks would be a

resort which no one would be afraid of, and there would be no run on them. An even more important benefit would be that it would be possible is country regions, where there are no savings-banks, to encourage economy and thrift. We commend the subject once more to the favorable attention of Congress."

THE INDIAN PROBLEM STILL WITH US

THE Utes, who loomed into public notice last year by their picturesque migration from their Utah reservation, through their old Colorado hunting-grounds, across Wyoming, and into the Black Hills region of South Dakota, are again achieving prominence in news dispatches and stirring up controversy in high places. Not only are they reluctant to go back to the arid and gameless reservation in Utah—the place of their exile since the Meeker massacre some thirty years ago — but their grievances, it appears, are now increased by a reduction of rations and by an order to send their children to a boarding-school eighty miles from their present homes. The Utes, it is alleged, show a disposition to defy the authority of the United States Government in these matters. In consequence troops have been sent to Thunder Butte, S. D., and, incidentally, a difference of opinion as to policy has been advertised between Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Capt. Carter P. Johnson, Second Cavalry, an officer who has won the Indians' confidence by thirty years of dealing with them. Captain Johnson, in his report to the War Department from Thunder Butte, criticizes the attitude of Major Downs, the Indian agent there, and declares that the situation demands rations and fair treatment rather than the presence of troops. "One hundred pounds of flour and a little patience," he writes, " are a more potent factor in the solution of this problem than one hundred soldiers." Having got from the Utes a promise to obey the agent and to comply with all the regulations which govern the Sioux, on whose reservation they now are, Captain Johnson was "greatly disappointed" to find that Major Downs "refused to consider their promise, . . . and demands harsh and severe remedies to be applied." To quote further from Captain Johnson's report to the War Department:

COMMISSIONER FRANCIS E. LEUPP,

Head of the Indian Office, who believes that the Indian is now sufficiently advanced in civilization to work for his own living, and that if he will not work he should go hungry.

" I do not believe that these harsh methods will prove the best policy. They are certainly not just, because the innocent will be punished for acts for which they are not responsible. I fear also the effect among the Sioux will be far different from that which the agent expects. The Utes are very hungry. Women and children are suffering. The men are not only hungry, but are laboring under the impression that they have been harshly and unjustly treated. When the troops appear upon the scene they will at once believe that their children are to be forced from them at the point of the bayonet, and any influence for good will be lessened, if not destroyed, thereby. If these people are furnished with sufficient food to sustain life through the winter and they be allowed to send all their children to day-school they will be just as amenable to control as the Sioux. . . . The above concessions were obtained from the Utes before they were aware that troops had been called for, and there were no armed bodies other than a police force of nine men present. In other words, they were not coerced or intimidated."

These are obviously words of wisdom to which the authorities at Washington should give heed, comments *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York), which goes on to say:

"The Indian wars of the past, which have left such a bloody trail along the path of civilization, have been, to a large extent, if not altogether, the result of disregarding the advice and even the entreaties of our soldiers, who have always been regarded by the Indians as their friends, in spite of the harsh treatment to which they have subjected them in obedience to civil authority. A fearful responsibility will rest upon whoever provokes bloodshed, by disregarding such advice as Captain Johnson gives."

That bloodshed is a not remote possibility as an outcome of such a situation is shown by the recent clash between United States troops and Navajo Indians near Shiprock, N. M., in which three Indians were killed and ten taken prisoners.

Captain Johnson's report, according to Washington dispatches, was not entirely pleasing to Commissioner Leupp, who read into it a reflection upon the policy of the Indian Office. "Johnson proceeds on the theory that the way to handle troublesome Indians is to set them off and feed them. That is not the Indian-Office theory," says Mr. Leupp. We have not before us any statement in Mr. Leupp's own words of the Indian Office's theory, but it is thus stated in a letter to the New York *Evening Post* by Mr. Herbert Welsh, who was for many years intimately associated with the Commissioner in Indian work. "Mr. Leupp wishes these Ute Indians to engage in work, which he thinks, for their own good, they should do; he wants them to become self-supporting." Mr. Welsh goes on to say:

"That purpose is good, and all friends of the Indian sympathize with it. But how does he propose to effect this good object? By the 'iron hand,' to use his own words spoken at the Indian Conference just held at Lake Mohonk, New York. He proposes to give them the choice between work and starvation. That means starvation for the women and children—human beings, who are not responsible for the controversy, and who can only suffer for lack of food. That, I think, is a fair statement of the substance of Mr. Leupp's side of the case. The real question is one of method. Is it just to starve innocent women and children, to coerce men?"

Mary K. Maule, writing in the same paper, remarks: "The long and faithful service which Commissioner Leupp has devoted to his red wards, and the humane and just attitude which he has always maintained toward them and their rights, make many persons look with favor upon this theory that the Indian has already had sufficient civilization to make him capable of taking care of himself, and that it is no more than just to him and the Government that has so long maintained him, now to compel him to earn his own living." But she says further, in behalf of the Indians:

"The Utes, as a nation, are sadly aged and broken. The years of their lives when they might have worked, when they might have become interested in agriculture, and have become like the Cherokees or the Navajos a prosperous and independent people, have gone by, passed on an arid desert where there was little incentive or encouragement to labor.

"It is all right, say many friends of the Indian, to make him work; but if the White-River Utes are to earn their living, let them not be sent back on the Uintah reservation, 'where it would put a New-England farmer to his wits' ends to raise enough to support him,' as a Westerner said the other day."

The history of our rule over the Indians, asserts the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, is by no means creditable, and "so long as the present policy of harshness and bad faith is continued, we

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FOR WHAT HE IS ABOUT TO RECEIVE, LET US BE TRULY THANKFUL.
—Glackens in *Puck*.

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1907.
—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.

FRIENDLY AND HOSTILE VIEWS.

may well be doubtful of our ability to deal justly with subject aliens in other lands." The New York *Sun* has this to say:

"The real offense of the Utes appears to be just this: they were most disrespectful to Commissioner Leupp, the Indian Commissioner. Our wards thought that they had some rights. Hence the open expression of their dissatisfaction with the allotments of land made to them. Their migration was by way of protest. Commissioner Leupp regards it as an act of rebellion against himself as the direct representative of the Great White Father at Washington.

"The Utes are to go to work, and those who won't work are to be made to work. But here a difficulty comes in. They have been treated as children, segregated, and generally safeguarded as if they were not responsible. If they have come to regard all this as a return for the lands which were taken from them, there is some excuse for the mistake."

The New York *Globe*, however, is among the papers which assert their faith that Mr. Leupp will, if undisturbed from without, deal with the situation in a manner to repeat his successes of the past two years. We read:

"Mr. Leupp declares that he believes in applying the same rule to the Indians that is applied to the poor and ignorant of any race. Work should be found for them, but if they do not accept it they should be allowed to go hungry on occasion. Captain Johnson has come into conflict not only with a theory, but, as well, with an ambition.

"The Utes, with whom this hostile collision is threatened, have refused two offers to work for railway companies, it is stated. One of these offers contemplated paying them $2 per day, and the labor was to be performed only fifteen miles from their present home. This is an important consideration, for as the Indian Commissioner pointed out in his report of last November, 'so strong is the Indian's homekeeping instinct that they will accept work for lower wages and under unfavorable conditions in a neighborhood to which they are accustomed rather than go into unfamiliar regions and do better according to our standards.' But here was work at good wages almost at their doors. It is not surprizing that under such conditions the Indian Commissioner should insist on the theory of the Indian Office.

"Mr. Leupp has made a careful study of the Indian labor question. The mastery of it shown in his reports, the vital and progressive program that he has created, entitle him to loyal support, especially under such critical conditions as the present. There can be little doubt that, so far as sympathy is due, he will sympathize with complaints of the Utes concerning the sending of their children to a distant boarding-school, for he fully appreciates the Indian's attitude on such a matter."

Says the Washington *Post*:

"While one can not help feeling that it is highly probable that injustice has been done to the Indians in this, as in so many other instances, and that great allowances should be made for men who have never been trained or accustomed to manual labor in showing reluctance to begin, there can be no doubt of the wisdom and necessity for the general policy which Commissioner Leupp has adopted and is enforcing. Under the old system the Indians were herded on the reservation and fed, and rapidly became demoralized and pauperized. Mr. Leupp rightly concluded that the only way to make men of them was to set them to work and let them understand that they must take care of themselves. It would take no more than one or two generations to bring any white community to a condition of degeneracy if its members were provided with free food and clothing and never called on to do a hand's turn of work."

OUTDOING EXPECTATIONS AT PANAMA

TWO expectations seem to be becoming dwarfed as the work on the Panama Canal goes on. One is the expected speed of excavation, which is being surpassed more and more every month; the other is the expected width of the canal, which seemed roomy a few years ago, but now seems cramped and narrow, as ships of war and trade grow broader year by year. This month the Naval General Board has recommended that the width of the canal locks be increased from 100 to 110 feet, and Colonel Goethals reports for October a new record in excavation in spite of the heavy handicaps incidental to the rainy season. During that month, states the official report, 1,844,471 cubic yards of material were taken from the prism of the canal. This is an increase of more than 23 per cent. over the excavation for September—which was also a record-breaking month. We are told that the total rainfall in October amounted to 17.1 inches, against 11.9 inches in September and 11.89 inches in August. Moreover, in addition to the material dug from the canal prism, 24,258 cubic yards were taken from what are described as accessory works, consisting

chiefly of the excavations for the big dams. "October's record," says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, "surpasses every expectation entertained in Washington, where it was supposed that in September Colonel Goethals had attained practically the maximum efficiency possible with his force and under the prevailing weather conditions." The same dispatch states that the men are "contented and ambitious, each gang striving to make the highest possible record." The result is hailed as a proof of the remarkable efficiency of our army engineers. Says the Washington *Post*:

"It seems only the other day, altho in reality it was last March, that Chief Engineer Stevens resigned, and it was then declared that if the monthly excavation during the dry season could be increased to 1,000,000 cubic yards every one interested in the canal would be entirely satisfied. Chief Engineer Wallace had excavated approximately 93,000 yards a month, and his work had been highly commended, as it deserved to be considering the conditions he had to contend with and the force at his command. Mr. Stevens had raised the total to approximately 850,000 yards for a single month in the dry season, and it was freely predicted that it would be a long time before Colonel Goethals, the new engineer in charge, could equal that figure. . . . . .

"During the entire period of the French administration, from 1881 to 1903, they excavated 70,600,000 cubic yards. Since the United States assumed control in 1903 there has been excavated up to November 1, 18,650,000 cubic yards. On June 1, 1904, there remained 111,280,000 yards of material to be taken out. Since that time the excavation has reached 14,189,000 yards, leaving 97,091,000 yards still to be removed. At the rate of progress made during October, fifty-three months, or four years and five months, would be required to complete the excavation, and were it not for Colonel Goethals's timely warning that the construction of the massive locks rather than the excavation of the canal prism will, from now on, control the date of completion, we might look for the opening of the canal at no later date than the summer of 1912. In fact the remarkable organization and efficiency of the force of canal constructors under Colonel Goethals's control leads us to expect great things in the way of lock construction, and even to hope that the canal may be completed within six years."

Turning to the recommendation for wider locks we find the press evidently eager to indorse any suggestion which will insure the great canal being adequate to the demands to be made upon it. The American people, says the Philadelphia *Press*, are not at all sensitive about the exact cost, so long as the money expended shall be honestly applied to the work, but "what they do demand is, first, a canal; second, a good canal; and third, a canal in the shortest possible time." The same paper—which thinks that even a width of 110 feet may be found too narrow in a few years—goes on to say:

"Battle-ships already planned in our Navy would be unable to use the locks now planned. No one would enjoy taking the *Minnesota* through with only about 9 feet 6 inches clear on the beam, tho it could be done. As for battle-ships planned or planning, of the *Dreadnought* class, they could not be passed with safety from ocean to ocean through the locks as now projected.

"The canal locks must be enlarged. There is nothing else to do. Rock borings, as the reports show, indicate that the locks could be extended 250 feet in length, making 1,150 feet, and still keep on a rock foundation. This is the least that should be done. As to width, when the Navy Department proposes to widen the locks only to 110 feet, this is to make two bites of a cherry. We have not reached the limit in vessels. A vessel of 30,000 tons' displacement has been planned abroad, tho not ordered, and one of 22,000 to 25,000 tons is in sight.

"Locks 1,150 feet long, 120 feet wide, and 45 feet over the miter sill will be needed for our war-vessels before the canal is ready for use, eight or ten years hence."

"Our canal-builders must keep in mind the fact that we are building for centuries, and not for decades," admonishes the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, which adds: "Let us build the canal so large at the outset that it will not have to be widened or deepened within the lifetime of anybody now here."

A THREATENED BREACH IN THE TARIFF WALL

ONE paper finds an explanation of the President's willingness to repeal the duty on "news-print" paper in the fact that this commodity is so essential to the proper circulation of his own eagerly awaited messages. In a less facetious vein the friends of tariff revision express a hope that the tribulations of newspaper publishers at the hands of the alleged Paper Trust will make free-traders of even the most confirmed "stand-patters" of the press. A committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association recently waited upon President Roosevelt to tell him that unlawful combinations of paper-makers have been organized, that artificial stimulation of prices has been accomplished, and that judicial prohibition of such efforts has been disobeyed; and further, to urge that "the duty on printing paper, wood pulp, and all material entering the manufacture of printing paper should be immediately repealed." The committee—which included John Norris, of the New York *Times*; Medill McCormick, of the Chicago *Tribune*; George Thompson, of the St. Paul *Dispatch*; Delevan Smith, of the Indianapolis *News*; Walter Page, of *The World's Work*; Albert Shaw, of *The Review of Reviews*; E. J. Ridgway, of *Everybody's*, and the presidents of the national organizations of the Allied Printing Trades—told the President of an agreement among the manufacturers to advance the price of news-print paper $12 a ton for the current year, with an additional advance of $10 a ton next year. This means, they explained, placing a burden upon the printing industry of the country of $10,000,000 for the present and $19,000,000 for the coming year. Further details of the committee's complaint are described in the following Associated Press dispatch from Washington:

"The excuse for the advances on the part of the paper-makers is that the cost of wood and labor have increased. This excuse was met in the argument to the President by the statement that the published report of the largest manufacturer of news-print paper gives the increased cost of material and manufacture, including expense of administration and sales, as about 64 cents a ton.

"The President was told that the present plan of increasing the price of paper had its inception twelve years ago, in a proposition to unite the paper-mills into one pool or corporation. The first step in the program, it was stated, was accomplished when the promoters induced Congress to fix a tariff duty of $6 a ton on news-print paper. . . . . .

"The next step, the President was told, has just been consummated by the creation of a combination to exhaust the surplus stock of paper, to cause a paper famine, and to raise prices. . . . .

"It was represented that Canadian mills can and do pay the $6 a ton duty, and still find it profitable to sell in the United States. At the same time the American mills are selling abroad in competition with Canada, Great Britain, Germany, and Norway."

It is understood that the President promised the committee that he would urge Congress to repeal the particular duties behind which the "Paper Trust" is supposed to be ensconced; and that he would ask the Department of Justice to take immediate steps to ascertain whether the antitrust laws are indeed being disobeyed by the paper manufacturers. "The Republican press is united with the Democratic and Independent press on this proposition," remarks one Southern Democratic paper, "and with the President's cooperation the repeal of these duties will no doubt be effected." With the action of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association as a text, the Houston *Post* argues that these publishers, to be consistent, should lend their support to the general cause of tariff revision. We read:

"If the publishers obtain the relief they seek, will it not be incumbent upon them to aid the public in getting other oppressive tariffs removed? The Paper Trust that is absorbing so large a percentage of newspaper earnings is only one of a great many greedy monopolies that are robbing the people. Surely news-

papers that so eagerly welcome the assistance of the free list in resisting the extortion of their oppressors can with good grace advocate the free list or greatly reduced duties where the result will be a substantial decrease in the living expenses of the public. Indeed, publishers who ask this assistance ought to become genuine tariff reformers."

The paper manufacturers' side of the argument is thus stated by the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

"The paper manufacturers assert that the cost of the production of paper has steadily increased over a long period, during which there has been little advance in the price of the paper distributed. In this term, production, is included the cost of raw material, of labor, and of appliances in use in manufacturing. They offer also that the line on the other side of which there is loss has been encroached upon. And they offer evidence in the fact that there have been no dividends for their stockholders.

"It is a fact that the International Paper Company shows a diminution of over $300,000 in net earnings for 1907. That is on the prevailing price of paper before the contemplated advance is put into effect. At the same time, a demand for increasing wages is faced. Yielding to this demand would mean, under existing conditions, another diminution of $100,000. The proposed increase, therefore, is not an advance from a rosy condition of fat profits. It is, in fact, an advance from a non-profit-earning condition. Another side is thus presented—the other side of that 'everything' which has two sides. It is a side which was not presented by the committee to the President."

THE CASE OF THE ARMY OFFICER

MAJOR-GEN. A. W. GREELY, in a recent interview reported from Seattle, Wash., presents the economic problems of an American army officer's life in anything but an alluring light. He is convinced that under the present scale of pay—which has not been raised in thirty-seven years—the commissioned branch of the Army must become either a place for rich aristocrats or else merely an aggregation of paupers. General Greely, who long ago won fame as an arctic explorer, is at present commander of the Department of Columbia, and speaks as an accurate and careful student of his subject. "To find out the financial status of officers in this department," he says, "I wrote to thirty-four officers stationed at widely distributed points, and learned that the average officer pays out 21 per cent. in excess of his salary allowance each year." An officer's expenses are on a 1907 basis, while his pay remains on an 1870 basis. The salary allowance, says General Greely, is too small, and promotion too slow. To quote him further, as reported in the New York *Tribune:*

"Appointments are made from three sources—from West Point, from the ranks, and from civil life. There are ninety-eight vacancies in the Army at the present time, and as they can not be filled from the two first-named sources the third must be depended upon.

"Young men in civil life are allowed to become officers by first undergoing a rigid physical and mental examination at Leavenworth, Kans., but it seems that young men do not want to take advantage of that opportunity any more. I am privately informed that out of the last list of young men from colleges and other places designated by the President to take the examination less than one-half did so. This is an alarming indication of the indifference of young men to-day to army life. It is most deplorable, and requires a remedy. . . . . .

"Second lieutenants get a salary of $1,400 a year, equivalent to $116 a month, or $4 a day. Out of this he has to pay for his uniform and equipment, besides household expenses. . . . . .

"The average family of an officer comprises four persons, and the expenses in detail are as follows: Household expenses, including food, furniture, servants, fuel, and light, $1,487.31; uniforms and clothing, $458.48; charity and religion, $40.86; education, $105.51; insurance, $177.07; recreation, $93.33; furniture loss in changing stations, $179.25; cost of changing stations for the family, $184.48; separate homes necessitated by foreign service, $329.34.

"Some of the officers succeed in keeping out of debt, but only by exercising much self-denial. The average officer does not spend more than eight cents a day apiece for himself and members of his family. It takes an officer eight years to advance from a second to a first lieutenancy, which means an increase of 50 cents a day in pay. It takes twenty more years to advance to a captaincy, and that means $6 or $7 a day—about the wage of a plasterer these days. It takes thirty-six years for an officer to reach his majority."

At the same time Col. Hugh L. Scott, superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, gives prominence

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MAJOR-GEN. ADOLPHUS W. GREELY,
Who thinks that under present conditions it is extremely difficult for an army officer to live on his pay alone.

in his annual report to the fact that the cadet corps is seventy-three below its authorized strength, and that nine members of this year's graduating class have resigned from the service. This is said to be the first time in the history of the Academy that difficulty has been experienced in recruiting the ranks of the cadet corps. Says the Chicago *Tribune:*

"When hundreds of officers are resigning from the Army because the opportunities of advancement and for the accumulation and enjoyment of comforts are so slender, it is not surprizing that the life is looked upon as one to be avoided. It may be deduced, therefore, that the situation at West Point is the direct reflex of the condition in the Army, and perhaps it may be argued that as this condition is improved by action of Congress in meeting requirements of the man of to-day, so a stimulus will be given to those who hesitate before entering the Military Academy."

A bill increasing the pay of both men and officers in the Army, the Navy Marine Corps, and the Revenue Cutter Service has been approved by the President and awaits the action of the next Congress. The case of the army officer, however, does not seem quite so gloomy to the New York *World* as it does to General Greely. We read:

"On the average the salary of the army officer is higher than that of the college professor, the minister, or the graded civil-service employee. The officer has allowances for residence and personal attendance. He may buy household supplies from a government commissary at cost. . . . . .

"There is no high financiering in quarters. An officer does not

go into the service to make money. His three-fourths pay awaits him on retirement. . . . . .

"It is not plain that an officer and a gentleman with his comfortable salary endlessly guaranteed is entitled to sulk because a bricklayer, working in limited and uncertain seasons, sometimes receives $6 a day."

OUTLOOK FOR MR. BRYAN'S NOMINATION

IT now seems evident to editorial observers of the political drift in various parts of the country that the Democratic nominee for the Presidency next year will be William Jennings Bryan. This likelihood has been foreshadowed for some time, but Mr. Bryan's statement of last week, indicating his willingness to obey his party's call, has compelled the editors to declare their positions, and the general opinion thus evoked seems to show clearly that Mr. Bryan will lead the Democratic forces. "Mr. Bryan's announcement practically assures his nomination," says the Columbia (S. C.) *State* (Dem.); and so thinks the Birmingham (Ala.) *Age-Herald* (Dem.): "He is easily the choice of the rank and file," declares the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.). Such leading Democratic organs as the New York *World* and *Times*, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and the Charleston *News and Courier* bitterly deplore the prospect of his nomination, but do not deny its probability.

The editorial in Mr. Bryan's *Commoner* declaring his willingness to act as standard-bearer reads in part as follows:

"Mr. Bryan will not ask for or seek a nomination, and he will not assume to decide the question of his availability. He has been so amply recompensed by his party for what he has done and for what he has endeavored to do that he can not claim a nomination as a reward; neither should his ambition be considered, for he has had honors enough from his party to satisfy any reasonable ambition. The only question that ought to weigh with the party is whether the party can be strengthened and aided more by his nomination than by the nomination of some one else. If he can serve the party by being its candidate he will accept the commission and make the best fight he can. If, however, the choice falls upon another he will not be disappointed or disgruntled. His availability is a question to be decided not by him, not by a few leaders, not even by the leading newspapers that call themselves Democratic, but by the voters of the party, and to them he entrusts the decision of the question. They are the supreme court in all matters concerning candidates, as they are in all matters concerning the platform.

"He assumes that they will not select him unless they desire to make an aggressive fight for the application of Democratic principles to present conditions, and he also takes it for granted that the organization of the party will be in harmony with the platform, and will be composed of men whose political records will invite confidence and give assurance that a victory, if won, will not be a barren victory."

Perhaps the most auspicious response to this statement comes in the form of a letter from Mayor Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, who has himself been pretty prominently mentioned for the post. He declares allegiance thus:

"*The Commoner's* editorial announcement of your decision regarding the Presidential situation gives me the greatest satisfaction. Both in spirit and form it is worthy of you and of our Democratic cause. This declaration is the one thing needed to secure to the Democratic party the benefit of its best leadership in the coming campaign.

"To the fullest extent of my influence in such matters I shall endeavor to secure from Ohio a delegation to the National Convention that will truly represent what I know to be the Democratic sentiment of the State by calling upon you to take up again the commission that you laid down at St. Louis in 1904; and wherever I have friends in other States I shall advise them to follow my example in this respect."

The Republican papers are positive that Mr. Bryan is to head the opposition. "The most candid observers are sure of it," says the New York *Globe* (Rep.); and the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) observes:

"No man now visible can defeat him in the canvass for the nomination to which his statement summons all his followers. He has many opponents in his own party; but they are without a leader, a platform, or a policy, and many who have opposed him are ready now to accept his candidacy."

While everybody is predicting his nomination, it is equally noticeable that hardly anybody is predicting his election. The New York *Press* (Rep.), however, thinks he would have a chance against some of the Republican favorites. To quote:

"We do not share the belief of some Democratic authorities that Mr. Bryan has no strength with the voters. We are sure he is strong enough to beat a Knox or a Fairbanks. He would not be easy for a Taft or any other legatee candidate to beat. Mr. Watterson, who thinks Bryan is no great shakes as a runner, still believes the Commoner could beat Theodore Roosevelt on the third-term issue. Nobody can tell about that, but at least it is safe to say that Bryan will put up such a fight if nominated as no Republican, however popular, could afford to despise."

Turning now to Mr. Bryan's critics, the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) declares that "the country is tired of him," and the Nashville *American* (Dem.), predicting his defeat, remarks that "it is pitiful that a great party should be destroyed in catering to the ambition of an individual whose honesty is no excuse for his folly." The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) asks gloomily: "If eleven years of Mr. Bryan's leadership can reduce the 'more united' Democratic party to thirteen Southern States, what will be the result of four years more of such leadership?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Dr. [illegible] expressed [illegible] whether it was a panic or not. The real thing never leaves any uncertainty.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

W[illegible] Commissioner Le[illegible] ultimatum that the Ute Indians must "work or starve" foreshadows the extinction of that tribe.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

IF the "financial pinch" should involve the legal pinching of one or two wildcat bankers many people would be moderately consoled.—*New York Mail.*

IT probably is hard for Chancellor Day to understand how we have succeeded in having such a pleasant fall under the present Administration.—*Chicago Record.*

DOWN in the Republican State of Kentucky, where prohibition is the strong card, some of the colonels must think the world is coming to an end.—*Chicago Daily News.*

CONGRESSMAN BURTON, who sought to reach the United States Senate over Tom Johnson's prostrate body, will have to try another and less mountainous route.—*Chicago Daily News.*

ACCORDING to an eminent French physician, yawning is healthful, and readers of the *Congressional Record* can now look forward to some improvement in their physical as well as mental condition.—*Washington Post.*

THERE ought to be a lot of money in the soda-water business south of Mason and Dixon's line next summer.—*Chicago News.*

NEW YORK police have arrested a man for selling stock in a company which does not exist. They are getting awfully particular in that town.—*Chicago News.*

FROM the remarks handed out to them by Mr. Taft, advising them to become good losers, the Filipinos can readily guess what the future has in store for them.—*Washington Post.*

A STORY out of New York states that Mr. Hearst was so busy on election day that he forgot to vote. The returns indicate that a good many of his friends were similarly forgetful.—*New Orleans Times.*

ONE statistician has discovered that there has been a 40-per-cent. decrease in the cost of funerals, but it will be just like perverse humanity to neglect this opportunity to get 'em while they're cheap.—*Washington Post.*

EX-SECRETARY LESLIE M. SHAW says he believes in the confessional. The number of malefactors of wealth seeking private interviews with the "Little Father" in Washington indicates that this view prevails in other quarters.—*New York World.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

RUSSIA'S THIRD PARLIAMENT

THANKS to the new suffrage and reapportionment act of last June, the elections in Russia have resulted in a conservative Douma, a Douma in which the extreme Leftists, the Social Democrats, and the Group of Toil, have only some 27 deputies, and the Constitutional Democrats (Cadets) about 35. With the Polish and Tatar deputies, who have cooperated with the Cadets in the past and are generally expected to do so in the present Douma, that advanced liberal party may command some 70 votes. The Rightists, on the other hand, have 200 deputies, and the Octobrists and Independent Progressives, who will form the Center, about 120. What, then, is the new Douma likely to do? What will be its policy, its relations with the Government, and its fate?

These are the questions which the Russian press is actively discussing, and the respective leaders of the parties have been expressing their opinions in interviews and tentative forecasts. In the *Golos Moskvi* (Moscow) Gouchkoff, the head of the Octobrists, thus formulates the policy of this party:

"It will be necessary to organize a strong and solid Center. This Center should be composed of Octobrists and Moderate Rightists, with some minor groups of Liberals, and its great task should be to help the Government in everything that tends to reform and pacify Russia. There is to be no permanent alliance with the Cadets, and still less with the Leftists, but on certain questions—like local self-government, judicial reform, political reform—the Octobrists should seek the aid of the Cadets and, if necessary, isolate the reactionary wing of the Right, who are opposed to reform and would revert to absolutism. On the other hand, on questions of a 'patriotic' character—army and navy, foreign politics, national credit—the Center should work with the Right and neutralize the radicals."

The Octobrist press admit that the Russian constitution is not beyond danger, and that fact, in their opinion, determines the duty and dictates the program of the constructive and pacific regenerationists. The *Slovo* (St. Petersburg) tells the Octobrists that the whole future of the "constitutional order" will depend on their tactics. If they join the more liberal parties, they will assure the existence of a reform majority. If they permit the Right and the reactionary wing to obtain control, then the whole cause of progress will be endangered.

The leading Cadet organ, the *Riech*, whose editor, Professor Milukof, has at last been elected to the Douma, considers at length the Octobrist plan and points out that that party hopes to play the part which the Cadets played in the second Douma, where they had no stable majority, but where they almost invariably carried their proposals, either the Moderates or the Leftists voting with them. The Cadets are prepared, says this paper, to work for any real reform, however modest, with the Octobrists and other Liberals, but what will the Octobrists do to strengthen the very foundations of the constitution? Are they prepared to fight reaction and aggressively defend the representative principle? And what will be their position on social reform, on land and labor legislation, and on personal liberty and security?

The *Riech* has in the past described the Octobrists as "the party of the latest government decree," and has accused it of insincerity and cowardice. It thinks that the country will demand of them strong proof of devotion to constitutionalism, and intimates that, if this be not promptly given, it will be necessary to form two Centers in the Douma.

The Social Democrats are divided on the question of policy in the new parliament. The more radical wing, the maximalist, believe in using the Douma as a forum for propaganda, in denouncing evils and proclaiming complete remedies, regardless of mere expediency. The minimalists are not so aggressive, and their leader, Plechanoff, counsels moderation and discretion. The same advice is given by their organ, the *Tovaristch* (St. Petersburg), which says:

"The situation is such that peculiar art and political capacity will be required of the Leftists in the Douma. The great thing is to guard the institution itself, the principle, so that in the event of a reactionary crisis, it should be perfectly clear that the Left had done nothing to warrant dissolution or any backward step. No excuse or pretext whatever should be furnished the plotters of reaction for their contemplated assaults on popular rights and the germs of freedom."

The extreme Rightist organs say openly that their party's business is to abolish the "so-called constitutional régime" and reduce

THE CZAR—"There, now, I think he's quite under control and not likely to prove at all dangerous." —*London Tribune.*

CZAR BLUEBEARD—"The third wife pleases me much better But how delightful the fourth will be!" —*Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).

THE FRIEND OF THE NEW DOUMA.

the Douma to advisory functions. Some writers say that the Stolypine Cabinet is uncertain and weak on this fundamental question, and that it may yield to the reactionaries if it fails to get the united support of the liberal and progressive groups.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ONE PEOPLE BENEFITED BY THE PEACE CONFERENCE

THE London *Times* is very angry with the Peace Conference at The Hague, which it considers a humbug, and remarks bitterly:

"In plain English the Conference was a sham and has brought forth a progeny of shams, because it was founded on a sham. The only principle upon which all these Powers could be induced to send delegates to it was the legal and diplomatic convention that all sovereign states are equal. . . . This was the initial sham, but not the only sham, which has vitiated the proceedings of the Conference. That body affected in its official capacity to ignore the irreconcilable differences and jealousies of the Powers. . . . As the principal governments represented at The Hague did not face [mere facts], and did not seek to deal with them by preliminary negotiations among themselves, one of the main results, and one of the most patent results, of the second Peace Conference has been to bring out and to accentuate the divisions between these Powers in a very marked degree."

But the Dutchmen did not find the Conference a sham, and they made hay while the sun shone, according to the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Lausanne). The delegates were cheered, fêted, and given souvenirs wherever they went. They walked under triumphal arches, and were greeted by brass bands playing in turn the national airs of every country. Handkerchiefs were waved, hats lifted, and shouts of applause were raised at every landing-place or railway-station where they appeared. "You would have thought a visit of sovereigns was taking place." The *Bibliothèque Universelle* brutally hints that the Conference was welcomed to The Hague because it spent a great deal of money and attracted a great body of strangers who spent even more. Printers, stationers, and tailors were also benefited. To quote the words of this admirable Swiss monthly:

"Of course some will cry out that the only people who gained anything by the Conference were the clothiers, tailors, dressmakers, and hotel-keepers. Infamous slander! Listen to what a great friend of the institution says about the labors of the delegates: 'The national printing-house of Holland undertook, for a consideration, to print the official documents of the Conference. Well, 25,000 pounds of type were used, 8,000,000 letters, and 620,000 sheets of paper, which if they were piled one upon another would rise 450 feet in the air, or twice the height of the tower of St. James's Church at The Hague.' This remark is made by the statistician of the *Courier of the Conference*, with unsmiling naïveté, while the general public in Holland sing

> The smallest grains of corn (or peace)
> Will bring our coffers large increase.

We need not be astonished. The Dutchman is said to be a patient animal, and so he is. But the Dutch are human, and we all find it more difficult to wait for the harvest of peace than for the harvest of profit on the seed sown."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

UNMASKING A GERMAN COURT CIRCLE

THE camarilla, or political ring that surrounded the Emperor William II. and is alleged to have directed his policy of absolutism, has been broken and scattered to the winds. The "omnipotent" Prince Philip Eulenburg, the head of the confederacy, who defeated four successive chancellors of the Empire and deposed three, has fled the country. Count Kuno von Moltke, another member, once commandant of Berlin, has been dismissed from his post, and his libel suit against Maximilian Harden, editor of the *Zukunft*, has been decided against him. Harden's attack and the break-up of the camarilla were treated in these pages on July 6. His victory in the libel suit now makes Harden the man of the hour in Germany. His charges against the camarilla are of a nature that has shocked and disgusted Europe, but their political effects make them important to all who are interested in the welfare of Germany. That such a set could sway the policy of the German Empire has roused the amazement of editorial observers in every civilized country on the globe. From the English, French, and German press we gather the following summarized account of the destruction of the cabal:

During the chancellorship of Prince von Buelow two court parties

HARDEN THE SHOWMAN.

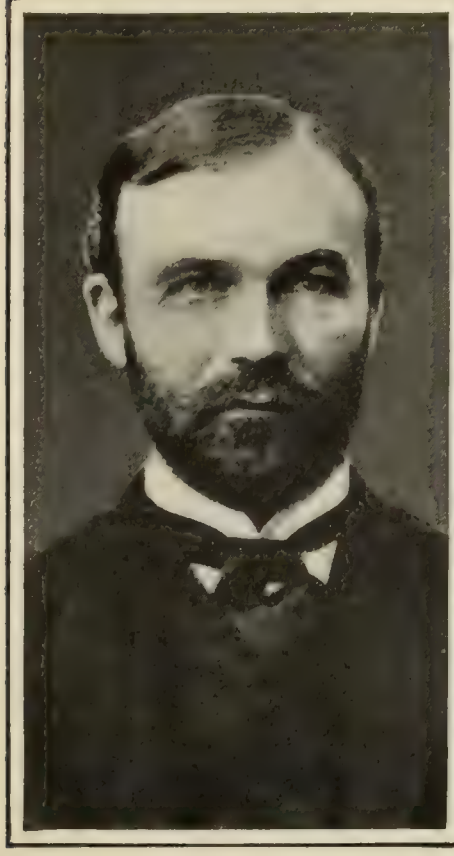
HARDEN—"Ladies and gentlemen, behold the set that ruled Germany!" *Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).

THE ROUND TABLE TOPPLES OVER.

THE KAISER—"This overthrow was well deserved, Harden, but, good heavens, what a mess you have made!"

Fischietto (Turin).

DRAWING THE CURTAIN AND DEALING THE BLOW.



PRINCE VON EULENBURG,

Head of the Camarilla, who ousted Bismarck and balked von Buelow. He fled the country rather than appear as witness at the Harden trial.

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN,

Editor of the *Zukunft*. His exposure of the private life of the Camarilla led to a lawsuit. Prosecuted for libel by Count Kuno von Moltke, he won his case. Mr. Harden is in the center of the group, leaving the court after the trial.

COUNT KUNO VON MOLTKE.

He was removed from his post as commandant of Berlin in consequence of Mr. Harden's exposé.

CHIEF MEMBERS OF THE CAMARILLA AND THEIR VANQUISHER.

have been struggling for the direction of Kaiser William's policy. The one consisted of Bismarckists, whose policy was "blood and iron." These were represented by Buelow and Holstein. The other party, led by Prince von Eulenburg, von Moltke, and Lecompte (the councilor of the French Embassy), were for a conciliatory policy toward France. The Bismarckists thought France could be bullied and threatened into surrendering Morocco and repenting of her *entente* with England. But France would not be bullied, and England backed her, so that the policy of the Bismarckists came to naught. Then the camarilla stept in and induced the Kaiser to give in to France at the Algeciras Conference. This was naturally followed by the Kaiser's dismissal of Holstein, the Bismarckian fire-eater. Smarting under their defeat the chancellor and councilor to the chancellery resolved to destroy the Eulenburg cabal. Perhaps Maximilian Harden acted consciously as their coadjutor and instrument. When he exposed the "morass of infamy" on which the coalition of the "Round Table," *i.e.*, the camarilla, was built, he profest to have none other than a political object, and in the speech which he made in his own defense against von Moltke's charge of libel he remarked, as reported in the principal German newspapers: "My object has been not to carry out the indignant cry of those who are disgusted with the doings of the 'Round Table'—'Purify them, or stone them to death!'—I take no interest in that side of the question. The object of my articles in the *Zukunft*, for which I am accused of libel by Count Kuno von Moltke, was merely to banish from the entourage of the German court and the German Kaiser persons who politically abused their power and position."

The German press in general seem to spend their words in deprecating the publicity which the trial of Mr. Harden has given to the immoralities with which von Eulenburg, von Moltke, Lecomte (the advocate to the French Ambassador), von Hohenau, and other members of the cabal are charged. The corrupting influence of these revelations seems in their eyes far to outweigh the political significance of the events accompanying them. August Bebel's *Vorwaerts*, however, comes out squarely with the declaration that "the curtain has been drawn aside, and absolutism is revealed in its true colors." To quote further from the leading Socialist newspaper of Berlin:

"This is the way we are dominated, and this is the way in which we have been freed from domination: a certain Philip Eulenburg makes and dismisses chancellors, those head directors of court policy, and a certain Maximilian Harden dismisses the chancellor-maker. From the proceedings in its court-house the German people learn the quality of those who govern them! How hideously disgusting are the things brought to light at this trial; how disgusting are those who have met ruin in this investigation and must bear all the responsibility. The consequence of this, yes, the clear consequence, is the degradation of the German people, in that a group of persons morally debased and intellectually imbecile has controlled the imperial scepter, and robbed of their political influence a nation which was once a nation of poets and thinkers."

After this outburst August Bebel repeats the details of the incident much as we have summarized them above. He talks of the "disinterestedness" of Harden, who is not a Socialist, but a Pangermanist; but even Harden, he adds, has only "skinned and filmed the ulcerous sore." To quote his own language:

"The camarilla and absolutism are indissolubly connected together. To smash a camarilla is merely a labor of Sysiphus, so long as absolutism persists. It is no use to destroy a camarilla; the power and influence of courtiers in politics must be destroyed. Monarchs are but men. Bismarck and Hohenlohe have shown us how true this is. . . . We must abolish absolutism."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* lays all the blame for the predominance of the camarilla on Prince von Buelow, for "any one who is responsible for the government of the country ought not to tolerate any rival center of government or cabal." Mr. Harden, thinks the *Berliner Tageblatt*, has gone a little too far. "If Prince Eulenburg had merely hindered a policy leading to war by legitimate methods, he would have done no wrong." Without dwelling on the political aspect of the case the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) makes a plea for Count von Moltke, extenuates his moral delinquency, and asks "Can we deny our sympathy to him who certainly was the least guilty of the group?"

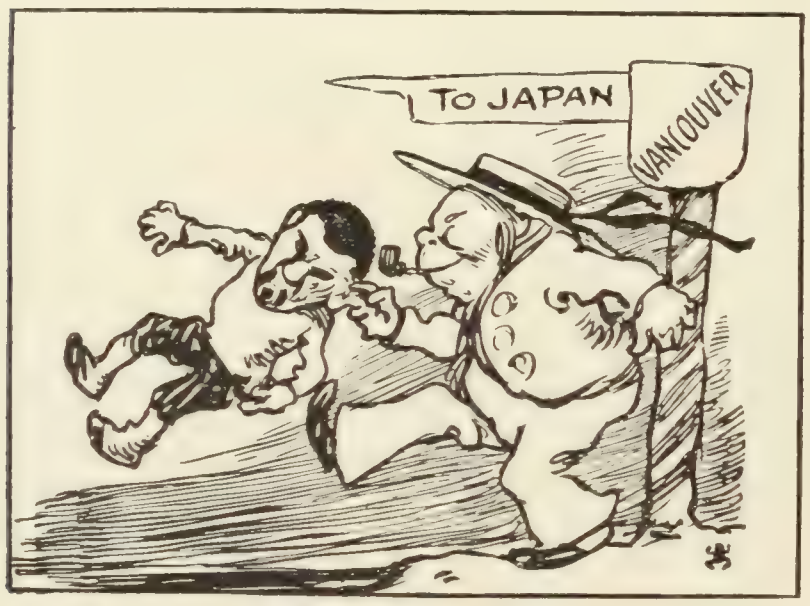
The conservative *Kreuz Zeitung* deplores the revelations made at the trial, and thinks that Count von Moltke must appeal, as the verdict "outrages the sentiment of the nation." In the same tone the *Deutsche Zeitung* (Vienna), the *National Zeitung* (Berlin), the *Braunschweiger Landeszeitung*, the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* (Berlin), and a great many other journals deplore the publicity

given to disgraceful scandals, and think that Mr. Harden has overdone it, and has been either too late or too "previous" in his action, while general sympathy is felt for the members of the group and especially for von Moltke.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE JAPANESE IN CANADA

THE negotiations at present going on between the governments at Ottawa and Tokyo with regard to Japanese immigration into Canada are being anxiously watched in England. Japanese immigration, says *The Fortnightly Review* (London), is likely to prove "the most sinister and colossal problem of twentieth-century politics." Indeed, unless the problem is solved by restriction of Eastern immigration the unity of the British Empire will be imperiled. So far Canada has been able to keep order in her Northwestern Provinces, says this writer, and they have been spared the scenes of violence which were witnessed under parallel circumstances in California. To quote his words:

"The Canadian Government, tho as sensitive as any other to electioneering consequences, has more power to enforce the law in British Columbia than President Roosevelt possesses in California. Up to the present the contrast between the Canadian and the



ALLIES.

JOHNNY CANUCK—"Jappy, I'm yer best friend! I'm sendin' yer 'ome." —*Jugund* (Munich).

United States method of handling this problem has been significant and entirely favorable to our own people and our own institutions. We have the duty, and we, at least, have the ability, to enforce the law without flinching and to execute our treaty obligations. Wherever the Japanese are already legitimately settled they are entitled to the same treatment, neither more nor less, which immigrants of European nationality have the right to claim. But this is only the beginning, not the end, of the question. British policy is bound to seek some legal means of restricting Japanese immigration. Unless a compromise can be arranged this problem may disrupt the British Empire, and that would not be an advantage to Japan."

As unrestricted immigration has hitherto been the rule in Canada, this writer, taking California as an example, predicts with pessimistic foreboding the fate of British America if this order of things should be continued. Commenting on the large number of Japanese workingmen already in San Francisco he remarks:

"It is absolutely certain that with unrestricted immigration California in twenty years would be a Japanese State, inhabited by a white minority. And with respect to British Columbia, the peril or the prospect, or whatever you like to call it, is even more remarkable. British Columbia, tho one of the most glorious regions in the world, is one of those numerous territories ideally adapted to white settlement, which we hold but do not fill. It is larger than the German Empire. It has a population of about two hundred thousand; that is—apart from the coast ports—an almost imperceptible sprinkling on the lonely soil which treasures up magnificent national resources. About five thousand Japanese are said to have landed during the present year alone, and tens of thousands more are ready to follow from Hawaii as soon as the way is open."

The question of Japanese immigration into Canada concerns the peace of the world, thinks this writer. The matter at present is actually dilemmatic, he declares. "Thus Japanese immigration must either be restricted or unrestricted. The former course means serious diplomatic difficulty at Tokyo. The latter course means an absolutely fatal feud with Australian and Canadian democracy." As for unrestricted immigration, he thinks that it would obliterate the Monroe Doctrine. To quote further:

"The unrestricted influx of yellow immigrants would create along the Pacific strip of North America an Asiatic Chile. The conditions of the whole American problem would be changed. The most destructive of all imaginable solvents would be applied to the Monroe Doctrine. Asiatics would hold both sides of the Pacific, as Europeans hold both sides of the Atlantic, and all civilizations might be dominated or convulsed for centuries by that state of things, as the Middle Ages were moved and vitalized by the secular controversy between Christianity and Islam."

He advises that "legal Japanese immigration" be restricted, and fixt at a "fair annual figure," in order to avoid "the submerging of white civilization," and he concludes with the following ominous sentences:

"Unless the middle course we have pointed out be adopted, this issue will sink all the hopes of the Hague Conferences as deep as Prospero's book. Absolute exclusion of the yellow race from all the enormous unfilled territories claimed as white man's countries would mean war. But the unrestricted invasion would lead even more certainly to war in a worse form. No one is justified in taking an optimistic view of this question, and we have dwelt upon it at length because it deserves to be watched with anxious attention by all thoughtful men. The negotiations now being carried on by Canada are far more important than the Peace Conference."

A CATHOLIC VIEW OF FRANCE'S "REAL CRIMINAL CLASS" — The *Soleil* (Paris) asks who are the real criminals of French society at the present moment, and replies, the clever men who furnish France with ideas, the pedagogs who teach French children. This is spoken apropos of the remark of an anarchistic workingman who recently appeared before the court of assizes. He was ignorant, but anxious to learn, we are told, and when charged by the president with advocating crime, murder, pillage, and class hatred, he replied, "I have learned to understand the history of France from the books which lay teachers have placed in the hands of my daughter." On this, Mr. Ernest Renauld, editor of the *Soleil*, comments by giving a deplorable picture of the present condition of France from his point of view, and he remarks:

"It is thence that this illiterate workingman derived his knowledge of morality and history; it is thence, namely, from the books of a school without God and without country, that the brain of a semicivilized man drew its crippling and perverting inspiration. It is under such direction that he learned to deny, to blaspheme, and to hate. The idea which these lessons gave to him and to so many others was imprest by means of books wherein history is travestied, morality reduced to materialistic formulas, and society presented as consisting merely in the exploitation of the poor and weak in the interests of the rich and powerful. This idea sank deep into his mind and ended by possessing him and carrying him off his feet. He had become convinced that society deserved nothing but contempt and hatred, that it was the duty of the miserable to retaliate on oppression by revolt, to destroy the works and institutions of a society which inflicted privations and sufferings upon the weak, while others reaped all the advantages and the profits of life."

These wretched men he considers the victims of political mismanagement and blindness, while the true criminals are the statesmen and educators of France.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A MEDICAL CONDEMNATION OF "EXPERT TESTIMONY"

WHAT is stigmatized as "the scandal of expert testimony" is caustically treated in the pages of *American Medicine* (Philadelphia) for October. This scandal, the editor declares, is "the shame and confusion of the medical profession." There may have been a time, he admits, when this practise served the ends of justice fairly well, but at present it is "fundamentally wrong," for the experts, instead of being impartial servants of the court, independent of either plaintiff or defendant, are hired by the interested parties. He writes:

"Lawyers have cynically remarked that they can buy any kind of an expert opinion they want, and they doubtless reflect a widespread popular idea that if the fee is big enough it molds the opinion of the expert. This impression is a gross injustice to the great body of honorable men who have always formed their opinions from the facts. Nevertheless, the cases in which the popular impression appears to be well-founded are so numerous that they taint all the rest. If the expert witnesses of the two sides had sense enough to get together and discuss a case, they would not differ so often. The profession owes it to itself to end the wretched system, which has really died already, in that it has outlived its usefulness. The decaying carcass smells to heaven. Disinfection is not enough. Burial is needed."

That the jury must remain the judges of fact is regarded by the writer as a necessity and, indeed, as the foundation of Anglo-Saxon liberty. We demand, he says, that our causes be decided by our peers, not by those in authority over us nor by those beneath us, but by those who think as we think and do as we do, and who can best interpret our acts. He goes on:

"The jury must be given the exact facts and, when necessary, the impartial opinions of learned men to help them understand the facts. Opposing experts mutually destroy the value of their opinions and defeat justice. The jury is left to decide for itself like tossing up a penny—some one way, some the other. Not only is society injured by the acquittal of the guilty, but there is the more horrible possibility of unjust convictions resulting from the opinions of the experts of the prosecution, as in the Guiteau case. Experts have enormous influence. It is not true that the Thaw jurors 'paid no attention to the alienists,' for several were convinced that the accused was insane, and the rest were convinced by the other alienists that he was not insane.

"Impartial opinions are now demanded by the very abuses of partizanship. From all over the world there are suggestions of plans to remove the expert from the influence of either side. The general opinion seems to be in the direction of a commission selected by the court but subject to objection by either side. The last suggestion, in cases of criminal insanity, is to have a permanent board of alienists, appointed by the Supreme Court after recommendation by some medical association. From this board, a commission acceptable to each side will be selected to examine into the case and report its findings to the jury. There will still be differences of opinion, for that will be human, but there will be no suspicion of bias or dishonesty. In every trial needing expert advice—surgical, medical, engineering, or any other, a similar procedure is demanded. The details can be worked out by the bar and scientific associations. The matter must be taken up at once, for the scandal is making a mockery of skill and learning.

"Hired experts will always be used by both prosecution and defense, as a matter of necessity to assist in preparing the case, but they must not be permitted on the stand as witnesses. There is no reason why they should not be recognized as assistants to the attorneys. The accused is entitled to it as a right, or we will revert to the Dark Ages when he was presumed to be guilty, forbidden an attorney, and then hanged. It should be as ethical for the doctor as for the lawyers. Such an expert would be recognized as an advocate, but if he is a witness he must have no connection with either side, and be as impartial as the judge and jury. No one doubts the fairness of a judge because he was once an advocate, nor would an expert witness be tainted because he was a hired assistant to the attorney in some previous case."

SKIDDING; THE AUTOMOBILE'S SAFETY-VALVE

THAT the "side-slip," usually feared by automobilists as a danger, is really a means of protection, enabling motor-cars to take corners at speeds that would otherwise overturn them, is asserted by a French mechanician, Georges Marié. The side-slip in such a case, we are told, takes up the energy that would otherwise expend itself in lifting up the heavy car and capsizing it. Says *Cosmos* (Paris, October 12) in a notice of Marié's investigations:

"Beneficent skidding! Do not wonder at this exclamation, much as it may differ from the customary view of an occurrence that has caused so many automobile accidents. I am certainly not ignorant of the fact that many automobiles that have skidded, either because of too sudden braking or simply from encountering a slippery pavement, have been so unfortunate as to upset, hurling their passengers to the ground or against trees. These are the regrettable results of skidding. And nevertheless we need not object too strenuously to it; like salt, it is good in moderation.

"Chauffeurs are under great obligation to skidding, which is, says Mr. Georges Marié, the safety-valve of automobiling.

"Mr. Marié has presented to the Society of Civil Engineers some noteworthy memoirs treating of the question of oscillation in railway trains on entering and leaving a curve, and he has endeavored to fix the conditions that must be satisfied by the track and rolling stock, that these oscillations may be dampened and limited to an amplitude within the danger of derailment. For automobiles there is no danger of leaving the track, but great danger of overturning, and with some modifications Marié's conclusions about trains apply also to automobiles. Now the author shows that chauffeurs, even the most prudent, often take curves with radii of curvature much smaller than would suffice to overturn a railway-car, other things being equal. If the wheels were guided and held by rails, there would certainly be an accident; what saves the chauffeur and his vehicle is the lateral skidding that reestablishes the equilibrium endangered by centrifugal force.

"Again, the lateral sliding has a powerful protective effect even when it is too slight to show on the track. Marié shows that in practise the wheel-marks are broadened only 8 millimeters [⅓ inch] for a centrifugal force double that which would overturn a railway-car under the same conditions.

"When there is no sidewise motion, for whatever cause, at the moment of taking a sharp curve, the car runs real danger. The impossibility of such motion is encountered in two practical cases. First we have the bursting of a tire during a sudden turn—no imaginary case, since such turns impose on the tire a transverse strain that it is ill prepared to support—when the iron rim strikes the road and prevents all lateral motion. Secondly, there is the case of an automobile that turns suddenly on striking a soft, sandy road.

"A rut in the road, a high tramway rail, or in general any momentary obstacle to lateral slipping is a cause of danger, but less grave than the preceding. The car, indeed, tends to upset, but if the obstacle is quickly passed, it will not have time to do so. . . .

"A turn of 10 meters [33 feet] radius is generally to be made only in an emergency, to avoid running over some one, for instance. If the wheels are 1.4 meters [55 inches] apart and the center of gravity 0.9 meter [35 inches] above the ground, calculation shows that an upset would take place in this case with a speed of only 31 kilometers [19 miles] an hour, if the protective skidding did not take place. With 20 meters [76 feet] as a radius, turns are often made at more than 43 kilometers [27 miles] an hour: here again the lateral slip is the safety-valve for the rash.

"If the road is inclined, there is not so much chance of an upset; this result is paradoxical, but it is capable of explanation; for altho a slope increases the tendency to upset, it also increases the

tendency to slide sidewise, which more than makes up for it. The side-slip, however, in such conditions, easily becomes excessive, and in many cases the auto escapes overturning only to break a wheel against the curb or to smash against a tree. To sum up, chauffeurs may turn corners at speeds much higher than would cause an upset on a railroad in identical conditions, but it is frightful to think, says Mr. Marié, of the danger of very high speeds, where chauffeurs are threatened with death at every instant, and where it can be avoided only by great skill."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TRAFFIC REGULATION IN CITY SQUARES

WHAT he calls a "gyratory system" of traffic movement in open squares is advocated by W. N. Twelvetrees, president of the Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society of England. In a recent presidential address, as reported in *The Municipal Journal and Engineer* (New York, October 30), he makes some practical suggestions "for the improvement of street junctions, in such a manner as to provide more adequately and more conveniently for the regulation of traffic in the central and suburban districts of the metropolis." The greatest hindrance to vehicular traffic is, he says, due to the alternate stoppage of lines of traffic at intersections, and to the endeavors of drivers to cross open spaces along the shortest lines. Says the journal just named:

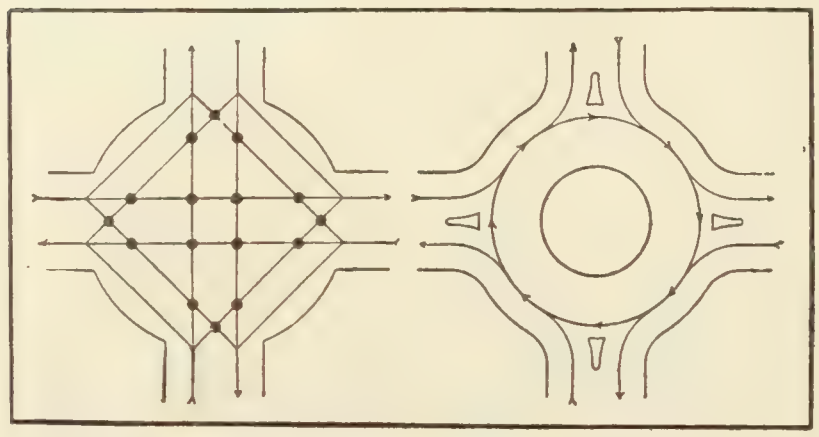


FIG. 1. FIG. 2.

LINES OF TRAFFIC IN CITY SQUARES.

In England, vehicles turn to the left instead of to the right. For American conditions all the arrows should be reversed.

"The traffic police regulate the intermittent stoppage of traffic at street junctions in most cases as well as could be expected; and at most intersections of not exceeding two streets their duty is comparatively easy. But the process is unavoidably attended with annoying delays, time being occupied in checking the movement of one stream of traffic and in starting and accelerating it again, in addition to that actually occupied by the passage of the other line of traffic.

"After referring to the methods of constructing bridges and subways which have been suggested and even adopted in some instances in this country as well as in England, he suggests the system of gyratory traffic regulations as infinitely preferable, and possible of adoption at some existing junctions without any expenditure worth considering and at others without serious cost. 'To illustrate the system of gyratory traffic movement, let us take the case of a junction such as that shown in Fig. 1—where four streets converge upon an area sufficient to permit of continuous locomotion. To avoid unnecessary complication, only one line of traffic in each direction is considered in each street, and the drivers of vehicles are assumed to take the shortest cut to every possible destination. The result is sixteen points of conflict, leading to hopeless confusion, the only lines free from intersection being those along the outside. A little reflection will show that if vehicles were prevented from penetrating into the central area, where conflict is so pronounced, and were compelled to follow a circular line, there could be no points of intersection. On the contrary, there would be a gyratory procession, receiving and distributing traffic along tangential curves at each of the four branches.

"'Fig. 2 shows the same hypothetical junction with gyratory traffic regulation, absolutely obviating all points of conflict, and reducing the number of converging and diverging lines from twenty-four to sixteen. At the center of the junction is a circular refuge, and at the mouth of each street a refuge, whose sides should be curved sufficiently to act as a training wall, guiding the flow of traffic in the required directions.' This system was, Mr. Twelvetrees says, first proposed by Mr. Holroyd Smith about ten years ago and has recently been advocated in both Paris and Berlin. With more than one line of traffic there would be concentric circles of gyratory movement, but the intersections of these would be much less than those caused by the direct-line method, and this objection would be more than counterbalanced, he believed, by the avoidance of confusion, stoppages, and delays, by the additional safety assured to the foot passengers, and by the far smaller number of police officers required for traffic regulation.

"The isles of safety could be used as sites for drinking-fountains and public monuments, public convenience stations, or even small gardens. Stations for underground railways also could be located in the central isles."

ELECTRIC SUNBURN

CASES of injury from exposure to intense radiation are becoming more common as sources of such radiation are more numerous. Not long ago the sun itself was practically the only source of the kind; now, not to speak of such forms of radiation as the *x*-rays and that due to radioactivity, we have many powerful sources of light, such as the various types of electric arc, that are able to do injury when their intensity is great. We quote from a note on this subject in *Cosmos* (Paris, October 12). Says this paper:

"On board a cruiser recently under repair at Portsmouth [England] it became necessary to make a hole in the shutter of a turret. The mechanical processes commonly employed for work of this kind are so slow that an officer asked permission to melt the hole by using the electric arc. . . . This operation, altho well known, attracted many curious spectators, from the captain down to the sailors. All went well, and the solid steel, under the action of the current, flowed like melted glass.

"But on the morrow every one who had witnessed the operation was either half-blinded or horribly burned. The officer who had directed the work had the skin of his face completely scorched and of a deep copper color; it gave off a serous liquid like that from a burn. Several sailors who were at some distance from the turret had their vision so affected that they were sent to the hospital, and it was feared that they might lose their sight.

"This is a characteristic case of 'electric sunburn.' It is well known that in its common and weakest form sunburn consists merely in a slight redness of the skin accompanied by a burning irritation. . . . Sometimes, especially if the subject has remained a long time in bright sunlight, the skin becomes really painful, and becomes red and swollen as in erysipelas. Later, blisters, filled with a clear liquid, may appear on the affected parts.

"The susceptibility of the skin to the sun's rays is extremely variable. Delicate, transparent, white skins are more vulnerable than thick, pigmented skins. Sunburn is a rarity among negroes, the pigment of their skin constituting a defense whose efficiency is increased by the abundant fatty secretion that covers it.

"It was long believed that solar erythema was a burn; this is not the case. In fact, no such effect is observed in the case of workmen exposed to much more intense sources of heat. It is produced solely by the solar rays. If the light is reflected by the snow it becomes particularly dangerous, and more than one Alpine climber has discovered this. In the mountains, on glaciers or snow slopes, tourists may be badly 'sunburned' even under a cloudy sky and in a cold atmosphere. This is a true 'sunburn' in the shade, due to the chemical rays of light.

"The electric arc, rich in chemical rays, especially when it is formed between certain metals, may produce, as we have seen above, results of the same kind. Hence the necessity of protection during exposure to a powerful arc or to a mercury vapor lamp in quartz glass. The ordinary glass used in the Cooper-Hewitt mercury lamps absorbs the dangerous chemical rays to a sufficient degree. If one has not the advantage of being a negro, it is necessary to cover the face and hands with appropriate mask and gloves;

in any case such intense sources of light must not be looked at directly unless the eyes are protected by colored glass."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AUTOMOBILE DAMAGE TO ROADS

THE prevailing belief that automobiles do considerable damage to the highways is asserted to be erroneous, or at least very much exaggerated, by a writer in *The Automobile* (New York, October 31). We read on the editorial page of this magazine:

"'Give a dog a bad name and hang him' has seldom been better exemplified than in the case of the accusation against the automobile in the matter of road damage. It must be conceded once and for all that the automobile does wear out the roads—the very best of roads—but whether it does so to anything like the extent that those road supervisors who can only view the matter through prejudiced eyes would have the rest of the world believe, is a horse of quite another color. But it has become quite the fashion to blame the automobile for anything and everything, from the spread of the gipsy moth to a falling off in church attendance, and so it is that on it falls the entire onus of utterly ruining roadways, which, it must be inferred, would otherwise last forever. Both the automobile and the road damage it does are new things, and, as a consequence, there has been too much of heated accusation on one hand, with retort in kind on the other, and far too little calm consideration to have made any progress possible.

"The road-builder and local taxpayer point with wrath to newly corrugated surfaces and disintegrated top dressings that bear the tell-tale imprint of pneumatic tires, and, in kindred spirit, the autoist resorts to the *tu-quoque* argument, calling attention to the road-destroying ruts made by narrow tires and holes dug by sharp iron hoofs. It is high time to recognize the fact that roads can not be used without wearing out, and everything passing over them contributes to the wear to some extent. But we have been accustomed to the unsightly and destructive ruts and holes of horse traffic ever since there has been such a thing as a road; the damage created by the automobile is something novel. Hence the primal cause of the road's rapid disintegration is overlooked. Unfortunately, however, the automobile takes up the work where the horse leaves off, and, the evidences of its crime being so different, it is accused of being responsible for the entire damage. It does not take an expert road-builder to show the fallacy of such a theory, and any unbiased observer must admit that the automobile's share of damage does not exceed that of the horse. But a moment's consideration is necessary to show that the automobile has advanced the art of road-building and the spread of good roads more than any other single agency."

COST OF PATENTS—Interesting information regarding the total expense involved in the granting of patent rights since the first patent was taken out has been furnished to the French Society for the Encouragement of National Industries by G. Richard. These have been analyzed and commented upon by A. Fitch, an American writer, whose conclusions are abstracted in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, October 5). Says this paper:

"Since the origin of patent laws, the total number of patents taken out in the whole world has amounted to 2,500,000, and of this number 2,200,000 have been granted in the past fifty years. The different governments have received 730,000,000 francs [$146,000,000] in fees, of which 280,000,000 [$56,000,000] have been received by the United States. If we add to these the cost of publication, of legal study, etc., we shall reach a total of at least five milliards of francs [$1,000,000,000]. But the taking out of the patent is only the beginning of the development of an invention. Now the success of a new device is generally problematical; few patents are commercially profitable. Mr. Fitch estimates at twelve milliards of francs [$2,500,000,000] the losses resulting from unsuccessful projects of this sort. But this is not all; a successful patentee must fight competitors, who accuse him of infringement or whom he may so accuse; losses under this head may be seven milliards of francs [$1,400,000,000] since the first grant of patent rights. If we add all the money absorbed by promoters, brokers, etc., we shall reach a total of seventy-five milliards [$15,000,000,000] in sixty years—a considerable sum. Mr. Fitch's figures, altho of uncertain precision, furnish indications that show how small is the return from inventions. The majority of inventors (90 per cent.) get little from their attempts. It is true also that the majority of patents are on inventions of little practical value, which are either repetitions of devices already in use or the pursuit of illusions followed by a multitude of unfortunate persons, the victims of insufficient knowledge."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CASE AGAINST THE KEA

THE mountain parrot, or kea, of New Zealand, is either a much-maligned bird or it has been the victim of the most murderous mania on record, which has changed a peaceful insect-eating fowl into a bloodthirsty sheep-killer. The stories of the sheep-slaying parrots were universally believed twenty-five or

Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

THE NEW ZEALAND KEA, WHICH HAS ACQUIRED THE HABIT OF KILLING SHEEP.

thirty years ago, but doubts have been thrown lately on their authenticity. George R. Marriner, assistant in biology at Canterbury College, New Zealand, now writes to *The Scientific American* that the evidence of the parrot's sheep-killing propensities admits of no doubt. He says:

"When the writer took up the question in 1905, after reading through all the available records, he could not find one writer who saw the bird kill a sheep, nor was the name and address of any actual eye-witness given. Not only was the fact of the kea's change of habit of scientific importance, but the loss of thousands of sheep made it essential that the question should be once and for all time satisfactorily settled. The writer then set to work, and collected written accounts from men who had actually seen the bird attacking and killing sheep. . . . . .

"The reason why so few people have ever seen the kea at work seems to be due to the fact that the killing is mostly done at evening or early morning, at places which men seldom reach until long after the bird has finished its deadly work. Among my correspondents, over thirty men have actually seen the kea killing the sheep. . . . The birds' mode of procedure seems as follows: They may attack in ones or twos or in numbers, but usually one or two birds do the killing, and the others share in the spoil. The keas always seem to choose the pick of the flock. The bird settles on the ground near its quarry, and, after hopping around for some time, it leaps on its prey, usually on the rump. The movement of the sheep may cause it to fall off, but it persists until it has firmly perched itself on the sheep's back. Then the kea begins its operations by tearing out the wool with its powerful beak, and at last gets its beak into the flesh.

"The sheep, which for some time has been moving uneasily about, gives a jump as the beak pierces the flesh, and then begins

to run wildly about in vain efforts to rid itself of its tormenter. When, however, the sheep finds it can not dislodge its enemy, it seems to become terrified with pain and fright, and rushes blindly about, usually at a high speed, the kea meanwhile holding on and balancing itself with outstretched wings. . . . This awful race is continued until, bruised by its numerous falls, utterly exhausted by its death struggles, the poor animal stumbles to rise no more, and becomes an easy prey to the kea."

How did this once peaceful bird become transformed into a carnivorous creature? There are various theories, Mr. Marriner tells us, and he enumerates them as follows:

"I. The Vegetable Sheep theory is certainly the most popular, tho it has very little to recommend it. The supporters of this theory suppose that the kea had been in the habit of tearing open the 'vegetable sheep,' *Haastia pulvinaris* and *Raoulia eximia*, in search of grubs which are supposed to live in these peculiar plants. . . . It was supposed that when the sheep first wandered into the kea's domains, the birds mistook them for the wool-like plants, and, with the idea of digging out the grubs, they began to tear open the skin of the sheep. In this way the keas are supposed to have acquired the method of killing the sheep and eating the flesh."

This sounds feasible, but the facts do not support it. Keas first killed sheep where the vegetable sheep do not exist. The grubs in vegetable sheep are not large enough to attract the keas, and besides, in places where both the keas and the vegetable sheep are found, the latter is never seen in a torn-up condition. Mr. Marriner therefore rejects this theory. The others he gives as follows:

"II. The Curiosity Theory suggests that the kea, being a very inquisitive bird and fond of investigating anything at all strange that comes in its way, when it first saw the sheep wandering into its domain, at once began to investigate this strange object, and so learned to tear the sheep open.

"III. The Hunger Theory suggests that lack of food caused the birds to feed on the fat and meat thrown away at the sheep-stations. In this way it obtained a taste for meat, and soon became daring enough to attack the living example.

"IV. The Maggot Theory suggests that the birds first began to eat the maggots found on the dead sheep, and soon learned to eat the meat and then to attack live sheep. . . . . .

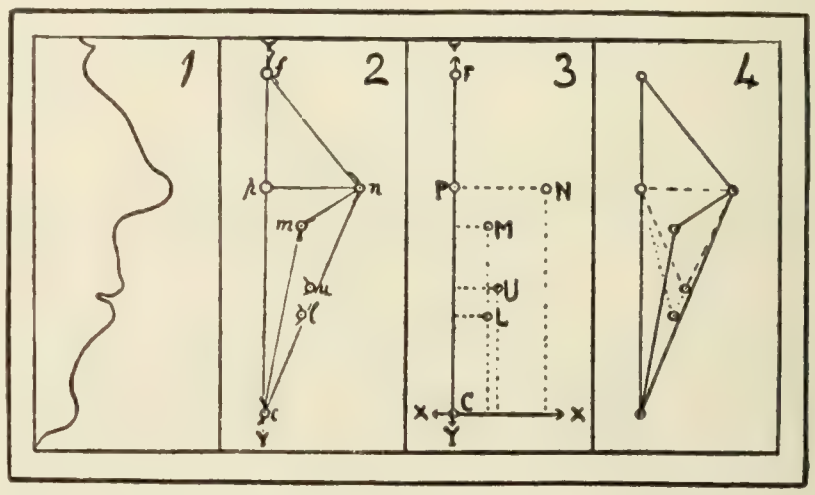
"It is of course impossible to say which theory is nearest the truth, but I think that there is no doubt that the main factors that caused the harmless keas to change their diet and become birds of prey of no mean order are exprest in the last three theories."

SOUTH-AMERICAN RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT — There is at present only one route across the South-American continent from east to west which the traveler can take without resorting to muleback journeys for long distances. This information is given in *Shipping Illustrated* (New York, October 19), which gives *The Record-Herald* (Chicago) credit for its facts. The road alluded to is the route from Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres, which can, except in winter-time, be covered by railroad and stage, the railroads at the ends and the stage route, of course, over the mountain passes. Says the paper just named:

"Two days will suffice for the nine-hundred-mile trip, but at that it is not without its discomforts and even perils. Before many years have passed, however, it is predicted that there will be at least three railroads across the Andes, one of them being transcontinental, the other connecting with steamers on the Amazon or its tributaries. The line that now runs from Valparaiso to Juncal is to be extended through a long tunnel, which in five or ten years will be finished, and it will connect with an Argentine road at Mendoza. In Peru there are three roads which now cross the western Cordillera, besides others which penetrate it; all of these three are in course of extension, two of them on plans which will bring them to tributaries of the Amazon. As compared with the short journey across the continent farther south, the Peruvian lines, even when completed, will offer the traveler a very long journey. The remarkable Central Peruvian road, which rises 6,000 feet in fifty miles from its terminus, Callao, and crosses the eastern range at an elevation of 15,665 feet, will in no great time be ready to carry passengers to the Ucayali River. Even then, however, there is an eight-hundred-mile river journey ahead before the traveler reaches Yquitos, the head of navigation for ocean-going vessels on the Amazon, and that place is two thousand miles from the Atlantic. Another transandean road, farther to the north, will greatly shorten the journey, but it will be much longer in construction. The greater the railroad development in South America the greater will be the territory to which American manufacturers may look for the sale of their products, and the greater incidentally becomes the need of better ocean lines on both east and west coasts between North and South American ports. The wretched steamboat service of the present probably marks the one point at which American enterprise has been least in evidence."

A NEW WAY TO INDEX PORTRAITS

A METHOD of arranging a set of profile portraits in order, according to certain measurements, so that any one may be searched for and found like a word in a dictionary, has been devised by Sir Francis Galton. To mention only one use of such an arrangement, it would evidently simplify greatly the identification



of portraits of criminals in a "rogues' gallery." Sir Francis notes in *Nature* (London, October 17) that in one case twenty-one officers spent fifty-seven and one-half hours searching for twenty-seven prisoners and made seven identifications. A similar search among portraits arranged or "lexiconized" in the manner proposed would scarcely, the author thinks, have taken as many minutes. He says:

"Experiments of various kinds that I have made to define the facial peculiarities of persons, families, and races by means of measurement led to the following results that seem worthy of publication. The most elementary form of portrait will alone be considered here, namely, the outline of the face from brow to chin, as in a shadow or in a silhouette. It contains no sharply defined points whence measurements may be taken, but artificial ones can be determined with fair precision at the intersections of tangents to specified curves. It will be shown that it is easy to 'lexiconize' portraits by arranging the measurements between a few pairs of these points in numerical order, on the same principle that words are lexiconized in dictionaries in alphabetical order, and to define facial peculiarities with greater exactness than might have been expected.

"The individuality of a portrait lies more in the relative positions of six cardinal features . . . . than in the shapes of the lines that connect them, so long as the general character of the connecting lines is roughly indicated. A few standard types, perhaps ten in all (tho I prefer to use more), represent as many concave, convex, and sinuous varieties of outline, between each specified pair of the six cardinal points, as need to be noted. . . . . .

"This will be apparent to the reader's satisfaction if he compares portraits under unfavorable conditions, as through a blurring medium, or out of focus; or, again, if he substitutes connecting links that differ somewhat from the true ones. Consequently my first endeavor was to define accurately six points that should severally be good representatives of the six cardinal features in the outline. Those features the limits of which are vague are exprest by *italic*

letters in Fig. 2, and their representative points by the same letters in *capitals* in Fig. 3. The features are these: *c*, the tip of the chin; *l*, the lower, and *u*, the upper lip; *m*, the hollow between the upper lip and the nose; *n*, the tip of the nose; *f*, the hollow between the nose and the brow."

Sir Francis gives minute directions for determining these points accurately in each portrait and for drawing the lines connecting them. His unit of measurement, which he calls a "cent," is one-hundredth of the distance *cf* between the chin and the eye—about one-twentieth of an inch in the normal life-size profile. He goes on to say:

"In my experiments I have chiefly used the side-view portraits by George Vance, R.A., of his distinguished contemporaries, published in 1809 (2 vols., folio, Longmans), which yielded sixty-eight pure profiles of about one-third the natural size. I lexiconized these in respect to the measures (entered to the nearest cent) of the two coordinates of N and M respectively (four measures in all), and found, first, that no two of the numerical formulas were the same, and, secondly, that in two-thirds of them the *smallest* difference between the most nearly resembling pairs was three cents in one or more of the four measures. This conspicuous difference, equivalent to between one-sixth and one-seventh of an inch in a portrait of the natural size, could never be due to the inherent imperfection of the art of measurement, but to some gross blunder. It follows that the collection of sixty-eight portraits was lexiconized with remarkable precision. The data were insufficient to enable me to speak with much assurance of the gain that would accrue from taking L and U into additional account, but, their correlations with C, M, N, and F, seeming to be very small, the gain ought to be great. I am content to underrate this gain considerably, and to allow only fifteenfold for it. On that basis a collection of 1,000 profiles from brow to chin could be lexiconized and searched with great ease. In 667 cases each portrait would have a clearly distinctive formula; in the remaining 333 there would be doubtful duplicates, and even triplicates, just as in any list of the names of 1,000 British persons there would be more than one Smith."

OPERATING RAILWAYS BY TELEPHONE

THAT recently enacted laws affecting the hours of labor for railway employees may result in the substitution of the telephone for the telegraph in railway operation is asserted editorially in *The Railway Age* (Chicago, September 27). Such laws, the writer tells us, have within the year been enacted by Congress and by the legislatures of eight States. For telegraphers Wisconsin limits the consecutive hours of service to 8, West Virginia to from 8 to 12, and the Federal law to 9 for day and night stations and to a maximum of 13 (for not more than three days per week) for day stations. Says *The Age:*

"The necessity of providing additional operators, which is now or soon to be imposed by reason of these statutory limitations as to permissible hours of labor for telegraphers, presents a serious problem for railway officials in charge of operation, and in seeking a solution the telephone will undoubtedly rceceive very serious consideration. Several systems, including the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, and the Union Pacific, have established schools of telegraphy in order to educate operators. Other roads have had recourse to the telephone as an auxiliary, and the Pennsylvania and New York Central as well have made experimental installations. The practicability of utilizing telephony in train-dispatching has greatly increased by the development of the telegraphone system, which, by providing selective devices in connection with the telephones and the Morse instruments, permits the use of one circuit for the simultaneous communication of telegraphic and telephonic messages. The Southern Pacific system has now on the Sacramento division twenty-five station telegraphones; these are at points from thirty to forty miles apart, and from the stations so equipped communication may be had with intermediate stations by telephone. Also train crews may communicate with the operators at telegraphone stations by connecting telephone instruments carried in the baggage-car or caboose with the telegraph wire by means of a fishpole device, such as used on many interurban electric roads. The advantages in permitting the employment at intermediate stations of station agents who are not telegraph operators are apparent, and the system, which has been in operation for about eighteen months, has been found to work satisfactorily in every way. One disadvantage sometimes urged against telephony as a means of directing train operation, namely, that a very large portion of sounds heard over a telephone are unintelligible, except in connection with the context, is found in practise to be of no importance, since train orders are stereotyped in form and the knowledge of the hearer as to the general subject of the message causes that association of ideas which is necessary for ready comprehension of what to one not familiar with the work might be unintelligible sounds, and experience has demonstrated that, with the same rules as regards the repetition and checking, train orders may be transmitted by telephone with the same degree of safety as by telegraph."

SCIENCE BREVITIES

IN connection with an article, recently cited in these columns, asserting that geniuses are rarely first-born children, several correspondents call our attention to the following extract from the Providence *Journal*, setting forth the contrary view: "They were discussing the law of entail—the English law bequeathing the bulk of the family property to the eldest son. 'There is fifty per cent. of logic in that law,' said a physician, 'and if the family property went to the first-born, whether son or daughter, the law would contain one hundred per cent. of logic. For the first-born child is practically always the best—best in brain, in build, in beauty, in everything. Why is this so? It is because married people love one another more profoundly at the beginning than afterward; for love, like all things, grows old, grows weak, often dies. Mrs. Craigie—John Oliver Hobbes—was a first-born child. So was Marie Corelli. So was Richard Mansfield. So were Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Kitchener, Max Müller, Henry Irving, George Meredith. Look back into the past and we see again the preeminence of the first-born, among them Mohammed, Confucius, Raphael, Milton, Dante, Goethe, Byron, Shelley, and Heine.'"

COMMENTING on a recent reprint from *The Lancet* in which the cigaret is condemned because of the ease with which it is obtained and used, Claude S. Woolley, of Baltimore, writes as follows: "The real point in regard to tobacco is not how much is used, but the kind and how it is used; that is to say, how much of it gets into the system. Now the cigaret is usually, almost always, inhaled into the lungs, the pipe and cigar rarely are, and can not be with any comfort. Thus the cigaret smoke comes into contact with several square feet of membrane in the lungs, divided from the blood by only a thin membrane, where very rapid absorption takes pace. The cigar and pipe, or rather the smoke therefrom, is brought in the mouth into contact with only a few square inches of mucous absorbing surface; thus the amount actually absorbed, excepting that swallowed into the stomach, is very small. This is the real danger of the cigaret, and by its means, used in this way, the system is soon loaded with the narcotic products, and the nervous system enchained in a very serious bondage. That these are the real facts, there is no question, and if the cigaret was used in the same way that the pipe and cigar are used, with no inhalation into the lungs, it is more than likely, that by reason of the mild tobacco that they usually contain, they would be less harmful than either of the other forms referred to. It is true that the fumes of pyroligneous acid from the burning paper might have some irritating effect upon the mouth and throat, but so far as the tobacco itself is concerned, they would be less harmful. But in the form they are at present used, they are in the long run indeed deadly."

THE conclusion recently quoted here from a French paper that twisted trees in the northern hemisphere usually turn in a left-handed or counter-clockwise direction is disputed by Frederick E. Searle, who writes us as follows from Detroit, Mich.: "The article stated that out of 1,000 cases of tree twists 990 are probably counter-clockwise. My observation during two weeks of the past summer does not agree with this last statement. Out of 379 cases of twisting sufficiently marked to be seen from street-cars and the carriage road 201 were counter-clockwise and 178 were clockwise. Following is the record taken in Western Massachusetts:

	Clockwise.	Counter-clockwise.
Apple	152	54
Elm	12	——
Maple	5	146
Oak	9	1
Totals	178	201

These results make the 'rotation' theory seem improbable. Of the trees observed the maple is the most symmetrical. If this kind of tree were given free exposure to light, would not the tendency be for it to develop a thicker foliage on the south side? If this were done, westerly winds would tend to twist the tree counter-clockwise. The large majority of maples observed twist in this way. In many cases the greater weight of apples grows on the north side of the tree. Westerly winds would twist such a tree clockwise. . . . The records of the elms and oaks are too meager to make them a basis for a theory as to the twisting for these trees. A few cases of twisting of several other varieties of trees were noticed, but not enough of any one kind to make it worth while tabulating the results. They would not modify the proportion of the totals to any considerable degree."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

"IN GOD WE TRUST"

FROM ministers' meetings, including the Protestant Episcopal diocesan convention of New York, and from individuals in many parts of the country, protests have been sent to the President against dropping the words "In God we trust" from the new gold eagle. The Episcopal Convention in its resolution declared that "the highest interests of our country demand the preservation of all those customs that have stood for the recognition of God in the life of the people." The Presbyterian Brotherhood of America, in convention at Cincinnati, expresses similar sentiments. In response to these protests the President has issued a letter stating his position. No legal warrant could be found for putting the phrase on the coins, Mr. Roosevelt asserts, and as tradition, found to be not very venerable, was the only warrant, it was suppresst for reasons given in this paragraph of his letter:

"My own feeling in the matter is due to my very firm conviction that to put such a motto on coins, or to use it in any kindred manner, not only does no good but does positive harm and is in effect irreverence which comes dangerously close to the sacrilegious. A beautiful and solemn sentence such as the one in question should be treated and uttered only with that fine reverence which necessarily implies a certain exaltation of spirit; and any use which tends to cheapen it, and, above all, any use which tends to secure its being treated with a spirit of levity, is from every standpoint profoundly to be regretted."

While it is true that no legal warrant now exists for the use of the motto, it is recalled that it was put on the coins with the authority of Congress. Mr. Elmer H. Youngman, editor of *The Bankers' Magazine* (New York), in a letter to the New York *Sun*, refers to an act of March 3, 1865, making it "lawful for the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause the motto 'In God we trust,' to be placed upon such coins hereafter to be issued as shall admit of such legend thereon." The authority was reaffirmed in an act of February 12, 1873, but in the following year Congress ratified the Revised Statutes which omit this provision. At the close of his letter the President writes:

"If Congress alters the law and directs me to replace on the coins the sentence in question, the direction will be immediately put into effect; but I very earnestly trust that the religious sentiment of the country, the spirit of reverence in the country, will prevent any such action being taken."

Not a little of the opinion of the daily press is with the President in his feeling about the inscription, while admitting that expediency would perhaps have dictated a conservative course. The New York *Evening Post* observes:

"That a good thing may be perverted is no sound reason for giving up the good thing. The removal of the motto from the coins is not, in our judgment, a matter to get excited about; but it betrays again the President's habit of acting hastily without due foresight of the consequences."

Two other journals are more definite in approval. Says the Kansas City *Journal:*

"A coin is a very concrete and unsentimental entity. It passes through all kinds of hands and is put to all kinds of uses, and there is no reason why it should drag the name of Deity through the mire of vice and folly in which so many of its activities are spent."

And the New York *Times:*

"To matters of state and finance the modern public is becoming secularized. It will easily appreciate Mr. Roosevelt's revolt at continuing in common circulation, and exposing to the jest and ridicule of the vulgar, one of the holiest religious expressions. The instances of this character that the President cites show clearly enough that the motto had not, in practise, the effect intended by the pious Mr. Watkinson and its official promulgator."

DRUMMOND'S MAGNETIC PERSONALITY

ABOUT the personality of the late Henry Drummond there was "a drawing power of a unique and unaccountable kind." The spell which he exercised seems to require for its explanation, says Prof. James Stalker, of the University of Aberdeen, some reference to a "psychical" quality. The writer also wonders "whether it may have belonged to other religious figures of history whose spell their biographers appear unable to account for." Dr. Stalker, who was a classmate of Professor Drummond, recalls, in an article in *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston), that Drummond was the "master of a number of tricks and sleight-of-hand deceptions" and would play these off to the delight of children, who were his special friends. He asserts, moreover, that the Glasgow scientist and evangelist "had a partiality for showmen and jugglers, and he would sneak into their exhibitions where he dared not be seen." Further, "there is no doubt that in his youth he practised mesmerism to some slight extent." Some account of this personal magnetism is given herewith:

"Some observers would have attributed a good deal to his physique. His father before him was a singularly handsome man; and Henry was tall and slight, with waving auburn hair, a delicate complexion, and a piercing eye; and he was at all times carefully and sometimes even fashionably drest, the circumstances of his family being such as to permit of a scale of expenditure beyond the means of most of his associates. Undoubtedly this had something to do with the remarkable access as an evangelist to the upper ranks of society which, at one stage, he obtained under the auspices of Lord and Lady Aberdeen and the Duke of Westminster. It might also have been expected to promote his influence among women. But while he enjoyed the close friendship and confidence of a few married ladies of piety and refinement, it is less than the truth to say that he refrained from seeking to influence women in general.

"His vocation as the evangelist was to men, and a certain instinct kept him from seeking impressionable audiences among which he might have been extremely successful, and with which, at all events, other evangelists have had their principal success. So watchful, indeed, was he in this direction that not even gossip ever dared to breathe upon his name."

"But it is as an evangelist of students that Professor Drummond will be principally remembered," says Professor Stalker, and it is the spell which he cast over them which requires to be explained. We read:

"It was in Edinburgh University, in which he had been educated and to which he traveled week by week to evangelize, between Friday or Saturday and Monday, that he achieved his marvelous successes, originating a movement which went forth to the ends not only of the land but of the world. In that university there had been a tradition of evangelism, supported chiefly by Sir Alexander Simpson, the nephew and successor of Sir James Simpson, discoverer of the use of chloroform as an anesthetic; by whom and by whose relatives, the Barbours, the arrangements were all made secretly, silently, and perfectly, so that no jolting of machinery was ever audible. On the meetings the evangelist was able to descend as if from the clouds. On the more cosmopolitan student element in Edinburgh the refinement and exquisiteness of the speaker made a more favorable impression than they could on the Glasgow student, who responded more cordially to the primordial force of professors like Edward Caird and A. B. Bruce.

"Drummond's long experience as an evangelist supplied him with inexhaustible material; his imaginative grasp of scientific facts furnished ever ready illustrations; and his growing fame as an author deeply affected the student mind. But it was his own obvious faith in his message that did the work. His hearers saw before their eyes an embodiment of the life of character and usefulness which the speaker was recommending; and, when they availed themselves of the opportunities afforded of conversing with him, they found not only a heart overflowing with sympathy for

their temptations and aspirations, but a mind able to comprehend the situation and give the shrewdest advice. Many of them followed him to Glasgow, where his house was sometimes full of inquirers who had come to complete confidences begun in Edinburgh; and at the present day his converts are to be found making their way as professional men in all parts of the country, not a few of them rising to positions of eminence."

TO UNIFY CHINESE CHRISTIANITY

A PROPOSAL for the unification of Christianity in China has recently emanated from a native Christian. Hsi Chien, a Manchu censor and imperial clansman under Captain Pa Yi of the Blue Banner, has dispatched a memorial to the Foreign Office of Peking, praying the Chinese Government to send a special envoy to the Pope to request the appointment of a papal nuncio to reside in Peking, and of a Chinese cardinal to be at the head of the proposed Chinese Catholic Church. The petitioner seems to be under the impression that all Protestant missionaries will accede to the proposition, for it is projected that all the missionaries of different nationalities shall be placed under these officers. The petitioner further recites that "we will ourselves have to form a Chinese Christian Association for China, and we will have also ourselves to protect all the churches and missionaries throughout China, and let no other Power render any assistance for the protection of any of the churches in China." This petition, according to a correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, has been published generally in the Chinese press, and also in the foreign papers. The conditions which led the petitioner to write his memorial are given below, and the facts presented, says the *Post* correspondent, "may give church people at home—Catholics or Protestants—something to think about. The petitioner says:

"The causes of the religious troubles which have been so numerous in this Empire, and placed the country in such a critical condition, we find are largely due to the protection of the churches in China being entirely in the hands of the foreigners. The two religions—Protestantism and Roman Catholicism—are now prevalent throughout this Empire, but their propagation is, however, not under our control, and the ignorant people are unconscious of what the foreign religions are and consequently no doubt harbor suspicions against them. This has caused trouble between the foreign converts and non-Christian peoples, and they persecute each other on small provocation. The district officials are mostly inexpert in holding to the right and proper principles when settling the quarrels of the two peoples, and in most cases they either give partial protection to the non-Christian Chinese or show special and unjust favor to the foreign followers, and so the two peoples are caused to hate each other more and more. Much more serious cases are always liable to take place.

"Moreover, the disorderly Chinese of the lower class who are foreign converts take advantage by making the foreign missionaries a means of their protection, and they try to do everything for the foreigners' pleasure. When the missionaries command them to believe in Roman Catholicism, they gladly answer that they believe, and the missionaries always rejoice and let themselves be cheated by their disorderly followers. These disorderly people consequently become still worse and more offensive in all cases.

"It is always the case, when the foreigners give forced protection, and the ignorance of the local officials is shown, that the bad characters and corrupted gentry of the place take advantage to create more disorders, and the non-Christian Chinese are always the sufferers. They are humbugged by the foreign-religion followers without being able to get redress before the local government, and, as they have been suffering so much, a serious outbreak is liable to happen with very regrettable results.

"Should the local officials always deal with the quarrels of these two peoples impartially, there would be no destroying of churches and murdering of missionaries or Christian followers. Should the provincial treasurer and judges thoroughly look into the cause of outbreaks and settle disputes in a proper and satisfactory manner, there would be no need for international negotiation with foreign representatives.

"It is largely due to the fact that the officials in responsibility are always afraid of dealing with foreign missionaries as if they were tigers and wolves. When an outbreak of trouble between the two peoples happens, the officials always slaughter the common innocent non-Christian subjects without looking thoroughly into the matter.

"They merely use the subjects and the territory of China as a means of flattering and satisfying the foreign people.

"Both the Christian and non-Christian Chinese are the 'children of China.' It is, indeed, very regrettable that they should disagree in this manner. The outsiders, however, seeing that we do not know how to protect ourselves, seize the opportunity, procure the advantage of getting more portions of land and heavy indemnities under the name of giving protection to the converts."

CATHOLIC IDEA OF CHURCH SOCIABILITY

THE visits of "Miss Smith," the "plain young woman" employed by *The Ladies' Home Journal* (Philadelphia) to the Protestant churches of the East and West, to gage the degree and genuineness of the welcome offered by them, has led *The Catholic Monitor* (Newark) to analyze the "social" qualities of Protestant churches. The writer notes the fact that only non-Catholic churches were visited; implying, he thinks, the distinction "that the Protestant church is a club, but the Catholic church is the house of God." The Catholic, he asserts, on going to church, "expects no human welcome; his welcome comes from the depths of the tabernacle." The writer adds:

"He cares not whether his fellow worshipers greet him or whether courtesies are extended to him. He goes to his church because he has a right and because it is his duty. Bound together by a common belief, afire with the same love, urgent on the same purpose, all the worshipers are brethren—brethren whether in the jungles of Africa or in the stately edifice in the crowded city. There are no strangers."

The view of the Prostestant church which the Catholic writer here presents is deduced from the spirit and effect of the recent articles that have attracted wide-spread notice:

"It must be evident by this time to observant men that the Protestant churches have degenerated into mere social clubs. They have no other binding tie and seemingly have no other ulterior end than the social features. There is no longer required any unity of doctrine among the members of the Protestant church; in fact, doctrine is rather considered the badge of narrowness and illiberalism. Pulpit and pew are without any positive doctrine or the need of it. Modern Protestantism has lost all appreciation of doctrine and the sweet tyranny of truth. The Methodist minister exchanges pulpits with the Baptist, and he in turn with the Presbyterian, with delightful inconsistency as tho the doctrines in their official standards of faith did not differ an iota from one another. The teachings of the ministers within the same sect differ widely. Each has his own doctrine-plant. Each preaches his own opinions, ventilates his own views. Sensationalism, and not doctrine, dominates the Protestant pulpit. The minister preaches what pleases his people and fills the pews on Sunday morning. He ignores any such duty as measuring his utterances by the standard of his church's confession of faith.

"The confusion of the pulpit is reflected in the pews. Each member sets up his own standard of belief, if he does not ignore all positive doctrine. He goes to the church service to be entertained or amused. His mental attitude is not that of a man of faith, seeking the doctrine of his church. He compares the opinions of his minister with his own opinions and is pleased accordingly. To keep alive his interest, he, with his fellow members, demand an able minister, an eloquent minister, a sensational minister. They pay their money to the club and they desire in return an up-to-date service. Outside of this, they see no reason to attend the church, unless perhaps to satisfy an exacting wife and soothe her religious nerves.

"Doctrine gone, preaching satisfactory, the minister must develop the social side of his make-up. In this, a rich wife is a

useful accessary. For a short time, an unmarried minister is at an advantage in his parish, till curiosity deepens and darkens into gossip. Constant intercourse among the church-members develops friendship among them. Acquaintance ripens into family ties. Sitting under the same teacher, similarity of view is likely to follow; similar opinions may lead to similar interests. By degrees, the unity of fellowship has built up a successful club. Divergent members fall away or follow the path of least resistance into more congenial atmosphere. And thus finally compact social organization is developed—a Siamese twin type. This is the modern Protestant church in the United States."

Each attendant that presents herself at the church door on a Sunday morning or evening is looked upon as a possible applicant for membership in the club, the writer continues; and acquaintance must disclose the desirability of the applicant. Further:

"Therefore, any stranger who appears, is taken in charge. The better drest she is, the more refined, the more welcome. The glad hand is extended to her; polite ushers lead her to a prominent pew; a new hymn-book is provided; her attention to the sermon is duly noted and the quality of her voice. After service, the responsiveness to the churchly courtesies draws a group of women members around her; they compare notes with her, till the minister appears and is introduced. She is invited to return the following Sunday. And all the ladies await her the next Sabbath—if she has come in a coach. Gradually a new member is annexed to the club, to become part and parcel of its working force. Possibly, the stranger is neglected at the church door. Her mien or her habit is not attractive. Mayhap the neglect is the veriest oversight. But her feelings are wounded. There is an undercurrent of bitterness as the result, for, let it be confest, the newcomer's notion is somehow or other not that of a church, but of a club. And so the sad comedy goes on from Sunday to Sunday—the tragicomedy of modern Protestantism."

LACK OF RELIGION IN RELIGIOUS ART

RELIGION is absent from the religious art of the day, even when every other qualification of high art is present. Reality, intensity, beauty of modeling and coloring are found in modern paintings, but religious feeling is wanting, says Fr. Marie-Joseph Ollivier, O.P., writing in the *Revue Générale* (Brussels). This results, he thinks, from the decadence of Christianity in these days and from the ignorance of the gospel history which is conspicuous both in painters and their critics. Speaking of the religious inspiration in pictures he says:

"For a long time the complaint has been made that our exhibitions of painting and sculpture are lamentably deficient from this point of view. Yet we can not forget that many works of real and great value seem to protest against the discredit into which religious subjects have fallen, for religious subjects are now considered unworthy of the artist's attention and least inspiring to his genius. Of course we might, and, indeed, we ought to rank as historic paintings the works of Puvis de Chavannes and many of his contemporaries who allegorize history as representing patriotic memories and religious beliefs, Biblical or mythological, with a marked preference for the former. . . . The Christs, the Madonnas, the angels or the saints, whether isolated or grouped in such historical paintings, are sufficient in number to fill whole galleries. Talent, delicate handling, intensity, strength, all are there; nor is there wanting the refinement of conception which distinguishes our age, and which is indeed a ground for self-felicitation, provided the progress it indicates is real progress. We must admit, and that without irony, that the Christs are majestic and thoughtful, the Madonnas deliciously melancholy, some at least of the saints seem admirably adapted for their rôle of apostle and martyr. There are several representations of the child Jesus really adorable, the virgins are all light and perfume. There are bishops in glittering cope and miter grouped under the cross, for which they seem to live; there are Saint Georges rivaling the dash and scornful mien of Sanzio's Saint Michael, there are anchorites who seem to breathe the air of solitude and penitence. . . . But after all can it be said that the spirit of religion animates these paintings?"

He thinks that it does not. Neither painter nor art critic nowadays seems to understand the mind of Christ. Even Tissot, great painter and realist as he was, could not penetrate that. In the words of this eloquent Dominican:

"If the ordinary painter or sculptor but imperfectly understands the soul of Christ and of his mother, the critic is little better off. Both of them cultivate in themselves a mental mood before which Jesus and Mary appear with no features of greatness, because there is nothing of the superhuman or the divine in them. The Christ of Tissot, to mention only this single work which is in the Church of the Dominicans and exhibits so many admirable features, has nothing in it which moves the soul and calls for an act of adoration or of prayer. That the drawing is correct, even admirable, that the color is well chosen for decorative effect, can not be denied, but that Jesus Christ is there, the son of God made man for the salvation of the world, I avow, perhaps to my own confusion, that there is nothing in the picture that persuades me of that, nothing that disposes me to believe it. It is a handsome man, with nothing superhuman about him, either in attractiveness or in the charm of his countenance. His tall stature does not impress me as harmonizing with the gentle dignity of the Savior."

Painters should paint the Christ of the gospels, or they should not paint him at all. No one would put on the canvas a smiling Medusa or a beardless Jupiter. Neptune must have his trident, Apollo his bow, and Christ the ineffable impress of conscious divinity. The painters fail to be true to the gospels because they do not know the gospels, continues Father Ollivier. He enlarges upon this point as follows:

"One of the most glaring faults of modern painting is that painters do not know the New Testament, and never take the trouble to analyze to the core those personages of the gospels whom they elect to represent, and this in spite of the reconstruction or revision of Bible characters and events of which our age is so proud. Even those who have lived in the East, in order to steep themselves in its atmosphere and associations, so that they may be the better able to interpret it, too often confine themselves to an external view of it. Under the idea that nothing changes in this land of immobility they perceive only the low and common where they looked for the noble and the grandiose. This is because they were never initiated into the inner vision of man's nature, and into the inner meaning of exterior objects. For instance, any carpenter of Nazareth whatever serves them as a model for St. Joseph, who certainly was no ordinary carpenter. The boatmen of Tiberias are by them considered to be Peter, Andrew, James, and John, fishermen, it is true, on the same lake, but neither of the same origin nor of the same physiognomy. A common woman of Bethlehem is to them typical of the Virgin Mother."

The result is not only false, but irreligious. It is, in fact, false because it takes no account of the profound religious and devotional expression which prevails throughout the gospel, both in its events and its personages. As this learned Master in Theology remarks:

"It is really treasonable for artists to depart from scrupulous historic verity by failing to give in their pictures the religious teaching conveyed by the persons and events they portray from the gospel. In doing so they sacrifice their own dignity and self-respect to an inexcusable degree. Pictures are often the Bible of the poor. . . . A time will come, at least I love to think so, when faith and science, simplicity and genius, inspiration and learning, will be once more united in order to restore to us this Bible of the poor. Such a restoration will not only be grateful to the poor and simple, but it will be hailed with passionate joy by the refined and the learned."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MR. JOHN C. EARL, financial secretary of the Bowery Mission, 92 Bible House, New York, has sent out an appeal for contributions for the forthcoming season. The "Bread Line," which is its special charity, numbers at least 1,000 homeless men and boys, who at one o'clock in the morning are given a breakfast of hot coffee and rolls. Altogether the Mission has supplied this year, the secretary asserts, over 233,000 meals and 10,072 lodgings. The beneficiaries are not New Yorkers, but men and boys from all parts of the country stranded in the city. The prospective hard times promise to give this charity plenty of exercise during the coming winter.

LETTERS AND ART

HOW THE WORLD LOOKED TO DAUMIER

THE world as portrayed by the French caricaturist Daumier is one where ideals are shown in their opposites. In suggesting this characterization a French critic tells us that the man who is reckoned the father of the art of caricature "emphasized his sense of beauty by displaying forms of ugliness that call up in contrast a mental vision of classic charm; that he emphasized his love of righteousness by holding vice up to ridicule; his love of integrity by setting forth the vulgarity of deception, and so on." This statement is quoted by Miss Elizabeth Luther Cary in a recent book on "Honoré Daumier" in which are brought together a collection of his social and political caricatures. The writer thinks "this adroit analysis" is "justified as far as it goes"; and adds, in order that Daumier's purely artistic qualities may not be ignored, that "Daumier's passion for beauty is plausibly inferred from his keen eye for departures from it in our debased human physique." The writer goes on to enlarge upon this indirect method of Daumier in presenting his "well-defined intellectual attitude toward the small people of the world." Thus:

"His study of bourgeois homes and bourgeois characters shows clearly enough his detachment from their limited views and egoistic interests. The petty domain of a family without large ambitions or general ideas, without standards or measures of value, becomes under his scrutiny a laughable and also a more or less contemptible affair. He shows us with remorseless implication the complacency of mediocre citizens with their property, their pride in their stupid children, their satisfaction in their fêtes and little occupations, their willingness to let the personal horizon everywhere shut out the wider view. In one of the lithographs . . . a crowd of these good dull people are looking at the blossom of a night-blooming cereus, the extraordinary attributes of which are loudly proclaimed to them by a showman. In the craning necks, in the gaping mouths, in the vacant eyes, in the forced self-conscious wonder and admiration of the group we read without difficulty how superficial their sentiment is, how largely composed of a vulgar curiosity and desire merely to plume themselves upon having seen something that all the world does not see every day. For shams, innocent as they may be, Daumier has nothing but a scathing comment. His honest pencil unveils the foolish pretense

Courtesy of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

PARISIAN TYPES.

The annoyance of talking with people who have a mania for putting their words into action: "Yes, my dear sir, would you believe that the b-blackguard permitted himself to laugh in my face? You know that I have not a temper that will stand everything. So I clutched him so—and shook him—so—vigorously."

and by the simple act seems to place the artist on that high plane of mental aristocracy where to be consciously superior or consciously exclusive is to be an alien. He is conspicuously an example of the attitude toward the bourgeoisie pointed out by Professor Wendell as characteristic of the French artist of any kind. Bourgeois himself in origin, he is also bohemian and critical in temper, of bourgeois manners and sentiments, and of bourgeois limitations.

Courtesy of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE SICK-NURSE.

"There is no one like the fruiterers to get you nice cases. An epileptic and hydrophobic patient and one lunatic. Now if the grocer gets the consumptive he promised, I shall be well fixt."

From the series known as "Bohemians of Paris."

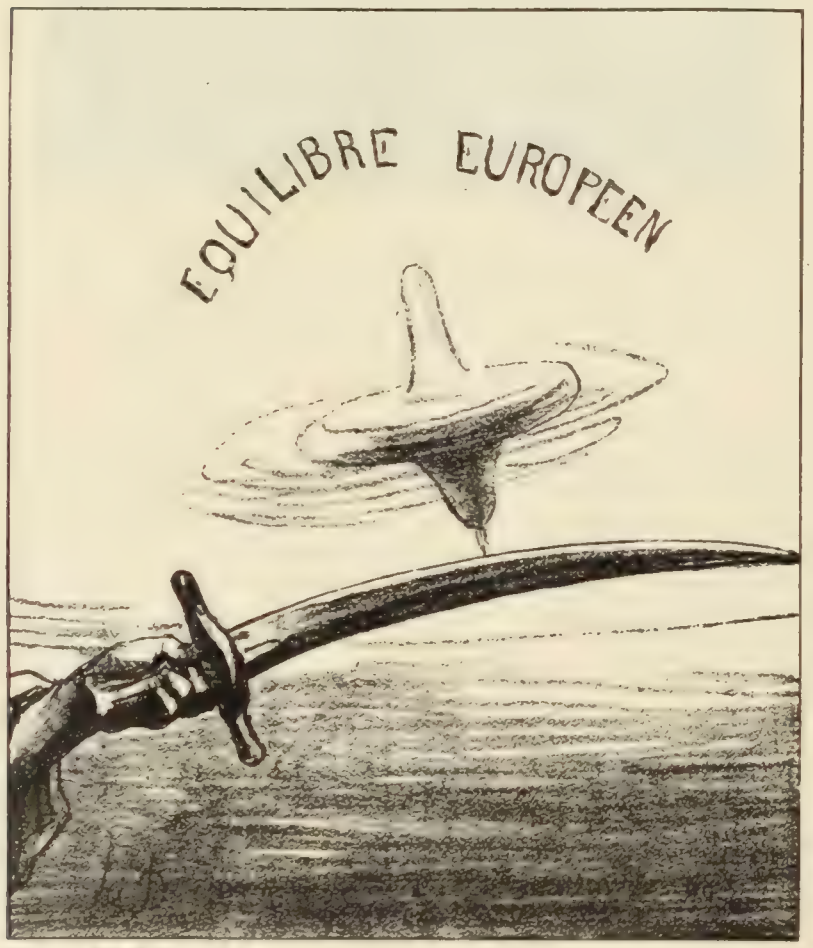
He touches them, however, on their superficial side. The core of bourgeois virtue he treats with respect, that is to say, he leaves it alone. But there are few of the mannerisms common to the discriminating mind that he allows to escape him; and it is in the portrayal of these that his mirth is most genial. Unceasingly severe with the counterfeit of real emotion, sentiment, or interest, he is gaily responsive to the minor joys of life as they come to the sober middle class. When we look at such a drawing as that bearing the legend '*C'est demain la fête de sa femme*' ('To-morrow is his wife's birthday') it is easy to fancy the artist with his kind eyes and smiling mouth, strolling behind the devoted old husband who bends beneath the burden of floral decoration which he carries home for the great day, unconscious of the comment of the world outside of his own. We seem to note that Daumier saw first the humble figure carrying a couple of pots of flowering plants, that he thought to himself, 'Now, who but a *bon bourgeois* would go through the streets like that? Of course they are for his wife—happy lady—it doubtless is her birthday,' that swiftly his prehensile vision added another flower-pot to the load and hung a napkin full of cut flowers to the weary arm, that in his mind's eye he saw the figure adapt its attitude to the heavier weight, and the picture was made, ready to be transferred to the page with just that little accent of excess that differentiates it from the scene as it appeared to every passer-by, and just that sweet sobriety of grays and soft blacks that makes the harmony in color values appropriate to the sentiment inherent in the scene."

The writer thinks that "no supremely original vision" can be claimed for Daumier. His pictures "are made for the every-day public."

SPAIN PERSONIFIED IN "DON QUIXOTE"

"DON QUIXOTE" has long been pointed to as having given the death-blow to chivalry in Spain. In Cervantes we are apt to imagine a clear-sighted analyst of human foibles laughing them off the stage. It seems, according to Mr. Martin Hume, however, that no such deliberate purpose was undertaken by the writer of the romance; but that, perhaps unconsciously, his work became the "culminating literary demonstration of racial, social, and political events" that had been influencing thousands of minds. The history of the Spanish people from the earliest root-races that inhabited the Peninsula, the writer declares, reveals as a leading trait "personal, individual independence, a desire for separate selection, for individual distinction, to be mystically singled out from the rest of the world by an abstract higher power for special approval or notice." This "primary instinct of the typical Spaniard to regard himself as a central cosmic point," even at the cost of martyrdom, is shown to be the central idea of Cervantes's hero. In his article in the October *Fortnightly Review* (London) Mr. Hume says:

"The foundation of Don Quixote's madness, the mainspring of his actions, then, was the same as that which had always moved the race to which he belonged to their greatest deeds, the same as that which steeled Cervantes's pen, and made him face lifelong misery, smiling and undismayed—the thirst for special, individual distinction, here or hereafter, by sacrifice. Dulcinea del Toboso, in his poor, distraught brain, occupied the place that, if he had been sane, would have been filled by another abstraction as vague as she, that of a distant divinity to whom suffering and sacrifice



Courtesy of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

WITH APOLOGIES TO THE JAPANESE.

A political cartoon by Daumier.

for His sake were welcome; or of that fame on earth which should, at least, insure the persistent survival of the *ego* in reward for brave, altruistic effort. What other sentiment but this would have been strong enough to carry into the unknown terrors of new lands unrecorded thousands of Spaniards, to die uncomplaining in the gloomy swamps of the rivers of the New World, or to perish of fever and famine in the recesses of virgin forests, or to drown, unseen and unmourned, in stormy seas?"

The period through which Cervantes lived, observes Mr. Hume, was one of "gradual disillusionment." "In his youth and manhood he saw the highest point of the infatuation, and in his maturity he saw its decline." Further:

"He saw the confident faith in special selection grow into semi-jocose mockery of it; he saw the cult of sacrifice and suffering as a purifying influence change slowly into a greedy scramble in which all men sought to grab a livelihood without honest labor; he saw an industrious and thrifty population sink into a horde of slothful and pretentious mendicants; and before his observant eyes and many-faceted brain there unrolled the terrible drama of a great nation's decadence. The first articulate cry wrung from the people, that told of their waning faith, went up in despair to heaven, when the great Armada, a beaten, helpless mob of ships, fled up the North Sea in 1588—'The Lord has forsaken us.' Thencefor-

Courtesy of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"TO THINK WE ARE NOW PARISIANS!"

A cartoon by Daumier evidently signalizing the extension of the boundary-lines of Paris.

ward that agonized thought, tho most men still only whispered it, spread like a stealthy pestilence through the land. All men knew that Spain was dying, and yet the same bombastic pretense was kept up. They saw—everybody saw—poverty, squalor, and sloth withering all national development like a blight, but they still talked of the wealth and splendor of their King, of the insolence of England for disputing his supremacy, and of the audacity of the Protestants for daring to question the religion of Spaniards."

Whether Cervantes deliberately intended to make his novel the mouthpiece of a national reaction the author thinks is doubtful. It is thought more likely that by artistic intuition he hit upon a good story and wrote better than he knew. He sold the manuscript for a trifle, and the critics condemned the book generally when it appeared, but the nation thought otherwise, as here appears:

"The nation, outside the small court circle, was positively hungering for an opportunity of scoffing at the ideals that had failed it, and of smashing the false gods that had led it astray. They were ravening for the truth in print, as a reaction against the artificial fables of chivalry, and pastorals, which had been the only fiction offered to it for years; and, possibly, in the great majority of cases without knowing why, Spaniards hailed 'Quixote' as the expression of the national sentiment that had waited dumbly so long. Here was truth and reality as they saw it in their daily lives, in ridiculous contrast to the glittering pretense that convention still sought to force upon them. Here was life as it existed, side by side with life as lying romance had represented it. Here, indeed, whether intended or not, was a national allegory which appealed to all Spaniards, in a way that eminently suited their character, for it tore and scarified, with the savage satire and mocking bitterness that they loved, the idols that they had prayed to in vain.

"Beyond this, 'Don Quixote' secured universal and permanent fame because it deals with primal human passions, which are the same in all countries and in all ages. The desire to do good combined with a lack of judgment in doing it has been a recurring phenomenon since the beginning of mankind. . . . Patience under difficulties, bravery, rectitude, and faith in an evil world are not for one period, but for all time to come, and of these things 'Don Quixote' treats."

ADAMO DIDUR, Basso. MME. GERVILLE-REACHE, Contralto. MME. GIACONIA, Mezzo-soprano. GIOVANNI ZENATELLO, Tenor.

NEW SINGERS AT THE MANHATTAN.

FRIDA LANGENDORFF, A Metropolitan mezzo-soprano.

THE YEARLY TOLL FOR MUSIC

AMERICA has probably never seriously weighed her passion for music in dollars and cents, and may well be surprized to learn that this year our tribute to Europe will be six millions. Occasionally one hears it stated that Paderewski can garner a profit of $160,000 on a single trip, or that Caruso is enriched by an equal amount for being the pet tenor. Kubelik, Sembrich, Calvé, Melba, Nordica are known to receive amounts equal to or within sight of the $100,000 mark. But there our definite estimates have usually ended, for Americans are interested more in the large "lump sum" than in the smaller sums that make up the big total. A writer in the New York *Times* (November 10) now informs us that we spend $6.000,000 for music, and adds that "the estimate is conservative and probably too low." In general terms it is stated thus:

"The two opera companies—the Metropolitan and Manhattan—are composed chiefly of foreigners who will go to Europe next spring with $1,250,000 in their pockets. The concert singers, pianists, and violinists, excluding Paderewski and Kubelik, will

THEODORE CHALIAPINE, A Metropolitan basso.

GEORGE LUCAS, Tenor. MARTHA LEFFLER-BURCKARD, Soprano. BERTA MORENA, Soprano. RICCARDO STRACCIARI, Barytone.

NEW SINGERS AT THE METROPOLITAN.

carry away another $500,000. The royalties paid to foreigners for operas and sheet music and the money spent for music by Americans in Europe mean $500,000 more. The $6,000,000 tribute to musical art, too, is quite independent of the hundreds of thousands of dollars paid by Americans for musical comedies and 'popular' songs, and to their native musicians, composers, and publishers.

"The Americans studying music in Europe are spending $3,000,000 a year—pursuing a will-o'-the-wisp, perhaps, but still voicing a national aspiration. Even the partial list of net profits made by the foreign artists this year makes a bill of $2,300,000."

These sums spent for music are not taken out of one pocket and put into another, for your musician while staying among us is a thrifty soul and makes no lavish outlay for living expenses. The highest paid of them are said to calculate their pure profits in percentages well beyond the third quarter; and with these gains they go merrily away to Europe. Hotel bills, we are told, are the chief means of return currency, but this is only a modest sum, as the term of the artist's sojourn with us leaves little or no margin of time on either end of his period of working days. Wardrobes, musical instruments, "even to the strings and bridges of the violins," come from Europe along with the batons in the hands of foreign conductors. If the American inquires too curiously whether in all this he gets the worth of his money, he is forced to a negative conclusion; at least judging by European standards. It is told that a Russian pianist was paid $250 a recital during a recent American tour, but at two recitals lately given in Paris his receipts were just ten francs. The case of Signor Caruso is stated in these words:

"He was recently quoted as saying he received $100,000 for eighty performances, $40,000 more from the gramaphone people while in this country, and $40,000 for singing for wealthy persons here. That makes his receipts $180,000. Allowing Caruso $500 a week for his expenses during the twenty-four weeks of the opera season, he would leave $12,000 of the $180,000 behind him in America and carry $168,000 to Europe with him."

Operatic stars form a gradating scale from this figure. Conductors like Campanini at the Manhattan and Mahler at the Metropolitan receiving, one $25,000 and the other $20,000, will likely take two-thirds of this back to Europe. Almost the only exception in the long list of foreign tribute is to be found in the women of the Manhattan chorus, who, being Americans, return the amount of their net salary, $28,000, to the coffers of this country. Outside of New York the San Carlo Opera Company will earn and take abroad $150,000, we are told; and the Tivoli Opera Company of the Pacific Coast should carry away $40,000. Henry W. Savage manages a company in English whose amount in profits to musicians drains America of $100,000. Of orchestra conductors Dr. Muck, of the Boston Symphony, receives $15,000; Emil Paur, of the Pittsburg Orchestra, $12,000; Mr. Safonoff, of the Philharmonic, $15,000; and Carl Pohlig, of Philadelphia, $8,000. Three-fourths of these amounts are estimated as clear gains. Paderewski's gross earnings for this season are calculated to reach $225,000, and other pianists are likely to take away from $75,000 to $100,000 in American money. Kubelik, the violinist, is expected to depart with a clear $100,000. The writer in *The Times* continues:

"The other foreign musicians of the concert stage—singers, violinists, pianists, and 'cellists—performers like Josef Hofmann, Richard Buhlig, Hambourg, Dr. Pachman, Carreño, Bauer, Schelling, Katharine Goodson, Olga Samaroff, Rudolf Ganz, Kreisler, Jan Munkacsy, Foldesy, and Volpe—are engaged on terms so various that the most accurate idea of the money they will take to Europe with them is obtained by a summary based on conservative estimates. Here it is:

Pianists	$100,000
Violinists and 'cellists	100,000
Singers	200,000
'Odds and ends'	100,000
Total	$500,000"

There are also such submerged streams of revenue to Europe as royalties paid for operas, oratorios, and cantatas, likewise for "'operatic material' including scores and parts" in all amounting to $250,000 a year. It is even said that Americans during the summer exodus are the heaviest supporters of music in Europe; Germany last season not even furnishing so many patrons to the Wagner festival at Baireuth.

DONNELLY OUT-DONNELLIED

A GREATER cryptogram than that of Ignatius Donnelly has been discovered in the plays of Shakespeare; and we are apparently to fight over again the old claim that made some one other than Shakespeare the real author of the plays. Bacon is no longer in the running, however; but in his place none other than Shakespeare's friend, the Earl of Southampton, is given the credit of authorship. An English schoolmaster named J. C. Nicol, living at Willesden, has invoked the spirit that lies veiled in the cryptogram, and learns not only his name, but the whereabouts of the original manuscripts which it is supposed were lost in the fire at the Globe Theater. The spot where they are concealed is said to be on the seashore within sight of one of Southampton's domains; and the key to the situation is to be found in the twelfth proposition of Euclid. To English newspaper representatives who have eagerly besought the discoverer for more definite information he will only say that he is prepared to indicate the hiding-place to the "proper authorities." The London *Daily News* hopes Mr. Nicol will not carry this, "the greatest secret in the world," to his grave. The London *Daily Chronicle* was impelled by the "startling claims" to send a representative to Willesden "to ascertain something at least of the purport and consistency of the cipher which tells so much." We read in their columns:

"Quite a young man, pale, and with a manner of confident gravity, Mr. Nicol was discovered in his Willesden flat among innumerable exercise-books, with a scrupulously clean copy of a photographic reproduction of the First Folio resting by him upon an easel.

"He had, he said, studied Donnelly, but found him to be wrong in his Bacon cryptogram. It was, however, through studying Donnelly that he had hit upon his own cipher."

On being asked what that cipher was, Mr. Nicol refused to explain, but said:

"I have ten years' more work to do before the whole is deciphered. In the mean time I don't want any one else to find it out. I can tell you, however, that every misprint in the First Folio is intentional, and has its meaning, and also the wrong numbering of the pages. As with Donnelly, my original key was the word 'heart' occurring exactly in the middle of the second column in the induction to the second part of 'Henry IV.' I began by counting from that—choosing a word such and such a distance from the top of each column, and, if that didn't suit, such and such a distance from the bottom. The words thus strung together made a sentence. My final discoveries were, however, upon a different plan. The heart of the cipher is, I may tell you, in 'Cymbeline.'"

Beyond these admissions "Mr. Nicol resolutely declined to betray the method of his cipher." Then the *Chronicle* representative applied the Socratic method to such effect as the following:

"Does the cipher run right through the First Folio, prefaces and all?"

"Yes."

"It includes, then, Ben Jonson's lines to 'my beloved master, William Shakespeare'?"

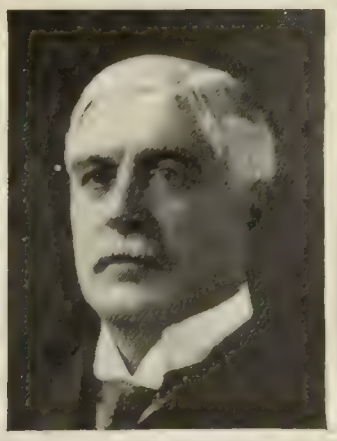
"Yes."

"Then Ben Jonson was in the secret?"

"I don't know. It is possible that the lines were not written by Ben Jonson at all, but by the Earl of Southampton himself, who assumed all sorts of names."

"But Ben Jonson was alive at the time—surely he would have objected?"

"I can not see that he should. He had been the Earl of Southampton's amanuensis, and matters might have been arranged."



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DAVID HOMER BATES. LISI DE CIPRIANI. WILL N. HARBEN. ALFRED HENRY LEWIS. EDEN PHILLPOTTS.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Bailey, Elmer James. The Novels of George Meredith: A Study. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 226. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

Baker, Etta Anthony. The Youngsters of Centerville. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. ix–340. New York. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50 net.

Bates, David Homer. Lincoln in the Telegraph Office. Frontispiece. Illustrations. 12mo, pp. viii–432. New York: The Century Co. $2 net.

A further manifestation of the homely character of the kindly-earnest, "brave, foreseeing man," whose memory Americans cherish, may be found in Mr. Bates's recollections of the United States military telegraph-corps during the Civil War, Mr. Bates was manager of the War Department telegraph-office, and cipher-operator from 1861 to 1866, and thus was more nearly in a position to observe the workings of Lincoln's mind than any one save the members of the Cabinet.

His account of happenings in the telegraph-office during the strenuous days of the war is well ordered in arrangement and simply and naturally written. It gives many incidents showing Lincoln's ability to deal with the most adroit politicians, both north and south, as well as his shrewd management of conflicting elements among the military. There is an account of Andrew Carnegie's services in organizing the military telegraph, obtained from Mr. Carnegie himself. He was busy with this work and with the railroad service from April to November, 1861, when he returned to his post as superintendent of the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where he was needed to supervise the transportation of troops and supplies.

Mr. Bates supplies a graphic description of the telegraph-office and its methods of carrying on secret work. The office was a favorite place for the President to seek refuge from the hordes of office-seekers who pursued him; and when an important battle was in progress he would remain there for hours awaiting news. As was his custom, he would lighten the dreary waits with the amusing and instructive stories for which he was noted, or he would occupy the time with official duties or the preparation of documents. A very full account is given of the cipher codes used by the Union and Confederate telegraph services, and the efforts of each to unravel the messages of the other. Lincoln's last days are described, and there are many portraits and photographs of documents.

Becke, Louis. The Settlers of Karossa Creek, and Other Stories of Australian Bush Life. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 240. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Benson, Arthur Christopher. Alfred Tennyson. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 243. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

Benson, Arthur Christopher. The Altar Fire. 12mo, pp. xxvii–379. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Blok, Petrus Johannes. History of the People of the Netherlands. Part IV. Frederick Henry, John DeWitt, William III. Translated by Oscar A. Bierstadt. 8vo, pp. v–566. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Buckman, James. Afield with the Seasons. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 174. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25 net.

Burns, Robert. The Cottar's Saturday Night, and Other Poems. With an Introduction by Walter Taylor Field. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 32. San Francisco and New York: Paul Elder & Co. 60 cents net.

Carling, John R. By Neva's Waters. Being an Episode in the Secret History of Alexander the First, Czar of All the Russias. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 319. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Cathedrals of England and Wales. Their history, architecture, and associations, with a series of Rembrandt plates and many illustrations in the text. In two volumes. New York: The Churchman Co. $8.

When last the present reviewer visited Westminster Abbey and was leaving the chapel of Henry VII. he was met by a bevy of ladies, each of them brandishing aloft a red-backed guide-book. One lady, evidently the leader of these travelers from other lands, or at least from other cities, exclaimed enthusiastically, as she passed toward the sanctuary, "No! Let us see who is buried here." The whole party seemed absolutely oblivious to the transcendent beauties of the most remarkable Decorated example in England. The hanging roofs, the fluttering historic banners, the exquisite proportions, were lost upon them, and they only wanted to pick up a few names that they might repeat to their friends on reaching home.

Those who visit English or European cathedrals of any country will waste their time unless they do so intelligently, and they can only do so intelligently by studying the character, history, and associations of such buildings before they leave home. We know of no better work, than that whose title stands at the head of this notice, for learning the necessary data about the cathedrals of Southern Britain. The wealth and accuracy of the illustrations are amazing and the text is luminous and attractive. The author has been successful in linking the cathedral-building with the history of England and in throwing light upon the history of English architecture as influenced by the development of the Gothic style. Beautiful print and paper and handsome binding combine to make the work a sumptuous gift-book, and the enterprise of the publishers is to be commended. They have introduced to the American public a volume which is a treasury of art, literature, and history. The introduction is by Bishop Potter of New York.

Chandler, Frank Wadleigh. The Literature of Roguery. 2 vols. 12mo, pp. viii–584. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3 net.

Cipriani, Lisi. A Tuscan Childhood. 12mo, pp. 269. New York: The Century Co. $1.25 net.

This lady whom fate has compelled, as she recounts, to live under other than Italian skies, gives a bright, cinematographic record of her childhood as one of seven more or less precocious and original youngsters in the land of her birth. Like many Italians, tradition makes her a descendant of a Roman emperor, in this case Octavian. Her description of the upbringing and discipline of a Tuscan family of good standing is interesting from a pedagogical standpoint, and is full of quaint observations, such as calling attention to the fact that "we consider Leghorn a new place, because its existence as a real city dates back only four or five hundred years, and we ascribe its lack of artistic interest to its newness." Such an attitude is discouraging to the haughty descendant of one of Bradford's company.

The little Lisi was of a particularly logical turn of mind, as her childish, but not childlike, diary shows. Her governess found no answer to her inquiry as to why Eve should have been punished for eating the apple before she had been taught to distinguish between right and wrong. All in all, a not half bad hour may be spent over the volume, which can also well be placed on the shelf for consultation during minor domestic crises.

Crapsey, Algernon Sidney. The Rebirth of Religion: Being an Account of the Passing of the Old and Coming of the New Dogmatics. 12mo, pp. 323. New York: John Lane Co.

De Lorey, Eustache, and **Sladen,** Douglas. Queer Things about Persia. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xxii–381. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

De Nolde, Baroness Elizabeth. [Editor]. Madame de Staël and Benjamin Constant. Translated from the French by Charlotte Harwood. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. vii–298. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

Dumas, Alexandre. The Crimes of the Borgias and Others. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii–428. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

Gleghorn, Sarah N. A Turnpike Lady. Beartown, Vermont, 1768–96. 12mo, pp. vi–257. New York. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25 net.

Harben, Will N. Mam' Linda. Illustrated by F. B. Masters. 12mo, pp. 388. New York. Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

There is a certain charm in the regularity of Will N. Harben's novels of the South. The background, being the same, becomes more welcome for its familiar coloring and line. The characters bear a tribal resemblance to one another; and in the present

story we meet again the good-hearted, tho little resolute Pole Baker. Moreover, and this must be said to Mr. Harben's highest credit, he weaves the prime social problem of his section into his stories with deftness and impartiality. A rabid negro-hater might accuse him of tepidity on so burning an issue; but it is reasonable to assume that the majority of intelligent Southerners will incline toward the just attitude Mr. Harben maintains.

An equable mind on a bitter subject, however, would hardly make his books as readable as they really are. And once more he proves that he can manipulate with unusual dexterity all the tools of the craftsman in fiction. If in no wise novel, "Mam' Linda" is a pleasantly natural story. Its situations are the ordinary situations that thicken and then spread in such an environment. Yet the note of passion rings true through them all. The hero is not a blameless paragon, even if one does suspect that a stage-light is turned upon him now and then. On the contrary, he is the kind of man (Mr. Harben chooses shrewdly) whose defects are obvious alike to the persons who read the book and to those who live with him in its pages. The heroine is, perhaps, rather too fine to be true, tho she shows herself unmistakably human in the error of her first estimate of the man that loves her. This is a simple, straightforward, and readable book.

Harold, Childe. A Child's Book of Abridged Wisdom. Illustrated. 12mo. San Francisco and New York. Paul Elder & Co. 75 cents net.

Hope, Anthony. Sport Royal. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 97. New York. Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.

Howells, W. D. Between the Dark and the Daylight. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 184. New York Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.

Ingersoll, Robert G. Abraham Lincoln. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 100. New York. John Lane Co. 75 cents net.

Kelly, Myra. Wards of Liberty. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xv-310. New York: The McClure Co.

Lamb, Charles. Dream Children: A Reverie, and Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist. 16mo, pp. 30. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 25 cents.

Lang, Andrew. The Olive Fairy Book. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xv-336. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.60 net.

Lewis, Alfred Henry. When Men Grew Tall, or the Story of Andrew Jackson. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. ix-330. New York D. Appleton & Co.

Martin, George Madden. Abbie Ann. Illustrated in color and monotint by C. M. Relyea. 12mo, pp. 252. New York The Century Co. $1.50.

"They've got a tempestuous, stormy road to travel, I've al'ays noticed—redheads have," remarked Martha Lunn, commonly called Sally by the girls at the boarding-school, but nevertheless Abbie Ann skips into our affections as gaily as she skipt along the railroad station at the opening of another bright story by the author of "Emmy Lou."

Abbie Ann finds herself a very small girl, without a mother, and a perpetual worry to her father, who is superintendent of a mine at Coal City. After much tribulation she is sent off to school in the great city, where she is transformed into "something new and strange," a good, but not a priggish, little girl. She is as attractive as some of the little girls in Mary Wilkins's books, but not just in the same way—*souvent femme varie*. She has a formidable meeting with certain great aunts, who are understood to have disapproved of the match that was responsible for Abbie Ann, but she comes through it without any great disaster, and when she gets back to the school she looks in the glass critically and says, "I don't care if she did say I had every Norris feature, I haven't; say it, Maria, say I haven't got a nose like great-aunt Abbie's." Abbie Ann becomes literary in a little-girl way, and explains the difficulties of composition in quite an original manner. " 'It comes easy enough in your *mind*,' she told them; 'it isn't that! It's the getting it down *out* of your mind that is hard. You try and you'll see, Maria.' " We do not know how hard it has been for Mrs. Martin to get Abbie Ann down out of her mind on paper. We suspect there was a winsome little girl with a name strangely like hers some years ago.

Masson, Thomas L. A Bachelor's Baby and Some Grownups. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 332. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.60 net.

Maxwell, Anna Caroline, and **Pope,** Amy Elizabeth. Practical Nursing. A Text-book for Nurses and a Hand-book for all who Care for the Sick. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii-523. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75 net.

McKenzie, F. A. The Unveiled East. 8vo, pp. viii-347. With 29 illustrations and 3 maps. New York. E. P. Dutton & Co.

Out of the many years which he has spent in travel through Asiatic countries, Mr. McKenzie is able to give an interesting comparison in this his latest volume of the Japan of to-day and the Japan antedating the Chino-Japanese War. The result of this comparison is used as a basis for the exprest conviction that the Island Empire is deliberately planning a career of conquest from which it hopes to emerge the acknowledged leader among the nations of Asia. As a proof of this, the expenditure on the Japanese army and navy, the reader is told, has more than doubled this year, and for this startling increase there is no adequate reason to be found in any near or remote necessity for strengthening the national defenses; hence, it is argued, it could have been incurred only through motives of conquest.

"Territorial expansion, increased fighting power, and an aggressive commercial campaign," are set down as the three lines along which Japan is moving, and it is predicted that unless Great Britain and the United States intervene before it is too late the trade with China will be completely monopolized and the policy of the "open door" become a thing of the past. The easy victories over China and Russia are said to have awakened an insatiable ambition among the Japanese to make of their empire a great colonizing power. In Korea this ambition has already had an opportunity to express itself in actual experiment—and it is on account of what has happened in Korea that Mr. McKenzie launches his most telling criticisms of the Japanese and characterizes as retrograde tendencies the changes which are taking place in them to-day. He recalls a visit paid to Korea three years ago. At that time he found an enthusiastic sentiment among the natives in favor of Japan. The reverse of this feeling now prevails, and the hatred with which the Japanese soldiers and officials are regarded is due to the "extortion, corruption, torture, and stupid cruelty" that have marked their treatment of the Koreans.

Altho Mr. McKenzie's book is avowedly written for a purpose—the "unveiling of the policy of New Japan," which he believes to be one of "aggressive imperialism"—it is not lacking in entertaining descriptions of the countries he has visited, and furnishes, on the whole, a valuable contribution to the literature dealing with the problems of the Far East.

Moffett, Cleveland. A King in Rags. 12mo, pp. vii-333. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Omar Khayyam. The Rubaiyat of. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. 60 cents net.

Orczy, Baroness. Beau Brocade. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vi-359. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.50 net.

Osbourne, Lloyd. The Adventurer. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 396. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

Pasteur, Violet M. Gods and Heroes of Old Japan. Illustrated. Folio, pp. xii-164. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Peck, Harry Thurston. Hilda and the Wishes. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 240. New York. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1 net.

Phillpotts, Eden. The Folk Afield. 12mo, pp. 362. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Roberts, Charles G. D. In the Deep of the Snow. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 77. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

Sanborn, Alvan E. Reminiscences of Richard Lathers. Sixty Years of a Busy Life in South Carolina, Massachusetts, and New York. Frontispiece. 8mo, pp. 425. New York: The Grafton Press. $2.50 net.

Sargent, Herbert H. The Campaign of Santiago de Cuba. 3 vols. Maps. 12mo, pp. xii-274, 236, 268. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Schauffler, Robert Haven. Thanksgiving. Its origin, celebration, and significance as related in prose and verse. 12mo, pp. xxv-265. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co.

Shakespeare, William. The Tragedie of Romeo and Juliet. Edited, with notes, introduction, glossary, list of variorum readings and selected criticism, by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. 16mo, pp. xxi-285. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

Shelley, Henry C. John Harvard and his Times. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiv-331. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2 net.

Taggart, Marion Ames. The Daughters of the Little Grey House. 12mo, pp. 1-333. New York. The McClure Co.

Thumbnail Series. New volumes. Stevenson's. Travels with a Donkey. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. viii-273; Longfellow's. Tales of a Wayside Inn. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. vii-199; Dickens's. The Seven Poor Travellers and The Holly-Tree. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 1-192. New York: The Century Co. $1 each.

Tuttle, A. H. Mary Porter Gamewell and her Story of the Siege in Peking. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vii-303. New York. Eaton & Mains. $1 net.

Twain, Mark. A Horse's Tale. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 152. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1 net.

Upton, Bertha. The Golliwogg's Christmas. Illustrated. Pp. 62. New York. Longmans, Green & Co. $2 net.

Vachell, Horace Annesley. Her Son. A Chronicle of Love. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 337. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

Walcott, Earle Ashley. The Apple of Discord. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 436. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Warner, Anne. Susan Clegg and a Man in the House. Illustrated by Alice Barber Stephens. 12mo, pp. 279. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

It is easy to understand that an author should have made a prompt success with such a character as Susan Clegg. It was easily, also, to be supposed that such a character must eventually become a bore. In the present volume Susan Clegg undeniably is tiresome. She talks so unremittingly, and always in the same strain, that she herself, if she lived, would have begged of the author to let her pass uninterviewed at least occasionally. Her expression is monotonous; and her point of view so limited, even for an old maid in a village, that all might be said and done with as effectively in three chapters as in the nineteen which make up the book. The man in the house is the editor of the local newspaper, whom she takes as a boarder. The humor she devises from this situation is so thin and watery that the book might just as well be entitled, "Susan Clegg Still Talking."

Susan Clegg disappoints one because she fails to show the qualities which a genuine spinster of her environment should possess. One or two chapters of the book might serve as humorous readings at a woman's club; but as a whole it is arid of contents, tho adroit in form.

CURRENT POETRY

My Foe.

By James Whitcomb Riley.

My Foe? You name yourself, then,—I refuse
  A term so dark to designate you by.
  To me you are most kind and true; and I
Am grateful as the dust is for the dews
That brim the dusk, and falter, drip, and ooze
  From the dear darkness of the summer sky.
  Vex not yourself for lack of moan or cry
Of mine. Not any harm, nor ache nor bruise
Could reach my soul through any stroke you fain
  Might launch upon me,—it were as the lance
  Even of the lightning did it leap to rend
A ray of sunshine—'twould recoil again.
  So, blessing you, with pitying countenance,
  I wave a hand to you, my helpless friend.

—*From "Morning"* (Bobbs-Merrill).

Revenge.

By Robert Cox Stump.

"Thus the whirligig of time brings in his revenges."
Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," v. 1.

A king, to fawning courtiers, spake with pride:
  "What is yon ragged rimester's fame to mine?"
Centuries ago, the royal braggart died—
  Forgot, save in that poet's deathless line.

—*The Rosary Magazine* (November).

The Hoe-Man's Thanksgiving.

By Edwin Markham.

I count up in this song of cheer
The blessings of a busy year:

A roof so low I lose no strain,
No ripple of the friendly rain;
A chimney where all winter long
The logs give back the wild bird's song.

A field, a neighborly old ground,
Which year by year, without a sound,
Lifts bread to me and roses sweet
From out the dark below my feet.

The tree-toad that is first to cheer
With crinkling flute the green o' the year;
The cricket on the garden mound,
Stitching the dark with threads of sound.

The wind that cools my hidden spring
And sets my corn-field whispering;
And shades across, to lightly blow
Green ripples down the apple row.

The shy paths darting through the wheat,
Marked by the prints of little feet—
Gray squirrels on their thrifty round,
Crows condescending to the ground.

That leafy hollow that was stirred
A hundred mornings by a bird
That sang at daybreak on a brier,
Setting the gray of dawn afire!

The lone star and the shadowed hush
That come at evening, when the thrush
Ravels the day, so worn and long,
Into the silver of a song.

The tender sorrow, too, that came
To leave me nevermore the same;
The love and memories, and the wild
Light laughter of a little child.

Thoughts of the Wonder that awaits
The soul beyond the Darkened Gates,
That old, old Mystery that springs
Deathless, behind the veil of things.

This is my rosary of hours, inwoven of the snows and flowers—
The year that runs from young to old, a glint of green, a glow of gold.

—*From The Circle* (New York).

A kiss, a hug, and Baby slips off his mother's lap into a bowl of clean, warm water.

There he finds two wonderful things—a Sponge and a cake of Ivory Soap.

Mother squeezes the sponge and water runs all over baby's arms, his legs and his little pink toes.

Then she takes the soap, does something with it—and baby is covered with a soft, creamy substance that takes all the dirt away and makes his skin as smooth as satin.

Baby squirms and splutters and splashes. But he enjoys it. So does his mother. So does everybody else.

There is nothing in all this world that is cleaner or sweeter than a clean baby; and there is no better way to keep a baby clean than by the regular use of Ivory Soap.

Ivory Soap - 99 44/100 Per Cent. Pure.

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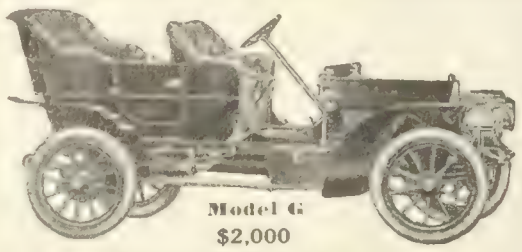

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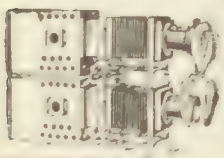

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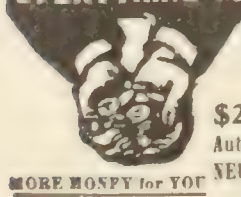

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By Robert W. Service.

There's a race of men that don't fit in,
A race that can't stay still;
So they break the hearts of kith and kin,
And they roam the world at will.
They range the field and they rove the flood,
And they climb the mountain's crest;
Theirs is the curse of the gipsy blood,
And they don't know how to rest.

If they just went straight they might go far;
They are strong and brave and true;
But they're always tired of the things that are,
And they want the strange and new.

—*From The Spell of the Yukon* (Edward Stern & Co).

PERSONAL

The Remarkable Art of a Negro Girl.—Visitors to the Jamestown Exposition who were interested in sculpture were singularly attracted by the work of a young American negro girl by the name of Meta Vaux Warrick. Miss Warrick is a descendant of slaves. She is especially pleased with the knowledge that royal African blood runs in her veins. Her great-great-grandmother was an African princess. Her father was a barber and her mother a hairdresser. Miss Warrick obtained her preliminary education in the public schools of Philadelphia. Showing some talent for drawing, she did not discover her genius for sculpture until her public-school work was about completed. She developed this talent three years later in Paris. Mr. William Francis O'Donnell writes an attractive paper on Miss Warrick in the November number of *The World Today*. He tells of her first struggles in Paris and of her initial visit to Rodin. As the writer tells it:

One bright summer afternoon six years ago, a little negro girl who had spent two discouraging years as an art student in Paris, walked out toward one of the pretty residence suburbs, Meudon, carrying a bundle which contained photographs of some of her finished pieces of sculpture and one clay sketch of an old man eating his heart out. "Silent Sorrow," she called this rather lugubrious production. She reached a fine villa with big shade trees all about it and the most fascinating brass knocker on the street door. She stood demurely contemplating this for a space, then pulled it, and asked of the kindly lady who opened the door, "Is Mr. Rodin at home?" It was the residence of the great master whom the critics of Europe were then proclaiming, as they are more persistently now, the Michelangelo of his age.

"Yes," she was told by Madame Rodin, "he is expecting you; go right out to the garden." There she found the sculptor sitting on a bench under his favorite tree, smoking. Tremblingly the girl watched him as he passed photograph after photograph over in his hands—for she had come to hear judgment on her artistic hopes—and noted with sinking heart that his manner spelled disapproval. Without speaking, he handed the pictures back. She prepared to go. But she had forgotten to show him the clay sketch, and now held it forth, timorously, almost certain that it would prove the last straw on the master's patience. Mechanically he turned the bit of clay this way and that, to view it at different angles. Gradually his squinting eyes parted wider. He ran his fingers along the muscles of the old man's back. Something in it had claimed his attention. Then—was it dream or reality?—he walked over to where she stood, laid a fatherly hand on her shoulder, and, with bearded face beaming said:

"My child, you *are* a sculptor; you have the sense of form!"

Six years have passed, and to-day that negro girl,

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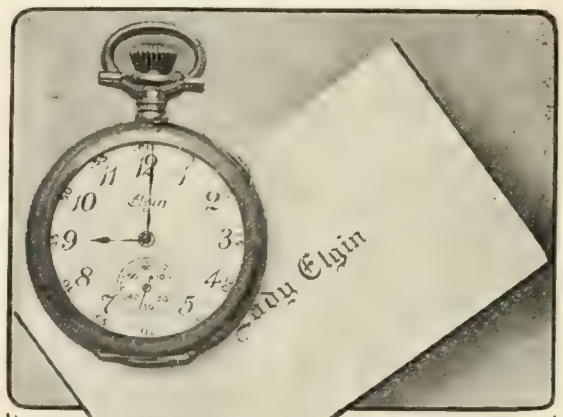
Cooling, refreshing and invigorating. Dispels that tired feeling during spring and summer.



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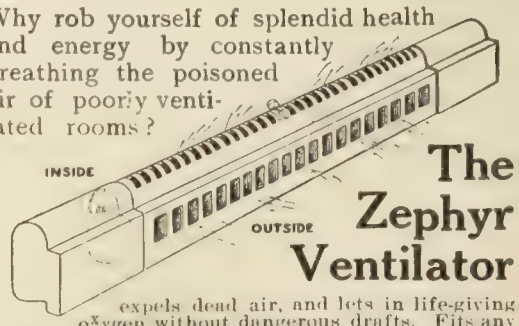

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Meta Vaux Warrick, descendant of slaves, is unquestionably one of the leading women sculptors of the United States. More than this, with a record of two strong pieces in the Salon in a single year she has had the honor of seeing some of her work compared in the French press to that of Rodin himself. But this she terms sacrilege.

The Man Who Defied Morgan. Mr. Frank Kellogg, counsel for the Federal Government in its efforts to dissolve the Standard Oil Trust, is the subject of a short study in *Human Life* for November. The writer tells of a characteristic incident in which James J. Hill, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Mr. Kellogg figured and which incidentally gives an insight into Mr. Kellogg's methods and principles. Says the writer:

One morning some five years ago James J. Hill went puffing into the office of J. Pierpont Morgan and said: "Mr. Morgan, can't you get that lawyer Kellogg, one of your counsel in the United States Steel Company, to help us shape public sentiment and the legislatures in the States through which our railroads run?" "I'll see," replied Morgan.

That day Morgan sent for the little gray-haired Western lawyer and said to him in a tone in which an autocrat usually addresses his servant, "Kellogg, you will do this." The steel-blue eyes of Lawyer Kellogg flashed. "I am not a politician and a lobbyist, but a lawyer who does only a legitimate practise. No, I will not do any such work," said he, rising and facing the money master.

By this time Morgan was on his feet, sizzling with anger, and blurting out the hottest red words that had fallen from his lips in many a day. Frank Billings Kellogg simply turned on his heels and walked out. That is the sort of man and lawyer who is representing the Federal Government in its efforts to dissolve the Standard Oil Trust. Mr. Kellogg was first appointed by the Government to fight the Western Paper Trust, and he did it so effectively that he was appointed a special assistant Attorney-General. Some months ago when the Interstate Commerce Commission was investigating Mr. Harriman's methods of high finance in the Chicago & Alton deal, Frank Kellogg gave the Little Wizard a grilling that he will not forget even after death. Harriman had made up his mind before going on the witness stand that he would give only such evidence and only in the way that it suited him. As a witness he talked right straight along with the precision of a rapid-fire gun and wound up by saying, "That is all you

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Proper Food Put the Troubles Away.

Our own troubles always seem more severe than any others. But when a man is unable to eat even a light breakfast, for years, without severe distress, he has trouble enough.

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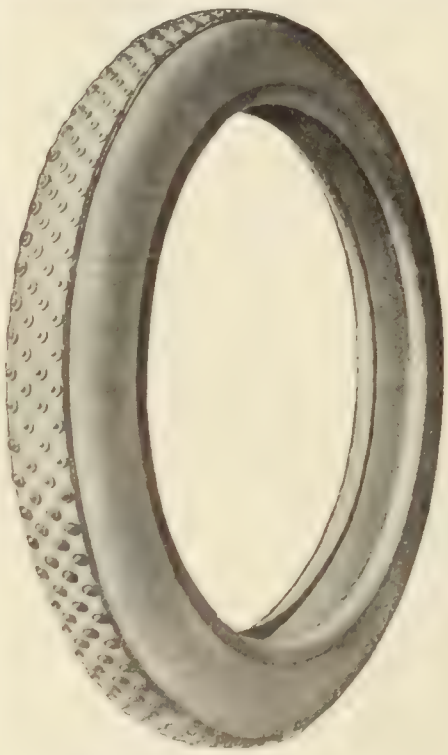

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want to know, because I have answered every question." But it wasn't all Kellogg wanted to know. Facing the Little Wizard, he fired at him a thousand questions, some of which made the victim squirm and perspire and beg "Wait a moment now, Mr. Kellogg, not so fast. Let me have my way and answer as I like." The lawyer blandly ignored this plea for a truce and kept on firing his questions.

"Now you just answer that question, Mr. Harriman," said Mr. Kellogg in a voice ranging through four octaves. "I won't," snapped the wizard more than once. "Answer or go to jail," ordered the Court firmly. Kellogg has not a superior in the profession as a cross-examiner.

Mr. Kellogg was born in St. Lawrence County, New York fifty years ago. He went west in early life and has for years been connected with the law firm of Davis (the late Senator Cushman K. Davis), Kellogg & Severance, of St. Paul. As a lawyer he has served the corporations as faithfully as he is serving the Government. He is now in the midst of a battle to prove that the Standard Oil Company is practically the same corporation that was dissolved by the Government in 1891 soon after the passage of the Sherman Law. There is no lawyer in the whole country whom criminal wealth more fears to-day.

Golden Marginalia.—The Manchester *Guardian* (England) prints an interesting story of a number of English men of letters who made a practise of writing marginal notes in borrowed books. Book-lovers, in this day and generation, would hardly consider it an advantage to their library to have their neighbors thus decorate their volumes, but perhaps if the neighbor happened to be a Coleridge their attitude might be changed. To quote:

Coleridge, for instance, was a chartered libertine, quite different from the people who, as Macaulay said when he made Croker so furious by comparing his annotations to theirs, disfigure the margins of novels from the circulating libraries with "How true!" or "Cursèd prosy!" Lamb tells us that it was worth while lending books to Coleridge, who returned them with usury, enriched with annotations tripling their value. "Many are these precious manuscripts of his," added Lamb, (in matter oftentimes, and almost in quantity not unfrequently, vying with the originals) in no very clerkly hand, legible in my Daniel, in old Burton, in Sir Thomas Browne, and those abstruser cogitations of the Greville, now, alas! wandering in pagan lands. I counsel thee, shut not thy heart, nor thy library, against S. T. C." Coleridge was aware of the value which his friends—and, for that matter, posterity—would set upon these scribbled annotations of his. In Lamb's Beaumont and Fletcher—the folio which gave Elia and Bridget so much careful calculation of ways and means before it could be carried home in triumph—he wrote "N. B.—I shall not be long here, Charles! I gone, you will not mind my having spoiled a book in order to leave a relic." In another book, which is now the treasure of an American collector, he wrote: "I shall die soon, my dear Charles Lamb, and then you will not be vexed that I have scribbled in your book."

There is, according to Mr. Lucas, a Museum legend of one reader who, in the interests of a fair page, went carefully over certain of Coleridge's marginalia with india rubber, and removed every mark. We are wiser nowadays, and a correspondent of the *Times* gives an account of a collection which has lately been presented to the London Library, whose chief interest for the majority of readers will consist in the fact that it formerly belonged to Leslie Stephen, who has scribbled freely over the margins. The books—six hundred in number—are chiefly concerned with the English Deists, and every volume is either annotated with marginal notes in Stephen's handwriting or adorned with tiny pencil drawings of heads of animals, such as cats, monkeys, dogs, fishes, rabbits, and so forth. The most interesting of these volumes is apparently a copy of Hobbes's "Historia Ecclesiastica," 1688, on the flyleaf of which three successive owners have noted their opinion of the book in philosophical Latin. The first, who is identified in a good guess with Robert Nars, the philologer, did not think highly of Hobbes's

book, which he summarized as "a work so barbarous in style, so confused and obscure in argument, that it neither can be understood nor is worth while understanding. I have not read it through," he naively adds, "nor shall I do so." The next owner of the book was Robert Southey, who disagreed with his predecessor. "But I have read it through," he said, "not without profit, and indeed a certain pleasure. I do not regret reading it through. The book is eminently characteristic of Hobbes, alike in the acuteness of its reasoning and the harshness of its versification." To this Stephen added: "I, too, have read it through, and entirely agree with Southey's opinion. *Hobbesii nihil a me alienum puto.*" Tho we may deprecate the general practise of annotating books, it can not be denied that in this case a considerable interest is added to a volume that few modern readers would tackle without some such inducement.

Nicknames of Royalty.—The Chief Executives of State and Federal governments in America are as well known by their nicknames as by those of a more dignified character.

However accustomed the average American is to this fact, he seems to be surprized to learn that his neighbors across the water indulge in similar familiarity when speaking of their rulers. A writer in *Harper's Weekly* comments upon this custom as follows:

In Great Britain, and Germany especially, are nicknames popular, and almost every member of the royal families, as well as prominent men generally, have them.

His Majesty Edward VII. is frequently referred to as "Edrex"—very obviously derived from the royal signature, Edward Rex. Prior to his assumption of the crown he was familiarly known as "Bertie," and by the other members of the royal family as "The Guv'nor."

It would be impossible to enumerate the nicknames bestowed upon that most active and interfering monarch, the Emperor of Germany, inasmuch as the cartoonists give him a new one every day or so. "Gondola Willie," "Ajax," "Frederick the

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"For many years I have used coffee and refused to be convinced of its bad effect upon the human system," writes a veteran school teacher.

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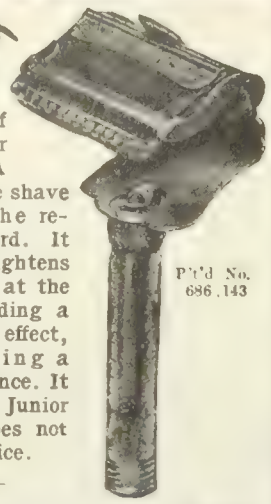

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JOHN WANAMAKER, Philadelphia, Pa.

Greatest," and "The Captain" are probably the most used—and it is interesting to note that in each case the intent is sarcasm pure and simple. London *Punch* is responsible for "The Captain," it having printed a cartoon which represented the Emperor as the captain of a ship watching the pilot, Bismarck, descending the gangway.

That the Emperor of All the Russias is beloved by many of his subjects, popular ideas to the contrary notwithstanding, is evidenced by the familiar designation of "Nicky," which has clung to him since his boyhood. "The Father," as the late King of Denmark was generally called, as well as the "Father Francis," by which designation King Francis Joseph is known, show affection and reverence. King Leopold of Belgium must content himself with the unflattering title of "The King with a Nose."

"The Little Signor," as the King of Italy is termed by his subjects, recalls the endearing term of the battered soldiers of France—"The Little Corporal."

"Her Royal Shyness" is the nickname bestowed by the Queen of Norway upon her sister, the Duchess of Fife. The Queen herself has always been known to her relations and intimate friends as "Harry."

Many of the nobles of England bear queer nicknames, among the most odd and unaccountable of which is "Blue Monkey," applied to the Marquess de Soveral. The King himself bestowed upon Lord Buchan the very appropriate title of "Pocket Adonis," and upon Lord Ribblesdale that of "The Ancestor," because of the latter's odd style of dress.

The President's First Antelope.—Mr. Lincoln A. Long, a writer in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, rehearses a few timely recollections of President Roosevelt's ranch days and his first try at hunting big game. Mr. Long lived with the President during the four years that he spent as a rancher in the Bad Lands of Dakota. During that time he grew to know the future Executive very intimately. He tells of the President's first antelope, thus:

The next thing that Mr. Roosevelt planned was an antelope hunt. I knew the country pretty well, so he took me along with him as a guide. Mr. Roosevelt was still untried as a Westerner, and I wondered how he would behave under fire. I was soon to find out.

As we rode along I asked Mr. Roosevelt if he knew the name of a grayish bird, about the size of a quail, that I had occasionally seen in the neighborhood. He did know. It was a variety of plover, called "dotteral."

"I will try to shoot one, then we can see it at close quarters," he added. A little later we saw one about forty yards to the right of the trail. Mr. Roosevelt was off his pony in an instant. He dropt to his knee, took steady aim, and fired. I thought even if he hit it the bird would be blown to pieces by the charge from so heavy a gun. We found, however, that the head had been severed as neatly as by a hunting-knife.

Mr. Roosevelt's stock immediately took a big jump in my estimation. He was no ordinary shooting-gallery Easterner. I have always regarded this as one of the best shots I ever saw.

We rode about twenty miles into the hills, seeing several herds of antelope, but we could not get within shooting distance.

As we were riding along the crest of a hill, however, late in the afternoon, we saw two antelopes lying down in the bottom of a hollow about a quarter of a mile away. I knew that they hadn't seen us, so we rode cautiously along the opposite side of the hill till we struck a low-lying draw about opposite where we thought they were. Here we left our horses and went through on foot.

We were rewarded. About eighty yards away were the antelopes. One was still lying down, the other had risen and was sniffing the air. "Let him have it," I whispered.

Even after I gave the word, I had doubts of the marksmanship of Mr. Roosevelt. I knew he was a good shot after the incident of the plover, but I feared he would get "buck fever."

That strange sensation that seizes most men when they draw on their first deer had no effect on

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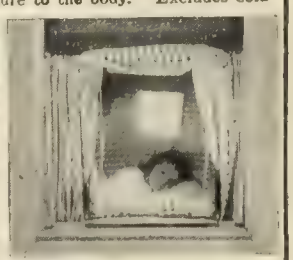

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Mr. Roosevelt. He drew as carefully and steadily as the most veteran hunter.

"Bang" went the gun, and the antelope dropt and lay still.

"I've got it," he cried, waving his hat and starting on a run for his prey. The excitement that had kept him still during the stalking of our game broke forth and he was as enthusiastic as a boy. He stopt just long enough to discharge another shot at the second antelope, but it was ineffective. "I couldn't have hit it, anyway," said the President. "I'm glad it escaped."

We found the antelope dead with the bullet just back of the shoulder. Mr. Roosevelt went back for the ponies, while I prepared the dead deer for packing. Mr. Roosevelt was in high spirits all the way home. This was the real beginning of my friendship for Mr. Roosevelt, which continued through the four years he was in the country.

The Man Who Refused Bismarck his Photograph.—A writer in the *Scrap Book* for November tells some amusing stories about that great merchant prince of a generation ago, Alexander T. Stewart. Mr. Stewart was eccentric in his business and social relations. He believed in an aggressive honesty which bordered upon fanaticism. In all of his forty millions, there was not one tainted dollar. Great merchant tho he was, he found time to be a good citizen, and took no small part in the efforts to break up the Tweed gang. The following story relates an interesting incident which took place between Stewart and the great German Statesman Bismarck. To quote in part:

Once upon a time there lived in New York a man who would not comply with a request for his photograph from the great Bismarck himself. This Man of Ice who thus repelled the amiable advance of the Man of Iron was Alexander Turney Stewart, America's greatest merchant prince whose world-wide renown was not inferior to that of the Iron Chancellor.

Bismarck had been moved to send his own photograph to Stewart and to ask for one in return because of his approval of the New York merchant's gift of a shipload of flour to the sufferers from the Franco-Prussian War. The letter could not be ignored, but on the other hand an infraction of his lifelong rule not to have his photograph taken was not to be thought of. For days the merchant revolved the matter in his mind.

Upon reaching his office in the wholesale building at Broadway and Chambers Street one day punctually at twelve o'clock, as was his invariable custom, the answer to the conundrum was waiting. A letter from his Berlin representative announced that, owing to floods in Silesia, certain goods that had been ordered could not be delivered. Moreover, the workmen had lost everything and were suffering for the necessaries of life

Calling his secretary, Stewart dictated a polite letter of acknowledgment for the Iron Chancellor's photograph and enclosed a check for twenty thousand dollars, which he begged might be used for the benefit of the flood-sufferers in Silesia.

To draw from this incident of the photograph that was never sent the inference that A. T. Stewart was an extraordinary character would be quite correct. He certainly was extraordinary. The refusal to grant a trifling favor to one of the foremost figures of his time was not at all a strange thing for A. T. Stewart to do. On the contrary, the action was in exact accord with his habitual attitude of mind.

All his life he had had an unconquerable aversion, prejudice, or superstition against having any photograph made of himself or portrait painted. This aversion was so acute that in order to destroy it he went to the length of buying a portrait of himself that had been painted from surreptitious sketches and presented to the Astor Library. Since it was his established rule to have no photographs taken, no exception could be made, not even upon the request of so great a man as Bismarck, who had just finished making an empire.

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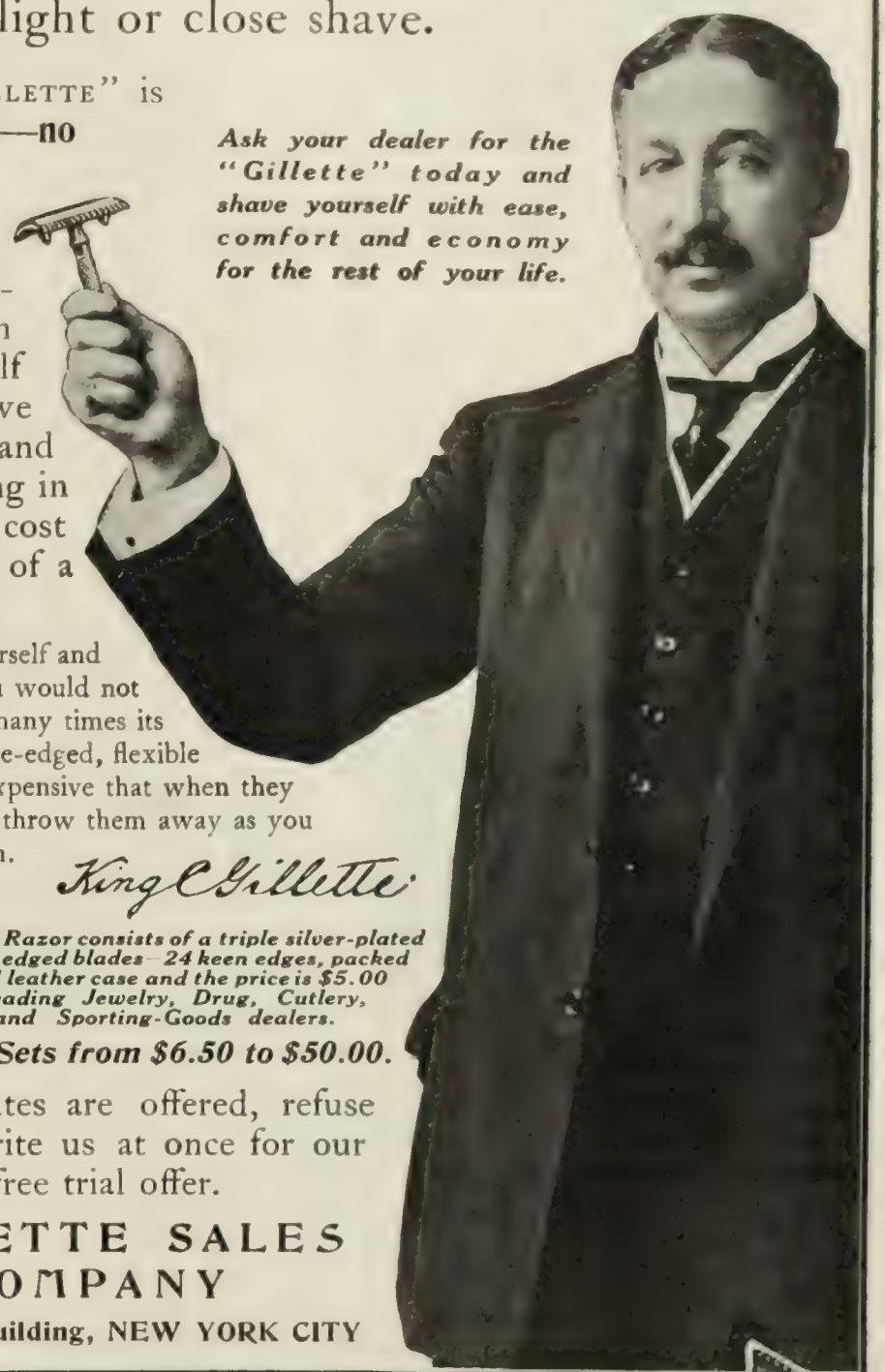

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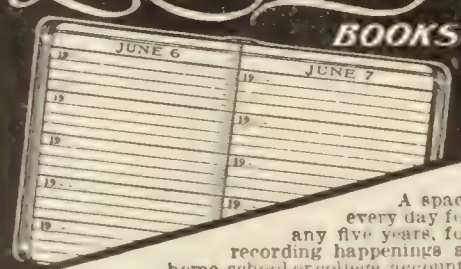

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Rudolph Spreckels, Millionaire Reformer.—From time to time during the late political upheaval in San Francisco, the East has been hearing of a young Californian millionaire by the name of Rudolph Spreckels. It is now clear that he is the business man who has been standing behind the municipal-graft prosecutors in what is considered by many to be the most perfectly organized criminal prosecution of its kind ever undertaken in the name of a commonwealth.

Mr. Arno Dasch, writing in the November *Overland Monthly*, lays the success of this movement at Mr. Spreckels's door. He says in part:

To-day San Francisco stands before the world as the first city of the United States in which the "Men Higher Up," the capitalists charged with having offered and given bribes to city officials for public franchises, have been convicted.

Behind the firing line (and also upon it) stands Rudolph Spreckels, the young millionaire, who more than all others has furnished the brains, money, momentum, and, especially, the business-like direction which has carried the prosecution on to success.

For, over and above all, the graft prosecutions have been complex, ramified, and various. They have reached into every artery and penetrated to the very finger-tips of life. It has not been alone the genius of Francis J. Heney and the attorneys who assist him, nor the unravelings of the marvelous Burns and the many detectives under his direction; nor has it been the press alone nor the pressure exerted in a thousand different avenues that has won success, but it has been the perfect coordination and direction of all these forces under the leadership of Rudolph Spreckels.

And who is Mr. Rudolph Spreckels?

He is a son of San Francisco and of Claus Spreckels, the multimillionaire sugar king. He is a bank president, turfman, horse-racer, and owner of a string of thoroughbreds; he is a business man, family man, and a few years on the sunny side of forty. . . . . .

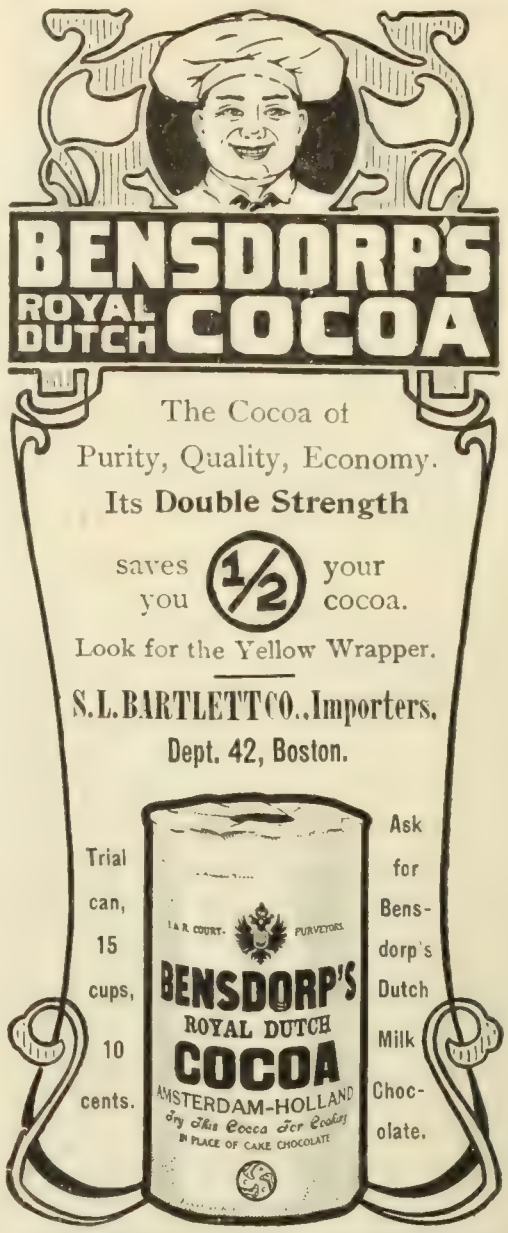
When Spreckels began his fight on corruption in San Francisco, he was practically fighting alone. He had a splendid principle to fight under, but he was out for nothing; he could subserve no one's interests, and he was left to begin the struggle practically by himself.

There were plenty of men in San Francisco who were ready to take up the fight and support it by reading the news on the subject in the papers, and even going to the polls and vote for the reform candidates, but when it came to putting up the money with which to carry on the fight, Spreckels "and a few others," unnamed, were left to pay the bills.

Spreckels is German by blood, American in his ideals, but thoroughly Teutonic in his determination. When he saw that the graft prosecution would be a fizzle if he did not personally come to the fore and bear the burden himself, his "Dutch mule" drove him to the sticking-point, and as he has said himself, "I am in this fight to stay."

Spreckels has won his fight. He has brought to the bar of justice the men whom he believed to be guilty of bribe-giving and bribe-taking. He has seen some convicted, and his judgment has been vindicated. He has often repeated that he has no malice—of that no man can judge. Nobody can say he wishes to see an innocent man punished for a crime he did not commit. His silence and unmoved attitude, no matter how juries voted, indicate that. He wishes to see justice done. No one has yet produced any proof that he has an ax to grind. He has refused public office, and he has constantly shunned publicity. Whenever he has had anything to say, it has been under oath.

The Hero of Libby Prison.—The present generation has almost forgotten the tragic history of Libby Prison. Veterans of the Civil War, however, will recall with interest Thomas Elwood Rose, who engineered the tunnel through which 109 Union prisoners escaped. A writer in the Chicago *Inter Ocean* tells the story of Mr. Rose and his tunnel as follows:



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The prison was an old warehouse into whose nine rooms were sometimes crowded as many as 1,200 men. Quarters were so cramped that inmates had to sleep "spoon fashion" and turn over by squads, thus illustrating the tactics which they termed "Hardee on the horizontal." Only the most fortunate possest such luxuries as blankets, tin cups, tin plates, or knives.

From the first day Colonel Rose planned to escape. He found an efficient helper in Major A. G. Hamilton of the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry. At one time as many as 400 of the prisoners were in the secret, but it was never discovered by the guards. The actual work was done by fifteen men led by Rose and Hamilton. After various attempts to make use of the sewers, Rose decided that the feasible plan was to tunnel eastward about seventy feet from the cellar to a shed behind a fence.

As a preliminary a secret passage was dug from the kitchen fireplace on the floor above to the cellar, whence the tunnel was to start. The tools were a broken shovel, two table-knives, a wooden box, which had been used as a cuspidor, and a rope which had come into the prison around a bale of clothing and which Rose managed to secrete. The air in the tunnel, which averaged two feet in diameter, was so foul that the digger could live only by having air fanned in to him with a rubber blanket. As all the prisoners were counted twice each day, the absence of the five men on the working shift at the time of the count was covered by their comrades by various "repeating" stratagems.

The whole plot was almost upset by Hamilton's eagerness to get the tunnel finished. He dug up too soon and found to his dismay that the hole he broke in the surface was outside the shed in plain view of the guards. Yet they did not see it—as plain a case of "special providence" as the average man would care for.

On the night of Monday, February 8, the work was finally completed by Rose, who was almost at his last gasp with suffocation when he finally broke through the hard earth in the shelter of the shed.

As the hour was then too late, departure was deferred until the next night. It was agreed that each of the fifteen diggers might take one other man with him, but the chance could not be so limited, and 109 men went out. Of these, fifty-nine reached the Union lines, two were drowned, and forty-eight were recaptured, among them Colonel Rose himself!

Later he was exchanged, rejoined his regiment, served to the end of the war, and afterward in the regular army on the Western frontier, retiring for age in 1894 with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and the brevet of brigadier-general.

For thirty-three years Thomas Elwood Rose served his country in arms with credit and distinction, but his name will be longest remembered as that of the man who dug the tunnel out of Libby Prison.

He Knew Edwin Booth.—The Kansas City *Star*, quoting from the "Life of Edwin Booth" by William Winter, gives a number of interesting reminiscences of that great actor. Mr. Winter tells of his conversations with Booth during the last years of his life and comments upon his gentleness of character. To quote:

Booth spoke much of his father, of domestic and personal affairs, of religion and the spiritual life, and many other subjects that occupied his thoughts. The habitual tone of his mind during his last days was exceedingly gentle. He would now and then evince, by a satirical word, some impatience of the self-seeking with which he was but too frequently importuned. More often he would become humorous, and when he spoke, as he frequently did, of his illness and of the countless curative measures that had been recommended to him, he was especially comic. With respect to the use of medicine he approved of the method of that esteemed actress Mrs. Vincent of the Boston Museum, who, whenever ill, obtained whatever remedy was prescribed, placed it in a bureau drawer, and left it there—declaring next day that she felt much better for it. He said that he had never cared much for acting, and latterly had never cared at all for it. "I don't care to read old plays any more," he said, "but I like to read about the old dramatists. I can not imagine what could have been

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the charm of Garrick's performance of Abel Drugger." (On an occasion in 1776 Garrick wrote: "Last night I played Abel Drugger for the last time. I thought the audience were cracked. They almost turned my brain.")

He mentioned in affectionate terms several absent friends—Aldrich, Furness, Hutton, Jefferson, and John S. Clarke. "I shall, probably, never act again," he said, "and I don't want to travel, I have been traveling all my life. What I want now is to stay in one place, with things I like around me." He recalled with evident pleasure his professional season with Irving in London (1881). "I enjoyed every hour of it," he said, "and so I did the season in Germany." He spoke of his first visit to Paris, made in 1860–61, under the Empire, in company with the artist George H. Boughton, whom he cordially liked, and he declared that the city was then entirely delightful to him. "I was always of a boyish spirit," he said, "and if my physical health were good I should still be very boyish; but there has always been an air of melancholy about me, that has made me seem much more serious than I ever really was."

He spoke of J. B. Roberts as Roderick Dhu. Many profile pasteboard images had been made, to represent Roderick Dhu's men, who were to start up in the bracken at their chieftain's call; but the machinery employed to raise them proved defective, and at Roderick's whistle his paper warriors arose, wrong side outward, in every conceivable posture, but mostly in a state of forward oscillation. "The effect," said Booth, "was extremely ludicrous." We were speaking of the memoirs that are written by actors. "With few exceptions," he declared, "they are all alike. The same comic mishaps occur to everybody on the stage. I could fill pages with stories of that kind."

The humorous side of Booth's nature was delightful. It appeared in his familiar talk, in his reminiscences and anecdotes, and sometimes in his letters. The attitude that he maintained toward the world was, publicly, that of brilliant achievement; privately, that of reserve and silence. . . . He was uncommonly apt in telling comic stories—his fine dark eyes, mobile features, and expressive voice giving effect to every word; but he talked freely only when in the society of those whom he knew well and with whom he felt at ease.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Perhaps So—"Why is that blind beggar getting out of the way so quickly?"

"Perhaps he sees the policeman coming."—*Meggendorfer.*

Undoubtedly.—"What do you think an ideal quick lunch?" "I can suggest nothing more like it than a hasty pudding on a fast day."—*Baltimore American.*

Couldn't Discharge Him.—When the jury had filed in for at least the fourth time, with no sign of coming to an agreement in the bribery case, the disgusted judge rose up and said, "I discharge this jury!"

At this one sensitive talesman, stung to the quick by this abrupt and ill-sounding decision, obstinately faced the judge.

"You can't discharge me, judge!" he retorted.

"Why not?" asked the astonished judge.

"Because," announced the talesman, pointing to the defendant's lawyer, "I'm being paid by that man there!"—*Lippincott's.*

Not Much Difference.—A stranger, says a contemporary, addrest the farmer's boy across the fence:

"Young man, your corn looks kind o' yellow."

"Yes, that's the kind we planted." "Don't look as if you would get more than half a crop." "We don't expect to. The landlord gets the other half." Then, after a short time, the man said, "Boy, there isn't much difference between you and a fool." "Nope," replied the boy, "only the fence."—*The Standard.*

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TIRED TATTERS—"Knowed what?"

WEARY WALKER—"Wot that sign meant 'Cleaning and Dyeing.'"

TIRED TATTERS—"Well, wot about it?"

WEARY WALKER—"Why, I allers knowed they went together." *London Opinion.*

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God ripes the mangoes,
The Farmer shakes the tree:
God cures the patient,
The Doctor takes the fee.

"Who cooked this rice?"
"Not I!—that Worthless Hound!"
"'Tis very nice."
"Why—yes—I stirred it round!"

You have no Debts?
Indorse a Note.
You have no Cares?
Then buy a Goat.

This under the rose,
But it's true to the letter:
The Man thinks he knows,
But the Woman knows better.

"O Allah, take me!" prayed Ram Chunder.
Above him crashed and rolled the Thunder.
"Not now!" he cried in fright and sorrow,
"Not now, O Lord!—I meant to-morrow!"

The donkey to the camel said,
"How dainty are your feet!"
The camel to the donkey said,
"Your voice is very sweet!"

It Has Wings.—"Yes, money talks: but its favorite remark is, goodby"—*Indianapolis Star.*

A Good Start.—WIFE—"We are founding a home for neglected children."

HUSBAND—"Well, you can make a good start with the ones in your own house."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Even Such Restrained.—MAN OF THE HOUSE—"You will get one mark after you have cut the wood."

BEGGAR—"Yes, and get fined two marks by the beggars' union, eh? Not much."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Break Him Gently.—RICH UNCLE (to his physician)—"So you think there is hope for me?"

"Not only that, but I can assure you that you are out of danger."

"Very well; I wish you would inform my nephew, but break the news gently to him."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Who Will Answer?—"Suppose, Miss Irma, you were a man and I was a girl; would you try to kiss me?"

"I really do not know. What would you do?"—*Fliegende Blaetter* (Munich).

His Vacation.—"I am very much puzzled; my wife has hitherto written every day, but to-day—no letter!"

"You must be anxious about her. She may be ill."

"No, but I'm afraid that as no letter comes she may come herself."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

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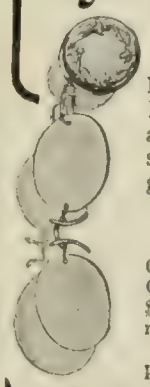

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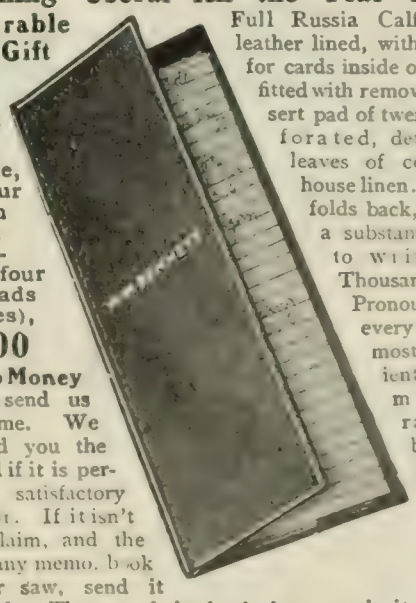

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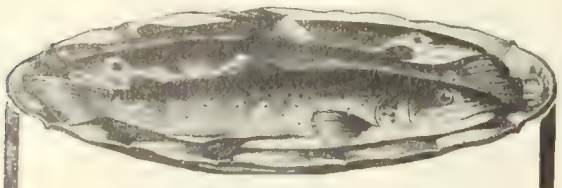

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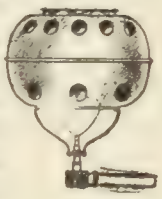

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Gave Him a Start.—DOCTOR (to patient)—"Your heart is rather irregular. Have you anything that is worrying you?"

PATIENT—"Oh, not particularly. Only that just now when you put your hand in your pocket I thought you were going to give me your bill."—*London Telegraph.*

Ask the Cook.—"Can you tell me when the Fortieth Regiment is to arrive?"

"No, but I'll ask my cook, she is certain to know."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Refrained.—MAMA—"And what did you say when Mr. Titewodd gave you a penny?"

TOMMY—"I was as polite as I could be and didn't say nothin'."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Sidelights on History.—The wooden horse was standing before the beleaguered city.

"That seems a heavy beast," remarked Paris to Hector, surveying it critically. "Of what weight would you say it was?"

"Troy weight, of course," answered Hector. Whereat envy turned Paris green.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Financial Research.—"No," said the grocer firmly, "I can not trust you for a ham."

"I don't want your old ham," responded the man addrest. "My purpose was to ascertain if the conduct of the President really had disturbed credit. I fear it has."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Point of View.—The countess has gone on her first shooting-trip and stops at the gamekeepers' house for the night.

"I have never heard the nightingales sing so loud," she remarked.

"You can easily quiet them, my lady; I have put a bootjack or two by your ladyship's bedside."—*Jugend* (Munich).

High Honor.—"Won't your Honor let me brush that mud off your coat?"

"By no means. It came from the automobile of the Grand Duke that knocked me down yesterday."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

On the Top of the Stage-coach.—"What a clear view! Not a single air-ship in sight!"—*Jugend* (Munich).

A Clincher.—SUITOR—"And is your daughter perfectly healthy?"

BANKER'S WIFE.—"She ought to be. Last year we spent fifteen hundred dollars on her health."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter* (Munich).

Above It.—COUNTRY-WOMAN—"I find that the prize hens I bought do not lay very well."

HER FRIEND—"Exactly so. They do not need to."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter* (Munich).

Conclusive.—"Do you think that after death all is over?"

"By no means. Last week one of my creditors died and still I have to pay what I owed him."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter* (Munich).

A Brutal Creditor.—"Why is the veterinary surgeon always at your house? You have no cattle."

"He is treating me."

"You? A veterinary surgeon?"

"The rogue owes me fifty dollars, and that is the only way I can get it out of him."—*Fliegende Blaetter* (Munich).

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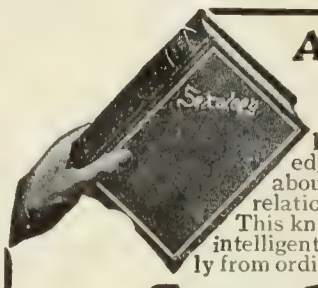

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Advice to a Theorist.—"What kind of views would you advise me to set forth in my next lecture tour?" inquired the habitual orator. "Well," answered the coldly practical theorist, "if I were you I'd get some stereopticon views."—*Washington Star.*

Ingratitude.—It was midnight, and a drizzle was falling steadily. A man shuffled along Oxford Street, Manchester, England, hugging the walls for shelter. Presently he spoke to a passer-by:

"Could you give me a copper, sir, toward my night's lodgings?"

"How much have you got already?"

"Twopence, sir; and if I had another twopence—"

"You can get a comfortable bed in a warm room at the Salvation Army shelter in Shepstow Street for twopence."

"Salvation Army?" this with a decided sniff. "Thank you, sir, I haven't come to that yet!"

It was an experience which recalls General Booth's story of the drunken woman who was carried into a Salvation-Army shelter. When she recovered consciousness and was told where she was, she exclaimed in horror-stricken tones:

"Salvation Army! Goodness gracious, I must get out of this, or I shall lose my reputation!"—*Illustrated Sunday Magazine.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Domestic.

November 8.—Marseilles is swept by a hurricane, which does great damage and causes death in collapsing houses.

Secretary Taft attends a farewell reception in Manila prior to sailing for the United States by way of Vladivostok.

November 10.—A complete victory for the Anti-clerical party is achieved in the general election at Rome.

November 11.—The Japanese Government appropriates $5,000,000 for a national exposition at Tokyo in 1912.

November 12.—King Edward gives a banquet for the Kaiser in the historic St. George's Hall at Windsor Castle, Ambassador Reid being included among the diplomatic guests.

November 13.— Spain's Navy-reform Commission recommends the expenditure of almost $40,000,000 for additions to the navy.

November 14.—A French naval officer confesses to being a spy and to negotiating with a foreign Power for the sale of secrets.

Foreign.

November 8.—Dr. David J. Hill, minister to the Netherlands, is selected to succeed Charlemagne Tower as United States Ambassador to Germany.

November 9.—A $2,268,500 fire occurs in the Great-Northern elevator at Superior, Wis.

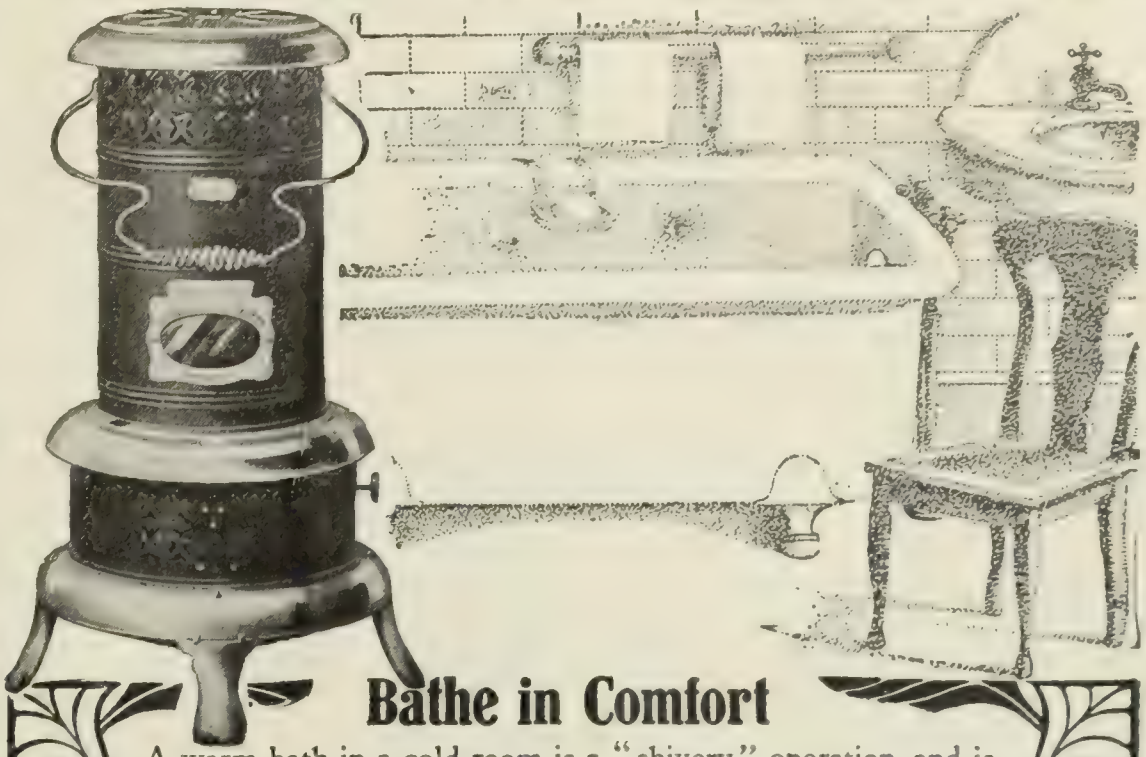
November 11.—Claimants for damages from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the New York City Railway Company ask the Supreme Court of the United States to order that the receiverships of these companies be vacated.

November 12.—Governor Guild of Massachusetts urges uniformity of State laws on important matters at a national conference on State and local taxation at Columbus, O.

November 13.—The President makes public at Washington a letter in which he upholds the removal of the inscription "In God we trust" from the new gold coins, saying its use thus tends to cheapen the motto and is irreverent.

November 14.—Porto-Rican delegates ask the American Federation of Labor to aid in relieving conditions in the island.

The Peace Conference of the Central-American Republics convenes in Washington and hears addresses by Secretary Root and Ambassador Creel.



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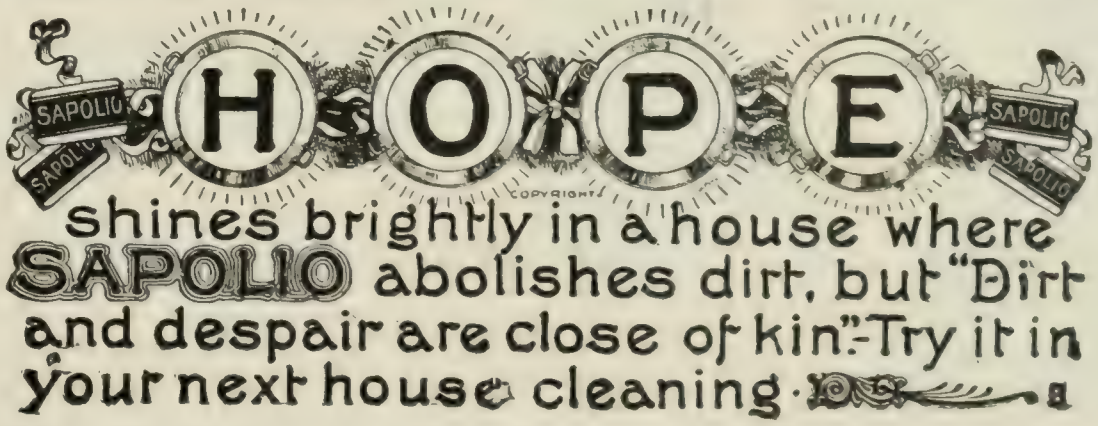

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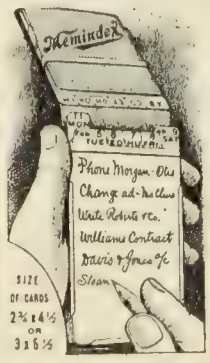

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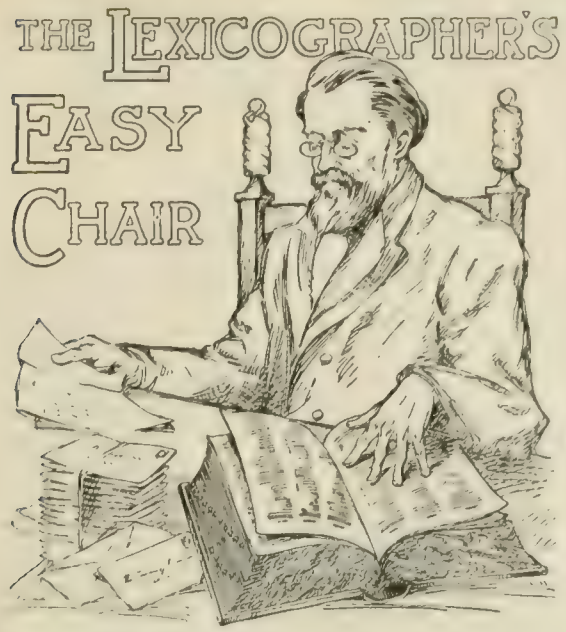

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.

"M. H.," Montreat, N. C.—"Are the words ***want*** and *wish* interchangeable?"

To *want* always implies to be without or to be in need of, and may be said of things that have no wish, as when we say, "the wall wants two feet of the required height." When *want* is used as a correlative of *wish* there is always implied, *in correct use*, the sense of need as well as of desire. *Wish* implies desire without need; the epicure may wish for some tempting viand after a full meal; the hungry man *wants* food. Use "wish" for "want" in the examples you cite.

"N. H.," Deposit, N. Y.—"Is the use of *mastery for* in the following sentence correct? 'To give the reader a thorough understanding of the present holdings of Japan since the war, we have had a special map made in colors, showing that part of the world in which the mastery for the Pacific ensued between Japan and Russia.'

"Can not a mastery for ensue?"

There are several points in the sentence that require adjustment as well as that to which "N. H." draws attention. (1) "Ensue" is an intransitive verb and means "to follow after something else; attend, as a sequence or consequence; succeed." Whether the verb "ensued" is properly used in the sentence quoted depends, therefore, upon whether or not something else was previously mentioned of which the *mastery* followed as a consequence. (2) A mastery for without an antecedent can not ensue. The sentence is written correctly below:

"To give the reader a thorough understanding of the holdings of Japan since the war, we have had a special map made in colors which shows that part of the world in which *the struggle for the mastery of* the Pacific occurred between Japan and Russia."

(3) The use of both "present" and "since" is incorrect: one of the words is redundant.

"S. E. W.," Morning Sun, Ia.—"What is the family name of King Edward VII. of England?"

His father was Prince Albert Wettin of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

"H. W. S.," Battle Creek, Iowa.—"You give as a definition of freemason 'a member of an important secret order or fraternity?' In what respect is this order important?"

The Standard Dictionary defines a *freemason* as "A member of an ancient and extensive secret order or fraternity, dating from the middle ages; originally confined in membership to skilled artizans, but now having a far wider range of inclusion and possessing branches or lodges in all civilized countries. The present form of organization is said to have been effected in London, in 1717, with the avowed principles of charity, brotherly love, and mutual assistance." According to Stevens's "Cyclopedia of Fraternities" there are "1,400,000 affiliated master masons in the world." Any organization with such a membership and with such principles as those avowed by the Free and Accepted Masonry is correctly described as important.

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VOL. XXXV., NO. 22 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 30, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 919

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE ADMINISTRATION'S PANIC-CURE

RECOGNIZING as a salient feature of the financial situation the fact that a great deal of money has been frightened out of circulation, Mr. Cortelyou, as the Columbia (S. C.) *State* picturesquely puts it, "plans to tempt the golden mouse from its hole with a bit of gilded cheese—and the Government stands for the cost of the bait." In other words, the Administration, by a double coup, has undertaken to relieve the money stringency and restore public confidence by the issue of $50,000,000 of Panama bonds—immediately available as the basis for additional currency—and of $100,000,000 worth of $50 3-per-cent.-interest-bearing Government notes, the proceeds of the sale of which, as the President points out, can at once be deposited by the Secretary of the Treasury wherever the greatest need exists—"especially in the West and South, where the crops have to be moved." The issue of short-term interest-bearing treasury certificates, or government notes, attracts the wider attention because it is an emergency measure provided for by a clause in the Spanish-American war act, never before thought of as available in time of peace. The Treasury Department's circulars of information about these notes read as follows: "The certificates are to be issued in denomination of $50; will be payable to bearer; will be dated November 20, 1907, and will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. They will be payable with the principal sum on or after November 20, 1908, on presentation of the certificates for redemption at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, division of loans and currency." A Washington dispatch to the New York *Post* further states that the certificates, if registered, may be used to deposit against additional circulation, and adds that "it is the expectation of the department that they will be widely so used." According to the Washington correspondent of *The Sun*, "it is not too much to say that the Administration expects the financial measures announced by Secretary Cortelyou to cure completely the present financial situation." In the course of a letter to the Secretary approving these measures President Roosevelt says:

"What is most needed just at present is that our citizens should realize how fundamentally sound business conditions in this country are, and how absurd it is to permit themselves to get into a panic and create a stringency by hoarding their savings instead of trusting perfectly sound banks. There is no particle of risk involved in letting business take its natural course, and the people can help themselves and the country most by putting back into active circulation the money they are hoarding.

"The banks and trust companies are solvent. There is more currency in the country to-day than there was a month ago, when the supply was ample. Over $55,000,000 has been imported, and the Government has deposited another $60,000,000. These are facts, and I appeal to the public to cooperate with us in restoring normal business conditions. The Government will see that the people do not suffer if only the people themselves will act in a normal way.

"Crops are good and business conditions are sound, and we should put the money we have into circulation in order to meet the needs of abounding prosperity. . . . . .

"The steps that you now take, the ability of the Government to back them up and the fact that not a particle of risk is involved therein give the fullest guaranties of the sound condition of our people and the sound condition of our Treasury. All that our people have to do now is to go ahead with their normal business in a normal fashion and the whole difficulty disappears; and this end will be achieved at once if each man will act as he normally does act and as the real conditions of the country's condition fully warrant his now acting."

As the $100,000,000 issue is redeemable in a year at 3 per cent. it will be seen that the Government "stands for the cost of the bait" to the tune of at least $3,000,000. The new relief measures were at first received with enthusiasm by the press, and their immediate effect upon the situation was markedly beneficial. A considerable body of hostile criticism, however, has since developed. "The policy is an extraordinary one, which will be justified, or the reverse, by the event," remarks the New York *Times*. The critics of the Cortelyou cure attack it on the grounds that it is a dangerous measure of inflation, and that it is illegal, as such certificates, as provided in the revenue act of 1898, are issuable only for public expenditures. But as one paper remarks, the question of their legality will not be made a matter of litigation, for they will come to maturity and be paid off before a suit to test their legality could be concluded. According to the *Journal of Commerce*, however:

"Nothing but a desperate situation would justify such a proceeding in disregard of law, and to resort to it is calculated to produce the impression that the situation is desperate and to check the revival of confidence that was beginning. It is a measure of inflation added to others that had already gone too far, and what was needed was not more desperate expedients suddenly launched upon the public, but patient waiting and effort to get things adjusted and give slowly recovering confidence a chance to grow stronger, instead of trying to administer a quick-working stimulus that would make the reaction more violent."

Horace White, described by *The World* as America's chief financial authority, sees no help in either the Panama bonds or the certificates of indebtedness. In a letter to *The Evening Post* he says:

"Both are schemes to borrow money from the public at interest in order to lend it to banks without interest, at a time when the Government already has $240,156,431 (minus a small working balance) already loaned in the same way. There is no pretense that

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GETTING MONEY FROM UNCLE.

either class of obligations is put out to obtain money for any governmental purpose."

The Journal of Commerce is likewise imprest with this view of the case, remarking: "The Secretary of the Treasury is not, however, authorized by law to borrow money and pay interest upon it for the purpose of lending it to banks without interest, whatever use they may have for it or however much good it may do them and their customers." The Springfield *Republican* is another critic of the Administration's relief measures, which it describes as "mortgaging the future of the country to help out a temporary crisis." According to *The Republican*, "the strain was relaxing before the Government announced its extraordinary plans of flooding an already congested market with more securities, and it will continue to relax just as it did in the panic of 1893, when nothing of the kind was done by the Government to relieve the stress." Mr. Cortelyou's plan is "paternalism running riot," says the same paper, which adds:

"The chances are that the notes will continue in circulation after the crisis, and in the money congestion sure to follow the present squeeze they will be the means of forcing gold out of the country. Furthermore, it will be difficult to prepare the notes and get them into circulation before the critical period has largely gone by. It seems to be a needless as well as a most objectionable step."

Enthusiastic friends of the relief measures, however, are not wanting. According to a Washington dispatch, Treasury officials regard them as "a complete solution of the present money problems," and many of the leading New York bankers have characterized them as "admirable." "The action of Secretary Cortelyou," says William A. Nash, president of the Corn Exchange Bank, and a member of the Clearing-house Committee, "will not only do a great deal of good here in the present financial stringency, but it will tend to establish American credit upon a firmer basis in England, France, and Germany, showing, as it does, that we are willing and able to handle the situation here at home through our own Government." It "seems to us to have been a stroke of financial genius," declares the Memphis *Commercial Appeal;* and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, while admitting that there is room for differences of opinion as to details of the plan, praises it for its "effect on public sentiment in this peculiar crisis." Altho an unprecedented measure in time of peace, remarks the Philadelphia *North American*, the Administration's action is justified "on the score of expediency."

Some papers regard the bonds and certificates plan as the best that could be done under the circumstances, but use it to emphasize the need of comprehensive and permanent currency reform. Nothing, exclaims the New York *World*, could better illustrate the topsy-turvy condition of the currency system under which the richest country in the world continues to suffer because of the neglect of Congress. Says the New York *Tribune:*

"The national Administration does not regard the expedients which it has adopted as perfection. They are merely the best that could be done under our imperfect system. The President writes: 'I have assurance that the leaders of the Congress are considering a currency bill which will meet in permanent fashion the needs of the situation, and which I believe will be passed at an early date after Congress convenes two weeks hence.' There, we trust, is the promise of better things."

Hoarding, condemned above by the President, is treated in a separate article on page 843.

IS THE PRESIDENT HOSTILE TO THE HUGHES BOOM?

WASHINGTON correspondents have had much to say of late concerning the President's alleged dislike of Governor Hughes, and about plans hatched in the White House to obstruct every pathway which might lead from Albany to Washington in 1908. Some influential papers, among them the New York *Sun* (Ind.) and *Evening Post* (Ind.) and the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), take seriously the reports of the President's hostility toward the Governor of his own State, while others are frankly incredulous. Altho there is no tangible basis for these reports, the idea has gained such wide currency as to call for some examination of its sources. "The most common remark heard in the capital with reference to the political situation," asserts a Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, "is that the President will go to almost any extreme of political expediency to prevent the national convention from nominating Governor Hughes." A local news item in the same paper asserts that the Republican bosses of the State—most of whom are described as also members of "the Roosevelt machine"—have evolved a far-reaching plan for the elimination of Governor Hughes from both State and national politics. From the same source we learn that "those who talked

of the plan said that it had been sanctioned at the White House, if it did not originate there." "The bad feeling between the President and the Governor, mainly on the part of the President, is recognized in political circles," we read in the news columns of *The Evening Post*, where we also find the admission that "there is no 'official' condemnation or adverse criticism of the Governor in the White-House files." But "too many intimates of the President have signalized that antagonism, to leave much doubt about it," remarks that paper editorially, admitting at the same time that "no sane man can see why the President should dislike Mr. Hughes." The Springfield *Republican*, however, accepts as a fact "the strange aversion or jealousy which the occupant of the White House has manifested for the Governor of New York ever since the latter declined to make his administration subservient to Mr. Roosevelt," and goes on to say in regard to it:

"It will have to be admitted that in this matter the President exhibits the unlovely characteristics of a spoiled child. He vigorously and even viciously contends that no reform shall come unless according to his plans and bearing his stamp. Strength of personality is to be admired within reasonable limits, but when it proceeds to this extreme it can not command the respect of men of sense. It is therefore of great importance that one man has arisen somewhere in the United States who is thinking for himself, doing his public work according to his best judgment, and permitting nobody to dictate to him, whether the New York legislature or the President of the United States, but at the same time is seeking no boss-ship over any public work save his own."

According to the Kansas City *Times*, this antipathy is reciprocated, as "Mr. Hughes himself has cast covert reflections on the President and his policies." These "covert reflections," however, seem to have failed, as a rule, to catch the attention of the press. Meanwhile enthusiastic friends are grooming the Governor's boom without encouragement or assistance from the Governor, who apparently believes his own dictum that "local administration is by far the most important administration." A dispatch from the national capital to the New York *Herald* describes Governor Hughes as very unpopular in Washington among the friends of the various "favorite sons" as well as among the "third-termers," but adds that the theory that the President is planning any campaign in New York against him at this time "is said to be nonsense." If one desired to portray pictorially the Republican Presidential situation as it really is, asserts the same dispatch, "he would show the tall and erect figure of Governor Hughes as the surprized center of a howling mob composed of the friends of Taft, Cortelyou, Cannon, Fairbanks, Root, and La Follette, who are seeking to overthrow him, while another mob is seeking to force the President himself into the mêlée in order to encompass the overthrow of Hughes."

It is altogether probable that the President's alleged dislike for the Governor is entirely a myth, asserts the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, which sees "no reason to suppose that he has the slightest disposition to block the way to Governor Hughes's advancement." "If President Roosevelt sets out to eliminate Governor Hughes from the political situation he is sure to be a pretty busy man for the next year," says the Hartford *Times*. "The Governor," remarks the Providence *Journal*, "has shown by his acts that he is just as sincere a reformer as the President." Then why, it asks, should Mr. Roosevelt dislike him as a successor at the White House? The New York *Times* (Dem.) expresses sympathy with the President in the situation in which his "friends" are involving him, and explains the puzzle as follows:

"The conspirators—it is not too harsh a name to apply to them—do not pretend that their motives in the scheme they are working are unselfish. No one would believe them if they did. Some of them are among the most active and stubborn opponents encountered by Mr. Roosevelt when he was Governor himself, for the measures of reform he had most at heart. They have been equally hostile to the reforms of Governor Hughes, and even more so because these have been more practical and far-reaching in some regards than those of Governor Roosevelt. Some of these men have come into prominence more recently and have been in some degree connected with the President's policy in New York politics, so that their present conduct lends more plausibility to the notion industriously cultivated that the intrigue against Mr. Hughes is sanctioned, and even shared, by Mr. Roosevelt. Among the smaller politicians associated with the cabal this notion is openly exprest, and apparently there is a systematic effort to spread it among the unthinking.

"The leaders are more cautious. They communicate the notion only in confidence to those who can be trusted to violate confidence discreetly. Altogether a situation is created that must be extremely annoying to Mr. Roosevelt, who does not feel himself in a position to deal with it openly and conclusively. . . . It is to be hoped, before the plots of the conscienceless politicians who are now posing as his friends and representatives have gone too

"HOORAY! HERE COME THE RESERVES!"
— McCutcheon in the Chicago *Daily Tribune*.

ALL NICELY PIECED OUT.
BUSINESS - "Hooray! Now I can get out and hustle as usual."
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*

TO THE RESCUE.

far, he will find a way to balk them. Not only grave public interests, but his integrity as a public man, are involved."

The Post offers this explanation of the President's motive in "keeping them guessing" as to his attitude not only toward various candidates, but also toward the "third-term" agitation:

"In his heart, we are told, he remains firmly of the intention not to be a candidate next year. But he will not publicly say so. He is content with the effect of his studied silence on that topic. It leaves him looming over the political field as still a possibility, and prevents his enemies within the party from concentrating upon a candidate distasteful to him. . . . The idea is that, while his opponents are wondering what his final decision may be, the President will go on quietly gathering in delegates whom he can control for Taft or some other. . . . . .

"It was seemingly this avowed maneuvering of the President which Judge Brewer had in mind when he spoke yesterday of Mr. Roosevelt's 'playing hide-and-seek with the American people.' If the comment is not highly dignified—and plainly an *obiter* for a Justice of the Supreme Court—neither is the course commented upon. Moreover, it is a plan of action which can not be persisted in successfully by Mr. Roosevelt. His frank and advertising nature makes it impossible for him to keep such a project secret. . . . . .

"In that kind of 'gum-shoe politics' the President has never been an adept, and it is too late now for him to begin to learn the art.

"If he aims to thwart or defeat the skilled managers of his party, the way for him to do it is by open attack. In all that concerns subterfuge and political trickery, they are his superiors; and may be depended upon to beat him at the subterranean game. A rude reminder of their cunning at it comes from Ohio this morning. Foraker and Dick stole a march upon the Taft forces, and got the League of Republican Clubs at Columbus yesterday not only to ignore Taft and, by indirection, to attack the President, but actually to indorse Foraker for the Presidency. This blow to the Taft candidacy—for that is what it is, both in intent and effect—was secretly prepared. . . . The peculiar and malicious force of this action of the Republican clubs is that they are supposed to represent the actual sentiments of the party, as distinct from the machine; and that when delegates come from eighty-eight counties to declare that Foraker, not Taft, is the favorite son of Ohio, it will be very hard, even for the President, to convince the country that Taft is the man."

FOR CENTRAL-AMERICAN PEACE

As a real peace conference, the convention of Central-American delegates in Washington "will probably do more practical work than was accomplished at the big meeting at The Hague," thinks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. As an earnest of this prophecy comes a dispatch from Nicaragua bringing the news that a threatened war between Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador has been averted by a conference of their presidents, who agree to forget past differences and respect past treaties. They further agreed to hold a peace congress to follow the Washington conference "to make uniform their respective codes of international law."

It is Secretary Root's wish, as voiced in his opening speech, that the Washington meeting shall not be a mere affair of words and rhetorical flourish. He said in part:

"We can not fail, gentlemen, to be admonished by the many failures that have been made by the people of Central America to establish agreements among themselves which would be lasting that the task you have before you is no easy one. The trial has often been made and the agreements which have been elaborated, signed, ratified, have seemed to be written in water. . . . . .

"The mere declaration of general principles, the mere agreement upon lines of policy and conduct, are of little value unless there be definite and practical methods provided by which the responsibility of failing to keep the agreements may be fixt upon some definite person, and the public sentiment of Central America be brought to bear to prevent its violation.

"The declaration that a man is entitled to his liberty would be of little value with us in this country were it not for the writ of habeas corpus, which makes it the duty of a specific judge, when appealed to, to inquire into the cause of detention and set him at liberty if he is unjustly detained. . . . . .

"The practical, definite methods by which you shall make it somebody's duty to see that the great principles that you declare are not violated, by which, if an attempt be made to violate them, the responsibility may be fixt upon the individual—those, in my judgment, are the problems to which you should most earnestly and specifically address yourselves. . . . . .

"Why should you not live in peace and harmony? You are one people in fact; your citizenship is interchangeable; your race, your religion, your customs, your laws, your lineage, your consan-

CONSERVATISM.

—Kepler in *Puck*.

THE HOWL OF THE WILD.

LARGER ANIMAL—"I've lost my little pet, and it's all that cruel man's fault!" —Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.

INJURED INNOCENCE.

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OPENING SESSION OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON.

From the left corner of the picture to the right around the table they are: 1. Dr. E. Constantino Fiallos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Honduras; 2. Dr. Policarpo Bonilla, ex-President of Honduras; 3. Dr. Angel Ugarte, Honduras; 4. Dr. Luis F. Corea, Nicaragua; 5. Dr. José Madriz, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, of Nicaragua, and elected secretary of the Conference; 6. Señor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, Costa Rica; 7. Señor Don Enrique Creel, Mexican Ambassador to the United States; 8. Secretary of State Elihu Root, who presided at the opening of the Conference; 9. Dr. Luis Anderson, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica and elected president of the Conference; 10. Dr. Antonio Batres Jauregui, Guatemala; 11. Dr. Salvador Rodriguez, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Salvador; 12. Señor Don Federico Mejia, Salvador; 13. Dr. Victor Sanchez Ocana, Guatamala; 14. Dr. Luis Toledo Herrarte, Guatemala (in the center of the foreground of the picture).

guinity and relations, your social relations, your sympathies, your aspirations, and your hopes for the future are the same.

"It is my most earnest hope, as well as the hope of the American Government and the American people, that from this conference may come the specific and practical measures which will enable the people of Central America to march on with equal steps abreast of the most progressive nations of modern civilization to fulfil their great destiny in that brotherhood which nature has intended them to preserve, and exile forever from that land of beauty and wealth incalculable the fraternal strife which has heretofore held you back."

Our interest in Central-American peace is well stated in *Dun's Review* by John Barrett, director of the International Bureau of American Republics. He says:

"Few people in the United States realize the vast natural resources of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. A wrong impression of them is often gained by looking at the map. A glance of this kind creates the impression that they are almost entirely in the tropics and hence so disagreeably and uncomfortably hot that white people can not live there in health, prosperity, and favorable employment. This is a great error. Large sections of these republics have an altitude above the sea which gives them the temperate climate of the central portion of the United States, without the extremes of cold or heat which characterize the winters and summers of the United States. Ten times the population now found upon these plateaus could live there under prosperous conditions, and the time is surely coming when all of the higher area of the Central-American republics will be thickly settled.

"Then, again, it is a mistake to consider the area of the lower districts along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts as nothing but an impenetrable jungle, useless for general purposes of material exploitation. The time is coming when the entire jungle area from Mexico south to Colombia, on both Atlantic and Pacific sides, will be practically cleared away, to be occupied by banana, sugar, and other plantations, which will bring vast wealth and a larger population to Central America.

"These Central-American republics possess a wealth of agricultural products, mineral resources, and timber that will invite the investment of great sums of American and European capital; railroads will be built in all directions through them; new towns will spring up; immigration will pour into them from different parts of the world; and steamship connections with the United States, Europe, and South America will be increased and improved, *provided the Washington conference has a successful issue.*"

ENTER OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA, if we may judge by the tone of her Governor's inaugural address, takes her place among her forty-five sister States in no very amiable or ingratiating frame of mind. "This day," said Governor Haskell in Guthrie on November 16, "the sun has lighted the pathway of a million and a half of people emerging from the disorder and discontent of bureaucratic government, restricted to the point of helplessness and neglected to the limit of oppression, into a condition of liberty in self-government." Then, lest any glow of misguided gratitude should extend toward Washington, where President Roosevelt had just signed the proclamation of statehood, the Governor added:

CHARLES N. HASKELL,

First Governor of the State of Oklahoma. Both Wall Street and the Administration come in for raps in his inaugural address. As a permanent cure for the country's financial ills he advocates the abolition of the New York Stock Exchange.

"We are not assembled here to worship the public officer who conceded us our rights, particularly when we reflect that long ago from every standpoint of population, wealth, and intelligence of this era we were entitled to all the blessings and privileges of statehood; and

now to thank the public officers in overgracious terms who have finally performed a long and unjustly deferred duty would be in the nature of hugging the feet of a dilatory debtor who finally pays his just indebtedness."

He also seized the opportunity to protest against the centralization of power in the Federal Government, and to deplore "a disposition on the part of some high in authority to look upon the Constitution of the United States itself as even a little thing to be used when it meets the wish of its executor, and to be construed and bended when at variance." To point his argument against the centralization of power he cited the experience of Oklahoma under the Territorial régime, with freight rates double those in adjoining States, and with the Coal Trust, the Lumber Trust, and other combinations "fattening by unrestricted robbery of our people." If Federal control is such a good thing in a State, he asks, why has it proved so utterly inefficient in a Territory? In the course of the same address Governor Haskell makes this contribution toward solving the financial problems now occupying the country's attention:

"You can look for immediate relief wherever you please. When you tire of looking elsewhere you will agree with me that the quickest road to financial relief is to close the New York Stock Exchange and free the currency that it dominates and turn it into the channels of legitimate commerce. Let the Eastern banks pay our Oklahoma banks what they owe them and should pay in currency on demand, and we can market our produce now ready for the buyer and vastly increase our own wealth."

The feelings of Oklahoma are compared by the New York *Evening Post* to those of "an unconventional but entirely worthy member of the family who has been kept waiting interminably in the vestibule." There is some excuse for this feeling, thinks *The Post*, because "we never kept any other Territory half so well qualified for statehood on probation so long." One paper points out that with its one and a half million inhabitants—about 72,000 of whom are Indians—the new State contains about half as many people as did the entire country when the United States of America came into existence. Only nine other States, says the New York *Evening Mail*, exceed Oklahoma in territory, while not more than twenty-two exceed it in the number of inhabitants. Yet it is only eighteen years since the Territory of Oklahoma was little more than a hunting-ground for the tribes of Indian Territory. What has happened in those eighteen years is thus concisely stated in *Leslie's Weekly*:

"Oklahoma's modern history—so rapidly is history made in the hustling Southwest—may be said to have begun in 1889, when 2,000,000 acres were thrown open to settlement under the old system of 'stampedes,' in which thousands of pioneers gathered on the borders of the new district and made a mad rush for desirable claims at the instant the reservation was officially declared to be open. Great disorder, and even bloodshed, attended this method, but it resulted in building up towns of 10,000 population in a day and in placing *bona-fide* settlers on nearly all the desirable quarter-sections as fast as they were made available for entry. The earlier rushes were contests of physical prowess; later the Government devised less primitive methods."

WHAT THE WILD WAVES ARE SAYING.
Wellington in the Nashville *Tennessean*.

While the tone of Governor Haskell's inaugural is variously commented upon, the press of the country are unanimous in welcoming the new State. "Haskell is right. The people of Oklahoma have been shamefully treated," exclaims the Houston *Post* (Dem.), after commending the "refreshing candor" of the Governor's address. On the other hand, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) doubts "the good taste" of such an utterance on such an occasion, and the New York *Commercial* (Com.) characterizes it as "almost insulting."

The admission of Oklahoma—comprizing Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory—into the Union, remarks the Philadelphia *Press*, "ends the experiment of a separate Indian section within the area of the United States apart from the ever-contracting reservations."

With the coming of statehood 560 saloons in Oklahoma closed their doors as the result of the State-wide prohibition clause in the State constitution.

PROHIBITION FOR ALABAMA

THE special session of the Alabama legislature, whose principal concern at the moment was supposed to be the regulation of the railroads, has surprized the country by enacting a sweeping prohibition law by which, after January 1, 1909, the whole State will be "dry." This is the sixth State of the Union to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages within its borders. A most unusual feature of the fight against the new law was the organized opposition on the part of the leading women of Mobile, on the ground that without the $80,000 per year derived from liquor licenses the schools of that city will be seriously crippled. A delegation of 500 Mobile women attended the legislative sessions in Montgomery, and their arguments were reenforced by a petition signed by 8,000 women and children. Mobile County has always been allowed to keep all liquor-license money, and as a result it has built up one of the finest school systems in the South. The Nashville *Banner* explains that the women of Mobile have no sympathy with the saloon, but that they have even less faith in the power of prohibition to prohibit, believing rather in rigid regulation with the incidental income therefrom. The Montgomery *Advertiser*, which has shared this view, now pledges its support to the new law:

"Now that we are to have statutory prohibition the law has got to be enforced. We are glad the prohibition organizations are to be continued. Their influence will go a long way toward enforcement of the law. There has been entirely too much intolerance, too much bitterness on both sides of the question. We hope it will pass away and that all good citizens will join in an effort to see that prohibition does prohibit."

In some sections of the State, however, the prohibition victory is the cause of much bitterness, and threatens, according to some accounts, to split the Democratic party. The Democrats of the old school, explains the Mobile *Register*, believe that in local affairs communities should have a voice in their own government. We read further:

"They resent State interference in affairs that properly belong to the individual counties, just as the Democratic party has always

resented Federal interference in affairs that properly belong to the individual States. The passing of statutory prohibition is violative of the right of self-government in local affairs which has always been accorded. It will perhaps be contended that the sale of intoxicants is not a local affair, and that the moral question involved justifies the State in making a law absolute. The same plea would cover an attempt by the Federal Government to impose a law on the individual States forbidding under heavy penalties the sale of any commodity manufactured in the States, and yet such an attempt would be considered an invasion of the rights of the States. Gunpowder is made to kill; it is the biggest single agency in the taking of human life. Still, what an outcry there would be if the Congress passed a law forbidding the manufacture or sale of this commodity!"

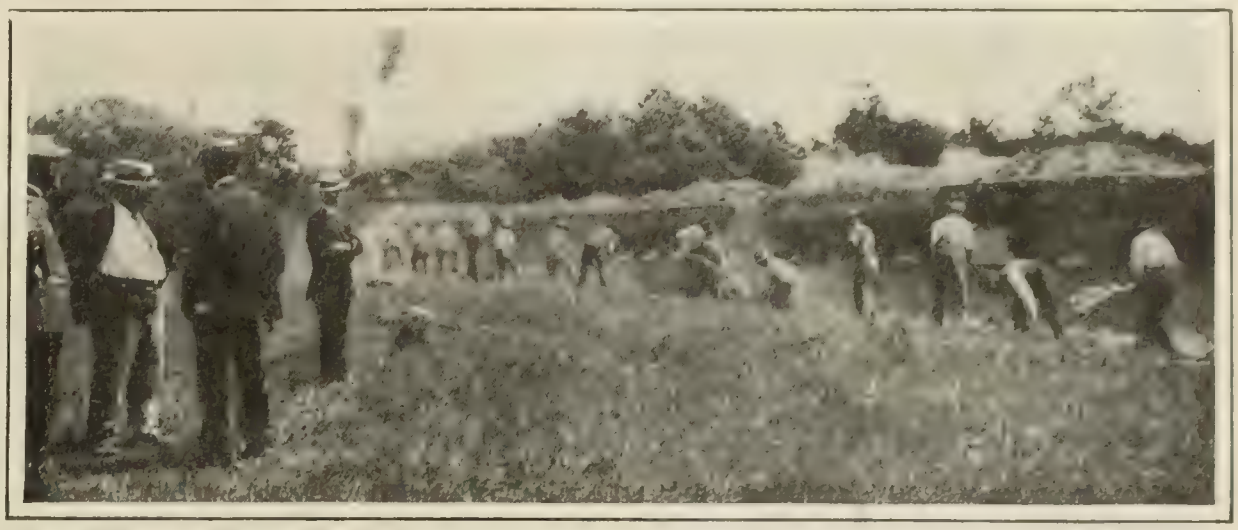
So deeply does Mobile take to heart the indignity of having this legislation forced upon it that astonishing rumors are current that the city will secede from the State. "Of course, Mobile will do nothing of the kind," remarks the Washington *Times;* while the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* characterizes the threat as "both amusing and serious." Will not some kind counselor remind Mobile of the fate of Esau, who cast away his birthright for a mess of pottage? asks the Baltimore *American.*

AN "INSIDE" WATER ROUTE ALONG THE COAST

PLANS for an "inside" water route along the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts to North Carolina—and possibly even to the Gulf of Mexico now threaten to divide attention with the proposed deep waterway through the Mississippi Valley from the Lakes to the Gulf. Last week two hundred delegates from the Atlantic seaboard States—selected either by the Governors of the States or by commercial bodies—met in Philadelphia to revive and discuss the idea of such a coastal waterway in the East, and agreed, according to the news columns of the Philadelphia *Press*, "to keep hammering until results are accomplished." At this Conference it was pointed out that nature has already supplied so many links in this proposed inside route that by improving existing channels only 66 miles of new canals would be necessary to give 700 miles of sheltered waterway along the Atlantic. Advocates of this new avenue of traffic would develop it on a scale to permit the passage of the largest war-ships. Before adjourning the conference resolved that, "as a primary movement," the opening of ship canals and the deepening of intervening rivers and approaches from Norfolk, Va., southward to Key West, Fla., and from Chesapeake Bay northward to Cape Cod Bay "is demanded by the commercial interests of 30,000,000 people on the seaboard directly, and indirectly and ultimately by those of the remainder of the American people." It was also agreed that this work should be done by the Federal Government, first, "because the Government alone has authority over navigable waters," and second, "because the enterprise planned in the interests of peace will have incalculable value for the whole nation in time of war."

A Philadelphia dispatch to the New York *Evening Post* thus outlines the proposed route from Boston to Beaufort Bay, N. C.:

"It is the idea of the projectors to run the waterway from Barnstable Bay on the north side of Cape Cod to Beaufort Inlet, N. C. This would require the cutting of a canal through Cape Cod from Barnstable Bay to Buzzard's Bay on the south, reducing the water distance from Boston to New York about seventy-five miles. The course of the route would then run through Long Island Sound and down to the Raritan Canal at Perth Amboy, N. J. The route then would be through the Raritan Canal, down the Delaware River, past Philadelphia, and through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; down Chesapeake Bay to Norfolk; along the Elizabeth River, and through a cut across Virignia to Currituck Sound. The route then would lie through Coanjock Bay, with a cut through into Albemarle Sound, then through Croaton Sound into Pamlico Sound, and into Neuse River. By deepening and widening Adams Creek and Core Creek the route would end in Beaufort Inlet and the ocean."



Courtesy of "American Industries," New York.

EXCAVATING FOR THE CAPE-COD CANAL,

Which will form one of the most important links in the proposed "inside" coastal waterway from Massachusetts to North Carolina.

It is to be feared, remarks the Boston *Transcript*, that the surface attractions of the proposition have obscured thought of the cost; and it goes on to say: "Some of its advocates suggest asking Congress for an appropriation all the way from $500,000,000 to a billion. These are colossal figures, several times greater than the estimated cost of the Panama Canal, and it would require a tremendous increment of business to pay the interest on the money." Cost what it may, it is a work that must be done some time, says the Brooklyn *Citizen*, which thinks that "it should be begun in earnest before long." So great a work must not be undertaken piecemeal, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which admits that to do the work adequately and comprehensively would necessitate a bond issue. The object of improving waterways, urges the Philadelphia *Press*, is less to divert trade than to create it. Thus:

"Heavy crude freight can not be carried by the railroads a long distance profitably. It is here that water communication supplements the railroads by taking the heavier and bulkier freight, leaving for the railroads the more compact articles and the perishable freight, which they can handle with facility and carry at a profit both to the shippers and the railroads. . . . Lumber, coal, cotton, and other bulky freight will naturally seek this mode of transportation. Our coast trade has much of this traffic now, but the safer passage, the improved facilities, and the multiplicity of ports which this inside channel will give will increase the coast trade many fold. It will bring within reach of a profitable market much freight that is now marketless. It will create trade out of the country's abundance and add to the wealth of the community without injuring any of the present instruments of commerce."

While admitting that the need is national, the Philadelphia *North American* paints a glowing picture of what the development of an Atlantic inland waterway would mean to that city. We read:

"The foremost manufacturing city of the Continent has been held fettered for lack of transportation facilities by the indifference of the citizens to their own possibilities. Philadelphia now is to see wealth, power, and magnitude forced upon it by the inexorable workings of economic laws based on natural location.

"Nearer to Europe than any other American port, the outlet for the most productive manufacturing territory in the land, the distributing point of the State that sends out half the coal mined in the United States each year, the central point of the great tidal

river of commerce that is to flow from Maine to Florida, it needs superlatives to guess at this city's future when once freed from artificial restrictions."

A LOST WAR-SCARE

"THE final nail seems to have been driven into the coffin of the bogey known as the war-with-Japan scare," remarks the New York *Commercial*, by way of comment on the recent utterances of Baron Hayashi, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs. But however significant may be the bare assurances of Baron Hayashi —who speaks with the same authority for the Japanese Government as Secretary Root would for our own—they become doubly so, buttressed, as they are, by corroborative evidence. The Baron's deliberate and explicit statement, given to the public of both countries through a correspondent of the Associated Press in Tokyo, says that the relations between Japan and America are as smooth and cordial as ever; and that "the only thing causing doubt in the public mind here is the immigration question." He is reported to be positive, however, that this will be settled without friction, and will be "controlled in such a manner as to benefit Japan and at the same time to conform to the wishes of the American Government." "If that is exactly what the Baron said," remarks the New York *Times*, "there will be no further difficulty." Another dispatch states that even Count Okuma, leader of the Japanese Opposition, and formerly opposed to any restriction of immigration, now asserts that Japan "should assist America at a time when prejudice as well as political and economic conditions render the emigration of Japanese to that country inexpedient." We find the same trend in the comment of the Tokyo *Jiji*, the semiofficial organ of the Government, where we read:

"We [the Japanese] naturally are a peace-loving nation, and if the immigration of Japanese into Canada endangers the public peace we will not hesitate to absolutely forbid emigration to that country. We believe Japanese emigrants would tend to promote the welfare of Canada by developing its resources, but if the peace is disturbed it is better to altogether prevent our people from emigrating."

And what is sauce for Canada is presumably sauce for ourselves, remarks the New York *Globe*. In this connection special interest attaches to an article by Count Okuma in the Japanese-English *Pacific Era* for November in which he says that his countrymen would, perhaps, better prepare themselves for becoming a paramount power in the settlement of Far-Eastern questions before they aspire to a decisive voice in the solution of great world-problems.

Other items not altogether irrelevant are the official invitation to our Government to participate in the great national exposition at Tokyo in 1912, and the recent banquet to Rear-Admiral Evans —who will command the cruise to the Pacific—at the Japanese Embassy in Washington. Of the former the Springfield *Republican* says:

"The Tokyo fair has been in itself a sufficient answer to those who have imagined that Japan contemplated warlike adventures in the near future. The Japanese Government is to finance the exposition, and is already resolved to spend $10,000,000 upon it. That money would build a first-class battle-ship of the largest size, and no government thinking of war would spend it on an exposition of the arts of peace."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WHY this persistent effort to change "rhyme" to "rime"? Don't the poets encounter frost enough as it is?—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE etymological meaning of Douma is "think." That is a function to which the Czar would like to see the Russian Parliament restrict itself.—*New York Evening Post.*

A CABLE dispatch announces that Mr. Taft rode over the Philippine Mountains on a mule. Mr. Taft will forget the experience long before the mule will. —*Washington Post.*

THE counterfeiter who was arrested for making half-dollars out of real silver in the Ramapo Mountains may merely have desired to do his part in relieving the currency stringency.—*New York World.*

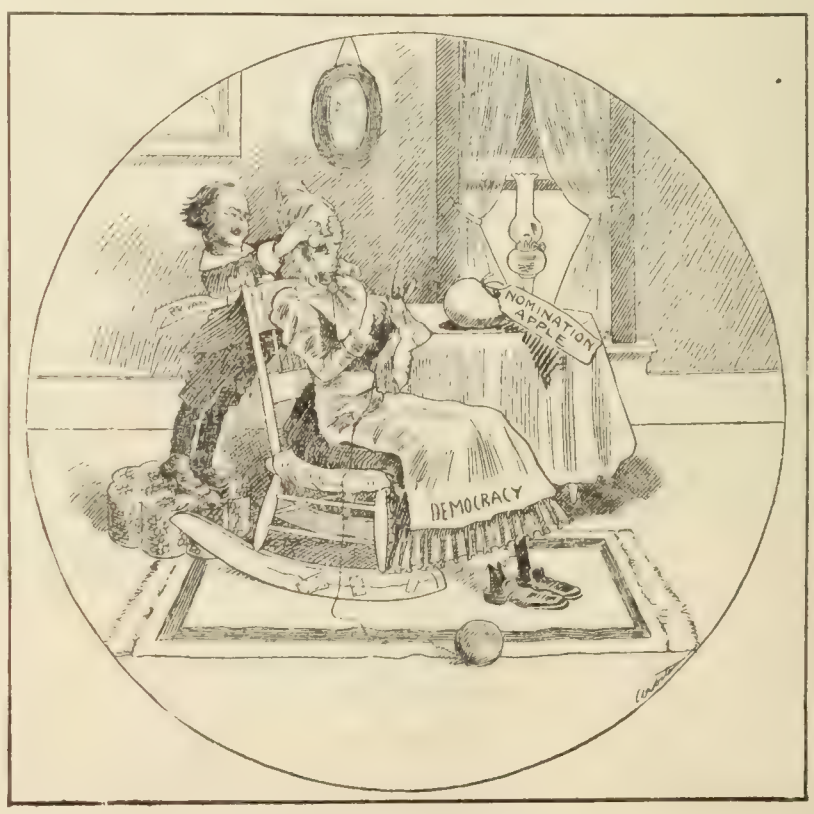
HOWEVER, there is no demand for the printing of "In God We Trust" on clearing-house certificates.—*Chicago Daily News.*

IN antiquity Atlas, King of Mauritania, in Africa, held up the world; had he lived in modern times he would have been the member of a Wall-Street firm.—*Houston Chronicle.*

ONE Chicago bank, which has been suspending cash payments because of "individual hoarding," reports the possession of $5,500,000 more cash than before the suspension three weeks ago.—*Springfield Republican.*

THE secretary of the Kentucky Board of Health says that one-third of our funerals are unnecessary. It is now time for the walking delegates to the Coachmen's Union to enter a protest.—*New York Evening Post.*

THOUGHT THEY HEARD THEIR CUE
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register.*



"GUESS WHO, GRANDMA!"
—Webster in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*

REPUBLICAN RAPS AT BRYAN.

FOREIGN COMMENT

THE KAISER'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE GERMAN SCANDAL

THE existence and power of such a scandalous circle at the German court as has been revealed by the Harden-von Moltke trial lead the French and British papers to ask why the Kaiser permitted the scandal to develop almost in his very presence until it was exposed by a "muck-raking" journalist? If he knew of it, why did he not stop it? and if he did not know of it, why not? These are the questions the press of neighboring capitals are asking. Thus the London *Standard* sententiously remarks:

"Plain men may well disturb themselves with asking whether a ruler who can so grievously misunderstand the persons about his court possesses the sound and sober judgment required for the absolute direction of imperial business. For the Kaiser is largely his own Chancellor, largely his own Parliament."

The circumstance, at any rate, proves William II. as liable to have "the wool pulled over his eyes" as other mortals, thinks *The Westminster Gazette* (London), altho by no means a puppet in the hands of others. To quote:

"We shall do well to think of him as rather more human and fallible than some courtiers have represented him to be, but by no means the weak figure-head that the camarilla for its own purposes pretended him to be."

On the other hand, the *Osservatore Romano*, the organ of the Papacy, declares that the Kaiser has at least been prompt to remedy the evil, albeit it is something like shutting the stable door after the horse is gone. Nevertheless, the head of the Empire has done well, like the surgeon who bares the sore and uses the knife fearlessly. In a similar tone the London *Times*, in reference to the immoralities pointed out by Mr. Harden, observes:

"The only really satisfactory aspect of this side of the case is the prompt and decided manner in which the Emperor and the Crown Prince, as soon as they heard of the scandal, at once stamped out the poisonous elements in the court circle."

But the Kaiser is completely absolved from responsibility in the matter, and the weak vacillation of Prince Buelow is blamed by the Manchester *Guardian*, the most influential journal of North England, which thus passes sentence:

"It was the Chancellor who should have definitely taken up the fight and set before his master the alternatives of giving him power with responsibility or dismissing him from office. Prince Buelow did not do that, but left his battle to be conducted by an irresponsible journalist with poisoned weapons. That is a way to vanquish a Eulenburg, but not the way to vanquish a system or to vindicate a principle."

Von Buelow, says *The Times* (quoted above), should have come to defeat the attempt made to lower his master's prestige "by representing him as the dupe of a clique of depraved intriguers." But—

"Prince Buelow, who was cited as a witness for the defense, preferred not to appear in court, and the evidence—or what passes for such—which was tendered in support of the alleged antagonism between the Emperor's policy and the Chancellor's policy with regard to the Moroccan crisis remained unchallenged and unrebutted. To foreign observers this must remain perhaps the most striking and certainly the most mysterious feature of a repulsive case, of which we have evidently not yet heard the last."

But, all said and done, the incident has not only diminished the prestige of the Kaiser, but has dealt a heavy blow to absolutism, and the effect on Germany's political condition at home will be for the moment unsettling, declares *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London), which proceeds in the following strain to describe the "conclusions" which the scandal will compel the German people to draw:

"These conclusions may be expected, in the first revulsion of feeling, and consequent rushing to extremes, to strengthen the forces of the Social Democrats. Autocracy has suffered a blow from which its arch foe will draw advantage. This, for the moment. It is to be hoped, however, and may, without undue optimism be anticipated, that the country when it gets into the proper perspective will appreciate the folly of running from one evil into the clutches of another equally dire."

The pamphleteers who assail absolutism, the speeches of Social Democrats, and the plots of the Liberal party have done less to

JUSTICE UNBLINDFOLDED.

JUSTICE (tearing the bandage from her eyes)—"Children, after the turn this scandal trial has taken, I don't intend to play blindman's buff with you any more." —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

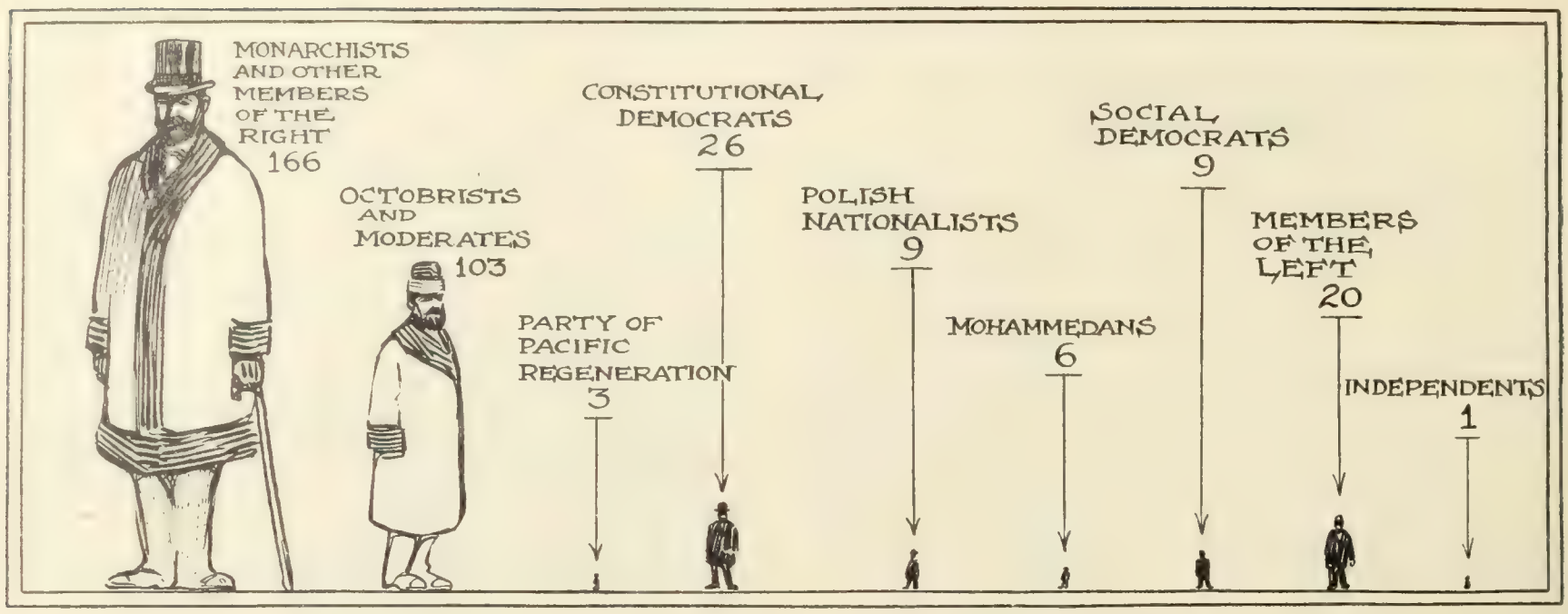
shake the imperial throne of Germany than this trial has, says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), and it continues:

"We see how the scandalous lawsuit which has resulted from reckless intrigues, through the rancor of Holstein, an old and disappointed diplomat, furnishes to the adversaries of the present régime in Germany arguments of the most convincing kind. It was a lawsuit in which a Juvenal of the Social Democracy might have found material for immortalizing himself."

But by *The Saturday Review* (London) the matter is not treated as of any serious political significance. It is the "Harden enterprise," and the editor of the *Zukunft* is merely "a vain, ambitious journalist craving notoriety," who proved none of the political charges and insinuations which he so blatantly made. To quote the pungent language of this paper:

"Wild and reckless charges have been made by Herr Harden as to the illegitimate influence over the Kaiser of irregular advisers. He has sought to dignify his campaign by turning the simple issue between him and Count Moltke into a momentous question of politics. We can only be amazed that he has been allowed to do this; but the simple fact remains that whatever success he has had has been owing to his discovery of immoralities and not to his discoveries in politics."

Turning to the wider aspects of the [illegible], the return of Bismarckism in the triumph of Buelow and Holstein is viewed with



RELATIVE SIZE OF PARTIES IN THE THIRD DOUMA.

trepidation by the London *Spectator* as one of the more remote results of this trial. Thus we read:

"Such a reassertion of the Bismarck tradition is not one which can be regarded with any satisfaction by those who desire the peace of Europe. . . . We must not forget that Prince Buelow, tho a very able man, is astute rather than strong, that Herr von Holstein is very strong and very pertinacious, and that his prestige has been enormously increased by recent events. Men will not unnaturally be afraid of quarreling with one who has contrived so extraordinary a political resurrection as that which we are now witnessing."

Most of the Paris journals confine themselves to praising the intrepid fairness of the Berlin judges. The *Petit Parisien*, however, accounts for the sentence by the fact that the judges are chosen in Germany from among the bourgeoisie, and would naturally be prejudiced against nobles. The *Petite République* (Paris) and *Liberté* (Paris) declare that French justices would never have dared to decide thus against a functionary of state. The latter journal mentioned declares "there are judges worthy the name at Berlin," and continues:

"With such a caricature of a republic as we enjoy at present, 'reasons of state' overrule everything. Yes, the judges of Paris might well go to Berlin for a model. But they will continue to pass sentences as obedient servants to the state. There is no justice in France when politics are concerned."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRENCH VIEW OF ENGLISH PARLIAMENTARY DECADENCE

THAT the British House of Commons is degenerating as a school of oratory, and as affording a standard of pure English diction, was recently stated by an English reviewer whose comments we reproduced in our columns. But it is a slighter thing to have lost the oratorical and verbal genius of a Burke or a Pitt, a Gladstone or a Beaconsfield, than to have thrown overboard, as a French critic now avers it has, all that made it the admiration and the pattern of other rulers, statesmen, and publicists. It now consists merely of a heterogeneous rabble, forming a revolutionary convention, instead of a sober House of Commons, while the House of Lords, sitting aloof and above, merely registers its acts. Such at least is the opinion of an eminent French statesman, Mr. Emile Flourens, Minister of Foreign Affairs during the dangerous days when Boulanger was considered the messiah of his country. The British Constitution, he tells us in the Monarchist, Reactionary *Soleil* (Paris), has been the ideal of statesmen and publicists, and various modern states have felt themselves compelled to copy it. England has even imposed it as a model on many other nations, and recently that country, on the strength of her own parliamentary system, blamed the Czar of Russia for dissociating himself from a Douma which had allied itself with the authors of attacks against his throne and against his life. In other cases, however, England has shown some discrimination in her estimate of the fitness of a nation for parliamentary representation, Mr. Flourens ironically observes. She thinks Russia and Persia fit for a constitution modeled after her own because they spend their own money on their own people. It is different with India and Egypt. These countries are not fit for representative government because if they had such a constitution they would not pay tribute to England, nor would "the money extorted by taxation from Egyptians and Hindus enhance the splendor of the Empire and add to the wealth of London merchants."

After a few more bitter sayings of the same sort the writer tells us that the name of the British Parliament at present is Ichabod and that its past glory is departed. Campbell-Bannerman, he says, is using "all the resources of his eloquence to demolish the House of Lords" and uttering the revolutionary aphorism that "the will of the House of Commons is the will of the English people, which alone ought to be made law." The consequences of this tendency are that the British Parliament is no longer what it used to be. All is changed for the worse, says the French ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose words are as follows:

"The former parliamentary régime has been supplanted by the régime of a revolutionary convention. The Commons have become a convention, the Lords merely a board of record and registry. Even the King can no longer be appealed to as supreme arbiter between two forces in conflict. He is as much a fifth wheel as the President of the French Republic.

"To sum up the whole question we must pronounce that the English Constitution has changed altogether from its original form. It has broken with all its own traditions in order to borrow those of our first revolution. It is no longer a model to be copied, but a pale imitation of the French Constitution of 1793, *i.e.*, of the revolutionary cloud-cuckoo-land.

"Great Britain is now allowing herself to be dragged into the maelstrom in which France is at present entangled. The influence of local and ancestral sentiment is vanishing to make way before wealth and cosmopolitanism. The gold kings, who control the elections to the Lower House by corrupting the opinions of the ignorant masses through the spouting of club orators and the radical and Socialistic organs which they subsidize, have annihilated the independence of the native English population, children of the soil. The *entente cordiale* has more than one meaning. French and English parliamentarism are equally engaged in exploiting the masses, and have come to an understanding to complete the work."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT WILL THE NEW DOUMA AMOUNT TO?

THE transformation of party proportions in the third Douma moves a London paper to suggest that Premier Stolypine could give lessons to the bosses of Tammany Hall. In the last Douma the Monarchists and Octobrists, who stand for the present régime, mustered altogether 126 votes; in the present Douma they total 269. In the last Douma the Constitutional Democrats, Polish Nationalists, and Progressives, who favor moderate reform, aggregated 164; in this Douma they number 35. In the last Douma the Socialists and Revolutionists, who advocate the overthrow of the Government, by violence if necessary, were present nearly two hundred strong; in the new Douma they have practically disappeared, the entire extreme Left showing only 30 votes. The contrast between the returns and the known sentiments of the Russian people, remarks the London *Standard*, "is unusually flagrant."

How the Premier and his lieutenants eliminated the Liberals and Radicals is thus described by the Paris *Soleil*:

"They were arrested, or their names were erased from the electoral lists; the meetings of their parties were interdicted; the journals representing them were confiscated, and ruined by the infliction of fines. One man had his book seized because he spoke disrespectfully of Paul I., dead a hundred years ago. . . . The Catholic bishop of Vilna, an ex-deputy to the Douma, was exiled for showing sympathy with liberal institutions and the people of Poland."

This writer adds that "it is always a mistake to aim a blow at people who are moderate, and not rebellious or revolutionary. It is indeed the best way to transform simple sheep into ravening wolves."

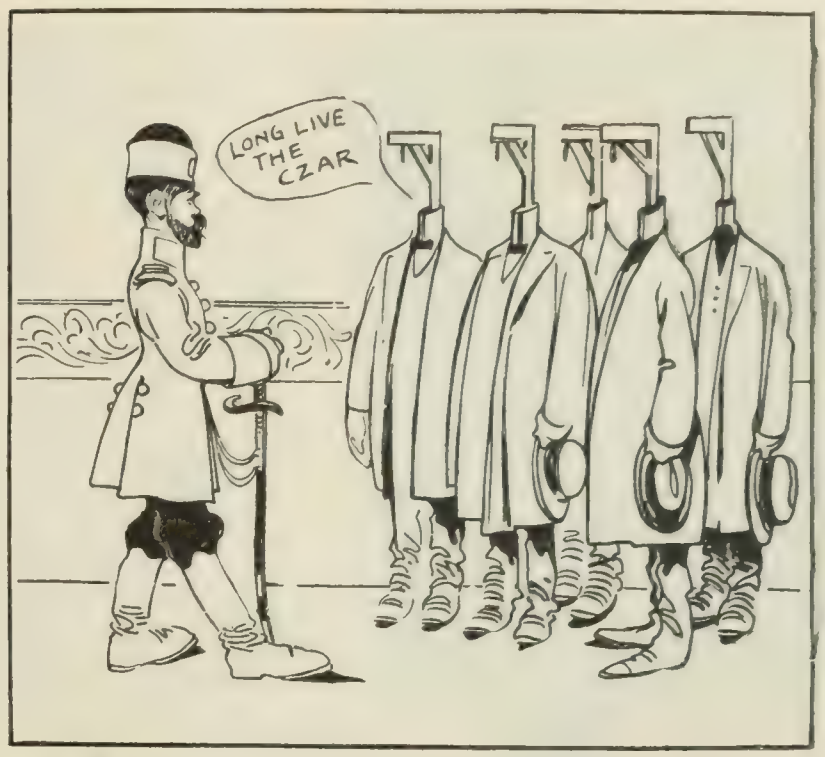
The power behind the throne is working against even the "mutilated constitutionalism which still survives in Russia," according to the Manchester *Guardian*. This paper declares that "the third Douma will not be allowed to live" altho "destined to a longer

STOLYPINE—"Majesty, the third Douma has assembled."
CZAR—"The next thing is to find a way to dissolve it."
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

life than its predecessors," and "doubts very much" whether "it will make a transition from the old to the new order."

A complete distrust of the Liberal party in Russia characterizes the comments of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). "The Russian people have not yet acquired the behavior of Liberals, and they will not attain it in this century." They always go to violent extremes. They only see two things possible, "conspiracy or execution." But, according to the Paris reactionary and Royalist *Gaulois*, Russia, with the opening of the third Douma, "has resumed her normal life; the dangerous crisis which reached its acute stage with such fantastic intensity two years ago has passed off, the party of order and social tranquillity is triumphant." In harmony with this utterance the *Liberté* (Paris) expresses a hope "that the Stolypine Cabinet will firmly maintain its attitude until, sooner or later, it has gained the support of two-thirds of the Douma."

The Douma is the real solution of Russia's difficulties, remarks



THE CZAR APPROVES OF THE DOUMA ELECTIONS.

CZAR—"My warmest greetings to you, noble deputies. Your election is the very surest guaranty of peace."
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

the Liberal *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), but it is sadly in need of leaders. To quote the words of this judicious journal:

"Hitherto there has been a lack of qualified leaders, and this is the problem that stands on the threshold of the third Douma. It is plainly the duty of the Center to put forward powerful parliamentary leaders, of recognized influence, who will manifest the strength their knowledge gives them and their respect for the Government. This is the only means of preventing the Reactionaries from obtaining their end, while at the same time it will defeat the tactics of the extreme Left. We need have no great anxiety for the future of the extreme and reactionary Right. The institution of the Douma, which implied the superseding of the extreme reactionary Right, will never again cease to be a living element in the public life of Russia. . . . The institution of the Douma must and will eventually have power to trample down and vanquish every appearance of the reactionary spirit."

While the *Hamburger Nachrichten* predicts "war to the knife" between the Douma and the Stolypine Cabinet, the official organ of the German Government, the *Koelnische Zeitung*, says optimistically:

"In Germany, which is so closely united by political and economic ties with its Eastern neighbors, we receive with lively pleasure the news of the constitution of the new Douma. We sincerely hope it will cooperate with the Government in bringing about a reformation in the political life of the country, and in restoring peace and tranquillity to a nation which has long been so grievously distracted."

In contrast to this the *Frankfurter Zeitung* gloomily remarks:

"No one need be surprized if the majority of the Russian people refuse to consider the new Douma truly representative of their views and wishes, and it is impossible to suppose that the present legislative body will succeed in tranquilizing the discontented. The Government seem determined to deny once more the practical liberty promised to the land."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ECLIPSING THE SUEZ CANAL

A RAILWAY that would make the Suez Canal obsolete by providing a shorter route to India would bring a disturbing factor into the politics and trade of Europe that might upset present balances of power and commerce. Such a railway is seen by the European press in Germany's projected road from Constantinople to the head of the Persian Gulf. How far it has already been built may be seen from the appended map. The history of this work of engineering has had many vicissitudes. When in 1899 a convention of the Powers at Constantinople placed the construction of the line in the hands of the Germans the London *Times* remarked that there was "no Power into whose hands Englishmen would more gladly see the enterprise fall." But suspicions generated by the Anglo-French *entente* and other circumstances changed the opinion of England and France. Each "discovered interests," says a writer in *The Edinburgh Review*, "'the necessity of safeguarding which,' as the phrase invariably ran, became the recognized preface to the condemnation of Germany's whole enterprise." The accompanying cartoon shows a German suspicion that England and Russia are trying to block the scheme.

ROUTE OF THE NEW SHORT CUT TO INDIA.

What this project implies is thus outlined by Francis Delaisi in the *Revue* (Paris):

"Seventeen hundred miles of railroad; $100,000,000 worth of bonds to be issued, representing the value of rails, locomotives, bridges, tunnels, and other works of engineering; the consolidation of the Ottoman Empire; ancient Babylon resuscitated; a new Egypt rising amid fields of wheat and cotton on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates; the route to India changed and the Suez Canal deprived of its supreme military and commercial importance. Such, in its main features, is the work projected by the Germans under the name of the Bagdad Railway.

"Naturally they wish to guard for their sole enjoyment the glory of the undertaking and—the profits. But England, France, and Russia are not willing to have one Power monopolize this route. The 'Eastern Question,' that wound in the side of Europe, is opened afresh; the diplomats, the financiers, engage in furious conflict over the business. And for four years the Bagdad Railway has been the axis on which all the political questions of Europe revolve."

The writer enlarges on this point and with regard to the attitude of England and France observes:

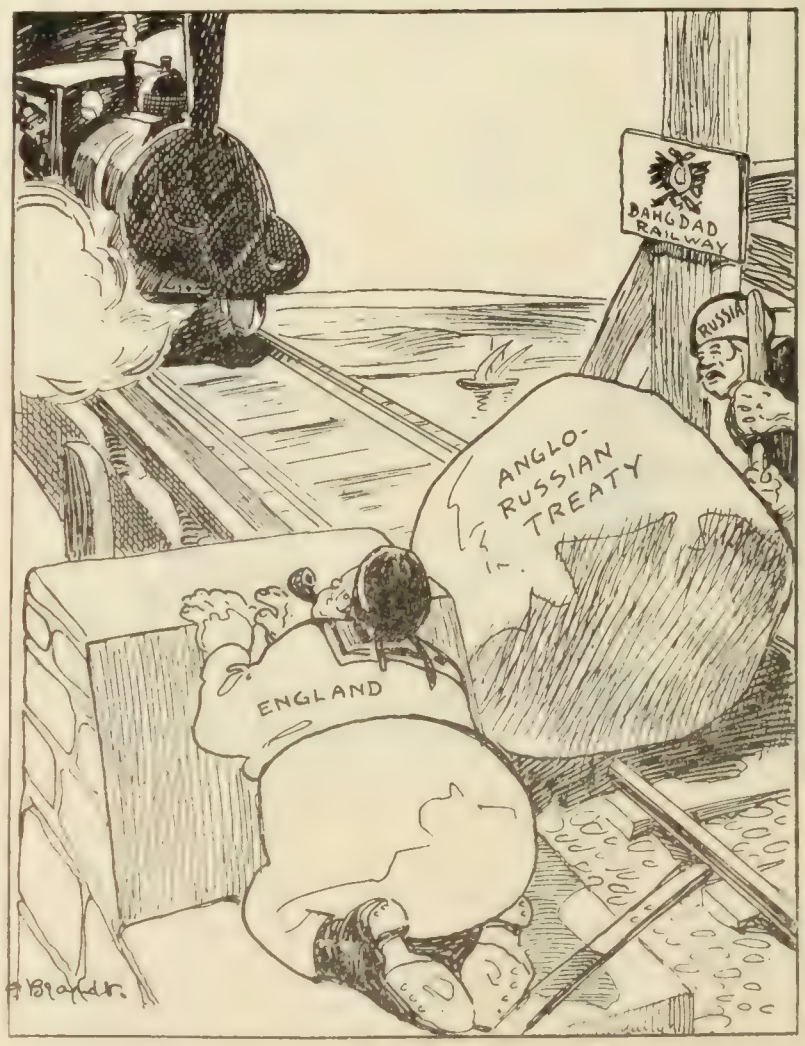
"The idea of these Powers is to make the Bagdad Railway an international, and not solely a German, affair. They wish to take part of the stock, to receive some of the contracts, and to have a hand in the management and direction of the line."

Mr. Delaisi realizes that the region crossed by this line is really the only field left in the world for the exploitation of Germany. As he observes:

"The horizon now contracts itself over the nations in a singular manner. The United States loudly announces its intention to dominate the two Americas and the Pacific. From the Cape to Cairo Great Britain has laid hands on Africa. In the Far East the recent treaties between Japan, France, Russia, and England forbid all extension of the little domain of Kiau-Chau. In the whole world there remains but one field freely open to German activity—Turkey in Asia."

But the writer in the *Edinburgh*, above quoted, thus justifies Germany:

"Her action, like ours, is to be accounted for, not by selfish and sordid motives, but by an appreciation of the great opportunities that have been set before her for bringing European ideas and European science to bear upon regions which most need their influence. But will any one venture to make this claim on behalf of England and France, but to deny its application to Germany? Germany's share in European civilization is equal to England's share or France's. Germany, as much as England or France, believes in and lives by the great political and scientific ideals which have inspired that civilization; and, this being so, is it not evident that, if, or rather when, she builds her new railway she too will be actuated by the desire which we have described as lying at the root of the modern European movement of expansion, the desire to introduce order into chaos, to cultivate and develop natural resources, to apply, in a word, Western ideas to the conditions of life where they are most needed? Whether the new railway will ever profit her much it is impossible to say, but whether it does or not, it will not have been undertaken mainly for mere profit. It will have been undertaken mainly because the anarchy and ignorance of Asia Minor and Mesopotamia are a perpetual challenge to the ideas and capacities of which Germany is full. To deny this, to insist on seeing in Germany's Turkish policy nothing but an exhibition of national selfishness, is to lay ourselves palpably open to that very charge of intellectual inferiority and secondrateness which we recognize as the basis of similar charges brought against us."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



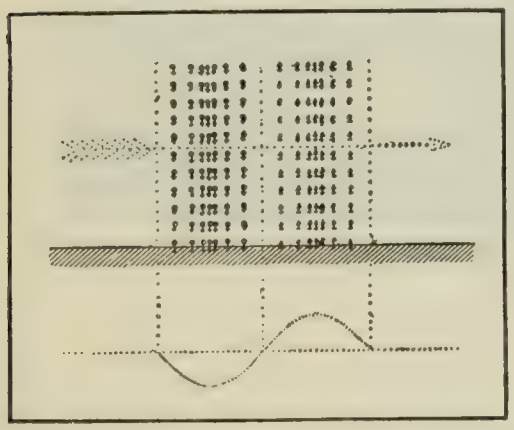
A RAILWAY HOLD-UP.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

HOW WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY WORKS

AN elementary explanation of the phenomena involved in the transmission of a wireless message is contributed to *The Independent* (New York) by Dr. A. E. Kenelly, professor of electric engineering in Harvard University. After showing how a boat in a lake might signal to another boat by means of the spreading ripple due to a stone dropt into the water, he goes on to explain that electric-wave telegraphy operates in a somewhat similar way, using electric waves traveling through the ether over the earth's surface. The electric splash or disturbance is created at the sending station by the sudden charge or discharge of a wire or wires on a tall mast, while the expanding waves, being invisible, have to be detected by a delicate electric device connected to a mast placed within the working range. The advancing electric waves strike the receiving mast and produce feeble electric splashes, or disturbances, in the wire or wires suspended there. We read:

"It is necessary to regard the wireless telegraph waves as running through the ether, rather than through the air, even tho they appear to be carried by the air. If the waves were carried by the air, they would be sound-waves, which have quite different properties, and which, moreover, are only capable of being detected ordinarily at relatively short distances. There is every reason to believe that if the air which surrounds the globe could somehow be completely removed, so as to leave only so-called empty space on its surface, the electric waves would still be able to run over it, substantially as they do now with the air present. It is universally admitted that so-called empty space, or interstellar space, must be occupied by something invisible, which is called the ether, and which transmits light, heat, and electric disturbances generally. This ether permeates all matter, and the atmosphere is permeated by it. Consequently, the wireless telegraph waves run through the atmosphere, but are borne by the underlying invisible ether. . . . .



SECTION OF A SINGLE ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVE ALONG LINE OF ADVANCE AND NEAR TO SURFACE OF THE GROUND.

"If we assume that our eyes could see an electric wave of wireless telegraphy running over the earth, just as we actually see the waves running over a pond, or the shadow of a cloud running over a landscape, we should expect to see a hemispherical wave thrown out from the sending mast every time an electric spark discharge was produced there. The hemisphere would cover the land like an inverted bowl, and would expand in all directions like the upper half of a gigantic, swelling soap-bubble, at the speed of 186,000 miles a second. At the upper portions of the hemisphere, and particularly at the top, the waves would be very thin and weak. It would be denser and stronger in the lower portions, and especially in the lowest portion that spreads over the ground like a ring."

For example, the writer supposes the sending-mast to be in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. If a single spark discharge, or electric splash, were made at this mast, corresponding to a "dot" signal in wireless telegraphy, we should see, if we had the imagined powers of vision, a hemispherical wave rush off from the mast in all directions. And just as a stone thrown into a pond produces one principal wave with a train of successively smaller ones, so an electric splash or spark discharge usually produces a similarly decreasing train. The writer goes on:

"Ignoring this detail, if we confined attention to the first or leading wave, we should expect to see a nearly vertical wall running over the sea and land, north, south, east, and west, with the speed of light. The wave would, indeed, be made up of two successive walls, say first a 'positive' wall and then a 'negative' wall, with a clear space between, just as a water-wave is made up of a positive wall, or crest, and then a negative wall, or trough, immediately behind, with a mean-level space between them. . . . . .

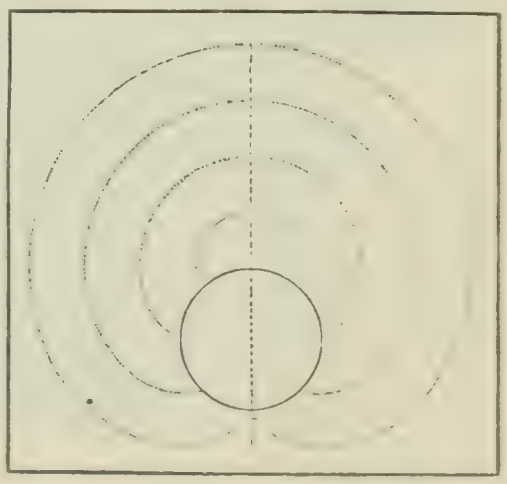
"If we transported ourselves somehow in a flying-machine over the earth's surface at the speed of light, Jules Verne's celebrated flying projectile being hopelessly too slow for our imagination in this respect, we could keep up with the outgoing wave and watch what happened to it as it ran. . . . If it could be kept going for a single second of time, the wave would have passed New York on the seventh time around the world, [but] . . . in practise the waves have not yet been detected at distances exceeding a few thousand miles from their source. The reason is that they weaken so much as they expand, [and also] . . . by absorption into the surface of the ground."

DR. A. E. KENELLY,

Professor of electrical engineering at Harvard, who explains the workings of the "wireless."

This absorption, we are told, is due to the fact that the earth is an imperfect conductor. Salt water is a better one, which is one of the reasons why the range of wireless telegraphy is so much greater at sea. We read again:

"For a given electric splashing power, or discharging disturbance power, at the sending mast there is a certain range over the sea and over the land at which high receiving masts can pick up the disturbance of the passing waves and make them appreciable to our senses by the aid of a very delicate electric apparatus. The bigger the sending splashing, the higher the masts at both sending and receiving stations, and the more delicate the electric receiving apparatus, the greater is this range. At present the range extends right across the Atlantic Ocean.



HYPOTHETICAL EXPANSION OF WIRELESS-TELEGRAPH WAVES [illegible]

"Wherever a vertical wire is placed in the path of an electric wave an electric disturbance will be created up and down this wire during the passage of the wave, and this disturbance, if strong enough, can act on suitable electric apparatus so as to register a signal. A single wave may pass by a mast in, say, one-millionth of a second, according to the length of the wave. But this brief disturbance suffices. In sending a wireless message every dot and dash involves a succession of waves, or an individual wave train. This train is short for a dot and long for a dash. Dots and dashes, in proper sequence, spell out the message.

"What is the nature of the wave, or of these vertical walls, that we imagine to fly across the landscape at such an enormous speed? If we carried our imaginary aerial automobile into one, so as to travel in the wall and examine it leisurely before it dwindled away

to insignificant remains, we should expect to find that in the advancing wave there was a feeble vertical electric force, so that an electrically charged pithball suspended from the aerial automobile would be attracted either vertically upward or downward, according as we examined the positive or negative wall. Moreover, there would be an accompanying feeble horizontal magnetic force, so that a delicately poised compass needle on board our flying-car would be deflected either to the right or to the left, according to whether we traveled in the positive or negative wall. Such are the warp and the woof of the electromagnetic fabric which constitutes these waves. They are not issued of matter, but of electricity and of magnetism.

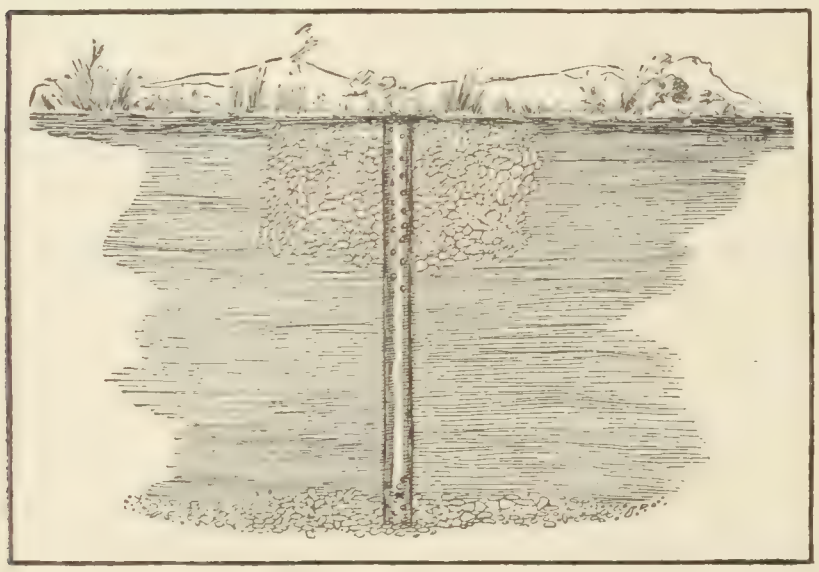
"And how are we to distinguish at any receiving station between waves coming simultaneously from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, London, Paris, Vienna, Bombay, and Peking without invidious disregard of other places and ships at sea? The more remote places take care of themselves at present, because their waves are too feeble and exhausted to reach us. The nearer places might well conflict, but by tuning the apparatus at our receiving mast to respond only to waves say 500 yards long, all waves save those of the particular station or stations which emit that length of wave will not be audible. Besides, there are other modes of securing artificial selection of signals, otherwise a modern tower of Babel would be erected in the circumambient air.

"Manifestly, wireless telegraphy is destined to become a great civilizing and socializing agency, because the firmament of the world is the common property of all nations, and those who use it for signaling inhabit it, in a certain sense. When all nations come to inhabit the firmament collectively they will be brought into closer communion for their mutual advantage. A new upper geography dawns upon us, in which there is no more sea, neither are there any boundaries between the peoples."

SWAMP-DRAINAGE BY BORE-HOLES

THE application to swamp-drainage of a method sometimes used for drawing off surface water by opening up holes to a lower water-bearing stratum, is proposed by B. G. Cope in a contribution to *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore, Md., October 31). Says Mr. Cope:

"The method employed is to bore holes of large diameter through the overlying plastic stratum, stopping the holes in sand or gravel-beds, where the water may have easy access to the lower



BORE-POLE FOR SWAMP-DRAINAGE

stratum. For draining swamps or low ground, where an open ditch or sewer line would be expensive, the bore-holes are the most practical solution.

"The usual method of procedure is to select the lowest point on the ground to be drained, and drive in six- or eight-inch wrought iron pipes down to the sand, gravel, or rock formation, sink a pit about three feet square, and fill with stone and gravel to filter the water when going down the hole, so as to prevent sticks, leaves, etc., from entering the pipe. A gravel-bed eight to ten feet thick will take care of a stream of water in many instances to the full capacity of the drive-pipe."

COMPREST AIR TO RAISE SUNKEN SHIPS

THE use of comprest air to lighten and raise sunken vessels is not new, but its use involves numerous difficulties and it has not been much employed until recently. Now, however, it has been so satisfactorily developed that it bids fair to supersede the older and slower methods. A writer in *Cosmos* (Paris) recalls that when a vessel sinks, the classic method of raising her consists in passing under her hull chains in sufficient number and fixing these to lighters or to a floating dock previously filled with water and towed to a position just above the sunken boat. By pumping out the water from the dock an ascensional force is produced, sufficient to raise the ship. The whole is then towed into shallower water, and by repeating the operation the vessel may at last be docked or at least beached so that the damage to her hull may be repaired. He continues:

"This method is sure, but it has the inconvenience of being very slow; the passage of the chains under the hull often presents diffi-

THE "BAVARIAN,"
Wrecked on the Canadian coast, and raised by comprest air.

culties that are almost insurmountable. A considerable amount of machinery is also necessary, and the operation succeeds only in a calm sea, for the least swell, by raising the tenders or the dock at intervals, may break the chains, so that all the work has to be done over again.

"It is certainly preferable, when possible, to use the comprest-air method. In this, air under a pressure slightly greater than that corresponding to the depth is forced into the hull, and the water is thus driven out through the hole by which it entered, or if this hole is in the upper part, it is closed, and an outlet for the water is made below. The hull will rise of itself as soon as it is sufficiently lightened, and nothing will remain to be done but to tow it away to be docked.

"Of course this method necessitates numerous precautions. All openings must be carefully sealed so that no air may escape; it is also necessary to fasten down the decks, which are not constructed to withstand pressure and might be forced up. If the vessel is a large one, its various compartments must be filled with air successively, proceeding symmetrically so that one end will not rise before the other. Divers thus have difficult work to do on the hull, but the method is certainly possible, at least in some instances, as recent successes have shown. The large steamer *Bavarian*, which was wrecked on the Canadian coast and completely filled with water, was raised and saved by means of comprest air.

"For one class of ships this method is particularly fitted, in case of accident; namely, submarines. Their hulls are exceptionally strong, so no strengthening has to be done; it is sufficient that all openings be closed, to prevent the escape of the air. When the *Farfadet* and the *Lutrie* were wrecked at Bizerta, public opinion was properly roused by the excessively long time taken to raise them; particularly in the case of the *Farfadet*, if the operation had taken less time, some of the crew perhaps might have been saved. But the passage of the chains under the hull, through a

thick mud, was difficult in the extreme and required many days of work. The use of comprest air, if the salvage-boats had possest the necessary plant, would have been more expeditious.

"It may be hoped that if another serious accident happens to one of our submarines—which is quite improbable—salvage will be greatly facilitated by this process."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HAS THE SKY-SCRAPER A LIMIT?

THIS question is asked, in a leading editorial, by *The Municipal Journal and Engineer* (New York, October 30), which, after ringing the changes upon it, apparently leaves it for the future to answer. Says this paper:

"About a decade ago the American Surety Building, at 100 Broadway, New York City, twenty stories high, eclipsed anything in the way of high buildings which had yet been erected, and it was popularly believed that it would not be surpassed for years, if ever. Since then many other buildings have cast this into the shade; the Singer Building having 41 stories, and now the Metropolitan Life Building is being rapidly raised to its designed height of 48 stories. Besides these, there are two 26-story buildings, three 25-story buildings, two 23-story buildings, four 22-story buildings, and nine 20-story buildings. Of buildings having between 10 and 20 stories there are now in the city 516. Several questions suggest themselves with reference to this piling up of story upon story. Is there a limit to the height which such structures can be carried? What will be the effect upon health, light, noise, and many other features of city life should all buildings be raised to a height of even 20 stories, thus making of every street a cañon? Possibly even more important is the question as to fire risk involved in such construction. We are told by the advocates of these buildings that they are more nearly fireproof than any others in the city, and they are able to cite instances to back their claims. But should a fire gain any headway in the upper floors of such a building, how is it possible to reach it with any considerable volume of water, more than can be contained in small roof tanks located on the buildings themselves? And in a street lined with such buildings, in which fires are raging practically unrestricted in the top hundred feet or so, would not the falling glass and other débris make it impossible for firemen to remain in the street below to fight the flames in even the lower stories? Continuous rows of 'sky-scrapers' will present conditions which are absent while they are widely scattered."

TALLEST OFFICE STRUCTURE IN THE WORLD.

Tower of the Metropolitan Life Building in New York City, now under construction. It will be forty-eight stories tall.

A "POISON-SQUAD" FOR SODA-WATER

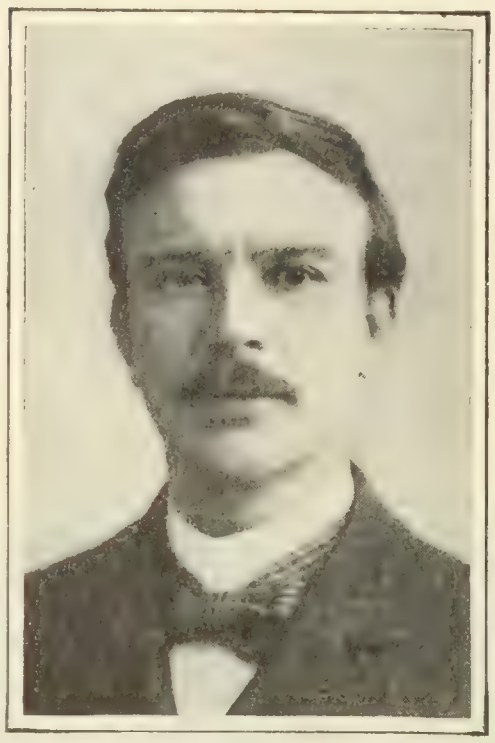
A PRESS dispatch from Washington, October 29, states that food tests to be begun early in November, under the direction of Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, will include experiments on more than one hundred soft drinks selected from those usually dispensed at soda-fountains. An effort will be made to ascertain the effects upon the human system of drinks known or supposed to contain cocain, caffein, chloral hydrate, or opium. A writer in *The National Druggist* (St. Louis, November) is of opinion that this is all nonsense. He says:

"Now, whoever heard of a soda-fountain drink that contained cocain, chloral hydrate, or opium? We do not believe there is such a drink sold in Washington or in any other city in the country. It is well known that Dr. Wiley has done all he could to create the impression that one of the popular fountain beverages contained cocain, going to the point of using his influence to prevent its sale at army posts, but if he had been sincerely desirous of performing a public duty we think he should have first satisfied himself, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the drink did, in fact, contain the drug, before being instrumental in the dissemination of the damaging charge throughout the country. The only one of the drugs mentioned above that is found in any fountain beverage that we know anything about is caffein. But that there is more of that drug in a cup of good, strong coffee or tea than in a glass of the beverage which it is sought to condemn, Dr. Wiley must know or can easily find out. That the constant taking into the system of large quantities of caffein in coffee, tea, or in any other way, is likely to be injurious, goes without saying. But why should the soda-fountain drink be singled out? Why not put coffee and tea in the same category? Why not forbid the sale of these products because they contain caffein? It is such pettiness as is here exhibited that brings pure food and drug laws into contempt. The action here described is exactly on a par with that of the bumptious Food Commissioner of Minnesota, who, a year or so ago, arbitrarily barred Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire sauce from the State, on the alleged ground that it contained a small quantity of salicylic acid as a preservative. Whether such was the case or not we do not know, but when it is considered that that delicious condiment has been on the market for nearly three-quarters of a century, and that in all that time there has never been a suspicion that it was unwholesome—when certainly not a single case of injury from its use has ever been heard of—the absurdity of the antics of these

pretended guardians of the public health can be realized. The lamentable thing about the whole matter is that the manufacturers, whose business reputations are thus attacked, have no legal recourse, but must submit uncomplainingly to the great damage done them by these public officials in their mad craving for notoriety."

HIGH EXPLOSIVES FOR SKY-SAILING

THE employment in aeroplane motors of some form of very high explosive controlled by extremely low temperature is suggested by Prof. Carl Barus, of Brown University, in *Science* (New York, November 15). Professor Barus thinks that altho motors have been built that are strong enough and light enough just to drive and sustain an aeroplane, the required excess of power has never yet been reached. He writes:



PROF. CARL BARUS,
Of Brown University, who suggests the use of high explosives in aeroplane motors.

"The fact that a machine of the aeroplane type built entirely of metal and canvas may be made to fly by the power of an ordinary steam-engine judiciously constructed was practically demonstrated some time ago by S. P. Langley. More would, therefore, be expected from the gas-engine, if constructed with equal forethought. I have always had some misgivings, however, as to whether these experiments, into which so much devoted labor was put, actually met the real issue involved. It seemed to me that they proved that the power available in case of the ordinary engine is just about sufficient to maintain flight and no more; whereas a really practical machine should be provided with a motor whose output of work per second and per kilogram of weight could be made enormously to exceed the demands upon it, under conditions of smooth soaring.

"If one is in search of a maximum of power combined with a minimum of weight, one involuntarily looks to some form of modern explosive and in particular to those which can be worked up into wicks or ribbons. These could be adapted for use in connection with the rocket principle which has so frequently stimulated the imagination of inventors, in a way to require the least amount of subsidiary mechanism. In fact, such expansion is virtually its own propeller. The only question is, how can this quite prohibitively excessive power be controlled? In other words, how may the enormous per-second expenditure of energy be reduced in any desirable amount at will, and compatible with safety and the need of the operator?

"Now it occurred to me that in case of the nitrogen explosives there may be a method of obtaining a continuity of power values within safe limits from insignificant amounts up to the highest admissible, by using some appropriate method of very cold storage. It is well known that at sufficiently low temperatures phosphorus and oxygen cease to react on each other, that fluorin is indifferent to hydrogen, etc. Is it not, therefore, probable that an explosive tendency will be toned down as temperature decreases; or that a molecular grouping which is all but unstable at ordinary temperatures will become stable at a temperature sufficiently low and proportionately stable at intermediate temperatures? This is then the experiment which I would like to see tried, the endeavor to get a gradation of power values ending in prohibitively large maximum, by the cold storage of explosives. If it succeeds, it seems to me that a motor yielding per pound weight not only all the power needed in the flying-machine under any emergency will be forthcoming, but that large amounts of the inevitably dangerous source of such power may be taken aboard for use en route. The lower temperature of the upper air would here itself be an assistance."

"THE SPORT OF DIABOLO."
After an old engraving.

HISTORY OF "DIABOLO"

THE game or sport of "diabolo," which has created such a furor in Europe, has gained little ground yet in this country, altho it has invaded the toy-stores. It is a revival of an old toy, which in its turn was an importation from the Orient, and is interesting not only historically, but because its eccentric motion has claimed the attention of more than one great mathematician. It was particularly studied in England (where it used to be called the "devil on two sticks") by James Clerk Maxwell, the propounder of the electromagnetic theory of light. Mr. Henri-Réné d'Allemagne, librarian of the Arsenal at Paris, writes in *La Nature* (Paris, October 19) an interesting article, from which we translate the following paragraphs:

"When several months ago children in the public parks were seen spinning a little bobbin in the air no one imagined that we were witnessing the beginning of a fashion soon to become a craze. . . . . .

"In Parisian society there arise fashions that last for a season and then die out, sometimes to be revived years later, obeying some mysterious cyclic law. However this may be, that of 'diabolo,' which is one of these revivals, has lasted a long time and is possibly near enough to its end to make a brief note of its history interesting.

"The French people loves to devote itself to some trifle. . . . In the sixteenth century the cup and ball enjoyed unequaled favor. . . . The journal *L'Estoile* gives some curious details about the love of Henri III. for this toy:

"'At this time,' it says, 'the King began to carry about a cup and ball in his hand, even taking it into the street and playing with it as children do.' . . . Later, in the eighteenth century the fashion changed to jumping-jacks, and the most charming women of fashion amused themselves with these jointed dolls.

"At the beginning of the nineteenth century the furor was the toy called the 'emigrant'—two disks of wood or ivory supposed to

typify the return of the restored members of the banished noblesse. . . . But in 1812 a new toy was in vogue. . . . Even the most elegant ladies, the gravest personages, strove to attain skill in this sport, to the great peril of the mirrors in the salons and often to the danger of their fellow-citizens' heads.

"What is this 'devil's game' or 'diabolo'? It is a sort of double top . . . which is spun rapidly by means of a cord fastened to two rods. Much practise is necessary before the player is able to balance the toy on the cord. . . . . .

"An anonymous author of the early nineteenth century describes a 'diabolo' in the Champs Élysées that had a cord not less than 60 fathoms long supported in the middle by a pole 20 feet high. 'To add to the interest of this game,' says the same author, 'two "devils" are used, which are started at the same moment from opposite ends of the cord; they rise and meet at the middle, and, as if wishing to dispute the position, they join combat, meet, advance, leap back, and finally fall, when their energy is exhausted.

"'It sometimes occurs that one "devil," either because it is made of heavier or more compact wood, or was launched by a more vigorous hand, knocks the other back to the end of the room.' . . . .

"It would appear that a missionary introduced the 'devil' into France. A singular occupation, one would say, for an individual whose principal duty should be to combat the evil spirit. It seems that in China, diabolo is used as we use a rattle, and colporteurs employ them in great numbers to give notice of their approach.

"The sport gave rise, in the beginning of the nineteenth century, to a considerable number of caricatures, more or less satirical, some of which have been published, in charming color-plates, by the *Bon Ton*.

"The 'diabolo' is an excelllent exercise, which demands, at the same time, address and a certain decision that are both good qualities to inculcate in youth.

"We wish a long and happy life to this revival of the 'devil,' but with our inconstant tastes, it is greatly to be feared that it may be supplanted by some other novelty and obliged to hide itself until discovered a third time by some bold seeker after amusement."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

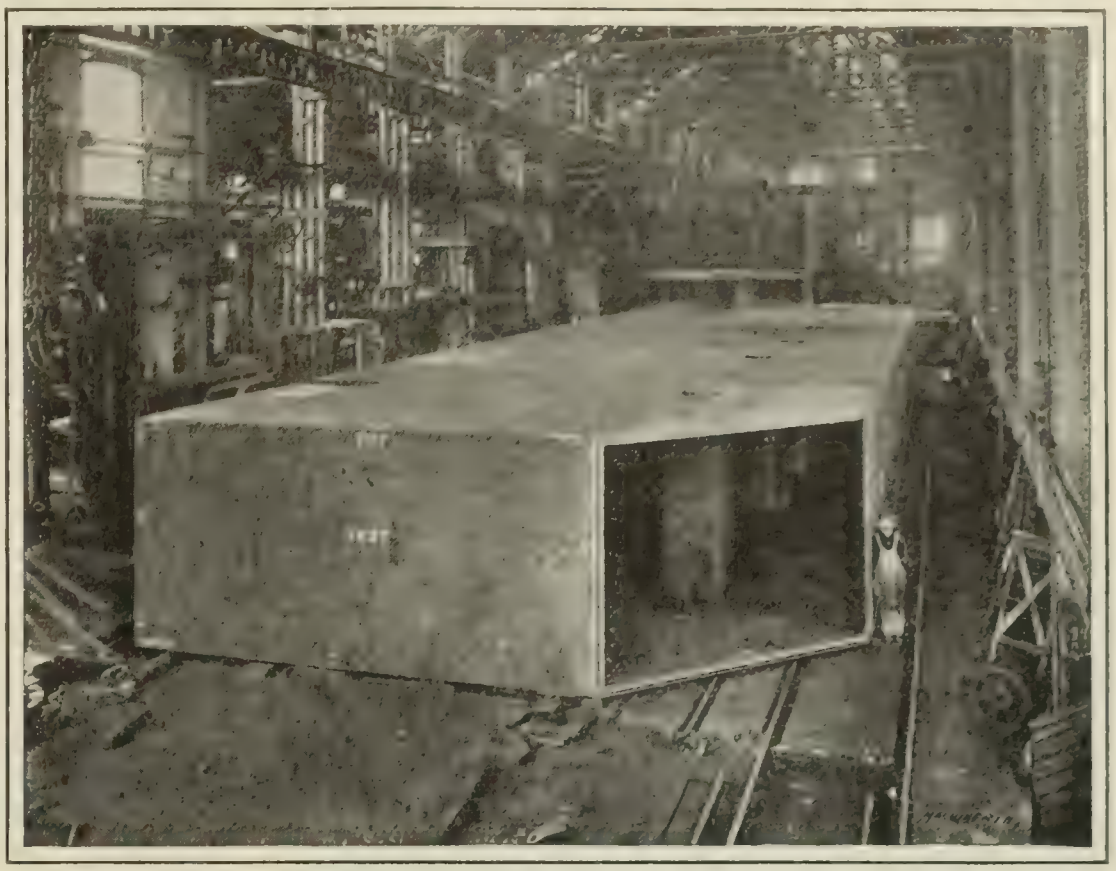
THE LARGEST STRONG BOX

A HUGE armor-plate storage vault, two stories high and proof against any sort of violence that might be brought to bear against it, has been constructed in Bethlehem, Pa., for use in a New York safe-deposit building. The building of armor-plate vaults, we are told by a writer in *Machinery* (New York, November), is comparatively new, having sprung up in the past eight or nine years, and this particular vault is so much larger than anything else of its kind that an uninitiated mechanic would be perplexed to state the use to which it is to be put. The writer goes on to say:

"This armor-plate vault is a sort of glorified safe, to be filled with strong boxes. . . . The advantage claimed for the armor-plate vault over all other types of construction is that it is fire, burglar, mob, and earthquake proof. This one is built in two stories . . . with a connecting passage between them carrying a stairway and a passenger elevator. The lower story is 9½ feet high, 106½ feet long, and 30½ feet wide. The whole structure weighs about 1,200 tons. It is provided with an 'emergency door' in the right-hand corner of the foreground of the figure. The upper floor is 82 feet long, 9 feet high, and 19 feet wide, provided with two doors for regular service, one at either end.

"The upper vault, in particular, is to be equipped on a scale of magnificence exceeding anything of the kind previously installed. The whole room is to be finished in solid bronze, with all the fittings of the same material. . . . The vault is so large that it overflows the unobstructed floor of the sub-basement, and includes two rows of the columns of the building within its area. To take care of these, several openings, entirely cased in, are made through the vault from top to bottom.

"Besides being remarkable in its general features, this vault is unusually interesting in its design and construction. As stated, it is intended to be fire, burglar, mob, and earthquake proof. Danger from fire is obviated by the heavy 16-inch coating of concrete and fire-proofing material which surrounds the top, bottom, and sides. The burglar's chances for success are small, as the walls of the vault are made of 4-inch Harveyized steel armor-plate, of the same kind as furnished the Government for war-vessels. Not only would the burglar have to perform the task of getting through this case-hardened surface, but to even reach the armor-plate he would have the reenforced concrete to reckon with. As may be seen from the cut, the vault is made of separate steel plates, with numerous joints; but these are all dovetailed together and held in such a way as to make their separation impossible from the outside, and the fitting is so finely done that the joints are impervious to nitroglycerin.



By courtesy of "Machinery," New York.

LOWER STORY OF VAULT ON ERECTING-FLOOR OF THE ARMOR-PLATE SHOP OF THE BETHLEHEM STEEL WORKS.

"Barring those for the doors, the armor-plate walls are free from openings of any kind, which a burglar might use in beginning his vault-breaking operation. There are no holes through the doors for the locking mechanism. The automatic time lock is the sole means of opening the vault, once it has been locked. For each of the three doors there are four clocks, making twelve in all. All twelve of these would have to fail simultaneously to make an accidental permanent locking possible. The clocks are set for the hour of opening on the next day, or any succeeding day, and the vault doors are closed. When the hour arrives, the clocks automatically throw the bolt-operating mechanism into action and the doors are released, so that they can be opened from the outside. No combination of any kind is used for these main doors."

The vault is even proof, we are told, against a three-inch projectile, the largest that would probably be used by a mob, and it is stiff enough not to collapse if the building above it should be wrecked by an earthquake. Its sections of Harveyized armor-plate are ingeniously dovetailed together so as to be impregnable from the exterior. All joints are nitroglycerin-tight, which means that they fit within 0.001 inch. The heat to which the plates must be subjected in hardening renders this very difficult, and it is necessary, after the Harveyizing process, to straighten out all the plates with a powerful hydraulic press. Afterward they are finished off by grinding.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

LEARNING AND SOCIAL STATUS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

IT is doubtful whether the builder of the temple in Nehemiah's time could wield both the sword and the trowel simultaneously. No one can serve two masters. The cool shades of learning are not to be the lot of the pioneer missionary any more than they can be enjoyed by "the man with the hoe." This, says a writer in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London), is the lot of the Protestant Episcopal clergymen of America, who are so completely eclipsed in scholarship by the other denominations. It is apropos of a statement in *The Churchman* (New York) that he expresses this opinion. *The Churchman* says:

"We have almost no part at all in that wave of Christian scholarship which is one of the most encouraging signs of our time and country; and our touch upon the intellectual life of the most thoughtful among us is palpably less than that of the Presbyterians and Congregationalists, if not also less than that of the Baptists and the Unitarians. . . . We have nothing which corresponds, in its influence upon our university life, with the theological faculties at Yale and Princeton; we have no single isolated seminary which can compare with Andover and Union; nor do we probably at any single point exert that influence upon the nation's intellectual outlook which is done at Harvard by the divinity faculty of the Unitarians."

On which the writer in the review referred to, Herbert W. Horwill, comments as follows:

"Altho this lamentation appears to be justified in the main by facts, its pessimistic strain might be relieved by the observation of more encouraging features here and there. For example, the reputation that is being gained outside America by the theological writings of Dr. Du Boise, a professor in the University of the South, Sewanee, suggests that work of a high quality is being done in institutions that are not prominent in the public eye. The Episcopalian colleges are rendering good service by their resistance to the chaotic innovations of the 'elective system' which happens to be fashionable for the monent, and many of the Episcopalian secondary boarding-schools are supplying a type of education that is likely to be more and more appreciated. . . . . .

"If the contribution made by the Episcopal Church to scholarship is disappointing to some of her members, the reason may partly be found in the severe demands made upon her resources by the task of evangelization in a new country. The officers of her army have been serving in the field, and have not had the leisure to prepare text-books of military science. Home missions have been carried on with notable zeal and enterprise. The large number of hospitals for the support of which the Episcopal Church is responsible is but one of many evidences of her generosity in social service. Good work has been done among the negroes of the South and the 'poor whites' of the mountain regions. In the West, the apostolic labors of such men as Bishop Chase and Bishop Whipple have been continued by worthy successors. Just now, one of the most interesting missionary districts within American territory is Alaska, where Bishop Rowe and Archdeacon Stuck are engaged in an undertaking that will some day supply a new chapter to the story of the romance of missions. There has lately been a great accession of earnestness in foreign missionary effort, especially in China and Japan, with the result that a more rapid growth of membership has been reported abroad than at home."

Yet the Protestant Episcopal Church has declined, he says, as is seen from the statistics in *The World* Almanac, from its early ascendancy, tho it is a great social power. Most of the big weddings in New York take place in Protestant Episcopal churches, and a Southern lady is reported to have said that she was a Presbyterian in religion, but socially an "Episcopalian." Mr. Horwill illustrates by an anecdote the difference between the social status of an Anglican bishop in England and a bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country. In fact, Protestant prelates in this country do not assume any special costume on the street, tho they wear the "magpie" paraphernalia in church. On this point he writes:

"The portrait of the present Bishop Coadjutor of New York appearing in *The Living Church Annual* the year following his election showed a man whose attire was not in the slightest degree clerical, and whose complete freedom from any clericalism of aspect was accentuated by the adornment of a mustache. The story is told of a well-known American bishop that after a visit to England, where at every turn the unaccustomed address of 'My Lord' sounded pleasantly in his ears, his return to American informality was brought sharply home to him on the quay at New York by the greeting, 'Hullo, Bish! been to Europe?'"

A KOREAN REVIVAL

KOREA is the country of which some of the most dramatic and interesting events in the missionary world of the Far East are recorded. A recent revival which occurred in one of its northern towns seems to be a counterpart in respect of fervor with the late Welsh revival, but with an even greater ethical value, according to a writer in *The Church Times* (London). This view is exprest concerning the account printed in the London *Times* by the Rev. Lord W. Gascoyne-Cecil, features of which, he thinks, ought to interest students of religion as well as of psychology. The revival occurred in the town of Pyeng Yang, where "work two bodies of American missionaries, with ordinary, even if rather successful missions." These missionaries followed the practise of summoning all their converts from the country round to come for ten days in the spring to receive instruction in the faith. As the meetings were purely educational there were no moving hymns or emotional speeches, every feature of the ordinary revival being purposely eliminated by the leaders. For seven days, in this particular instance, the meetings progressed in a commonplace manner; but at the close an event occurred which with its consequences is given in the words of the writer in *The Times:*

"Just at the end, to the surprize of the missionary who was conducting the meeting, one of the Korean men arose and exprest a desire to speak, as something was on his mind which lay so heavily on his conscience that he could no longer sit still. This caused a feeling of annoyance to the conductor of the service, for it was in the nature of an interruption, but he thought it wiser to give the man leave to unburden his conscience. The sin turned out to be merely a feeling of animosity and injury on account of a fancied slight which he had received a year ago from the missionary. To settle his doubt the missionary assured him that he forgave him for his ill-temper, and then began to say a prayer. He reached only the word 'My Father,' when, with a rush, a power from without seemed to take hold of the meeting. The Europeans described its manifestations as terrifying. Nearly everybody present was seized with the most poignant sense of mental anguish, before each one his own sins seemed to be rising in condemnation of his life. Some were springing to their feet pleading for an opportunity to relieve their consciences by making their abasement known, others were silent but rent with agony, clenching their fists and striking their heads against the ground, in the struggle to resist the Power that would force them to confess their misdeeds. From eight in the evening to two in the morning did this scene go on, and then the missionaries, horrorstruck at some of the sins confest, frightened by the presence of a Power which could work such a wonder, reduced to tears by sympathy with the mental agony of the Korean disciples whom they loved so dearly, stopt the meeting. Some went home to sleep, but many of the Koreans spent the night awake; some in prayer, others in terrible spiritual conflict."

Next day, it is said, "the missionaries hoped that the storm was over, and that the comforting teaching of the Holy Word would bind up the wounds of yesternight." Such was not the case, however, as the writer in continuing shows:

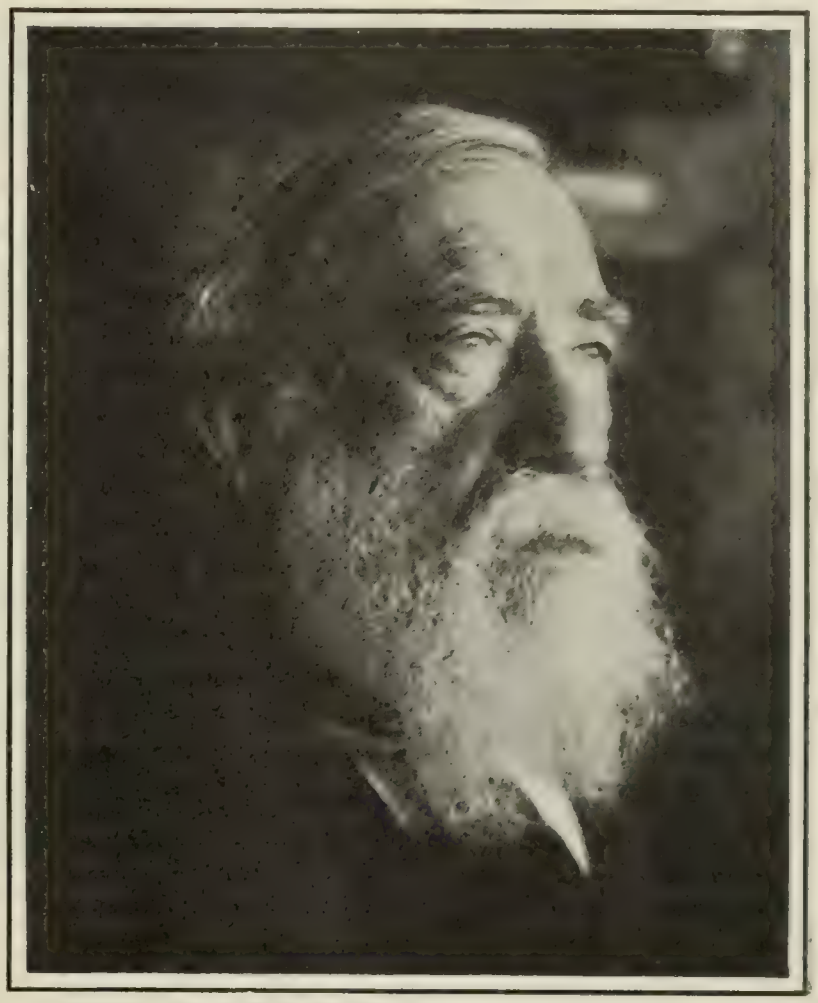
"Again the same anguish, the same confession of sins, and so

it went on for several days. It was with mingled feelings of horror and gratitude that the missionaries heard the long list of crimes committed by those whom they had hoped were examples of righteousness. One man confest a crime not so horrible to their minds as to ours—viz., that of murdering his infant daughter; another confest a crime worse even to Korean ears than it is to our own, that of killing his old and infirm mother to escape from the burden of her maintenance. A trusted native pastor confest to adultery, and of sexual sins both natural and unnatural there were no lack. Not only was there confession, but, where it was possible, reparation was made. One man sold his house to repay money he had embezzled, and has since been homeless; another returned a wedge of gold he had stolen years before. Some did not find peace for many days. One man struggled, till it seemed as if his health would give way, to resist the power that was forcing him to confession, and then at last with pale face and downcast eyes came to tell his sin. He was the trusted native preacher, and he had misused his position to rob the mission. He furnished an exact account of his defalcations, and has since repaid every penny of the money. When we reached Pyeng Yang the storm was over. At the meeting I attended, what struck me most was the look of quiet devotion which shone on many faces. There were no exclamations of theatrical piety, no reference to a man's own sins and conversion. The meeting took these for granted. At first it was feared that the confession of such heinous sins would injure the Christian body in the eyes of the heathen; but, on the contrary, they were deeply imprest, for they said, 'These men under torture would not have confest such sins, how great must be the power of this religion.' This was told me as the opinion of a heathen Korean exprest to an English layman. . . . Bishop Turner said that what most imprest him about this great turning to Christ was that the Koreans as a nation were not emotional."

MORAL HEROISM IN MONCURE D. CONWAY

SOUTHERN officers in the Army and Navy who stood by the Union during the Civil War are held in grateful memory by the North, but probably few of those in civil life who made equal sacrifices for their convictions are remembered at all. One of these was Moncure D. Conway, in whom the quality of moral courage has rarely been better personified. So observes a writer in the New York *Evening Post* in referring to the death of Conway in Paris on November 15. He became an exile from his Virginia home because he was outspoken against slavery. Later, it is said, he "resigned his pulpit in Washington to another where the alternative was to be silent on the subject of human liberty." The phases of mental and spiritual life through which he passed are given by a writer in the Springfield *Republican* in these words:

"Conway was of an old Virginia family—nay, of many old Virginia families, for his lineage comprized blood of English and Irish, Huguenot and Roman Catholic, since the early settlement of the country. He was a paradox of men; for Virginian tho he was, and full of the F. F. V. pride at bottom, he was a vehement antislavery worker; and beginning life as a Methodist minister, he rapidly developed antagonism to all religious dogmas, and became a free-thinker in the widest and strongest sense. He was a scholar of the Western classics and of the Asiatic faiths, and believed that there was as much truth in the ancienter religions as in the newest. He was a fruitful author, and entered into unusual fields with a free spirit, a keen insight, and an imaginative sympathy. Moreover, he attained the possession of a real literary style, brilliant often, and always most expressive and interesting. No one ever read a book of Conway's without being fascinated by the learning of the man, and the grace with which that learning was made vital. It was not detrimental to the reader's appreciation that Conway swept so freely away all the cobwebs of legend and superstition, relegating these to their own place in the development of human ideas, and giving none of them authority. His own religion was the simplest possible; it was dissociated from every organized theology, and rested solely on the experiences of the human soul. All the modes of thought and all the creeds of the world were phases of this great and yet unwritten history, to which his own writings were only contributions. In his later years he grew more and more estranged from the arbitrary dicta of the makers of religions. Personally there was no more delightful companion, no more genial and entertaining conversationalist. Out of the vast wealth of his knowledge of the past and his consideration of the future, he furnished food for all who had the capacity for thought. He was in his elder years a distinguished and exceptional personage. Every one rose to do him honor. And his wit, his somewhat dry humor, his ready expression and quick response, his brilliant retort, his graceful turn of comment,



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MONCURE D. CONWAY,

Who began as a Methodist preacher, but ended with a religion "dissociated from every organized theology," and resting "solely on the experiences of the human soul."

were, as aforesaid, fascinating. One never felt that Conway was more than touched on the borders of the realm in which he dwelt."

Mr. Conway was born in Stafford County, Va., March 17, 1832, and was educated at Dickinson College, Pa., and at Harvard Divinity School. For four years he was a Methodist minister, then embraced the Unitarian faith, and in 1861 gave up preaching to devote his energies to the antislavery cause. It was in the interests of this cause that he went to London, where, after the close of the war, he settled and became a preacher to the independent congregation of South Place Chapel. Literature, religion, and moral reform went hand in hand in his interest. The New-England circle about Cambridge and Concord were his intimates, as were men of equal caliber in England after his residence was taken up there. We read in the Boston *Transcript*:

"Living almost forty years in London, he met on equal terms such men as Carlyle and Gladstone, and was able from personal knowledge to make that classification of our friends, and the degrees of their interest during the war which has become an authority. In this category Mr. Conway asserts that two-thirds of the British writers were on the side of the Union; that Newman, Mill, Hughes, Sir Charles Lyell, Huxley, Tyndall, Swinburne, Lord Houghton, Cairnes, Fawcett, Frederic Harrison, Leslie Stephen, William Allingham, and the Rossettis warmly favored the North—that Ruskin, Froude, Spencer, and a few others were silent, simply because they hated war and did not believe that any good would come of it—that Carlyle believed in the preservation of the Union, altho opposed to emancipation; that Tennyson's silence

was due to American denunciations of England, and that Charles Kingsley alone warmly espoused the cause of the South."

The Springfield *Republican* thus summarizes his literary output:

"His books may be noted here. They include 'Demonology and Devil Lore,' a remarkable compend of tradition and superstition; 'The Wandering Jew,' a history and examination of that legend; 'The Sacred Anthology,' a highly valuable book of comparative religions; 'George Washington and Mount Vernon'; a noteworthy life of Thomas Paine, lives of Hawthorne, Thomas Carlyle, and Edmund Randolph; 'Barons of the Potomac and the Rappahannock,' 'Emerson at Home and Abroad,' 'Solomon and Solomonic Literature,' and, latest, his two volumes of autobiography—one of the most excellent of such books."

CLERICAL RAILWAY RATES

WHILE the subject of the minister's inadequate salary is so much discust, the corollary question of the special reduction of railway rates to traveling ministers becomes one of interest. Some railroads have already discontinued the reduced rate allowed to the clergy, and others have practically served notice that they intend to do so. These acts have met the approval of *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg) on the ground of the plea for "equal rights." Such a plea of course implies equal rights in the matter of salaries as well as in the question of paying railway rates. "Pay ministers as others are paid, and then let them pay as do others," was the principle enunciated. Ideally this principle is approved by the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate;* but a writer in that journal goes on to point out certain facts that no possible reconstruction of conditions can ever change. He says:

"One of these is the fact that there are now, always have been, and always will be a multitude of ministers who are underpaid. Their living is not only not what might be called 'comfortable,' but it is a mere existence. They have the barest necessaries of life, and their children must be put to work at the earliest possible age to aid in their own support. . . . And, now, however little clerical discount may mean to ministers who are well or fairly well paid, to these struggling men and their families it is no small matter."

This journal insists that the "clerical rate" ought not to be looked upon as a gratuity, but as a simple recognition of unrequited services. Further:

"If a railroad employs a laborer, a clerk, a lawyer, or a doctor, it pays him for his services in cash, or free transportation, or both; but when it calls on a minister to administer consolation to its sick or dying, or to bury its dead, it never thinks of tendering him any remuneration. The same is true in all other cases. Other men are paid for their services, but the minister is the servant of the public. He not only ministers to his own church, for which he may be assumed to be paid in his salary, but he serves the whole community, visiting the sick and burying the dead who have had no connection with his church, and for which service he not only receives no compensation, but often does it at his own cost. Busy pastors know only too well how much of their time and strength is consumed in this outside and unrequited labor. The clerical discounts received do not pay a tithe of what it is worth.

"Now, we are not defending clerical rates, or arguing for their continuance. They grew up in the past as a voluntary recognition on the part of the people of unpaid services rendered by ministers. It never was a gratuity, nor was it half-pay for such services. We do not plead for the continuance of the custom, but we do claim that it shall be understood, and that ministers because they have been given these small favors shall not be put in the position of mendicants. Including all such favors they have never been adequately remunerated, nor will they be in the future if the discounts are discontinued. And yet we are sure they would prefer the discontinuance of all such aid, and would render outside services entirely free, rather than be suspected of being objects of charity, and thus made to differ from their fellows."

SUNDAY CLOSING IN ENGLAND AND GERMANY

THE Sunday-closing movement in Europe, which recently became operative in France, is extending the sphere of its activity. England is agitating to complete the tale of its suspended activities on Sunday by an all-day closure of the public-houses, while Frankfort has proved that it can get along without the Continental Sunday and has instituted something of an English Sunday. A conference was held in London on November 6, attended by delegates from all parts of England, representing "the great religious bodies, the temperance societies, all political parties, and every section of the community." The specific purpose of the convention, the Manchester *Guardian* states, "was to consider what can be done to secure the inclusion of a Sunday closing in the Licensing Bill of next session, and how to induce the framers of the bill 'to provide for the efficiency, stability, and permanence of Sunday closing by treating it as a national matter, and not a question for local decision, and by providing against the abuses and evils which arise from the Sunday sale of intoxicating liquor in clubs, railway stations to travelers, and by wholesale dealers.'"

The chairman of the convention, Mr. R. W. Perks, M.P., who lately visited America in the interests of the "brotherhood idea" among Methodist denominations, "declared emphatically in favor of a universal system of Sunday closing." *The Guardian* reports him as saying:

"The difficulties in the case of local closing are only too manifest when you go down to the frontiers of England and Wales. The troubles that have arisen there would be aggravated not ten, but a hundred or a thousandfold were every local authority in this country permitted to adopt or reject Sunday closing. Moreover, we have always advocated Sunday closing not merely on religious grounds, but for economic and labor reasons, and as an act of justice to the working classes."

The resolution that was carried reads thus:

"That in view of the great importance of Sunday closing and of the unanimity of Christian churches, of temperance reformers, of labor leaders, and of citizens generally on the question this conference earnestly appeals to his Majesty's Government to make Sunday closing on national lines one of the provisions of the Licensing Bill to be introduced next session; and that the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer be requested to receive a deputation on the question at an early date."

Frankfort, says a correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle*, is taking the lead in "the growing German movement for a near approach to the English Sunday." We read:

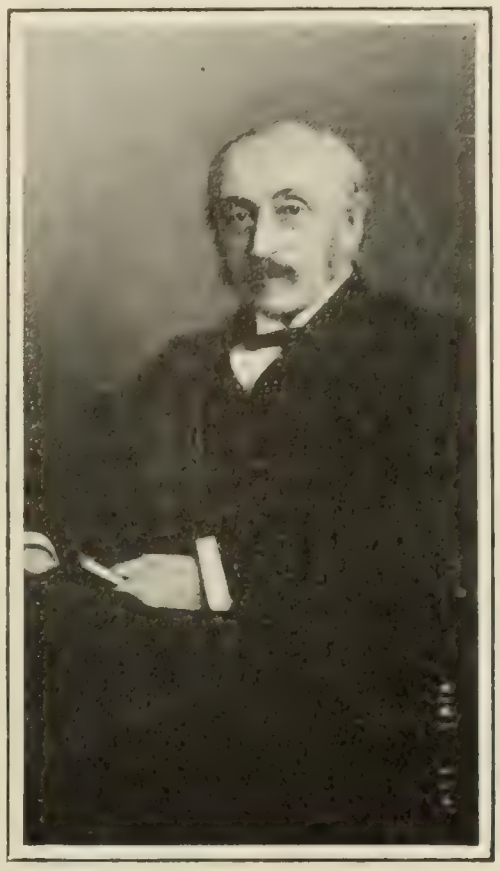
"The shopkeepers of Frankfort (and many of the people) did not at all like to have this Sunday rest imposed upon them. 'Now,' said Herr Lautenschlager [chairman of many municipal committees], 'they are accustomed to it, and nobody would agree to restore the old conditions.' How was it possible to introduce our Sunday by-laws against the will of the inhabitants? Nothing simpler. The authorities thought it would be a benefit. So it was done.

"'We must sometimes introduce reforms against the will of the public,' said the Stadtrat, with the smile of the benevolent despot; but explaining at the same time that such things were done under permit of the German Parliament. And the Jews? No end of time was spent over the Jewish difficulty in Lord Avebury's Committee. In Frankfort, where Jews are numerous enough, not a murmur seems to have been heard. The good Jews take their two Sundays instead of one, and make no fuss about it—perhaps because it would be of no use. Of course Sunday closing even in Frankfort is not exactly English Sunday closing. Theaters and restaurants are not affected; and there are exemptions for certain businesses in the early hours of the day. The municipal tram-cars and the railways are busy. But with these exceptions and after two o'clock Frankfort is far more like an English city on Sunday than probably any other Continental town."

LETTERS AND ART

PREACHING THE GOSPEL OF BEAUTY TO AMERICA

WHEN Charles Eliot Norton began to preach the gospel of beauty from his chair at Harvard, he was a voice crying in the wilderness; but he has had the good fortune, the happiness granted to few prophets, to see the day when his country is accepting his teaching. He has demonstrated throughout his life "the efficacy of criticism, conceived broadly, in a modern democracy," says a writer in the New York *Evening Post*. In the eighty years he completed on November 16 he has seen the dawning of the higher civilization in America, and has himself had no small part in it. In his early years, says this writer, Europe, and especially Italy, revealed to him the immense part beauty has had, and ought to have, in the development of the highest qualities in individuals and in races. By his study of the fine arts he arrived at "rational conclusions concerning the degree to which a civilization can be measured by its architecture, sculpture, and painting." Thirty-two years ago he entered upon his Harvard professorship of the fine arts; and at first, as the writer observes, few of his students and fewer still of the outside public understood him—a fact which "seems almost ludicrous now, when nearly every important American city has its art museum." The power he wielded in his position is set forth in these words:



PROF. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON,

A critic whose effectiveness has been "due to the fact that he spoke for the conscience of that remnant which is hated by its own generation and haloed by the next."

"He made his professorship a fountain of the humanities. For he was not only a master in his specialty, but also a cultivated man—a combination which modern erudition almost precludes. Younger men went to him for advice on books, or conduct, or politics, or religion, because they found that his lectures were saturated with human interest, and that the lecturer himself was the most hospitable of scholars. Harvard, in transition from college to university, was particularly fortunate to have in its faculty such an exemplar of culture. Whether his counsel were followed or not, it never passed unheeded. He spoke as the enlightened critic; as one whose standard was not local, whose experience of men and books was wide, and whose aptitudes and discipline lay in the field where the highest type of men is developed.

"The service of a critic like Mr. Norton, especially in our time and country, can not be overestimated. Assuming that, because the United States is a great experiment, it can not be helped by the past, people repeat blunders which a knowledge of the past would teach them to avoid. It is the function of criticism to publish this knowledge. Public men resent such interference; and there was no better proof that Mr. Norton's criticism cut deep than the scorn which some of them pretended to feel for the 'mere critic,' the 'common scold,' the 'pharisee,' the 'man who would not come down into the heat and dust of the arena,' but who sat aloof and belittled the efforts of the patriotic gladiators. The language of such as they has not changed since the first demagog misled the first popular assembly. Much of the effectiveness of Mr. Norton's criticism was due to the fact that he spoke for the conscience of that remnant, which is hated by its own generation and haloed by the next. The courage required to stand out against popular frenzy, to utter truths which will alienate one's associates, is rare. Yet it has been so natural to Mr. Norton that he probably has never thought of it as a virtue in his own case. Unless a nation wishes to sink to a level of self-conceit and swagger which doom it to decay, it will learn that he is the true patriot who sets before it the highest standards. Such patriotic service Mr. Norton has rendered his countrymen for half a century."

In his "Church-building in the Middle Ages" Mr. Norton is said to have "embodied many of his ideas on the philosophy of art, besides giving the most interesting and exhaustive account in English of the way in which three of the great monuments of medieval architecture were planned and carried out." He was, also, one of the founders of *The Nation* (New York), and a counsellor to whom Mr. Godkin, its editor, "turned in any emergency for criticism and support." Earlier he had "fostered the project which resulted in *The Atlantic Monthly*," and for six years was the editor of *The North American Review*. "Every consideration of Mr. Norton's detailed activity leads back to the personality of the man himself," says the writer in *The Evening Post*, an estimate of which he gives in these words:

"What is the secret of his charm, the key to his power? On the moral side, he has had conscience and courage; on the critical side, taste; on the human side, sympathy. To a far greater degree than Edward Fitzgerald, Mr. Norton has had taste—which that quaint genius defined as 'the feminine of genius'—for he has had catholicity. He has not only gone straight to the acknowledged masters of world-books, but has been quick to discern the promising new-comers. Many an author who has since achieved distinction can recall that his first recognition came from Shady Hill.

"Such recognition springs from hospitality of spirit not less than from taste; and Norton has been the companion of the *élite* of two generations. Thanks to these, he has mingled as freely with his elders—with Emerson, Longfellow, Carlyle, Fitzgerald, as with his nearer contemporaries—Lowell, Stephen, and Ruskin, Godkin and Curtis—as with his juniors, from Mr. Howells and Mr. Bryce and Mr. James, down to the young undergraduate of to-day. What his friendship meant can be read in the tragic letters of John Ruskin, whom he steadied in great moral crises and whose genius he guided to produce some of its most precious work. In the Letters of Leslie Stephen you find that it is again the friend of Shady Hill to whom the most intimate messages are written, and from whom come suggestions and advice. How loyal and tender and discreet that friendship has been appears also in the editing of the correspondence of Carlyle and Emerson, of Lowell, and Ruskin, and Curtis. One might almost imagine that Mr. Norton has been too solicitous of the fame of his illustrious contemporaries to take any thought for his own."

SOME CAPRICES OF OUR LANGUAGE

ONE method by which the language grows is shown us in a vivisectionist study of that element known as "expletives" by Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury, who points out "two agencies which have led and always will lead" to the employment of these irregular expressions. One is "the desire to impart clearness to expression, the other to impart energy." When we say *from hence*, for example, the preposition *from* is superfluous, but has gained and retained its position in the language since the fourteenth century; and, "from the days of Wyclif and Chaucer to those of Tennyson and Browning," it is possible to "point to an unbroken line of great authors regularly employing it." Among a number of other illustrations the point is perhaps most vividly illustrated by one which is at present knocking for admission, but with little chance, the professor thinks, of getting beyond the slang stage where it is now domiciled. The expression is, "Where are we at?"

Professor Lounsbury, writing in *Harper's Magazine* (November), observes:

"It came into general notice a few years ago in consequence of its employment by a delegate to a political convention. Owing to circumstances attending its utterance, its very linguistic impropriety not only arrested the popular attention, but caused it to strike the popular fancy. In fact, the almost grotesque superfluousness of the *at* so tickled the national sense of humor that men everywhere were led to adopt it in the language of slang; and from slang to good usage there is sometimes but a step. In this case that step has never been taken. An extension of its employment beyond the limits to which it is now confined is rendered improbable, because men seem to feel no need of it in serious utterance; for in their view it fails to impart additional clearness or force to what they have to say.

"Yet it is by no means a new expression, tho it has not been a common one. It has been heard at various times and in various places in the popular speech. Instances occasionally turn up in the past of its employment by persons who would not, indeed, be appealed to as authorities in usage, but who nevertheless stand out conspicuously among their fellows as men of action. It is Scott who, in his novel of 'Old Mortality,' represents Graham of Claverhouse as telling his prisoner Morton that he had half a mind to contrive for him six months' imprisonment in order to procure him the pleasure of reading Froissart. The novelist intended by the remark to give to the reader a high opinion of the culture of the chieftain so hated of the Covenanters. He may have been fully warranted in so doing. Claverhouse is reported to have been fond of literature, and he certainly pursued his studies at the University of St. Andrews. Yet in an age when spelling had not assumed its present sacred character, he spelled abominably enough to shock the sensibilities of those ordinarily indifferent about the subject; and while he exprest himself vigorously, he frequently did so in the vernacular of the class of rural gentry to which by origin he belonged. It may therefore occasion no surprize to find him observing, in a report to his superior concerning his ill success in suppressing conventicles, that one of the clergymen had preached that very day 'the matter of three miles from the place where we were at.'"

The expression has only made its way into the speech of the educated, the professor points out, "when employed with more or less of a humorous intent. Into the language of literature it has never made its way at all." But the case is different with another locution, apparently resembling it and yet essentially different. Thus:

"We are frequently told that such an expression as 'Where are you going to?' is incorrect, not to say vulgar. On the contrary, if we are purposing to hold fast to strictness of speech, *to* is essential and should always appear. From the etymological point of view, 'Where are you going?' is totally unjustifiable. Nothing but usage can be pleaded in its favor."

To understand the error contained in the expression it is necessary to observe that the fundamental distinction between *there* and *thither* and *where* and *whither* is that "in each case the former of the two correlative terms is properly used with verbs of rest, the latter with verbs of motion." The professor continues:

"The speech of Ruth to Naomi in our version of the Bible illustrates adequately the exact employment of the two adverbs. 'Whither thou goest, I will go,' says the daughter-in-law, 'and where thou lodgest, I will lodge.'

"Students of German are well aware that precisely the same distinction exists between the use of *wo*, 'where,' and *wohin*, 'whither.' In this cognate tongue it has been strictly preserved. But in English, colloquial use early encroached upon the one etymologically correct. Even in the Anglo-Saxon period *where* was used occasionally with verbs of motion. As time passed on, the practise of doing so became more and more common. At last it has grown to be practically universal in conversation. But the literary language has never given up *whither* in places where it properly belongs, tho the employment of it has been largely curtailed. There are authors, however, by whom it is reguarly employed, whenever this can be done without giving to the sentence an air of stiffness. Thackeray, for instance, throughout his novels remained fairly faithful to all these strictly correct etymological forms. His characters generally come and go *hither* and *thither* instead of *here* and *there*. It was clearly a matter which lay near his heart. But he could not always live up to the lofty ideal of linguistic virtue which he cherished. When he came to some of the compound forms, he broke down. Instead of saying *whithersoever*, which with his convictions he was morally bound to do, he was frequently in the habit of pusillanimously substituting *wherever*. Necessarily in the representation of colloquial speech he felt compelled to conform to its requirements; but even there it is to be said for him that he only conformed to them under compulsion, and occasionally did not conform to them at all."

One gains the impression from studying the practise of the best modern authors, says Professor Lounsbury, "that there is an increasing tendency to observe the strict distinction between these sets of adverbs."

THE INCUBUS OF THE AMERICAN ILLUSTRATOR

"FOLLOW my leader" is the game which, according to the showing of a prominent art critic, is being madly played in the field of American illustration. Publishers and editors, it is charged, have lost for this art the proud position it once held of being the best of its kind, and have made it a perfunctory thing by following along the path of proved successes. The vogue created by a few exceptionally gifted men has been perpetuated by endless repetitions, the successful artist either being called upon to imitate himself or forced to see a company of imitators of inferior caliber going through his particular tricks. Europe, and especially Germany, we are told by Mr. Charles H. Caffin, learned from American illustration in its palmy days the lesson of allowing the artist "all possible latitude of choice and treatment of subject" and of calling forth the energy of the manufacturing staff in the processes of reproduction. Now it has taken away the palm, and also the managers and foremen "who learned their business in New York in the palmy days of American illustration." Americans, on the other hand, have "settled back into a complacent consciousness of their superiority." Mr. Caffin, writing in *The Independent* (New York, November 21), sees this difference between present conditions at home and abroad:

"Just as the excellence of the foreign press-work is based upon encouragement of the personality of the individual craftsman, so the greater virility, variety, and originality of foreign illustrations are due to the complete freedom permitted to the artists. They are not only allowed to be themselves, but every encouragement is given them to rely upon their own individuality of style and feeling. In our own country, however, an opposite tendency has been for several years apparent. I am not specifying names in this brief review of present-day illustration or I could give an imposing list of artists whose work is admirable, tho many of them have been forced by the popularity which they have attained to go on and on producing work along the same groove of subject and manner. Accordingly what started with being originality has become stereotyped by repetition. For the editorial policy is rather to repeat or imitate proved successes than to venture into untried paths. Hence, if a publisher does hit upon an artist with a distinctively personal quality that proves attractive to the public, straightway other publishers also try to get his services, or, failing this, encourage some form of imitation that seems to them 'good enough.'"

The sameness which has come to pervade the subject matter of our illustrations is traced by the writer to the opinion he supposes generally held by editors that "everything in life comes back to the man and the woman," and consequently their belief that "there must be a sex interest." He continues:

"At any rate, the publishers banked on this proposition and compelled its expression in illustration. But as the average grown person, who does not confine his experience to an office chair, knows that life presents many other vital problems besides those

Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons.

BERTIE FALLS IN LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT WITH ANGELINA AND ETHELBERTA.

This and the drawing below from Oliver Herford's "The Astonishing Tale of a Pen and Ink Puppet, or the Genteel Art of Illustrating," caricatures the "artistic futility" of modern illustrating. In the series the faces are always the same, and the figures, made up of cards fastened together, are "disposed in imitation of different familiar pictures of the girl and beau."

of sex, it was necessary to address the illustrations to the young people, who are still in the glamours of adolescence. So the 'girl' has been exploited in season and out of season, in every conceivable condition of complacent inanity, musing on her own charms or consciously submitting them to the besotted stare of her square-jawed 'beau.' And, as repetition grows stale, the 'sentiment' must be flogged into a semblance of interest by technical exaggeration. The beau becomes more square and rigid, the girl's sweetness drawn out longer and longer, until figure and suggestion of life are buried in an avalanche of frou-frou. Finally, like the Cheshire cat, the original 'girl and beau' have vanished except for the vacuity of their facial expression.

"It may seem excessive to characterize as erotic the mass of 'girl-and-beau' stuff to which our young people have for so long been treated by the publishers. But since there is never—or almost never—any suggestion in these drawings that the girl has, or would think it worth while to have, any mental or spiritual fascination; that it is simply her person and her toilet which she is always exploiting and upon which the sodden rapture of the beau is fastened, I do not think the expression over-strong."

Another "lucrative and popular vogue in illustration" the writer calls the "kid in art," which matches, in its power to arouse his disgust, the grown-up brother of the "sweater-and-breeches" brand. We read concerning the "kid":

"In the publisher's estimation it is second in value only to the 'girl-and-beau' brand; perhaps even exceeds the latter, since it is supposed to appeal to persons of all ages. Here again the origin was good. Certain illustrators represented the child with a poetry of feeling, delicate humor, and tender imagination. But an undeserved fate overtook them. They created a vogue. The child is exploited until, to remedy the tediousness of reiteration, exaggeration is resorted to and the child becomes a kid, at first inconceivably cute, then unpleasantly precocious, and at last a veritable little imp of Satan. Meanwhile the circulation has grown apace, and thousands of little picture-lovers are hurried from simple innocence through a quagmire of priggishness into an abyss of vulgarity, wherein to do wrong, to be a nuisance to others, and to exult in being a little beast is held up for enthusiastic emulation. Again I may be wrong, but to me this vogue of the 'kid in art' is immoral.

"Or shall we turn to what may be termed the 'sweater-and-breeches' or 'belted-and-booted' brand of illustrative art? Once more, it had an honorable beginning in the imagination of men who pictured the old colonial times, or in the experience of those who had shared in Western life or that of our soldiers and sailors. Later it appeared rather as a reaction from the 'girl and beau' and the 'kid in art,' and was accordingly welcomed. Still later, it leapt to the front in response to the publisher's clamor for red blood in fiction, and, like other successes, was pushed to excess. It had to retain its hold by increase of strenuosity. Vigor becomes brutality, control of strength is flung aside, and the forms are heaped and tumbled upon the pages in incoherent blocks of unintelligible disarray."

Mr. Caffin declares that "the responsibility for this and the other vogues of illustration, and more that I could mention, rests primarily, in my opinion, not with the artists and the public, but with the publishers." Further:

"The latter underrate the common-sense tests of the public, and consequently force down the artist to a meretricious standard. Not always, by any means, but far too frequently. With a little more taste and knowledge on their own part, and a little more belief in the sanity of the public, the standard and tone of our illustrations could readily—and, I venture to believe, not unprofitably—be raised. For that we have illustrators capable of bringing the art back to its level of some fifteen years ago is unquestionable."

HUMANITY'S GAIN FROM CHILD STUDY

BOSTON children revealed some startling things at the period when the science of child study took its first step. They revealed notions "cruder than those of any known savage race," says Dr. G. Stanley Hall; but we are also given to understand that

Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons.

WHICH IS IT TO BE—ANGELINA OR ETHELBERTA? IN DESPAIR BERTIE PLUNGES INTO A WHIRL OF RECKLESS GAIETY AT HIS CLUB.

In the interval between this and the scene pictured above, Bertie has proposed to one, but can not tell which one.

their equipment of general ideas, if not greater, as might be legitimately expected of Boston children, was probably not inferior to that of children elsewhere. The first psychological study of children in this country was made by him in 1880, and aimed at discovering the "content of children's minds on entering the Boston schools." His discoveries are generalized in *The Sunday Magazine* (New York) in this paragraph:

"More than half of these Boston six-year-olds had never seen an

ant, bee, robin, sheep, pig, growing dandelion, potato, berry, etc., and did not know that wooden things came from trees, or meat and butter from animals. Many could name no colors, did not know the numbers 4 or 5, had never seen stars or clouds, and seven per cent. had never seen or heard of the moon. While most knew where their stomach was, more did not know their cheek or forehead, elbow or ankle, and only ten to twenty per cent. knew where their ribs, lungs, or hearts were situated. Thirty-five per cent. had never been in the country, and seventy-one per cent. did not know beans even in Boston, and so on for scores of the commonest objects and experiences. Their notions of where rain and babies came from, or of sky, God, and death, were cruder than those of any known savage race. Many of them thought the cow only as big as the cut of it in their primers, and this of course would make all instruction concerning these animals, leather, meat, milk, etc., mere verbal cram and nonsense.

"Thus, there was almost nothing of pedagogic value of which it was safe for the primary teacher to assume knowledge in advance. The revelations made by this study were the more appalling because the topics chosen were just those making up the traditional content of the primers which were really designed for country children who knew them."

These were the first steps in the development of the new science of pedology—"the ology which deals with the child"—in furthering which the United States, Dr. Hall asserts, has a proud record. The radically new idea for teachers and parents derived from these first discoveries was that teachers should know something about the child mind as well as about the subject to be taught. Not much more was done in advancing the knowledge of the child mind, we are told, until 1890, when individual studies beginning with birth took the place of mass studies. To the former class belongs the work of Miss Millicent Shinn, of California, "who subjected her niece to the most exhaustive system of observations to which any child, save that of the Berlin Professor Preyer, was ever put." Studies of this order are characterized as follows:

"The growth of each sense, the development of voluntary movements, the increase of each dimension of the body, fluctuations in weight, the voice from the first cry on to the earliest speech, the evolution of sitting, creeping, walking, teething, etc., are carefully noted; and photography, pedometers, and laboratory apparatus are applied, and the results are set forth in curves. These show a wide range of individual variation, but great general uniformity in the sequence of stages. Hundreds of educated mothers have kept some record of this kind, especially of their first-born, and a score or two have published them."

It is from the individual study of infants, Dr. Hall continues, that we have learned most and in detail. In these it has been seen that the child "repeats the history of the race in its prehistoric and even prehuman stages."

The early and middle nineties was a period when many studies of vast masses of school-children were made under the direction of Prof. Earl Barnes, of the Leland Stanford University "on such topics as children's memories, ghosts, their reactions to various kinds of stories, true and fairy, plays and games, interests, attitudes toward animals, pets, punishments, their letters, money sense, ideals of vocation, drawing, their religious notions, concepts of truth, war, etc., all of which were intensely suggestive for both parents and teachers." But the frenzy for investigation went so far that a reaction set in followed by a "cyclone of criticism," in which the "yellow journals" bore their part. Teachers were charged with cruelty to the children; but one achieved the heroic by vowing "amid the applause of Boston teachers that as for himself, he and his wife would love rather than study their children." With the passing of the period of criticism came the organized and fruitful stage of the study set forth in these words:

"Steadily, however, the quality of the work improved, and the quantity of good work increased and stood out from the bad. Within the last five or eight years, England, France, and now most thoroughly Germany, have taken up the work of child study with the greatest earnestness and enthusiasm, and with rich results. All over the civilized world new journals, societies, and scores of university chairs devoted to it have been instituted. Medical men have realized that they knew too little of children's diseases; philologists, that many of the fundamental principles of linguistics could be solved only by scrutinizing the speech development of infants; anthropologists find here new keys with which to unlock the secrets of primitive peoples. Criminologists have given us a rich body of knowledge on juvenile crime and vice. Evolutionists generally realize that here a new and higher psychic story is rapidly being built upon the foundations laid by Darwin. Educators have slowly understood that it would be well to know something of the beings they have to teach. Clergymen found out that adolescence revealed the natural basis, and even the very essence of conversion, and that at this age all that was most vital in religion was also most spontaneous. . . .

"In the contributions which child study has made and is about to make to the welfare of the future of humanity, I believe it is no extravagance to say that in the judgment of the future historian it will compare with the Renaissance or the Reformation. The literature for, as well as on, childhood is being reconstructed, and those who are now coming really to understand the child that is set anew in our midst, and who have realized that to have ministered to the rising generation is the highest service we can render humanity, are themselves rejuvenated and growing young again against the tide of years by finding that life has a new zest."

ATTACKING THE "VERNACULAR" OF BARRIE

A VERNACULAR revival in Scotland bids fair to threaten the literature of Barrie, Crockett, and the late "Ian Maclaren." In fact these books, a few years ago so popular, may even be menaced by a two-edged sword, for being couched in a language which is neither good Scotch nor good English, there is a prospect of their becoming obsolete under the force of educational changes now contemplated in Scotland. English is taught in the Scottish schools, but its purity is affected by the language used by the pupils at home, which, says a writer in the London *Times*, "is not a separate language or even a special 'dialect,' but a debased and slovenly mixture of old Scots and modern English." This speech is used "in a shamefaced way" at home by pupils who are compelled to speak fairly good English at school. As a consequence, when they grow up, their conversation, even their writing, is often a hideous hybrid." This hybrid, however, is the vehicle of the writers above alluded to. For some time it has been thought that steps should be taken "to see that justice is done in public schools and universities to that Scottish literature of which Burns was the crown and flower." Burns clubs have existed, but their activities were said to be almost exclusively composed of "orations and libations." Lately, however, they have "federated" in order to raise funds for the foundation of a lectureship in Scottish literature in one or more of the universities of Scotland. This movement has finally coalesced with another which aimed at the establishment of a chair of history, the occupant of the combined chairs being expected to lecture on Scottish historical literature as well. The principal result that is hoped for from this "vernacular" movement is to bring into harmony the practise of both home and school. Its success will probably have an important bearing on the future speech of the Lowland Scotsman, as the writer here states:

"If it succeeds, it will lead to the scientific study of a 'vernacular,' which such an authority as Dr. J. H. Murray has demonstrated to be nothing more than that variety of 'Inglis' which was spoken in Northumbria in the days when it was an independent kingdom, extending practically from the Humber to the Forth. In some parts of Scotland, notably in Inverness, the English that is spoken and written is notable for its sweetness and purity. Were the 'vernacular' taught as it may be under academic guidance and state supervision, Inverness might become linguistically the capital, not only of the Highlands, but of Scotland as a whole. The west-of-Scotland movement, therefore, may tend linguistically to imperial union, not to particularism, much less to separatism."

J. BERG ESENWEIN, Editor of *Lippincott's.* | JOSEPH B. GILDER, One of the editors of *Putnam's.* | ROB'T UNDERWOOD JOHNSON, Associate editor of *The Century.* | LOUIS E. VAN NORMAN, Associate editor of *The Review of Reviews.* | TRUMBULL WHITE, Editor of *Appleton's Magazine.*

FEATURES OF THE COMING YEAR'S MAGAZINES

The survey given below of the new year's offerings of the magazines impresses one with the note of greater conservatism struck by the masters of the keyboards. A successful and worthy magazine to-day is not a thing to be got up over night and boomed into popularity by brass-band acceleration. In these days a successful magazine must be the outcome of earnest and thoughtful effort on the part of able and conscientious men. It is a matter of congratulation that the chief reading supply of the Nation is now in the hands of such a corps of men, and that their hands are held up by allies in the literary and artistic worlds.

THE AMERICAN

The aphorisms of "Mr Dooley" (Finley Peter Dunne) will delight and instruct the readers of this magazine during the coming year, *The American* having exclusive control of the Dooley output for that period. This is as it should be, for it is not fair to readers to have to hunt through the Sunday newspapers for Dooley wit and wisdom.

A feature of equal interest is the announcement of a series of stories by Miss Ida Tarbell, continuing episodes of Lincoln's life as narrated by his friend and neighbor, Billy Brown, in "He Knew Lincoln." It will be interesting to observe whether Miss Tarbell can continue the high level of that story, which was based, it is true, on her researches, but which showed an imaginative power hitherto unsuspected. We have every reason to believe she can maintain the original standard. The management announces, also, a series of contributions by Rudyard Kipling, details as to which they will give later. Lincoln Steffens has written a new serial, "The Mote and the Beam,' described as a "fact-novel" of present-day history in San Francisco, good men fighting bad for the freedom of a city. A character study of Secretary Taft by William Allen White will be interesting and timely, and there will be other things besides by White. The tragedy of the "Northern Negro," portrayed so startlingly in a novel by an African some years ago, will receive further attention by Ray Stannard Baker in articles entitled "The Color Line in the North," and "O. Henry" and Upton Sinclair will have fiction in their respective spheres.

APPLETON'S

A national gallery of contributors will enrich the pages of *Appleton's* during 1908. Chief of interest in the publisher's announcement, to Americans at least, will be the articles giving their local attitudes toward national issues by the "Governors who count" in the chief Middle Western States. The first will be that of Governor Cummins of Iowa. A group of character sketches of live personalities, written by and illustrated by the popular cartoonist, John T. McCutcheon, will attract interest, while our naive friend, George Ade, has consented not to wait until old age comes stealing on before writing his memoirs, but in "The Reminiscences of a Young Man" will deal with his experiences and acquaintances in college, newspaper, literary, and dramatic life.

The next serials will be from the pens of two trenchant wielders thereof for the multitude—Hall Caine and Robert W. Chambers—and there will be still another serial by the graceful author of "Nancy Stair," Elinor Macartney Lane. Dr. Henry C. Rowland will describe in several articles his remarkable motor-boat voyage through French, German, and Austrian rivers and canals to the Mediterranean. Capt. John S. Barnes, U. S. N., former bodyguard to Lincoln, will relate his adventures in coping with Confederate blockade runners. Articles and stories by Andrew D. White, Hamlin Garland, and others of equal standing will be supplied.

THE ATLANTIC

Having celebrated, in its special semicentennial number (November), the completion of fifty years of honorable literary effort, *The Atlantic* enters upon another semicentury with resolutions to continue as it has begun. Believing that the public is tiring of smart cosmopolitanism and the cult of the "six best sellers," its editors will print as its leading serial a story of American life, of what they consider extraordinary human interest, great charm, and subtle humor, "Rose McLeod," by Alice Brown, besides a group of short stories chosen for their distinction of style, plot, and literary craftsmanship. Arrangements have also been made for the publication of a number of essays of unusual quality—no unusual feature of *The Atlantic.*

American drama and music will receive special attention in "The Revival of the Poetic Drama," by Brander Matthews; "The Home of the Burlesque," by Rollin Lynde Hart; "The Industry of Music Making," by William E. Walter, and "Society and American Music," by Arthur Farwell. Political questions will be discust by Kelly Miller in "The Ultimate Race Problem" and by Miss Ellis Meredith in "What it Means to be an Enfranchised Woman." "A Second Motor Flight through France," by Edith Wharton, will delight the readers of that clever personage's first article, and there will be other travel sketches. Education and the railroads will be treated of by practical experts in the two fields of work.

THE BOOKMAN

The Bookman tells its readers that "the time has come to talk of many things," by which is means the good things for 1908. To begin with, "The New Baedeker, Being Casual Notes of an Irresponsible Traveler," will continue. John Tom and La Belle Rose will explore Utica, N. Y., among other places, in their unconventional manner. Some account of the two hundred Americans possessing membership in the French Legion of Honor will be given in a special article on that subject, and "The Story of Modern Book Advertising" will be told in a series of two or three papers showing by text and pictorially the device by which the most notable books of the past twenty years have been exploited. In "The Greatest Women's Club in the World" will be given a description of a London organization, with branches in many countries, which has grown to immense proportions in only five years—the Lyceum.

American readers and writers will take a keen interest in "The American Novel in England: Its Readers and Its Critics." What do cultivated Englishmen and women think, for example, of Mr. Howells, Mrs. Wharton, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Wister, Mr. Crawford, *et al.?* What they think about the others is to be revealed, but we know that they think Churchill is their own Winston Spencer. We miss the old-time contests between the Senior and Junior Editors, which were all one way until the sudden and mysterious disappearance of the veteran.

THE CENTURY

In *The Century* the "Recollections of Lady Randolph Churchill," already begun, will scintillate through the year, and will be a typical presentation of the career of one of our smart American girls who have "made good" in England. There will

be innumerable reminiscences of the great of all nations, with many photographs of historical import.

Robert Hichens, the author of "The Garden of Allah," that romance of the African desert, has prepared a number of papers on "The Monuments of Egypt," to illustrate which Mr. Jules Guérin has visited Egypt and prepared a series of drawings in color. Admirers of the fictional writings of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell will be pleased with the announcement of a new serial by him, "The Red City," in which Hugh Wynne reappears, in the time of Washington's Presidency, as the patron of the hero, a young Huguenot *émigré*. Historical characters are introduced, and the yellow-fever epidemic of 1793, so startlingly set forth in Brockden Brown's "Arthur Mervyn," will be given another presentation by Dr. Mitchell.

"Mars as a Possible Abode of Life," by Prof. Percival Lowell, the American astronomer most prominently associated with the theory of artificial canals upon that planet, will include photographs taken under highly favorable circumstances during the past summer. Helen Keller, the marvelous girl who, blind and deaf, has learned to write and speak, will contribute a poem and several essays descriptive of the sense world in which she lives, and Dr. George H. Shrady will recount "General Grant's Last Days." Extracts from the family papers of Robert Fulton, now being edited by his great-granddaughter for the first time, will be given, and there will be reminiscences of "Andrew Johnson in the White House," by one who was near him.

THE CIRCLE

The Circle, which has just celebrated its first birthday, will publish during 1908 three notable series of articles. One of these, called "Workers for the Common Good," will contain personal stories of such ideal public characters as Jane Addams, Judge Lindsay, Florence Kelly, Felix Adler, Tom L. Johnson, John Mitchell, Ethan Allen Hitchcock, and Evert Wendell. The second series is on "Great Movements to Prove that the World is Growing Better." This will include among others, articles telling "How the Fight for Better Schools Was Won in Boston," "What the Voters' League has Done for Chicago," "How the School City Trains the Children of To-day to be the Citizens of To-morrow." The third series deals with "The New Factor in the Industrial Situation the Consumer—and What He Expects of Capital, the Labor-unions, and the Government." Notable fiction will be contributed by Hamlin Garland, Mary E. Wilkins, Charles G. D. Roberts, Virginia Frazer Boyle, Georgia Wood Pangborn, and many other distinguished writers.

Some special writers whose work will appear in *The Circle* for 1908 are Edwin Markham, Brand Whitlock, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Julia Ward Howe, William Van Cleave, Joaquin Miller, Gen. O. O. Howard, Col. John S. Mosby, and Col. A. K. McClure. In the departments *The Circle* plans to give the most comprehensive, specialized, and up-to-date information on subjects which will cover the interests of the entire family. Dr. Edward Everett Hale will conduct the Lend-a-Hand Circle; and for the Music Circle, the Business Circle, the Photographers' Circle, and the Collectors' Circle there have been secured specialized faculties and experts on their various subjects. These will answer all queries and give special instruction to interested readers. The departments which appeal particularly to men are Sports and Games, Automobile and Motor, Popular Science and Invention, Country Home and Garden, and Poultry; the departments that especially interest women are: the Home, Fancy Work, Cooking, and Mothers'. Dan Beard, the Boy's own writer, conducts a department for wide-awake boys, and there is a department for girls, and one for children.

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA

Among the high places that *Country Life in America* has on its map for the next twelve months are "Great Country Estates"—how the country gentleman in America conducts his place, together with his achievements in gardening and stock raising, and his architectural preferences; "House Building," all sorts of information that prospective builders should have; "Nature Study" articles of real value about the animals, birds, trees, and flowers; "Gardening," the best horticultural and pomological advice obtainable; "Farming," modern scientific methods that make money; "Out-of-door Sports," fishing, canoeing, yachting, amateur photography, swimming, skating, golfing, tennis, cricket, etc., and "Animal Photography" and "Automobile." Minor topics will receive proper attention, and double numbers on "Gardening" and "House-building" will be issued for March and October, and there will be a "Christmas Annual."

THE COSMOPOLITAN

The Cosmopolitan's policy of dealing with subjects of fresh and timely interest does not permit a very extensive advance schedule of general articles. In harmony with its aim to give a comprehensive survey of the progress of humanity, there will be, among forthcoming articles of importance, one by Prof. David Todd, the leader of the recent expedition to Peru for the purpose of observing the planet Mars, on the results of the expedition. It will be very fully illustrated.

Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson will contribute a timely series of papers on Japan's preparations for war, naval and military as well as diplomatic. Harold Bolce is preparing a number of articles on an educational topic that will arouse wide discussion. Among other contributors during the coming year will be Charles E. Russell, Garrett P. Serviss, Alfred Henry Lewis, Waldemar Kaempffert, John Gilmer Speed, Alan Dale, and Elizabeth Meriwether Gilmer. Fiction will be made a specially strong feature. Anthony Partridge's serial, "The Kingdom of Earth," has already taken a firm hold on the magazine's readers, as have the "Long Arm of Mannister" stories by E. Phillips Oppenheim. Other well-known writers whose stories will appear are Henry C. Rowland, Eliza Calvert Hall (author of "Aunt Jane of Kentucky"), Edward Salisbury Field, Porter Emerson Browne, Mrs. Wilson Woodrow, Gelett Burgess, Bruno Lessing, and Alfred Henry Lewis. *The Cosmopolitan* remains a ten-cent magazine.

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

Readers will be interested in the "Good Government" and "Square Deal" program of *Everybody's*. Mr. Booth Tarkington's latest and crispest novel, "The Guest of Quesnay," begun in the November number, will continue as a serial. Other fiction will include a number of O. Henry's stories, also stories by Stewart Edward White, Lloyd Osbourne, Charles G. D. Roberts, Alice Brown, Mary Heaton Vorse, Gouverneur Morris, Justus Miles Forman, and Harrison Rhodes.

In non-fiction contributions, more "trouble" is anticipated from Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, Mr. Charles Edward Russell will supply instalments of his "Where Did You Get It, Gentlemen?" series, and William Hard will show the results of the woman's invasion of the work-a-day world—six million women are working to-day in offices and factories, and even the women themselves don't quite realize the significance of this. The clever newspaper correspondent, Samuel G. Blythe, has gone abroad for *Everybody's*, and thrilling wireless messages from him may be anticipated.

HARPER'S

For the coming year, as hitherto, the quality of interestingness in this magazine will be the one thing recognized by its editors. They are successful in this respect, not only from forethought, but because of the twenty thousand manuscripts that pour into their office annually from the four corners of the earth.

Among the leading features of 1908 Mrs. Humphry Ward's new serial, "The Testing of Diana Mallory" will take first rank. It will be a story of to-day—a love-story, with a young heroine about whom hangs a mystery. Among other contributions of fiction much is thought of a story about Abraham Lincoln by a new writer. There will also be a two-part story by Mark Twain, and a strangely interesting tale by Mr. Howells. Other writers of stories will be Margaret Cameron, Mary E. Wilkins, Norman Duncan, Maurice Hewlett, Henry James, van Tassel Sutphen, and many additional.

Reports of expeditions to remote regions, always a feature of *Harper's*, will include "A Letter from the Arctic," narrating the adventures of Ejnar Mikklesen in his search for a new continent in the Arctic Circle. Jack London is sending accounts of his trip around the world in a tiny sailboat, Charles W. Furlong is just starting for Patagonia, Norman Duncan is heading an expedition to the Arabian Desert, and Dr. van Dyke will give his impressions of the Holy Land.

The marvels of the new science will be recounted by Prof. Robert Kennedy Duncan, who has been visiting the most famous laboratories of Europe; and Thomas A. Edison will tell, with the aid of friends, the most interesting chapters of his life. Frederick Trevor Hill, in "The Story of a Street," will recite the history of Wall Street.

HOUSE AND GARDEN

Many leading architects in this country and abroad will supply readers of this

magazine with suggestions as to "The Small House Which Is Good" so complete that they may be utilized to meet the needs, mechanical and financial, of the builder. The accompanying views and plans will cover the best types of houses from all parts of the United States. John William Russell has prepared an informing series of articles on "Housing the Poor" in great cities, illustrated by photographs showing some of the best and most modern tenements. Southern California and its beauties of house and garden will be written of from time to time by Charles Frederick Holder. There will also be foreign contributions by the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, Mr. Jacques Boyer, and others, and special or departmental features will include "Suburban Homes," "Correct Furnishing," "Pictures," "Garden Features" (by Eben E. Rexford and others), "Spanish-American Patios," "Grill-rooms," "The Stable and Kennel," "Kine," "Pigs," "Poultry," and "Horses."

LIPPINCOTT'S

The distinction of the monthly literary banquet provided by this periodical is that there are no baked meats left over from last month's feast. Each number is complete in itself, and, by the same token, each number contains, as formerly, the complete novelette which was the happy thought of some forgotten editor in the Silurian age. Among the novelettes promised for 1908 are Marie van Vorst's "The Woman He Loved," Nevil Monroe Hopkins's new mystery novel, "The Investigation at Holman Square," Mrs. John van Vorst's "Second Quality," Will Lexington Comfort's dashing Kentucky romance, Edith Macvane's fascinating Russian-American novel, "The Duchess of Dreams," and Rupert Sargent Holland's picturesque adventure story, "The Pirate of Alastair."

Lippincott's has ever been known for the discovery of talent in short-story writing, and 1908 will prove no exception to the rule. Fully seventy-five short stories will be given, by writers known and unknown, among them the witty production of Grace MacGowan Cooke and Sarah Chichester Page. There will be an equal number of clever articles on timely subjects, especially Mary Moss's entertaining discussions, and Dr. George Lincoln Walton's series of articles on "Worry and Allied Mental States" will be one of several notable serious features.

McCLURE'S

Space will not suffice for more than a brief summary of the extraordinary list of good things provided for in the *McClure's* program for 1908. Of special interest in this "most immemorial year" will be the series of articles dealing with the making of great American fortunes. Group by group the great fortunes of this country, varying from twenty-five millions to many hundred millions, will be taken up. These articles are written by Burton J. Hendrick of the magazine staff.

McClure's will publish a serial in 1908 for the first time in several years. The publishers think that in offering Mary Stewart Cutting's "The Wayfarers," a story of American life, they are presenting an important contribution to literature. There will also be more "Ezekiel" stories by Lucy Pratt, and further "Trooper Shorty" stories by Will Adams, which are sufficient in the announcing. Scientific articles, on the edge of the future, will include a paper on the gyroscope and its possible use for accelerating railroad travel by Cleveland Moffet, and aeronautics and other scientific questions of the day will be taken up by other writers.

"The History of Christian Science and the Life of Mary Baker G. Eddy" will be resumed by Georgine Milmine, and Ellen Terry's fascinating "Memoirs" will continue. Further instalments of Carl Schurz's "Reminiscences" will be given, personal recollections of episodes in Lincoln's life will be described from new and unexpected sources of material, and a set of articles contrasting the systems in this country and abroad for protecting the public health of cities has been prepared by Samuel Hopkins Adams, besides important material which the editors are not yet prepared to announce. In the domain of art Mr. La Farge will contribute studies of some of the world's masterpieces.

THE METROPOLITAN

During 1908 *The Metropolitan* will consider "The Financial Crisis: Its Causes and Future" in a series of illuminating articles. Problems arising "In Case of War with Japan" will be the subject of another paper, while Camille Flammarion will let his imagination play on the possibilities of the flying-machine. General Hamilton's letters begin with the December number, and there will be reminiscences of Robert E. Lee and Fitzhugh Lee by the latter's roommate at West Point. Nature-faking will receive a crushing blow in the articles by Mr. Charles Livingston Bull, describing the habits of certain fur-bearing animals. The Hon. John Barrett, chief of the Bureau of South American Republics at Washington, has prepared for *The Metropolitan* an important work on the relations, commercial and political, of this country and the republics of South America.

Fiction will be represented in a new serial by Robert Hichens, author of "The Garden of Allah," and in the stories from the brave, witty, and tender pens that one looks for in this magazine. Humor and verse will be well represented.

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE

This popular low-priced magazine does not, as a rule, lay out its plans very far ahead, preferring to meet, to the greatest possible extent, new conditions and timely issues as they arise. Some announcements for the coming year, however, can be made, among them the continuation of "The Prima Donna," by F. Marion Crawford, and a new novel called "Barry Gordon," by William Farquhar Payson—a novel of modern American life, which the editor thinks possesses unusual merit.

There will be special articles by Willis Abbott, Stephen Bonsal, European correspondent of the New York *Times*, Prof. Irving Fisher, W. J. Henderson, music critic of The New York *Sun*, Henry W. Lucy, Prof. Brander Matthews, Clara Morris, Rev. Dr. Charles R. Parkhurst, Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, and Churchill Williams. Short stories will be contributed by Juliet Wilbor Tompkins, George Hibbard, Edward Peple, W. L. Alden, Dorothy Canfield, Zona Gale, Charles Battell Loomis, Kate Masterson, Grace MacGowan Cooke, Thomas L. Masson, Harvey J. O'Higgins, the Hon. Maude Pauncefote, and a host of other favorites.

NATIONAL MAGAZINE

The chief asset of *The National* is its ubiquitous and omniscient editor, Joe Mitchell Chapple, who is particularly in close touch with men and events at Washington, and who deals each month at first hand with the great governmental matters in a gossipy, wholesome way. He will be of special service during the coming year, with its arraying of political forces, and his comments will be supplemented by other important pens.

As the first magazine editor to visit Panama personally, Mr. Chapple brought back a comprehensive, appreciative article on that gigantic undertaking, and first published the announcement that the canal would be completed in five years. He has planned, among other features for *The National*, a personal trip to Alaska, with the object of preparing an account of that great territory, as interesting and complete as his descriptions of his former jaunts in Mexico and Canada, which will be a storehouse of interesting information, told in the cheery, travelish way so well known to and enjoyed by *National* readers.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

As in previous years, and in accordance with its policy, detailed announcement of the plans and coming features of the *Review* is precluded by the nature of the magazine, the subjects treated being largely determined by events. In the words of the editor, *The Review* is a magazine of the times in which topics of commanding interest in every field of human concern are discust by representative writers whose words and names carry authority. The editorial policy will continue impartial upon those subjects on which the mind of the world is divided, the aim being to present the reader with material to assist him in arriving a intelligent conclusions for himself."

During the coming year *The Review* expects to devote special attention to financial subjects, which will be dealt with somewhat after the fashion in which "Financier," a leading banker, has treated the subject of "Investment Securities," giving advice as to the best and wisest manner in which savings may be invested.

PEARSON'S

The strong journalistic tone which has been so noticeable in its pages during the past two years will continue to be the chief characteristic of *Pearson's* policy as to public affairs, being constructive and appreciative rather than destructive. Mr. James Creelman will continue to be the magazine's leading contributor and editorial guide in matters of national current interest. He has in preparation a series of articles of very ambitious scope. While constructive in policy, *Pearson's* will continue to be as free as ever to criticize from the viewpoint of justice.

With the completion of the Oppenheim serial in the February number, a new serial by H. G. Wells, entitled "The War in the

Art. Art will take precedence. This will give, with its flying-machine atmosphere, full scope for Mr. Wells's imagination. The series of articles upon great American illustrators will contain an appreciation of William T. Smedley by Perriton Maxwell, and others will follow at intervals of two months, giving examples of the illustrators' work at different periods. A unique feature, beginning with the December number, will be seven poems by Miss Carolyn Wells, illustrated by Wallace Morgan, with the title "The Seven Stages of Unrest," picturing in verse and color drawing the envy of each of the four classes into which our people may be divided, for blessing possest by the other classes. The "Seven Stages" are, of course, the Shakespearian ages of man. Miss Wells and Mr. Morgan have recently enjoyed a small triumph in their "Fluffy Ruffles" episodes.

PUTNAM'S

The promise of success conveyed by the announcement of a revived series of *Putnam's Monthly* (absorbing *The Critic*) has been so thoroughly made good during the past year that the accomplishments of 1907 need not crowd the announcements for 1908 in the recital. A notable feature, begun this year, will, however, continue for several months—the series of thoughtful papers by Arthur C. Benson, who has renewed to a remarkable degree the lagging art of essay-writing.

Putnam's will print an article on "The American Diplomatic Service," by Herbert H. D. Pierce, United States Minister to Norway, discussing the question—or questions—"What is Diplomacy?" and "What the Practical Use of Such a Service?" There will be several articles giving unfamiliar facts and considerations concerning the life and character of Washington, and Miss Katherine Prescott Wormeley will describe her personal recollections of the reception of the remains of Napoleon Bonaparte in Paris, where she was living at the time. Dr. Guido Biagi, director of the famous Laurentian Library, is preparing an illustrated paper on "Dante's Workshop, in Florence and Elsewhere," and Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson has written about Bronson Alcott —"Emerson's Footnote," as he calls him.

There will be several illustrated papers of travel or description, and W. L. Alden, Miss Agnes Repplier, Miss Mary Moss, Mrs. Meynell, Prof. Brander Matthews, and others will contribute literary essays and reminiscences. The more important books of the year will continue to be grouped for discussion in "Essay-Reviews," signed by well-known critics, and Charles de Kay and Charles H. Caffin will continue their illuminating papers on art topics. There will also be several other important contributions on art.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

The Review of Reviews, unlike most other periodicals, is unable to announce its plans ahead of time, because it follows so closely the trend of events that it is difficult to lay out in advance the program of articles for a single issue. In this way, however, whatever important topics are uppermost in the public mind receive prompt and adequate attention. Nevertheless, it can be stated that the series of authentic and informing articles on the work of the various departments of the Federal Government will be carried over into the new year, as will also the noteworthy series dealing with the great industries of America.

In "The Progress of the World" the reader will continue to find a lucid and illuminating discussion of events—American, foreign, and international.

The great quadrennial campaign and Presidential election will receive full attention in *The Review of Reviews*, as the political situation develops from month to month both nationally and in the several States. Important issues and personalities will be discust as they emerge, and clean-cut reports of the national conventions of the great parties will be given, as well as interesting and faithful character sketches of the principal candidates.

SCRIBNER'S

How to be different from the other fellows appears to have been the motive of the scholarly gentleman who has controlled the helm of *Scribner's* since the craft by that name set sail on the sea of literature. If one is to judge by results, this *was* the motive. There also is no beating of tom-toms in the *Scribner's* village, but the goods are displayed, to be taken or left—there is no "barker" at the entrance.

First and foremost, readers will accept with keen pleasure the announcement of a new serial by John Fox, Jr., the author of "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come." "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" is also a story of the Kentucky mountains, and is considered the most ambitious as well as the most successful work of its author. There are few who have followed the history of the art of this country for the past twenty-five years who will not turn with eagerness to "A Chronicle of Friendships," reminiscences by Will H. Lord in three parts. An announcement of major importance is a series on "The West in the Orient," by Charles M. Pepper, Foreign Trade Commissioner in the Department of Commerce and Labor, describing the progress of irrigation, electrical and steam transportation, and modern commerce in the Near and the Far East.

There will be a characteristic short serial by Richard Harding Davis, and another by James B. Connolly, the latter a story of the modern Olympic games.

SYSTEM

The growing interest in the practical problems of business management may be indicated from the rapid growth of *System* during the past year. *System*, as its subtitle explains, is "The Magazine of Business." It is devoted exclusively to the improvement of business methods, and many of the most prominent business men in the country contribute to its pages. During the coming year extensive preparations have been made for the publication of articles from the leading financiers, bankers, manufacturers, retailers, and the executive heads of public service and other large corporations. A large part of *System* will be devoted to specific descriptions of business systems for the management of practically every form of industrial and commercial enterprise.

The leading articles for 1908 will deal with business problems of general interest, while a large part of the magazine will explain in text-book style the application of modern methods of installing and operating the various systems, with diagrams, charts, etc.

To fill the rapidly increasing demand for information of this character from the manufacturer, the publishers of *System* last month issued the first number of a new magazine called *Factory*, which is devoted to illustrated descriptions concerning factory construction, equipment, and maintenance.

THE VAN NORDEN MAGAZINE

During the coming year, because it is a crucial one in politics and finance, which will greatly influence each the other, *The Van Norden Magazine* will endeavor to keep its readers in touch with developments in both. A feature will be a series of articles, running through the year, in which the most pressing political problems before the American people will be discust by the best authorities obtainable.

It is the editorial policy to make the magazine solidly informing, virile, and at the same time interesting. In order to make it appeal as a more or less popular publication it will print in each issue sixty-four pages of descriptive articles, averaging something more than one good picture, reproduced in half-tone, to the page. These articles will be cheery in tone and readable, but generally upon some practical subject.

THE WORLD'S WORK

The World's Work for 1908 will picture the men and the events of most importance to the country. It will deal with the Builders, the constructive geniuses of our time, portraying in pictures and in type the figures who are making the America of the next decade.

The notable articles on the "Money Kings" will be continued in three more broad articles—one on the "Trust Companies," one on the "Savings Banks," and a third article surveying and reviewing the whole banking field. *The World's Work* will also continue to deal with the "Public Domain," including articles on the "Forest Lands," on "Coal and Coal Lands," and on the probable results of "Irrigation Fifty Years Hence."

In striking contrast Mr. Rollin Lynde Harte will record and appraise the "Growth of Beauty" in city, town, and country, showing how men everywhere in our country are making the most of natural opportunities to increase our sense of beauty.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

It is to all possessors of the spirit of youth, not restricted to boys and girls alone, but as belonging to every active man and woman, that the *Companion* offers its companionship of mind and heart; and the principle involved is the same as that assumed by its founder in 1827.

The program for 1908 is so large that only a general outline can be given in the space at command. For the Presidential year, with its highly treasured privilege of American citizenship—a voice in the election of the Chief Executive—there have been prepared three papers of national importance: "Our Duties to Our Ex-Presidents," by the Hon. Grover Cleveland; "Respect for Law," by Governor

Folk of Missouri; and "The Public Duty of Newspaper Readers," by President Hadley of Yale.

A long list of special articles is announced, including an instructive account of the new industrial growth of our own South; "The Hollanders at Home," by Maarten Maartens; "Public Schools in England," by Horace Annesley Vachell; and "The Marvels of Machinery," by Carroll D. Wright. "Talks on Practical Topics" will comprise a highly valuable series of articles by eminent authorities in their several departments; and the staff writers, who are more numerous on *The Companion* than on any periodical in the country, will as usual furnish the informative papers which it is their custom to provide. The thoughtful attention paid to its fiction by *The Companion* needs no reminder to its readers, who are also familiar with the ability and inclusiveness shown in its departments. This periodical has been careful to maintain an unvarying standard price to all its subscribers and the public, having always disapproved of the combination, cut-rate method of subscription.

THE WORLD'S HISTORY

The Historians' History of the World.—A Comprehensive Narrative of the Rise and Development of Nations as Recorded by over Two Thousand of the Great Writers of All Ages. Edited, with the Assistance of a Distinguished Board of Advisers and Contributors, by Henry Smith Williams, LL.D. Vols. I.–XXV. Illustrated. Large 8vo. New York: John Wanamaker.

This monumental work, now issued under new auspices, is the outcome of several years' labor on the part of Dr. Williams and his collaborators, among whom are Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, Dr. James T. Shotwell of Columbia University, Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin of the University of Michigan, Prof. F. York Powell of Oxford, Dr. Alfred Rambaud of the University of Paris, and Dr. Adolph Harnack of the University of Berlin.

The intention of the originator of "The Historians' History of the World" was to give the history of the world from the earliest known times as written by the world's greatest historians, or, in the words of the editor-in-chief, to present "a comprehensive narrative of the development of nations as recorded by over two thousand of the great writers of all ages." It is in one sense a compilation, but it is a compilation of unique character, the main bulk of the work being made up of direct quotations, cited with scrupulous exactness, but so artistically joined together by the learned staff of writers, that, but for the deftly inserted reference letters, in minute type, representing the authors and works to be found in a key at the end, one can not tell, save by the style, where the narrative shifts from one author to another.

The method of arrangement involves the story of each nation, told, primarily, by the greatest historians of that nation. For example, the story of the Greeks is told by Plutarch, Herodotus, Xenophon, Thucydides, Strabo, and Polybius. In modern history especially, however, the writer of another country is often the final authority, being, as a witty man said, "a kind of contemporaneous posterity," particularly as the corrective of a native writer's enthusiasm.

Christmas Century

Christmas Stories — Christmas Poems

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"Musa Regina" by Henry O. Walker
"Visit of Nicodemus to Christ" by John La Farge

Four Exquisite Paintings by Leon Guipon, illustrating a poem by Edwin Markham

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"Madame Sophie" by Jean-Marc Nattier

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"Kate Greenaway, Friend of Children" by Oliver Locker-Lampson, with unpublished drawings by Miss Greenaway and a portrait

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CURRENT POETRY

The Silences of Life.

By Frederic E. Snow.

The purple flushing of the eastern sky;
  The stately progress of the sun toward even;
  Night's mantle droppin from the quiet heaven;
The holy hush which br ngs God's presence nigh;
The dusky woods where cooling shadows lie,
  Where birds are s ill and Nature to repose
  Sinks gently down; dews falling on the rose;
Mountains sublime in distance looming high;
The smile of friends when love surpasses speech;
The hand-clasp given when sorrow is too deep
  For words:—Ah me! the silences of life
Are mightier far and higher lessons teach
Than all its noisy clamor! Let us reap
  The bliss of those who keep themselves from strife.

—*The Outlook* (December).

A Thanksgiving.

By Bliss Carman.

It is the mellow season
  When gold enchantment lies
On stream and road and woodland,
  To gladden soul's surmise.
The little old gray homesteads
  Are quiet as can be,
Among their stone-fenced orchards
  And meadows by the sea.

Here lived the men who gave us
  The purpose that holds fast,
The dream that nerves endeavor,
  The glory that shall last.
Here strong as pines in winter
  And free as ripening corn,
Our faith in fair ideals—
  Our fathers' faith—was born.

Here shone through simple living,
  With pride in word and deed,
And consciences of granite,
  The old New England breed.
With souls assayed by hardship,
  Illumined, self-possest,
Strongly they lived, and left us
  Their passion for the best.

On trails that cut the sunset,
  Above the last divide,
The vision has not vanished,
  The whisper has not died.
From Shasta to Katahdin,
  Blue Hill to Smoky Ridge,
Still stand the just convictions
  That stood at Concord Bridge.

Beneath our gilded revel,
  Behind our ardent boast,
Above our young impatience
  To value least and most,
Sure as the swinging compass
  To serve at touch of need,
Square to the world's four corners,
  Abides their fearless creed.

Still fired with wonder-working,
  Intolerant of peers,
Impetuous and sanguine
  After the hundred years,
In likeness to our fathers,
  Beyond the safe-marked scope
Of reason and decorum,
  We jest and dare and hope.

Thank we the Blood that bred us,
  Clear fiber and clean strain—
The Truth which straightly sighted
  Lets no one swerve again.
And may almighty Goodness
  Give us the will to be
As sweet as upland pastures
  And strong as wind at sea.

—*Collier's Weekly* (November 23).

For Loss of Appetite There is Nothing Better Than HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
It nourishes, strengthens and imparts new life and vigor. An excellent general tonic.

THE SIN OF HOARDING.

The Secretary of the Treasury was greeted with loud cheers a few days ago when he said in a speech before the Merchants' Association in New York that if the money now being hoarded "were at once put back to fulfil its functions in the channels of trade, there would be within twenty-four hours an almost complete resumption of business operations." If this be true, then the people who are hoarding the money through fear of panic are themselves the very ones who are causing the panic, or, at any rate, delaying its end. The New York *Evening Mail* imagines the hoarder asking, "Can't I do what I want with my money?" and replies that "he can not, because it is not his money." It then goes on to elucidate thus:

The currency that he calls his own is a part of the circulating medium of the country. He has an interest in it and a claim upon it, yet it is a small interest and claim. His share of the currency that passes through his hands is about half of the five or six per cent. interest he expects to get on a reasonably conservative investment. When he locks up specie and greenbacks in a safe-deposit vault or hides them away at home he is "fencing the common" of free currency. He is taking to his own use what chiefly belongs to others.

These facts appear at once in a comparative statement of the whole stock of money in use in this country and its total wealth. On the first of October there was $2,805,859,374 of money in circulation, exclusive of that "held in treasury as assets of the government." The national wealth as represented in railroads and farms and mines and factories and real estate is at least $120,000,000,000. The proportion of money to wealth is little better than one-fiftieth. Every dollar of currency has to do its part in the exchanges of business in representing nearly $50 of wealth. When a man hoards a dollar as his own he is asserting the right of exclusive possession over something to which the business community has forty-nine times as much title as he has.

If the savings-bank depositors of this State alone should each assert his right to hoard "my money," there would not be a gold piece or a gold certificate, a silver piece or a silver certificate, a bank-note or

WHAT WAS IT

The Woman Feared?

What a comfort to find it is not "the awful thing" feared, but only chronic indigestion, which proper food can relieve.

A woman in Ohio says:

"I was troubled for years with indigestion and chronic constipation. At times I would have such a gnawing in my stomach that I actually feared I had a—I dislike to write or even think of what I feared.

"Seeing an account of Grape-Nuts, I decided to try it. After a short time I was satisfied the trouble was not the awful thing I feared but was still bad enough. However, I was relieved of a bad case of dyspepsia by changing from improper food to Grape-Nuts.

"Since that time my bowels have been as regular as a clock. I had also noticed before I began to eat Grape-Nuts that I was becoming forgetful of where I put little things about the house, which was very annoying.

"But since the digestive organs have become strong from eating Grape-Nuts, my memory is good and my mind is as clear as when I was young, and I am thankful." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

The International Jury, Paris, 1900

THE GRAND PRIX PARIS 1900

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No greater tribute was ever paid to artistic merit and true musical quality. The Baldwin is the only American piano ever awarded a Grand Prix.

Speaking of the exacting conditions which surrounded this great victory for the Baldwin, the "Musical Courier" of Sept. 22, 1900, says:

"It should never be forgotten that no such tests were ever made before and that certain precedents and traditional methods connected with the International Exposition Awards operated against a new piano, which had never been in competition with the great makes of the Old World."

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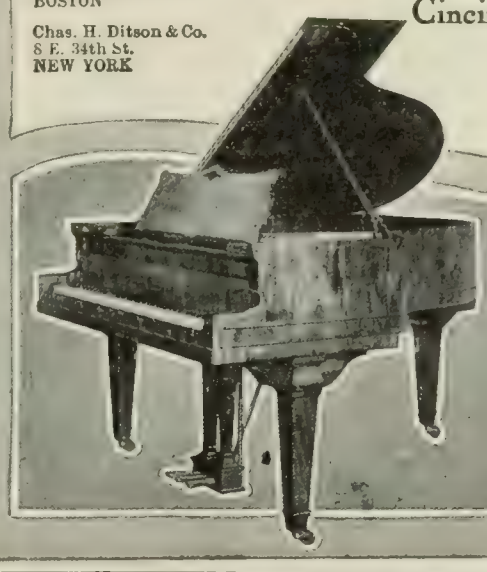
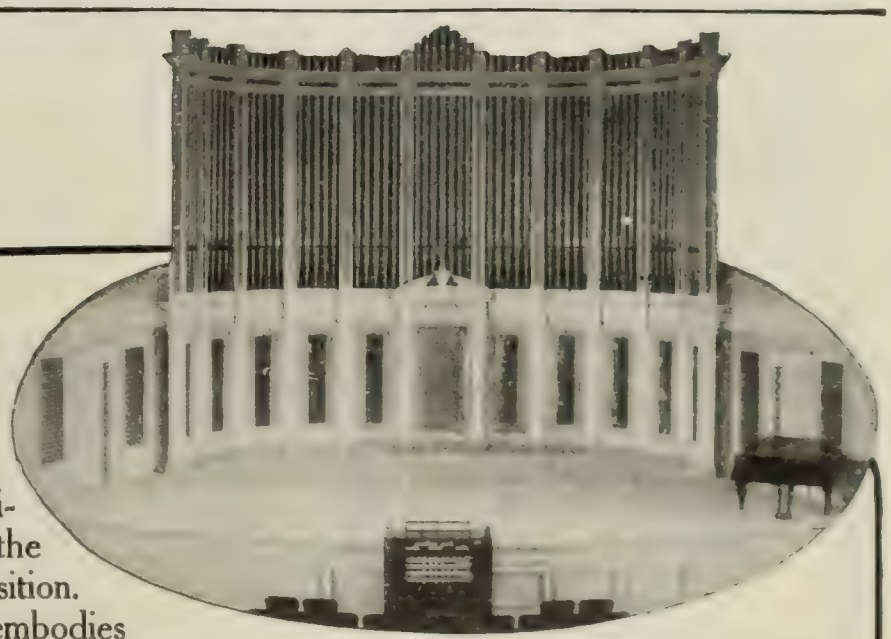


The Baldwin Piano.



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a copper cent left in the country. The banks of deposit, the Subtreasury, and the pockets of the people would be swept as bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard.

That is why hoarding is properly denounced as both barbaric and wicked. It is foolish besides, because the utmost it could do, barring the decimating effects of fire and theft and accident, would be to preserve about one-fiftieth of the national wealth, while sacrificing a large part of the remainder by the paralysis it would entail on production and the destruction it would carry to the earning power of capital. The man who hoards is about as wise as the man who confines his efforts, when his house is afire, to carrying out the insurance when he is needed at the pump.

Individuals, however, are not the only ones engaged in this reprehended practise. "Hoarding by banks," says *The Wall Street Journal*, "is infinitely worse than hoarding by individuals, and yet some of the banks throughout the country are practically hoarding excessive sums of money, doing exactly what they would themselves condemn in individuals." The Philadelphia *North American*, similarly, blames the Wall-Street interests that have been accumulating cash for months as war funds for "crowding weaker rivals to the wall when the situation became acute and in acquiring control of properties which they had long looked upon with jealous eyes." The banks, too, "have cramped and crippled commerce by persistent calling of loans unnecessarily," while their "rank offense" is "the failure of so many of them to issue their rightful share of the country's currency." It adds:

If, as *The Evening Post* declares, the withdrawal [by depositors] of that $50,000,000 because of the alarm caused by the revelations of dishonest trustees, chains of banks used for gambling, traction thievery, and Harrimanism, is chiefly responsible for the stringency, there has been no month of the eighteen past when the national banks could not have replaced that $50,000,000, with millions more for good measure.

It is generally conceded that much of the trouble is due to hoarding. The amount sequestered by the general public is a matter of speculation. The bankers' spokesmen place it at $50,000,000. That Standard Oil and its allies have been hoarding on an extensive scale is believed in many quarters. But it is not susceptible of proof at present.

One definite, concrete, undeniable fact does stand forth, however: The banks have hoarded and are hoarding to the exact extent of the circulation they have not taken out.

To banker, merchant, manufacturer, and workingman alike *The North American* puts this straight question: What do you think of a bank that has the power to issue currency and will not do it because it can make a little more money out of the nation's necessities, at a time when the great industries and commercial interests of the land are facing a possible stopping of the wheels, blocked by no lack of credit nor demand, but solely by lack of actual cash?

Mr. Banker, how do you defend this?

One New York bank, famous as one of the strongest financial institutions on this continent, could add $2,500,000 to the country's currency within a week. It shows no disposition to issue a dollar of new money. Yet it is believed that this very bank during the last fortnight has received deposits of large sums from the national treasury.

Let no banker delude himself into the belief that the workingmen and all other citizens, unskilled tho they be in the complexities of finance, will not be able to understand this matter. Technicalities will not save you from the condemnation of all right-thinking Americans. The truth is too plain, the guilt too palpable, to be screened from public vision by the usual long-winded and intricate sophistries of the money part. . . . . .

Bad and unpatriotic as the individual hoarder is, he is not clothed with the hoarding banker's moral obligations, and is less unpardonable an offender against his country and his countrymen.

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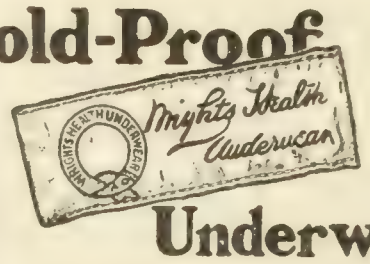
Cold-Proof



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Ordinary catch-cold underwear is tightly woven, non-absorbent, holds the perspiration on the skin, chills the body—gives colds. With its many advantages Wright's Health Underwear costs no more than common underwear. Ask your dealer for it and write for free book, "The Loop of Health and the Fleece of Comfort."

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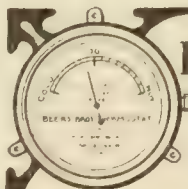

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PERSONAL

David Belasco in the Theater.—David Belasco, the eccentric genius of the American drama, and the builder of the New Stuyvesant Theater in New York, is the subject of some amusing stories in *The Saturday Evening Post.* The writer tells of Mr. Belasco's wonderful power of concentration, of his old little habits at home and on the street, and then of his peculiarities in the theater. We read:

When an actor has rehearsed especially well, the playwright-manager shows his delight by walking over to him and presenting him a coin from the loose change in his pocket. Whether it be gold or silver, of small or large denomination, the first coin his fingers have touched in their exploration of his pocket is theirs. Some new actors have been embarrassed by the proffer from the melancholy-eyed man; others have stared haughtily at him while the blood of indigination mounted their cheeks. A whisper from one of the old members of his company is needed: "Take it! It's one of the governor's little ways. We are all children to him, and he treats us as such."

Mr. Belasco never scolds his players, never raises his voice from its pleasantly low pitch to adjure them to improve. He talks gently to them—"woos them," he says, "as one would woo a woman." One actor in the new company which is playing "The Grand Army Man" tried again and again to read a line as the author-producer wished. David Belasco was patient, but at each reading his habitual sadness deepened. He thrust his hand into his pocket and drew out all that it contained, a dime, and placed it on the table before him, and said:

"Now, try once more. If you read the line right this time you get that."

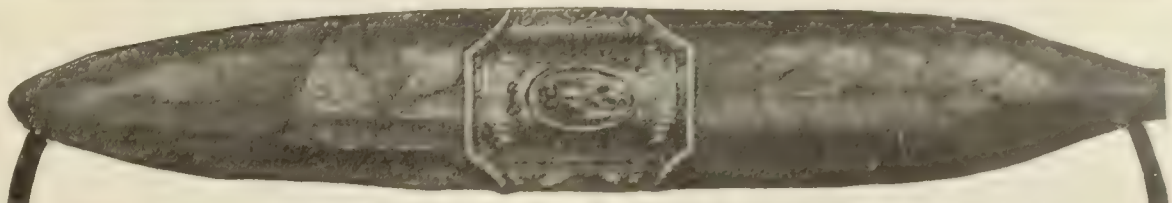
Thus adjured, the actor tried. David Belasco said no word, but the dime went back into his pocket.

He always tries to spare the actor's feelings. When he has found it impossible for the actor to read a line as he has written it, he has often said: "Well! Well! How did I come to write such a stupid line! We'll change it! There, now, you read this better—of course; it is a better line."

He works practically without rest and without sleep. Since he came to New York a penniless boy, twenty-five years ago, he has never been out of his studio or his theaters for four days, except when the neuralgia penalty is laid upon him for excessive work.

"People say to me—rest. Rest!" he exclaimed. "I can't rest while there is anything to be done. I promise, but I rest by working—for me work is rest."

His tastes are simple. Across the street is a dairy



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lunch counter where David Belasco goes boldly, striding a stool, and looking with a child's pleased expectancy down the long counter for his favorite edible—pie. Two slices of pie, one of custard, the other of apple, a glass of milk, and the manager, refreshed in body and spirit, runs most undignifiedly back across the street, dodging cars with the pained surprize of a countryman, and reenters his office to conjure more amusement miracles.

In many respects he is like a child. "He would give away everything he has in the world if we didn't restrain him," cry his harassed men of business. He is the ideal Democrat of Jefferson's dreams. He has no conception of the passage of time. His personal representative, who accompanies him home, has sat on the doorstep on midwinter nights, a literally freezing audience, while Mr. Belasco, afire with a new idea of dramatic effect, acted the parts of all the chief scenes of a new drama on the sidewalk.

When the Belascos moved into the neighborhood the policeman threatened arrest for disturbing the peace of the neighborhood. Mr. Belasco's abstracted offer of a dollar made the guardian of the peace snort angrily. A dramatic scene, not in the plans of the manager, was about to ensue when Mrs. Belasco and her daughters arrived from an after-the-opera supper.

At one of the crises of his life, when the great man of the theater had achieved a personal triumph, having secured the indictment of business enemies for conspiring in the suppression of trade, he by his own confession showed his gratification in the most unexpected manner.

While the enemy writhed under the judge's words, the enemy's eyes wandered to the face of the complainant. The stored-up wrath of many years exhibited itself in no illuminating flash of countenance, no irrepressible eloquence of eye or word. David Belasco stuck out a derisive tongue.

He speaks always in terms of sentiment. He who has discovered and developed many obscure dramatic persons, when asked how he recognizes talent, has no formula as to voice or walk or appearance. He waves beauty away as of no relevance.

"I select the person from whom I can feel something passing across the footlights to me, and something passing from me to him."

This is his formula of discovery of undeveloped talent—of possible genius.

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Stinging Things.—MRS. WAYBACK—"I notice these here submarine torpedor boats are named after stingin' things mostly."

MR. WAYBACK—"Ye don't say? Wonder if any uv them are named 'Soap Agent,' 'Portrait Solicitor,' 'Rheumatiz Specialist,' or 'Patent-Churn Pedler.'"—*Puck.*

Another Hero.—"Were you frightened during the battle, Pat?"

PAT—"Not a bit, sor. Oi kin face most anything whin Oi have me back to it.—*The Circle.*

A Flatterer.—"Yes, ma'am," the convict was saying, "I'm here jist for trying to flatter a rich man."

"The idea!" exclaimed the prison visitor.

"Yes, ma'am. I jist tried to imitate his signature on a check."—*Tit-Bits.*

Still Ahead.—"Willie" Collier, the comedian, was an irrepressible member of a barn-storming combination which some ten years ago, did the "tank" towns of the Middle West.

The company had been doing a poor business for several weeks when a certain town in Illinois was reached. Just before the curtain went up that night, Collier was standing at the curtain "peep-hole," sizing up the audience.

"How's the house, Willie?" asked another player.

"Well," answered Collier, "there are some out there. But," he added, impressively, "we're still in the majority, old boy, still in the majority!"—*Harper's Weekly.*

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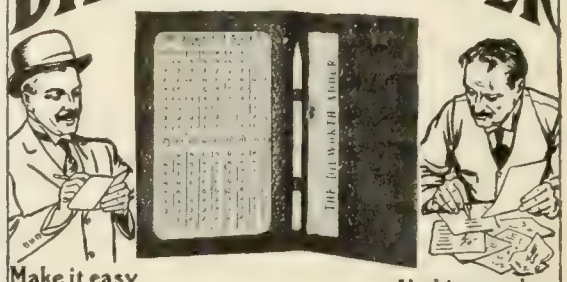

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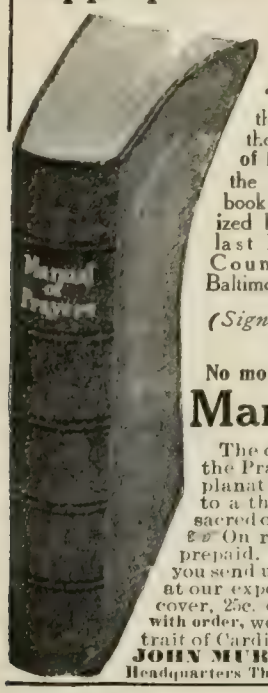

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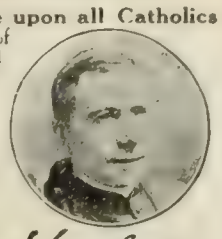

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YOUNG COLLEGIAN—"But, mother, he uses so many sesquipedalian words."

FOND MOTHER—"That settles it, my son. I don't want you to be contaminated by association with anybody who uses such dreadful language."—*Baltimore American.*

Knew Ready Money.—"There's a Wall-Street man out in front," announced the shop boy.

"You wait on him," said the jeweler. "I'm busy with this farmer gentleman. That Wall-Street feller doesn't want anything more than a collar button, I judge."—*Washington Herald.*

Deserved Them.—MISTRESS—"Why, Bridget, it seems to me, you want very large wages for one who has had so little experience.'

BRIDGET—"Sure, mum, ain't it harder for me when I don't know how?"—*Life.*

Decidedly Realistic.—WIGGS—"Scribbler's new novel is very realistic, don't you think so?"

WAGGS—"Yes, indeed. When I came to a six-page description of a yawning chasm it actually put me to sleep."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Impossible Paragraphs.—The publisher sends his compliments and three turkeys to the new author, wishing him a merry time of it.

While riding in his magnificent new automobile recently our leading poet ran over several of his poor relations, who were riding to town in an ox-cart.

There is a literary man in town who has ten barrels of Kentucky XXX in his cellar, and tho the stuff has been there ten years it has never been sampled.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Turkological.—Even a turkey doesn't cut much ice unless it is well drest.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

One on the Fish.—"Doin' any good?" asked the curious individual on the bridge.

"Any good?" answered the fisherman, in the creek below. "Why, I caught forty bass out o' here yesterday."

"Say, do you know who I am?" asked the man on the bridge.

The fisherman replied that he did not.

"Well, I am the county fish and game warden."

The angler, after a moment's thought, exclaimed, "Say, do you know who I am?"

"No," the officer replied.

"Well, I'm the biggest liar in eastern Indiana," said the crafty angler, with a grin.—*Recreation.*

How Wellman Will Tell the Pole.—"How will you know when you have really crossed the pole?" said a Washington débutante to Walter Wellman.

"Oh, that's easy," responded Mr. Wellman, carelessly. "The north wind will become a south wind."—*Success.*

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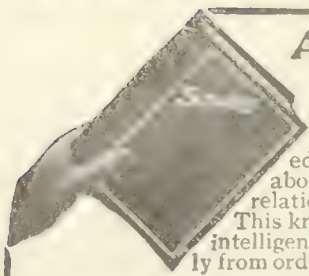

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Ed, the barber, looked at him a moment and replied:

"Why, man, you don't need no hair-cut—what you want is a shine."—*Life.*

Ambitions.—The toiler in the city had been given an advance in salary.

"Now," he said, jubilantly, "I can begin saving to buy a farm."

Out in Washington the agriculturist looked at the check received for his season's wheat.

"Another such crop or two and I can move into the city," he mused.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

November 15.—Oxford University confers the degree of Doctor of Laws on Emperor William.

November 16.—The new Cunard-line steamship *Mauretania* leaves Liverpool on her maiden trip. She carries nearly $14,000,000 in gold and 2,000 passengers.

November 18.—Secretary Taft is the guest of General Pflug at Vladivostok.

An attempt is made to destroy by fire the government headquarters at Santiago.

Admiral Sir Francis Leopold McClintock, the well-known arctic explorer, dies in London.

November 19.—Official announcement confirms the report that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, English Prime Minister, is to go into virtual retirement because of ill health.

November 20.—The Government of Salvador issues a decree granting amnesty to political prisoners and allows the return of exiles; President Figueroa restores constitutional guaranties.

Secretary Taft arrives at Harbin; the American squadron sails from Vladivostok

November 21.—Following the discovery of a bomb plot against the dictatorship, Portugal is now in a state of political chaos.

Domestic.

November 15.—Delegations visit Governor Hughes at Albany to urge direct nominating primary elections.

November 16.—The American Federation of Labor votes against national ownership of railroads and mines.

November 17.—Washington's new $4,000,000 union station is used by the railroads for the first time. The historic depot where Garfield was shot is now abandoned.

Governor Haskell of Oklahoma issues a call for the Legislature of the new State to meet December 2.

November 18.—The United States Supreme Court decides that the consolidation of the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny is not in violation of the Federal Constitution.

The American Federation of Labor goes on record as opposing all immigration to the United States from Asiatic countries.

November 19.—Responses to the Government's plans to relieve the financial stringency by issuing $100,000,000 Treasury certificates and $50,000,000 Panama-Canal bonds indicate that both will be oversubscribed.

November 20.—President Roosevelt forbids Federal office-holders to promote the third-term boom.

Delegates from fifteen Atlantic-coast States organize, at Philadelphia, the Atlantic Deeper-Waterways Association.

November 21.—Governor Cummins is forced to call out the Iowa militia to prevent a prize-fight at Davenport, Ia.

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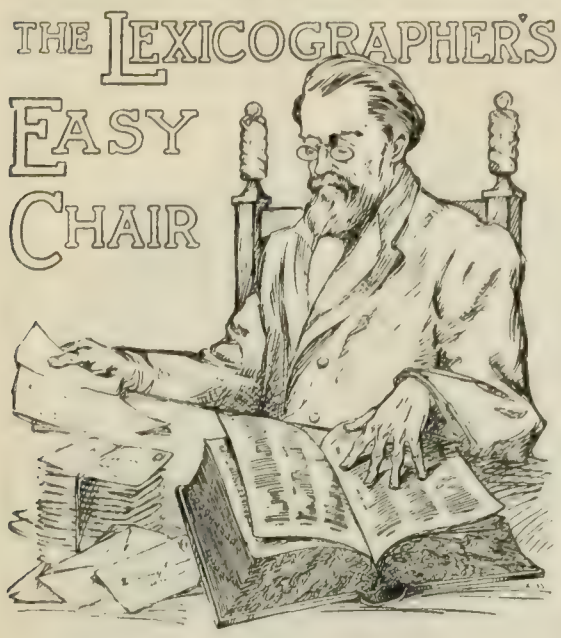

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"J. B. W.," Winter Haven, Fla.—"Please give a complete definition of the word *instinct*."

In man instinct is a natural or acquired aptitude; a sense of what is fitting, whether natural or acquired. The instinct of animals is held by many to be of the same nature, but inferior and restricted, as the intellect of man. Instinct is the guide of animal life, embedded in the organic structure of the animal as reason is the guide of rational life: it is a natural, spontaneous impulse that moves animals, without reasoning, toward actions that are essential to their existence, preservation, or development.

"S. C. T.," Altoona, Pa.—"(1) What is the distinction between the endings *-er* and *-or*, meaning one who does a given thing? (2) Please explain the meaning of *liquidate*, as used in financial reports."

(1) These suffixes are both used for the same purpose, and the distinction between them is simply historical and orthographical. In the spoken language their pronunciation is usually alike, but it differs in legal terminology and certain terms from the Latin that are not fully Anglicized. In treating this subject at length Dr. James A. H. Murray says:

"In received spelling, the choice between the two forms is often capricious, or determined by other than historical reasons. The agent-nouns belonging to verbs from Latin stems, and to those formed with *-ate*, usually end in *-or*, being partly adoptions from Latin and partly assimilated to Latin analogies. But when the sense is purely agential, without any added notion such as that of office, trade, or profession, function, etc., *-er* is often used, as in *inspector, respecter; projector, rejecter*. In a few instances both forms of the agent-noun are still in current use, commonly without any corresponding distinction in sense, as *asserter, assertor;* sometimes with a distinction of technical and general sense (often, however, neglected) as *accepter, acceptor*.

The Romanic *-our, -or* of agent-nouns has been in most places replaced by *-er* where the related verb exists in English; in special sense we have *Savior*, but in purely agential sense *saver*. In *liar, beggar*, the spelling *ar* is a survival of the Middle-English variant *-ar* (e). The agent-nouns in *er* normally denote personal agents (originally only male persons, tho this restriction is now wholly obsolete); many of them, however, may be used to denote material agents and hence also mere instruments; e.g., *blotter, cutter, poker, roller*, etc.

(2) To liquidate an indebtedness is to satisfy it by delivering the amount due or the value of it. To liquidate a bankrupt's affairs is to reduce them to order and precision, determine the amount of them; adjust. *Liquidation* is the act of ascertaining the amount of the assets and liabilities of a person or a business firm and adjusting and settling his or its indebtedness.

MAKING A

New England

No. III

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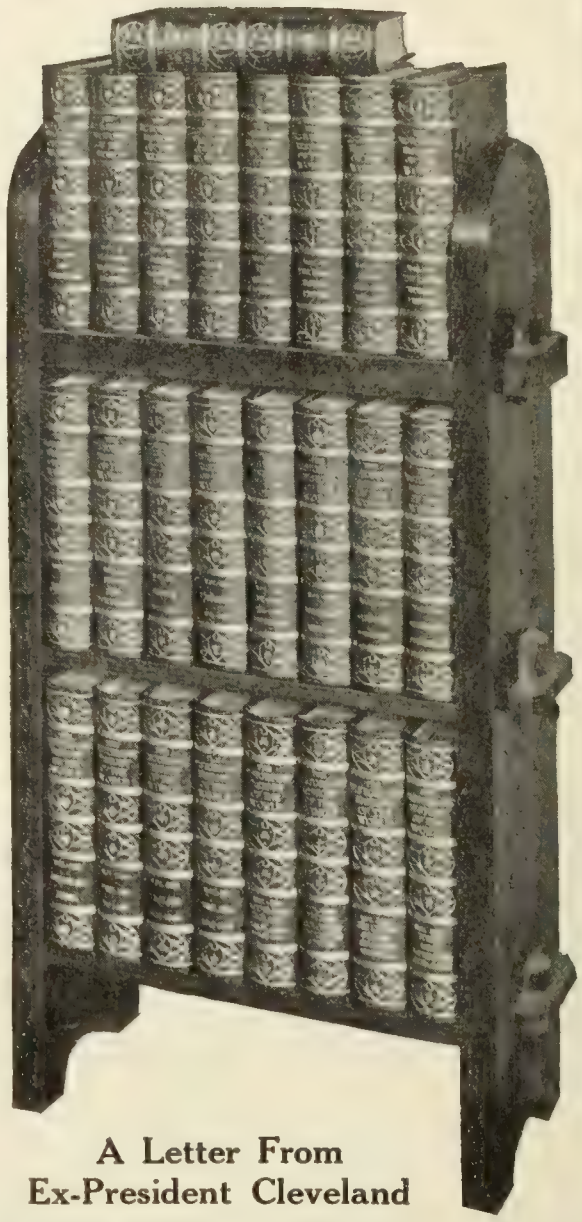

WE HAVE spoken of accuracy and completeness as being the two essentials of first importance in a world history, but no matter how accurate or how complete, a reference work is useless unless by means of a thorough and properly arranged system of indexes you are able to locate with ease the information you seek. It may be there, and it may be the truth, but if you cannot find it, it is of little value to you.

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JOHN WANAMAKER

NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA

A Letter From Ex-President Cleveland

IN my judgment a knowledge of history becomes more important with the passing of time; and it seems to me that it never was so important as in these days of stirring events and wondrous change.

Many of us are obliged to confess that for one reason or another we missed opportunities to study history in younger days. However much we may now lament this, we know the only chance we shall have to remedy our embarrassing deficiency must be found in an arrangement of historical facts and epochs, in such a way as to be suited to the engrossing occupations and scant leisure of our later years.

I have never seen a work that so completely answers this purpose as *"The Historians' History of the World."* It is of broader importance than a mere book of reference, and yet no book of reference can be more comprehensive or easier of profitable utilization.

I believe those who have these volumes within their reach are provided with the means of a substantial historical equipment.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44 60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXV., No. 23 NEW YORK, DECEMBER 7, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 920

TOPICS OF THE DAY

SIGNS OF RETURNING CONFIDENCE

A NOTE of optimism is becoming more and more evident in the current press comment on the financial and industrial situation. Such authorities as *Bradstreet's*, *The Financier*, and *Dun's Review* agree that the country is financially convalescent, while the news columns of the daily press record many evidences that the processes of recovery and adjustment are in operation all along the line. The psychological character of the panic is becoming recognized, remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and with the return of public confidence various interrupted or retarded activities begin to move freely again in their old channels—recovery being slowest, apparently, in the field of speculation. Thus *Dun's Review*, while recording improvement in retail trade, reports that liquidation has continued in securities with the result that several important stocks have reached new low levels, "the only support being supplied by small purchases for investment." There is other evidence as well that the general public is buying and holding high-class securities while, as the Richmond *News Leader* remarks, "Wall Street is frightened to death." The speculators, the same paper explains, are afraid to buy because they fear that other speculators, at the first sign of an upward movement, will dump their holdings and force a further slump in prices.

Moreover, the practical withdrawal of the 3-per-cent. Treasury notes, while regarded in many quarters as an acknowledgment that the device was not a happy one, is also interpreted as proof that the need for any such radical expedient has passed. The premium on currency is rapidly approaching the vanishing point. Clearing-house certificates are being retired in various cities, and rumors that the banks throughout the country are about to resume unlimited cash payment are becoming very definite. A Chicago dispatch states that 998 out of 1,000 Western banks, when questioned on the subject of resumption, asserted that they were ready to pay currency at once. The chief factor of delay, as the New York *Evening Post* explains, is the necessity of simultaneous action in all the larger cities where partial suspension of payments has existed. Already, in different sections, banks which had suspended payment, and mills and other industrial plants which had closed during the acute period of the scare, are reopening. James J. Hill reports that business conditions in the Northwest are good, and that the Great Northern will show an increase of $750,000 in gross earnings for November. At the same time we read that the Harriman roads have reemployed six thousand men who were laid off when the financial situation was at its worst. "Here," exclaims the New York *American*, "is a practical expression of the restoration of confidence more eloquent than all the clearing-house reports and bank statements that have been issued since the first shiver ran over the financial body." The same paper goes on to justify this opinion in the following explanatory paragraphs:

"When the sudden dizziness struck the commercial world; when the money of the country began to be hoarded in strong-boxes, and anxiety took the place of confidence, so that it was impossible to get funds for big enterprises, the railroads felt the pressure, and the plans of improvement were laid aside, not to be taken up again until the dawn of brighter days. The reemployment of these men is a physical evidence of that dawn. On December 1 the whole scheme of improvement is to be resumed. The men are to be kept at work on the Union Pacific until winter stops them, and are then to be taken to California and be used on the reconstruction of the coast line between Los Angeles and San Francisco.

"The disbursement of the millions of dollars that the work of these men represents, important as it is in the business of restoring the obstructed circulation of currency, is only the smaller good of the incident—the greater is that it is a notice to the world that the so-called panic is a thing of the past; that the greatest railroad operator in the country, whose hold on the country's pulse is more intimate perhaps than that of any other man, knows we are convalescent and is going ahead with his arrangements to meet the tremendous tide of prosperity of the most prosperous country the world has ever known.

"Such tidings will be repeated from every point of the compass within the next few days, and before we realize it we will be wondering what scared us so in November of 1907. . . . . .

"The general situation has not been a panic in the ruinous sense of the term. On the contrary, it was the most extreme and extraordinary action to prevent ruinous panic ever known. But the prevention of ruin was destructive in itself. It was a severe and nauseating antidote for a deadlier poison.

"The bank vaults are now stuffed with money. But, in protecting themselves, the banks have reduced the fuel of the business machinery—loans—to a point causing slowing down."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* points out that of the seventy banks in various sections which have suspended since the beginning of November, fifteen have reopened for business. It also calls attention to the fact that several steel mills in Pittsburg which had diminished their forces early in November are resuming work to their full capacity, and that a large steam-pump works in Buffalo has reopened on full time. The St. Louis paper prints the following broad and optimistic survey of the situation:

"Among the New York banks there was a suspension of payments for eight weeks during the panic of 1857, of six weeks in 1873, and of five weeks in 1893. The embargo has been shorter thus far in 1907 than it was in any of those cataclysms, and it has been far less rigid. The banks are paying out more money now than they did during the closed season in 1893 or the preceding years. Nobody supposes that the situation at this time is as grave as it was during any of those currency famines. In proportion to the amount of business done there is far more currency in the country now than there was in the former monetary disturbances,

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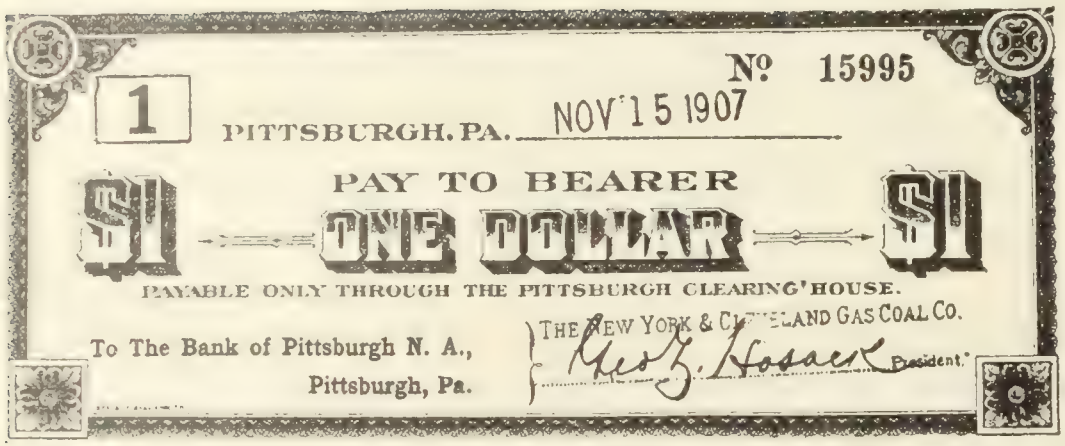

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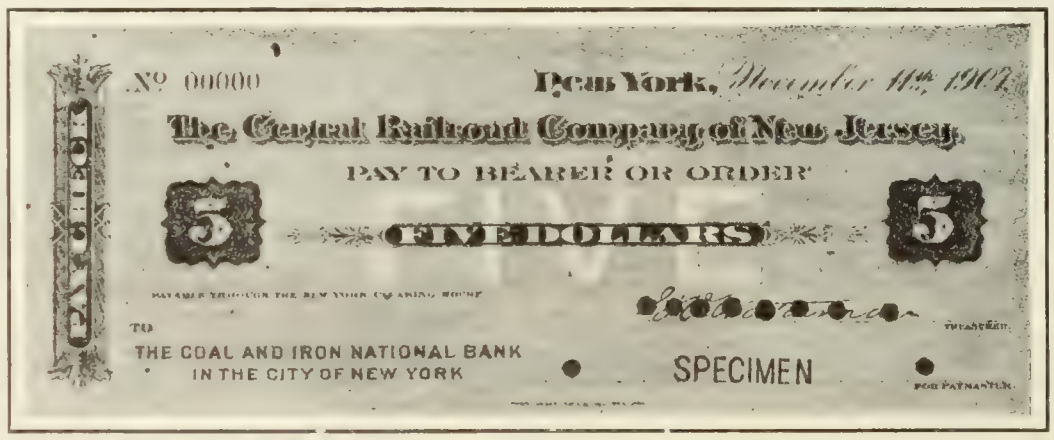
On the back of this scrip is printed in four languages the statement that "this check may be deposited, but will not be paid in cash by the bank."

and, in proportion to population, the business is greater than it was then.

"A general bank resumption would immediately improve the situation at all points. As it is to the banks' interest to restore unlimited payments as early as practicable, there is a strong incentive for them to meet the public demand in that direction. The Shawmut National Bank of Boston, the largest banking institution on the Atlantic coast outside of New York, has resumed payments with practically no restrictions, and it has written to its correspondents throughout the country, numbering more than seven hundred and fifty banks and trust companies, asking them to extend credits to patrons to the fullest possible extent. A like spirit is revealing itself among many other big banks all over the country. As gold is coming in almost as fast as it did in the first half of November, there is a powerful stimulus toward the restoration of confidence. More than $85,000,000 of gold has now been engaged since the beginning of November, and two-thirds of this amount has already arrived. The world never before saw such a stream of gold flowing in at any one point in that length of time. There is a possibility that the $100,000,000 mark will be passed before the inflow ceases. It is plain now to the world that we can get all the gold from Europe that we think we need. For many reasons we are masters of the situation. We can get all the gold in Europe that we want because gold can work more profitably here than it can elsewhere; because we can afford to pay more for gold than can any of our competitors in Europe; and because, through the exportation of cotton, copper, wheat, corn, and many other things which we have, and which Europe must buy, we are establishing credits which will bring gold to us to any needed amount. This commercial and financial ascendency which we hold among the great nations is bringing us through the crisis with a speed which will surprize the world when, a few weeks hence, a general upward movement among our industries sets in. It is altogether probable that before 1908 is many months old the United States will be in a position to hand back to Europe all the gold which our bankers have purchased there in the present movement. It is likewise probable that before 1908 ends we shall be able to resume our old rôle of helping Europe out of any financial troubles which may come to it."



Courtesy of the American Bank Note Company.

SPECIALLY SAFEGUARDED PAY-CHECK USED IN NEW YORK.

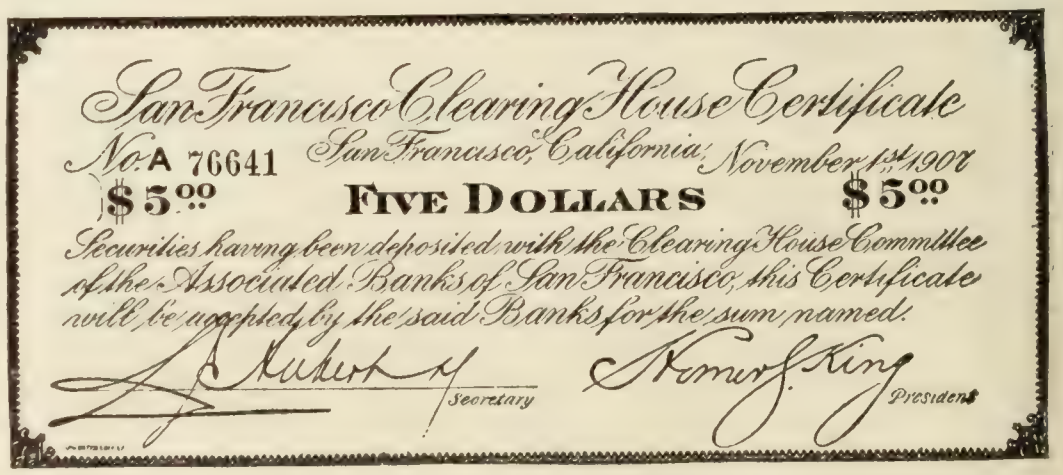
Altho New York was the first city to issue clearing-house loan certificates, they were chiefly of high denominations and circulated only between the banks. Nor did pay-checks, like the one above, enter into general circulation.

President Truesdale, of the Lackawanna, says that some such reaction as we have experienced was inevitable, and that we should be thankful that it has come at a time when the country is so well in a position to meet it without disaster. He predicts a lowering of wages, followed by a decrease in the cost of living. Already a ten-per-cent. reduction in the wholesale prices of meat is reported from Chicago; and the Secretary of Agriculture's annual report now puts before us the following encouraging facts, as summarized in the Philadelphia *Press*:

"There has been no general crop failure even in small areas. The products of the farm are up to the average of the previous five years, and because of the higher prices are much more valuable to the farmer. The Secretary values the corn crop at $1,350,000,000, or 26 per cent. above the average value of the previous five crops. The cotton crop he reports is greater than last year, tho its farm value may be a little less. Wheat is deficient about 5 per cent., but its value is 5.5 per cent. greater than the average of the last five years. Oats, tobacco, and some other crops show a partial failure, but on the whole the Secretary shows that the year past has been a very good one for the farmer. The value of farm cereals is estimated at $2,378,000,000, or 23 per cent. above the average for the last five years. Valuable as are the crops grown from the soil, they are not the farmer's only source of wealth. The value of dairy products for 1907 is $800,000,000, which exceeds the value of the cotton crop, while poultry and eggs, netting the farmers $600,000,000, outrank the wheat crop. Animals sold and slaughtered from farms are valued at $1,270,000,000, and the total value of American farm products for 1907 is $7,412,000,000, which transcends the high record of 1906 by $657,000,000.

"Panics are transient and superficial affairs when they are faced by an agricultural prosperity like this. Secretary Wilson's report ought to help along the fast-reviving confidence. The country is rich, prosperous, solvent, even tho occasionally it may be embarrassed and inconvenienced by finding itself a little short of ready money. Hard times, to deserve the name, must begin at the bottom. A country with such an abundant food supply as Secretary Wilson reports for 1907 is not going to suffer from poverty."

While the banking and currency situation seems to be easing up,



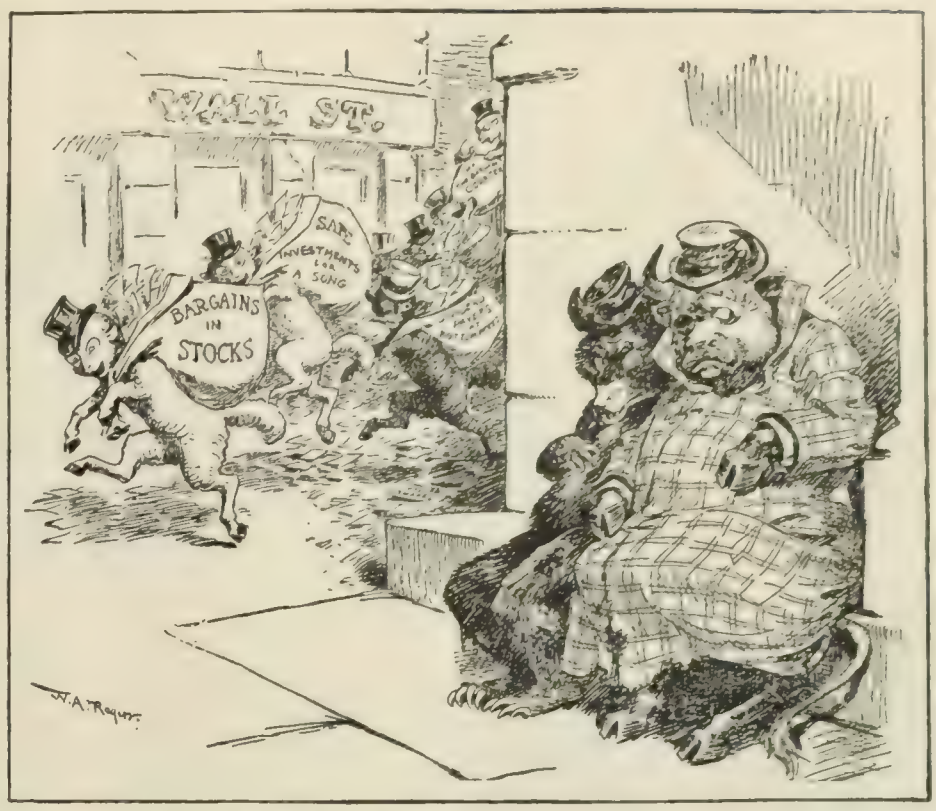
SPECIMEN OF THE EMERGENCY MONEY NOW IN GENERAL USE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

"San Francisco, like Pittsburg, Chicago, and St. Louis, has been conducting her domestic affairs with a currency which is not only unauthorized, but, under a strict construction of the Federal law, is actually illegal."

SUBSTITUTES FOR CASH IN EVIDENCE DURING THE CURRENCY FAMINE.

AFTER THE RUSH JOB.

REASSURED DEPOSITOR—"This is all right, Mr. President, but you might have used that one over there and saved yourself a lot of trouble." —Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.



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THE LAMBS HAVE THEIR DAY.

—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

FOOT-NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "the commercial situation will need the utmost care and nursing for some time to come"; and the Buffalo *Express* warns us that "there is nothing to be gained by treating the trade recession lightly." Says the Indianapolis *News*, however:

"Business simply waits the assurance that the frightened depositor will not contract the currency by withdrawing his money from use, and that the banks—also somewhat panic-stricken—will resume normal methods. In other words, just as soon as business can know that it can get money to go on with it will go."

Meanwhile a decline of about $7,000,000 in the Treasury receipts for November shows that the disturbance has affected even Uncle Sam's income.

MATERIAL RESULTS OF THE HAGUE CONFERENCE

BECAUSE the things left undone by the Second Hague Peace Conference have received more attention from a large portion of the press than have the things done, there is much vagueness in the public mind as to just what tangible results, if any, stand to the credit of that international gathering. Thus certain pessimistic and often cynical chroniclers have laid much stress upon the facts that the question of limitation of armaments was not even discust, and that obligatory arbitration, the main object of the Conference, failed to get the unanimous vote necessary to make it operative. Published statements from two of the delegates, however, now serve to correct this point of view by emphasizing the ground actually gained by the four months of discussion and deliberation. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, who looks upon the Second Hague Conference as "a simple session between the First and Third Conferences," asserts that it would have justified its calling together if it had done nothing more than to demonstrate the possibility of creating a universal parliament; and Gen. Horace Porter, according to an interview published in the New York *Times*, is astonished that "so little is understood of the tremendous importance involved in the fourteen resolutions that have been unanimously signed." The General explains that these resolutions—which were enumerated in THE LITERARY DIGEST of October 5—are absolutely effective in law, having been signed only after the governments represented had instructed their agents to sign them. This is one of the points on which the newspapers seem to have left the public somewhat in doubt. Altho the Conference did not miraculously establish universal peace, "we at least," remarks General Porter, "resolved in many ways to settle many international differences according to less violent, I might say less arbitrary, methods than heretofore." He cites the following instances in which the cause of peace has been materially advanced:

"We have regulated the means by which war should be declared. The intention of the Conference was to counteract the effect of jingoism and public hysteria which has so often plunged two nations into deadly warfare. Among the resolutions there is one so governing a declaration of war that by its conditions the nations involved will have time to look into the reasonableness of their grievance.

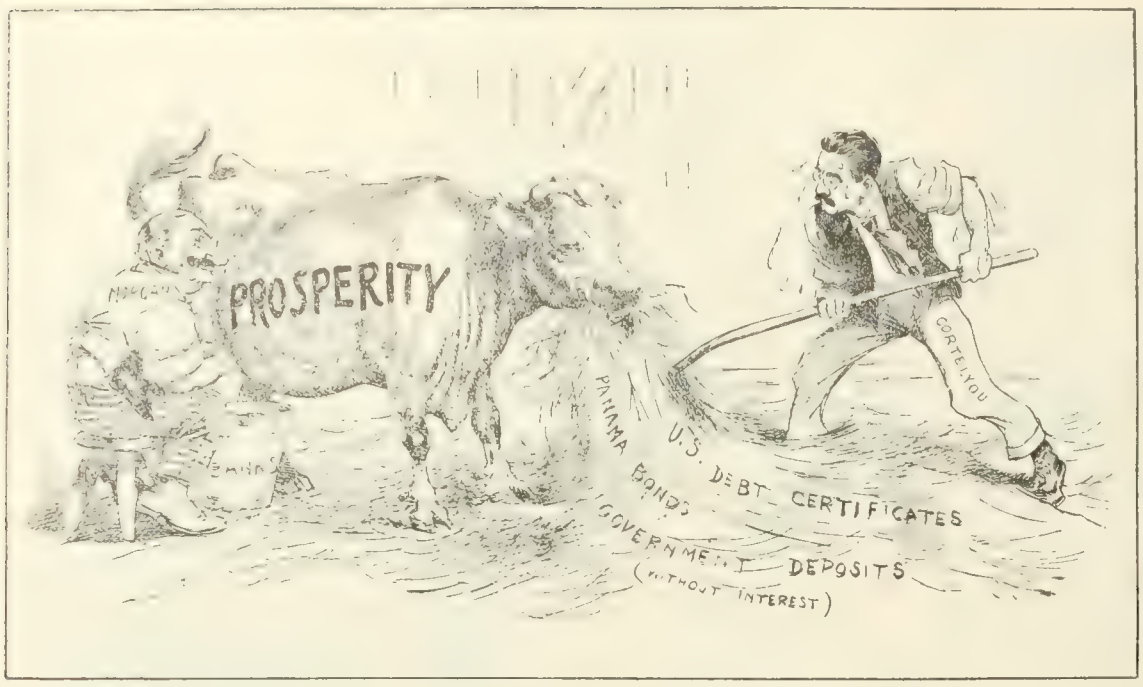
"Collection of debt by armed or naval force has been abolished. The use of the army or navy for mere pecuniary issues between the Powers, it was agreed by the Conference, was no longer in keeping with the highest standard of honor, particularly as it was shown that whenever these collections were forced the courts rarely allowed more than a third or a fourth of the sum demanded. Hereafter these collections will be made by civil process between the governments.

"We also disposed of the rights of war-vessels to bombard any place on the enemy's coast that was not properly fortified. This was a resolution in the cause of common humanity, to do away with the menace in time of war to small villages and townships along the coast-line that are unprotected by fortifications. One of the chief intentions in any peace measure is to prevent innocent slaughter as much as possible.

"In army regulations the Conference decided that the purposes of war were sufficiently appeased if the enemy was stopt from invasion, instead of being destroyed. The Powers seemed to unanimously recognize this feature of their obligation at the Conference, and a resolution was made forbidding the use of an explosive bullet in small arms. . . . . .

"It was found upon discussion that the rules of naval warfare between the Powers were most complex. In army matters the rules of war were universally understood, but at sea the Powers were all staring at each other without any unanimous code. The Conference established the safety of the Red Cross at sea and of all hospital ships."

General Porter characterizes the Second Conference as "the



DIVISION OF LABOR.
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American.*

THE INTERVIEW.
—May in the Detroit *Journal.*

MORGANATIC FINANCE.

most important and successful humanitarian gathering that the world has ever seen," and Baron d'Estournelles is no less enthusiastic, altho he admits that to the general public "the results it has achieved have been hardly apparent." Says the Baron, writing in the New York *Independent:*

"The Conference has preferred the satisfaction of duty accomplished to the eulogies of the press, always on the lookout for sensational news, and, in the present case, disappointed. Its confidence in the future was so well assured that it did not fear to dictate to the governments themselves the line of conduct they should have to follow. Enlightened by the difficulties of its own task, it has given them its experience as an example. It declared by a solemn decision that it limited its rôle to an action purely transitory, and that a third conference was necessary, and that after the third conference many others should ensue."

He then proceeds to cite a number of immediate and appreciable results of the Conference. He points out that "an entirely new principle, that of the moral equality of states," was brought forward. "As to obligatory arbitration," says the Baron, "is it nothing to have affirmed its principle as an incontestable progress discust only in its application?" And he goes on to show that the principle was accorded a practically unanimous approval, while thirty-five out of forty-four states declared themselves in favor of its application. We read:

"What does this prove? Simply this fact: The majority exists; it reckons more than three-fourths of the states. The minority took upon itself to prevent this agreement, but, in doing so, it has emphasized and strengthened it; on the other hand, it has laid bare the opposition of some states—or, more correctly, of a single state, Germany—dragging along with it in its resistance a great power, Austria, with Turkey, Rumania, Greece, Bulgaria, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Switzerland.

"Yet, and I wish to repeat it, the representative of Germany was careful to state that he stood apart only with regard to the application, but that, as to the principle, he was a partizan of obligatory arbitration.

"Thus the world was divided into two camps of very unequal importance. On one side was the mass of the states of the world, great and small, representing progress; on the other, Germany, representing the opposition, but an opposition already hesitating and pleading extenuating circumstances. . . . Humanity will not let itself be stopt by a minority of a few votes; or, rather, the minority will be converted. . . . . .

"Thanks to America, a very important article was voted: Article 48, which authorizes governments, in case of disputes, to address the bureau of The Hague directly and demand or propose arbitration. This mechanism has not been even noticed by the press, and yet it will be amply sufficient to put all the resources of arbitration in motion. Previously when two states had a ground of quarrel, they were obliged to agree together to submit the question to arbitration. And such an agreement between two governments whose relations have become envenomed is almost impossible. To-day it is in the power of one of them to make its offer openly, and thus force the second state to accept or decline that offer in presence of public opinion. It is a very great progress, altho it may appear almost imperceptible, and henceforth a state that sincerely wishes to avoid war can reply to its aggressor, '*I appeal to the judges of The Hague!*'

"Do you believe that the aggressor will be able to answer, 'I care nothing for justice,' without raising against him the entire public opinion of the world?"

GAMBLING FOR FEDERAL OFFICE

THE White House should be equipped with a full outfit of gambling paraphernalia, the New York *World* suggests, to facilitate the solution of such vexing questions of state as the one settled a few days ago by the President and the Senators from South Dakota. The Senators—Kittredge and Gamble—were at a deadlock, so recent history records, over the division of Federal patronage in their State, until the President, invoking chance as arbiter, settled each disputed point with neatness and dispatch. To begin with, a number of offices were disposed of by the Senators drawing lots from the Presidential hand, but after a time this proceeding was varied by resort to the arbitrament of "heads or tails." It may be mentioned in passing that the coin tossed by the President was one still retaining the motto about the degradation of which he has exprest such concern. The press, it seems, are both amused and shocked by the incident. Some anti-Administration organs proclaim with apparent seriousness that the President has been guilty of "running a lottery in violation of the law," while others find less extreme ground for condemnation. Thus *The News and Observer* (Dem.) of Raleigh, N. C., asks us to "picture the delight of a candidate who had spent years of experience in qualifying for his office, who had solicited thousands of testimonials, on hearing that he had lost his place because his Senator had crossed his fingers the wrong way!" "It is a remarkable circumstance," comments the New York *Evening Post*, with evident disapproval, "that the only militant civil-service reformer who ever sat in the Presidential chair has disposed of offices in more variegated ways and for more variegated reasons than any of his predecessors." "The wisdom of deciding public matters by chance consists in saving unnecessary bother about legal processes and constitutional principles as well as the fitness of the candidates for office," remarks *The World.* "Of course," it adds, "nobody

expects that President Roosevelt will trust to luck in the choice of a Republican candidate for the Presidency." *The Evening Sun*, however, protests that it can see no reason why, now that a precedent has been established, "the new Executive method" should not be extended indefinitely.

Senator Gamble very appropriately claims credit for originating the idea which the President so promptly put into practise. The New York *Globe* warns us against regarding the incident as the apotheosis of civil-service reform and the merit system. *The Times* discusses it seriously as a commentary upon the institution known as "the courtesy of the Senate," and asks if any one knows a method essentially better, under the given conditions, than the "utterly undignified and unreasoning" one adopted. We read:

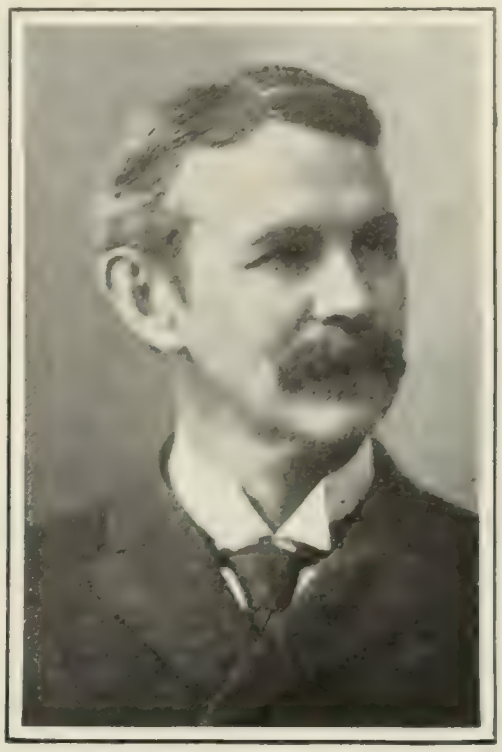
"The President has the right of nomination for certain Federal offices. His right of appointment is subject to the advice and approval of the Senate. The Senate by an unwritten law, known as the 'courtesy of the Senate,' will not confirm a nomination for an office in any State to which either of the Senators from that State, being of the majority party, opposes. Practically, therefore, an appointment must be acceptable to both Senators if they are of the President's party, and to the President. In the case of South Dakota, it appears that each Republican Senator had chosen a set of nominees for the various offices to whom the President did not object. If he took either set as a whole, the proposer of the other set would prevent confirmation. If he selected some from one set and some from the other, the chances were that all would be defeated in the Senate. He persuaded, or compelled, the two Senators to divide the offices between them by what he candidly called a 'gamble.' If they stand by this arrangement the offices will be filled early next month.

"It is to be assumed that the President had made inquiry that satisfied him that any of the nominees proposed to him would make fairly good officers, or, at least, as good officers as he could hope to get under the system that has grown up. With that assumption, which, we regret to admit, is not inevitable, the judgment on Mr. Roosevelt is that he has settled a miserable mess in a somewhat 'sporty' and familiar fashion, but with as much respect to the claims of decent government as American politics in these days permits. . . . So it remains true, while the President may have done as well as he thought it possible to do, that he has done far less than his standard of public service would have demanded of him had the discretion been really his."

The Newark *Evening Star* looks upon the criticisms of the incident by the anti-Administration press as a proof that the latter are "pretty hard up for a new subject of fault-finding."

HOW THE JAMESTOWN FAIR COMES OUT

IT is indignantly denied by the president of the Jamestown Exposition Company that the fair closes $3,000,000 in debt. The amount is only $2,000,000, he says, and if the exposition property can be sold for $2,500,000, the show will close with "a healthy balance." We have searched the papers in vain, however, for indications that any one with $2,500,000 is looking around for an exposition, and the only item that appears in this line is a suggestion by *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York) that the Government take the exposition property to satisfy its claim of $900,000 and use the buildings for naval barracks. A press dispatch says the exposition directors have voted almost unanimously to reopen the fair next year, but the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* reminds them that it will be no small job to induce the Federal Government and the various States to take part a second time, and it throws cold water on the idea. "The public has become satiated" with shows of this kind, says the Mobile *Register*; and the Houston *Post* remarks similarly:

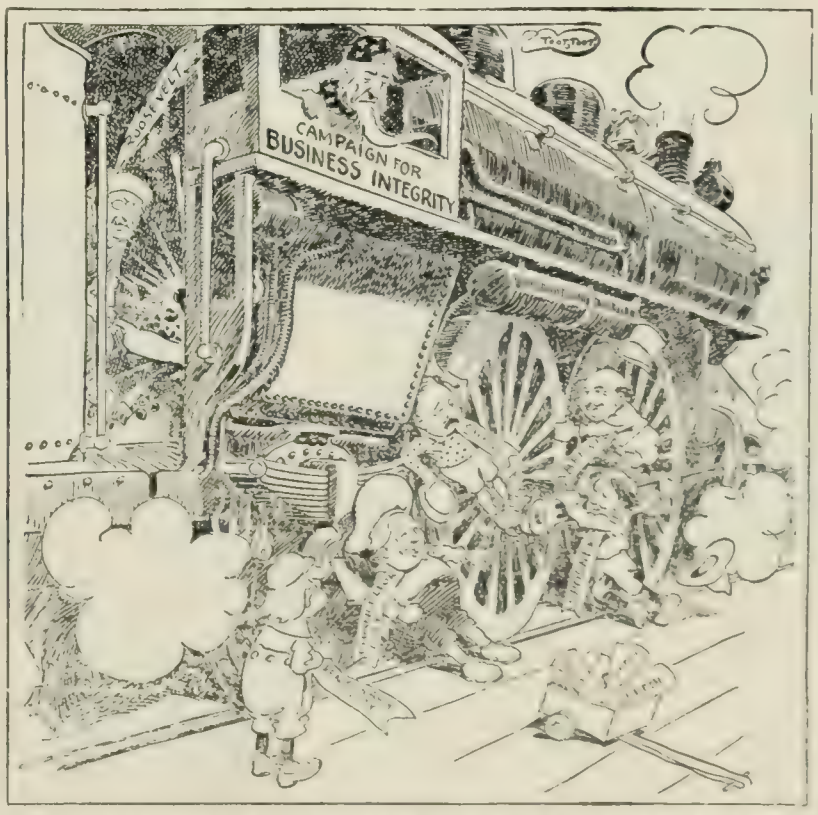


HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER,

President of the Jamestown Exposition Company. "Our property," he says, "is worth every bit of $2,500,000. Therefore, owing $2,000,000 as we do, if we can sell the property for what it is worth we will clear our books with a healthy balance on the right side of the ledger."

"The fault is evidently not with the exposition itself, nor with the general business conditions of the country, for until three weeks ago there has been no suggestion of business depression. Neither can it be said the accessibility of Norfolk is at fault. Under all the circumstances we are forced to the conclusion that

HIDE AND SEEK.
Macauley in the New York *World*.



THE JAYVILLE BUNCH—"Come on, fellers, let's hold for luck!"
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.

GLIMPSES OF A STRENUOUS LIFE.

expositions are coming too fast for the people. Probably if the patronage of Norfolk and its environs were deducted from the total admissions, and the gate receipts from Virginia and North Carolina were eliminated, it would be found that the outside patronage has been so slight as to take the Jamestown enterprise totally without the realm of international or even national expositions."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* scores the enterprise thus:

"Admitting all that has been derived from it by individuals, and that is much, the fact stands that it has been an unduly costly form of entertainment and education. Without the aid of the national Government the show would have been impossible. The national appropriation, in addition to the loan of $1,000,000, is reported as $1,640,000. For the outlay a far better return, educational and entertaining, might have been secured in other ways. The experience should at least be a warning to Congress to hesitate before encouraging other enterprises of the kind by appropriations and loans."

The editor of *The Baltimore and Richmond Christian Advocate*, however, declares emphatically that the fair was not a failure. He says:

"It has not made any money. But it is unique, clean, beautiful, and instructive. The men who planned it and brought it to fruition have lost money by it, and some of them have been seriously crippled in their business operations. They deserve the thanks of the people of the State."

DR. WOODROW WILSON ON NATIONAL ISSUES

"NO sooner does a man submit his political opinions than they are deprived of their true value by the suspicion that he is himself a political candidate," says Dr. Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University, in the course of a recent interview in which he touched on many of the leading national issues and developed a program of his own for the regulation of corporations. It is probable that few will read Dr. Wilson's words as reported in the New York *Times* without recalling the fact that he is one of the half-dozen or so Democratic Presidential possibilities whose names have come up for more or less discussion, but between whom and the light the form of Mr. Bryan still looms large. Questioned on the subject of Bryan's platform Dr. Wilson refused to enter into specific criticism. "No matter how humble my prospects," he remarked, "I should still be accused of political intention if I went into these matters." He did not manifest the same diffidence, however, when the names of President Roosevelt and Governor Hughes were introduced. "Governor Hughes," says Dr. Wilson, "has given the public a universal impression of political integrity, and I believe that this impression is made sincerely, but I can not help thinking that his vast private knowledge of political and business transactions would enable him to be more specific in his speeches, to define more clearly to the public, than he does, the exact means of political integrity." Of President Roosevelt's theories of government control he says: "I see no solution of the predatory conditions in such a method. It would merely deprive the people of their right to operate the business of the country." On the subject of trusts and corporations he says:

"The reason that there is just now, and there will be to a much larger extent, an almost universal aggressive legislation against trusts is because the people are kept in ignorance of their business affairs. . . . . .

"I believe a statute could be drawn up compelling the officers of corporations to file in the office of the people's executive officer of the State a complete report of their directors' meetings. Such a rule would make stock transactions a matter of official record for the people, and, with a law governing the limit of such competitive incidents of corporation business as came up, any violation of that law would entail the imprisonment of the executive officer of the corporation. . . . . .

"I am proposing, of course, a colossal idea; but I have consulted the most eminent lawyers about it, and they have told me that it could be done. I would myself undertake to draw up such a statute, with the assistance of lawyers whose experience in the practise of corporation law would crystallize the terms."

What we need at present, he contends, is "not heat, but light." To quote him further:

"A just view of the existing situation would not, of course, excuse any of the gross evils which have sprung up in our business management, or rather in our manipulations of industrial enterprise. . . . . .

"Indeed, upon a close view of the matter it is quite evident that there are two very different sets of persons dealing with our business at present: one set actually administers the business, gives it its efficiency and success; the other set trades in the values thus created and devotes itself to the game of controlling the securities listed on the stock-market, so that a power which is not administrative, but speculative, manipulative, rather, may fall to it.

"Through their influence the business of the country has come to be touched at a score of points by questionable practises and methods which are clearly opposed both to private morals and to the public welfare."

According to Dr. Wilson, "the rate legislation against railroads, which made it impossible for them to borrow more money, precipitated the panic," while "our abominable currency system" aggravated it. *The Times* prefaces the interview with an assertion that "if public opinion could be admitted to the council-chamber of such men as the president of Princeton it would throw off the present fever of its large body and acquire health, vigor, and, above all, a temperate judgment." Whether or not Dr. Wilson's words have any relation to his possible candidacy for the Presidential nomination may be a matter of opinion, but from the fact that we have looked in vain for editorial comment upon his views it appears that the Democratic press do not so interpret them. Meanwhile, on the Republican side, Senator Foraker, in response to a resolution of the Ohio Republican League, has definitely declared himself as a Presidential candidate.

ALABAMA ENJOINED AGAIN

"ANY one owning a patent process for turning out railroad-rate laws that are Judge-Jones-injunction proof," suggests a New York paper, "could probably get immediate employment with Governor Comer, of Alabama." The tragic experience of that State Executive may be briefly outlined as follows: Under his guidance the last two regular sessions of the Alabama legislature enacted a series of laws fixing the passenger and freight rates to be charged by railroads within the State—laws which the Montgomery *Advertiser* characterized as "practically perfect," but which the railroads denounced as confiscatory. An appeal to a lower Federal court resulted in an injunction against these laws, and to meet the situation Governor Comer called an extra session. As the Governor saw it, it had now become a question as to whether the State or the railroads should rule. The legislature, he said in his message, must decide whether it will take the advice of the State's Attorney-General and the counsel retained to assist him, or "the advice of the railroads which are defying the laws." But the ink was scarcely dry upon the new "injunction-proof" laws evolved by the extra session when the embattled railroads obtained from Judge Thomas C. Jones, of the United States Circuit Court, a blanket injunction restraining their enforcement. "There seems to be nothing for the Governor to do but confess defeat or call another session," comments the New York *Tribune*, which goes on to say:

"The promptness with which this restraint was applied must prove a great disappointment to all who have believed that a way might be devised to bar corporations from direct recourse to the Federal courts in testing the constitutionality of State laws. The

Comer legislation represented the best thought of the anti-injunctionists. Some time ago Governors Comer, Glenn, and Hoke Smith held a conference at which, we are informed, the States-rights leaders from Georgia and North Carolina gave advice on the question of framing laws that could not be got before a United States judge.

"Not only this, but Attorney-General Garber, of Alabama, attended the national conference of attorneys-general last summer at St. Louis, where fifteen men who had had some experience in dealing with the problem put their heads together and suggested ingenious ways of drawing statutes the enforcement of which could not be enjoined. Consequently, when the extra session began, says the Montgomery *Advertiser*, the administration was in possession of 'a brand new set of ideas on the railroad question, most of them dealing with means to prevent the granting of injunctions. Some of the ideas came from North Carolina, some from Minnesota, some from Arkansas, some from Indiana. In short, the ideas came from every State in which there had been agitation against the railroads.' The newest and most original device to render the laws injunction-proof was to make no State officer specifically responsible for their enforcement. That function was taken away from the Railroad Commission and the Attorney-General, and the enforcement of the laws was made to depend upon suits by citizens, passengers, or shippers, it being apparently supposed that no injunction could be made broad enough to prevent citizens' suits. Penal provisions were freely put into the acts, on the theory that this would force the courts to treat them as criminal laws and not subject to injunction, the enforcement of some of them apparently involving the criminal prosecution of railroad freight and passenger agents."

To *The Sun* it is "an inspiring spectacle" to see a Southern judge "handing down decisions in the teeth of an inflamed mob, led by a Governor of the State—handing down decisions as if they had an army to enforce them, when there is nothing to sustain them but the court's own dignity and sense of self-respect." But to the New York *American* the same incident is a glaring and humiliating spectacle of railroad arrogance. While the question at issue appears to Governor Comer to be whether the State or the railroads shall rule, it is formulated by Adrian H. Joline, of the railroads' counsel, as follows: "It is simply a question as to whether the United States is bigger than one State." As the Philadelphia *Press* sees it, Alabama is merely bent upon showing that "it can deal at will with property of non-residents invested in railroads within the State"; and the New York *Journal of Commerce* looks upon the recent Alabama rate laws, in common with much other Southern railroad regulation, as "foolish attempts to nullify by evasion an important provision of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution."

Many papers agree, however, that the whole question of the limits and proper use of the injunction process remains an open question until settled by the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Bryan thinks that the situation calls for a national law depriving the lower Federal courts of their jurisdiction over State laws. In a recent interview he says, as quoted in the New York *Times*:

"I believe we should have a national law withdrawing from the lower Federal courts the jurisdiction they now exercise in restraining the enforcement of State laws. The corporations should be left to seek redress in the courts of the State from which they have received their franchises, with right to appeal to the United States Supreme Court in cases where they believe their constitutional rights to have been infringed."

This suggestion of Mr. Bryan's will probably interest the Birmingham (Ala.) *Age-Herald*, which says in a recent issue:

"If the States are to remain really and truly sovereign in accordance with their reserved rights, some way will have to be found to circumvent and defeat and prevent the issuance of injunctions by inferior Federal courts.

"Out of the present reform wave which is, to all intents and purposes, a revolution, perhaps the way will be found. As Senator Miller has said, the *prima-facie* presumption is that all acts of the legislature are constitutional and valid, and they must be enforced until they are adjudged unconstitutional. Here is the issue, and here is where the State makes a stand, and it is a comfort at least to know that nine railroads out of every ten throughout the country are acting up to Senator Miller's statement of the legal *prima-facie* presumption."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

JAPAN has offered to build a navy for Spain at reduced rates. Russia should get Japan's address and write for terms.—*Chicago Daily News.*

SEVEN Missourians have been added to the list of those convicted of peonage. Still the South wonders why immigrants stay away.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE Sultan of Sulu threatens to visit the United States. We have felt all along that this country some day would pay the full price of its Pacific possessions.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

PERHAPS the reason the bosses think the voters have not enough sense to vote a primary ballot is that they have stood for so many rank deals which the bosses handed to them.—*Chicago Daily News.*

AT any rate, Mr. Bryan has made it clear that he is also a disappearless leader.—*Washington Post.*

OVER $150,000 worth of pianos were shipped to China in 1906, yet we hear of no act in retaliation.—*New York Commercial.*

PRINCE GEORGE and Princess Marie have had a civil marriage. But the question is, will it continue to be a civil marriage?—*Chicago Evening Post.*

HIT OR MISS.

Hughes is not currying his boom
Or hiring men to pet it,
Nor would he give it storage room—
But that's the way to get it.
—*The Chicago News.*

IT is barely possible that if the cocktail had been a lemonade, the lemon would have been handed to Mr. Fairbanks just the same.—*Chicago Tribune.*

FINANCIAL writers are busily explaining why France always has plenty of money. Fathers of families who have paid bills for Paris gowns doubtless have an explanation of their own.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

THE crew of the battle-ship *Missouri* consumed 37,000 cigarets in three months. If the rest of the Navy can show as good a record, the Japanese may well hesitate to attack men with such iron constitutions.—*Washington Post.*

IF the prohibition movement is going to sweep over us, the inland waterway will become an absolute necessity.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

A MOVEMENT is on foot to create an inland waterway from Massachusetts to the Carolinas. Why have oceans at all?—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

MR. BRYAN'S Democratic enemies refuse to be satisfied with his suggestion that the majority of the party be permitted to select the Presidential nominee.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

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THE HAUNTED HOUSE.

—Young in *Puck.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

PEACE PORTENDED BY THE KAISER'S ENGLISH VISIT

TO judge from the comment of the press of Europe, the editorial observers over there regard the Kaiser's visit to his royal uncle at Windsor Castle as a better peace portent than the whole Hague Conference. All the significance of William II.'s visit to England lies in the fact that he has for a long time been considered a "disturbing element" in European politics by certain sections of the European press, altho since the Algeciras Conference, two years ago, he has proved himself patient, pacific, and magnanimous. The Eulenburg cabal is credited with persuading him to abandon the Bismarckian attitude of provocation, if not of aggression, toward France, while both the German and French publicists and military writers have repeated over and over again that it is England, and not France, which is the objective point of all his vast military and naval preparations. The question is, Does his visit to England mean anything with regard to his future foreign policy? The English papers are rather cautious and guarded in commenting on the political side of a meeting between uncle and nephew about which they speak in terms of enthusiastic hospitality. The Kaiser's utterances at Windsor and in the Guildhall of London are accepted generally by the German press as indicating a peaceful future for Europe, altho August Bebel lays his finger along the side of his nose as he comments on the imperial toasts. The Kaiser's speech in response to the words of King Edward at the Windsor banquet, in which that sovereign drank the health of his nephew, embodied the same sentiment as

EDWARD THE FLY-SPINNER.
EDWARD: "At last I've caught him!"
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

William II. exprest at the subsequent Guildhall banquet. The King among other things said:

"I fervently hope not only for the prosperity and happiness of the great country over which you are the sovereign, but also for the maintenance of peace."

And in his reply the German Emperor used these words:

"It is my very earnest wish that the close relationship existing between our two families may be reflected in the relations of our two countries, and thus confirm the peace of the world, the main-

THAT LOVE-FEAST AT WINDSOR.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

tenance of which is as much your Majesty's constant endeavor as it is my own."

The French press are extremely calm and unruffled. They look upon the junketings of a nephew at the court and capital of an uncle as having nothing whatever to do with the political questions of the day. But commenting on the Kaiser's speech at the Windsor banquet when he exprest his desire to be with his people on friendly terms with England and its Government, the London *Standard* remarks that this amiable and generous sentiment

"is most heartily reciprocated by all the subjects of Edward VII., whether they live within these islands or are scattered over distant continents. There is no reason for mutual distrust between the British and the German empires, while there are motives that should bring about accord between the most extended and the most compact of the world Powers."

The Kaiser's bearing and utterances prompt the London *Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* to emphasize the visit "as a shadowing forth with pomp and old-time celebration of the new desire of the nations: the desire that, as far as possible, and under the governance of wisdom, commerce and the peaceful arts that make for man's lasting happiness shall prevail." "Misunderstandings, suspicions, and jealousies" between the two nations are now to vanish, declares *Lloyd's Weekly News* (London), for "the Kaiser's visit should do much to destroy these malign influences." *The Weekly Scotsman* (Edinburgh) declares all Britain responds to William II.'s words which have strengthened "the basis of our friendship with our other neighbors as well as with the great Power of the North Sea." The visit will "lay the foundations of a new edifice of good-will and friendship," enthusiastically declares the Manchester *Guardian;* while *The British Weekly* (London) in the warmest terms speaks of "these face-to-face friendly meetings" of the two sovereigns as certain to silence English and German "scaremongers." Very guarded are the comments of the London *Times* upon the event, and the most important conclusion it arrives at is that the visit will bring the German press to a "greater comprehension of our pacific intentions." *The Statist* (London) speaks with even more stiffness and, after an almost pious wish that "bygones may be bygones," adds:

"Nevertheless, there is not the slightest intention on the part of

this country to draw back from the policy which has been followed with such beneficial results since the accession of King Edward. Therefore, while we wish honestly to establish the best relations with Germany, we are determined, at the same time, not to lessen in the slightest degree the alliances, *ententes*, arrangements, and friendships recently cemented."

Much more definite, conclusive, and optimistic is the declaration of Prince von Buelow's personal organ, the *Sueddeutsches Reichscorrespondenz* (Carlsruhe), which, while it says that German diplomacy has "no idea of playing the reception of the Emperor and Empress in England as a trump card," immediately adds:

"The reciprocal move toward a better understanding between two governments united by the ties of many important interests will, by this visit, receive a fresh impetus toward favorable development, altho at present there may be no need for the conclusion of a new and formal political agreement."

"The King in his speech," declares the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* (Berlin), "undertook to dissipate the last clouds that hung between his nephew and himself." "The relations between uncle and nephew are now friendlier than ever, and the strained relations between the two peoples relaxed," exclaims the clerical *Germania* (Berlin). The visit and the speeches uttered at Windsor and London "will find a harmonious echo in Germany and will strengthen the sentiments of friendship now awakened between the two nations." A hope that recent events will "set a seal upon the reconciliation" of the two governments is exprest by the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*. "The German nation is delighted by these demonstrations," declares the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), "and joyfully cherishes an expectation that sentiments exprest by Emperor and King will be carried out by actions."

WILLIAM II. IN LONDON.

The Kaiser and the Kaiserin arriving at the Guildhall, where the Lord Mayor received them. William II. wears the uniform of a British cavalry general.

On the other hand, the Socialists in England, as well as in Germany, have not been pleased with the meeting of the sovereigns in London. Jack Williams, the English Socialist, addrest a meeting of the unemployed on Tower Hill, and a vote was passed condemning "the wasteful expenditure of English money in the reception of a despotic and reactionary sovereign."

WILLIAM'S VISIT TO EDWARD.

PEACE—"I never thought they would play such a harmonious duet together."
—*Amsterdammer.*

It is to be observed that the only discordant note in the whole German press is that struck by August Bebel, the eloquent Socialist leader, in his brilliant *Vorwaerts* (Berlin), where he takes occasion to score the Berlin *Flottenverein*, or Naval Society. Commenting on the Kaiser's words to the effect that "the main prop and stay of the world, with regard to peace, is the maintenance of good relations between the two countries," this writer sarcastically observes that "while professions of pacific and friendly feelings are being exchanged in England, our efforts in promotion of the Navy do not slacken, preparations for the increase of armaments are being dispatched, and a wild war propaganda is being carried on." After quoting the words of the Kaiser's speech above cited, he concludes:

"As a matter of fact, while our naval fools entertain the childish view that England is growing jealous of Germany's commercial success, statistics show that both countries are equally benefited by a peaceful commercial connection. The only trouble springs from this silly naval enthusiasm. It deals the deadliest wounds to the prosperity of both nations, and sows the seeds of ineradicable mistrust."

HOW THE SOCIALISTS OBSERVED THE OCCASION.

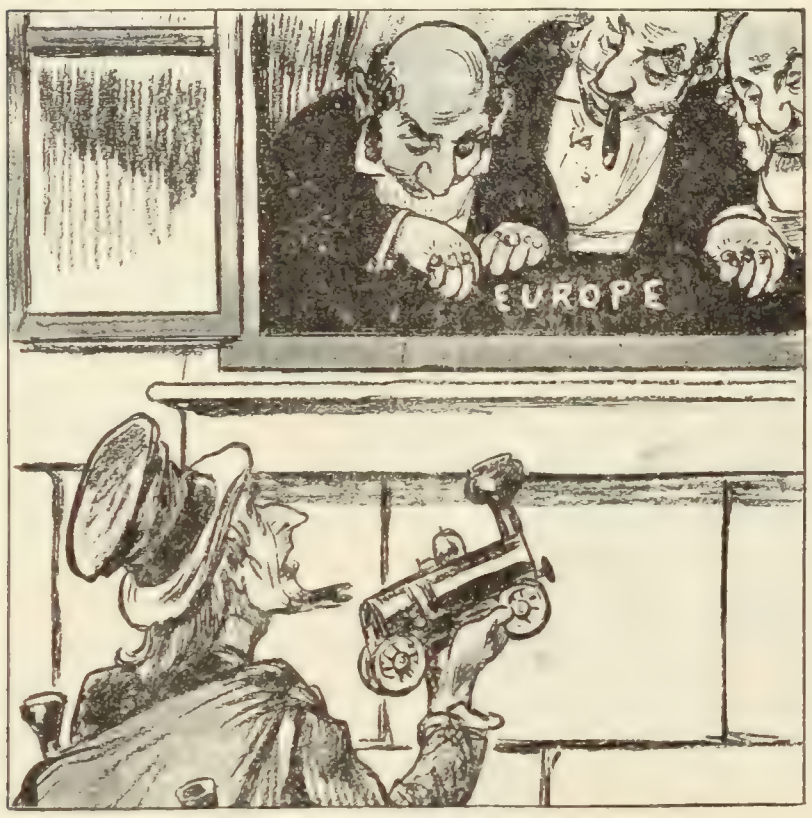
Jack Williams, a noted English Socialist and agitator, the very moment Kaiser William was entering London, harangued a crowd on Tower Hill. A resolution was passed by the assembly denouncing the extravagance exhibited in the entertainment of the German sovereign, while so many Englishmen, as he said, were starving.

While there is nothing partaking of excessive curiosity, much less jealousy or dissatisfaction, in the comments of the French press, it is plainly seen that no political significance is attributed by any French editor to the meeting of Emperor William and King Edward. Thus the *Figaro* (Paris) declares that the French feel no excitement over it, as "the essentials of English policy are not affected by an imperial visit." Both sovereigns exhibited reserve on political matters, remarks the *Intransigeant* (Paris), and nothing happened "to change the actual situation of things." "If anything could affect us in the visit of William II. to England it would be regret that our English friends refused to attribute to it any political importance." "Amiable as were many features of

the reception," epigrammatically remarks the *Soleil* (Paris), "it was merely a meeting of nephew and uncle, not of sovereign and sovereign."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW HAGUE CONFERENCE AGAINST THE GOLD WAR

NOTHING in poverty is more unpleasant, says the Latin satirist, than the fact that it makes people look ridiculous. If scarcity of gold in the pocket renders individuals the objects of criticism and sarcasm, scarcity of gold in the banks has the same effect upon nations also, and the New York banks and exchanges have been recently exposed not only to kindly banter, but to something much more severe from the foreign press. Thus the London *Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* scoffingly remarks, "From America we may learn how not to do it." This is a typical comment on the situation, as it appears to the ordinary English editor. But the millions of bullion which are being hurried to this country by almost every large English steamer, and the success with which



THE AMERICAN PANIC.

UNCLE SAM: "I have some little railways and some copper things to sell, gentlemen, very cheap."

Humoristische Blaetter (Vienna).

the great financiers of Wall Street are mastering and abating what the German papers call the "gold famine," does not meet the root of the difficulty. This difficulty is clearly pointed out by State's Minister Luigi Luzzati, deputy in the Lower Chamber of the Italian Parliament and formerly Minister of the Italian Treasury. He is looked upon as the foremost financial authority in Italy, and, writing in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), he urges the assembling of what he styles an "Economic Hague Conference for the establishment of some basis of monetary peace." The treasuries and leading banks of the world are to be represented, and the statutes of banking all through the world are to be examined and amended. These statutes are out of date, says Mr. Luzzati, especially those of the United States and of England. The gist of his proposition is that an international agreement is to be arrived at among the greatest banks in Europe and America by which reciprocal loans of gold will be made, and all rivalry, competition, and financial war be averted. Midas, he observes, possest nothing but gold, but modern nations such as the United States are overrich with natural resources and industrial products of every kind. Yet without gold these are a source of poverty, and not wealth, to the country. There is indeed at present gold enough in the world, but mutual confidence is required to put it in circulation, and such a conference as he proposes would, he thinks, establish this confidence. To quote his words:

"There exists at present just as much gold as there ever was, and in 1906 the gold-mines put into circulation two milliards of francs [$400,000,000] which are now buried in discounting banks or elsewhere. Nothing but confidence can bring the shining coin to the surface, while want of confidence makes it immediately vanish. So true is this principle that when even political distrust has been changed into mutual confidence between two nations, mutual financial assistance, instead of a battle for gold, becomes possible between them. For instance, twice in the same year has the Bank of France come to the support of the Bank of England, and the Austria-Hungarian Bank has also offered assistance to Germany."

Of course the *entente cordiale* and the Triple Alliance account for this state of things. But these are only isolated instances of a principle by which all nations should be governed. He thus describes the application of this principle:

"From every consideration it is apparent that the present condition and possible development of the exchange and gold crisis should be handled from an international standpoint, and an international method of mutual assistance should be established.

"As in the Peace Conference at The Hague the nations have been trying to find some expedient or method by which to prevent war, or at least to diminish the cruelty of martial conflict, we here would point out the great advantage that would result from an economic Hague conference for the purpose of establishing peace in the money-market."

Mr. Luzzati proceeds to describe more definitely the character and work of such a conference as he proposes, in the following terms:

"In such an economic Hague conference the most competent financiers from the treasury staff of each state and from the discount banks of the world would take part. Such an assembly would have no difficulty in investigating the technical guaranties of credit, in the general interest of commercial peace. For all gold markets are really connected with each other through the prevalence of good or bad times, and we have seen how impossible it is for any individual state to extricate itself from the perils of a gold crisis without foreign assistance."

He also advocates the inauguration of a uniform banking system throughout the world as a natural subsidiary to his scheme. On this point he speaks as follows:

"An international peace conference against the gold war is to be recommended on ground that it would promote the interests of every nation represented. Such a conference would find loyal support to the proposal that the statutes of discount banks in every land must contain provisions warding off and at least controlling a possible gold crisis. Such statutes on this point as obtain at present are antiquated and obsolete and must be amended. This is especially the case in the discount banks of the United States and of England. A single discount bank of such a kind as even Switzerland possesses, if it were founded in the United States, would greatly mitigate the trials and hardships of a gold crisis, and would lessen the difficulties and straits in which the country becomes entangled through its gigantic business operations. The foundation of a united discount bank in the United States, when we consider the character of those to be concerned, might perhaps appear impossible, but it ought not to be impossible to improve the methods of currency and circulation now in vogue. Suppose for an instant that such a bank were founded in the United States, a bank which should be the only discount bank in the country, as is the case in France, and had the administration of the state moneys, America, instead of having $100,000,000 buried in the Treasury vaults, would be in a position to impart or renew at any moment that flexibility, that power of expansion, so essential to the health and life of the national money-market."

The conference would establish "a permanent commission of gold circulation," and as France is the "greatest gold Power" in the world, she ought to be asked to summon this "Hague conference against the gold war."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A DOUMA OF ARISTOCRATS

THE remarkable vote of the Douma last week to omit all recognition of the autocratic power of the Czar from their reply to his address derives peculiar significance from the fact that this Douma is not a body of revolutionaries, but an assembly of aristocrats. Mr. Jaurés, the famous French Socialist editor, dwells upon this point in his *Humanité*. The people, he remarks, are practically ignored and unrepresented, and it is a Douma of the Russian aristocracy and bureaucracy. We showed in a diagram in our last issue the proportionate size of the parties in the Douma. Mr. Jaurés details how that result was brought about by Premier Stolypine's electoral law of June 16. He writes:

HE OPENED THE DOUMA.

Mr. Golubef, Vice-President of the Council of the Empire. As the Czar's representative he called the third Douma to order.

"According to this law, three-fourths of the peasants lose their electoral right. The workingmen of all cities, excepting Odessa, Riga, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kief, also lose their electoral rights. The great landed proprietors, in voting for the electoral college, have a larger number of votes than the peasant delegates. On previous occasions the great landed proprietors had ten delegates against one hundred peasant delegates. Now the proportion is reversed. There were ten peasant and one hundred landowner delegates at the late election. In the cities, the two wards of the rich and poor were so arranged that the poor voters were utterly swamped by the rich."

The aristocratic Douma will indeed strengthen the hands of Czarism for the moment, this writer declares, but will also open

DOUMA I. DOUMA II. DOUMA III.

"Small by degrees and beautifully less."
—*Rire* (Paris).

the eyes of the nation, and the result will redound to the practical carrying out of the revolutionary program. Thus we read:

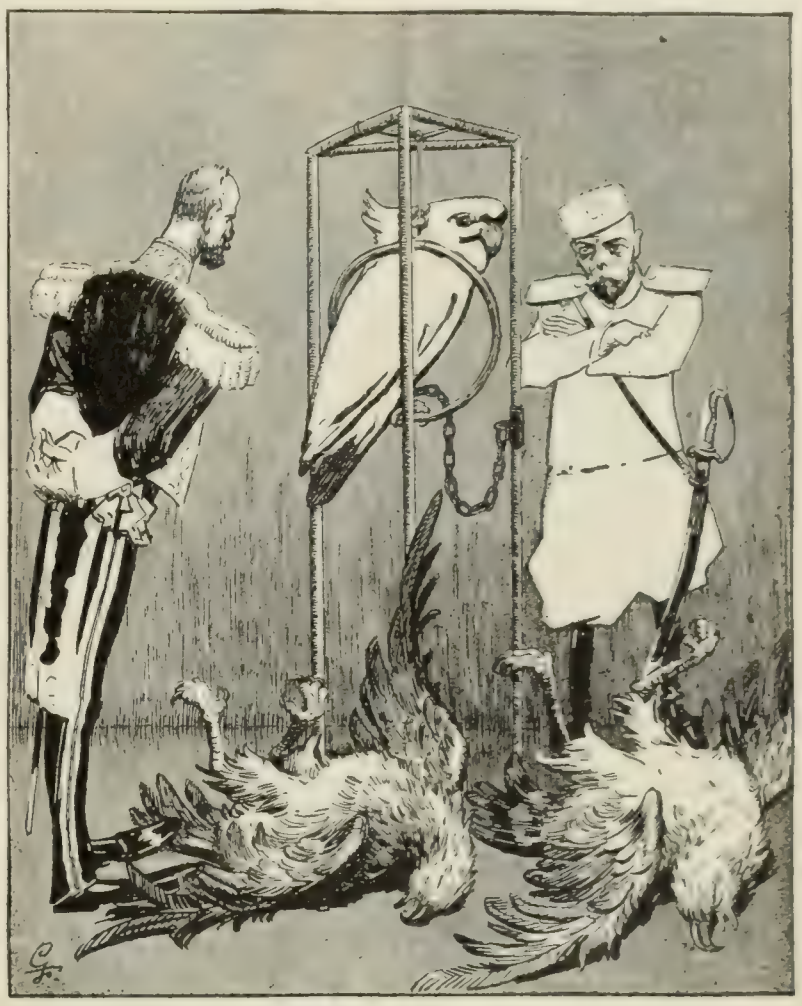
"The aristocratic Douma will make the situation of things clearer. It will enable the Russian Government to draw much closer the ties that bind it to the exploiters of the proletariat in other lands. That is to say, Russia will be enabled to float new loans, without which Czarism must come to a sudden death. The aristocratic Douma will also make it possible for Czarism to accomplish the restoration of autocracy as a principle of government."

Other and more significant features of this picture are thus dwelt upon:

"But this aristocratic Douma will also complete the education of the working classes, and especially of the peasants, who will at last realize how settled is the solidarity which prevails between the Czar and the lords of property and will come at last to give to the revolution the powerful support of their energy and numbers, as they have hitherto failed to do."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FIXING WAGES BY TARIFF IN AUSTRALIA

A NOVEL tariff bill is being introduced by Sir William Lyne, Acting Prime Minister and Secretary of the Treasury in Australia, which appears to have for its main object the securing of fair wages to all employees and citizens. Sir William has com-



THE THIRD DOUMA.

STOLYPINE—"He will soon learn to speak and repeat what you say to him, your Majesty." —*Ulk* (Berlin).

municated to the London *Times* an outline of his scheme, in which he says:

"The method by which it is proposed to secure that manufacturers whose manufactures are protected by the new tariff shall only enjoy that advantage on condition that they pay fair rates of wages is, in outline, as follows: 1. An excise duty at the rate of half the duty imposed by the tariff on imported goods of the same class to be imposed on all goods manufactured in Australia: 2. An exemption to be made as to all goods which are manufactured under conditions as to remuneration of labor which are fair and reasonable."

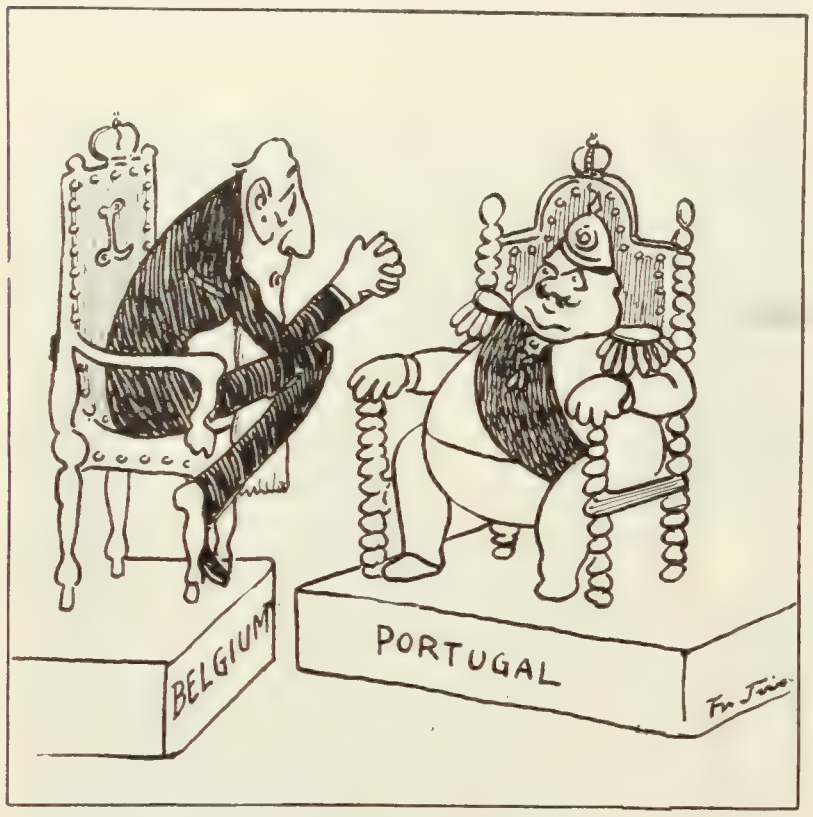
What is "fair and reasonable" is to be determined by a government tribunal. To quote the words of the Australian Secretary of the Treasury:

"It is proposed to bring into existence a new tribunal, to be called a board of excise, whose special duty it will be to inquire, on the application of manufacturers, into the conditions of remuneration in a protected industry, and to declare, if they so find, that

these conditions are fair and reasonable. On such declaration being made, the manufacturer will become entitled to have the Commonwealth trade-mark applied to his goods, and they will thus become exempt from excise duty. This board (to describe it shortly) will consist of three members appointed by the Governor-General, the chairman to be a barrister or solicitor."

The London *Times* speaks of this scheme as "a remarkable experiment," and comments in a tone of somewhat sarcastic persiflage as follows:

"There is something fascinating about the idea of an earthly providence thus intervening in the confused affairs of men and superseding all the individual activities and impulses by which they have hitherto been guided. It is such a beautiful idea that we would fain hope that it may produce equally delightful results in a land distinguished by an indigenous flora and fauna entirely different from those of the European Continent. On that continent, however, the measure would not be found workable without an addition which is perhaps unnecessary in Australia. It would require a clause enacting that the state shall always have in its



LEOPOLD: "I daren't go home, and you daren't go out: suppose we exchange crowns?" —*Fliegende Blätter* (Vienna).

service persons not only omniscient, but also ideally wise and good, and therefore completely free from the defects of knowledge and the human frailties which they will be called upon to combat. We are almost afraid that yet another addition would have to be made, in the shape of a clause providing that the entire community shall be so mentally disciplined and so morally chastened, so universally prepared to yield implicit obedience, in heart as well as in deed, to the earthly providence, that no human selfishness or weakness shall mar the execution of its beneficent decrees."

Yet this journal adds that there is a lesson, if not a warning, for England in the measure and "unless the people of this country can maintain the frame of mind which has led to the Socialist check in the municipal elections, the experiment, or something very like it, will be forced upon them in some insidious form."

The London *Spectator* takes an even more definite ground than this for condemning Sir William Lyne's scheme, and makes the following sweeping statement:

"To us the scheme appears to be something like an attempt to abrogate all economic laws by act of Parliament. The laws of supply and demand are ignored as tho they did not exist. But economic law, however often it may be pitchforked out, will, like nature, reassert itself. That is why one step in the fatal rake's progress of protection always leads to another and more dangerous one. Every one in the protectionist state has eventually to be protected against every one else, and the free-trade expedient of abolishing a duty altogether is suggested as a remedy. We could hardly point those who hesitate between free-trade and protection to a more informing lesson than the economic affairs of the Commonwealth."

BELGIUM IN THE NEXT EUROPEAN WAR

BELGIUM is to be the next seat of war in Europe, as it was the last battle-field of Napoleon and as it had been twice the field of Marlborough's victories. But in the war of 1908 Belgium is to be wiped off the map. Germany and France are to join battle in the kingdom of Leopold II., and, declares the prophet whom we are quoting, the Germans are to occupy Brussels in a few months as they occupied Paris after the battle of Sedan. England and Germany will have no pity upon Belgium, the Sybaris of Europe, a mere parasite of the nations, which depends on foreign support, not on her own armies or her fortifications, for the maintenance of her existence.

The prophecy we refer to comes from Russia and is very seriously taken by leading Belgian journals. One of the organs of the Belgian Government, the *Journal de Bruxelles*, recently printed these startling predictions which it had copied from a contemporary, the Brussels *Matin*. They are embodied in certain remarks made by a Russian diplomat of high standing whom the *Matin* names as the "Count X." who, unlike the usual silent, reserved, and cautious representative of the Czar, was most open and frank in his confidence. When asked how Russia was getting on he replied:

"Much better than Western Europe. For there, under the tranquillity and deceptive calm which ever prevail, a formidable storm is brewing. It is the same thing over again. You who are on the spot are blind and deaf, you do not see what risks you are exposed to. We in Russia see from afar the trend of events, and I can assure you in political circles at St. Petersburg every one is expecting an extremely serious conflict to burst out in Europe."

Mr. Clemenceau's management of the Morocco affair, he thinks, will cause the outbreak. In his own words:

"No one can deny that if the policy of Mr. Delcassé in 1905 almost brought on a Franco-German war, the policy of Mr. Clemenceau will certainly succeed in doing so in 1908. This policy consists in a military occupation of such parts of Morocco as will give France a preponderating influence in the pseudo-Shereefian Empire. Not that I should venture to criticize Mr. Clemenceau's policy. Unless France complete her African empire she must give up her colonial expansion and her position as a great Power. To establish her hold on Africa she is straining every effort, in spite of the many changes in her colonial ministry."

He goes on to affirm that Clemenceau has metaphorically "donned the cocked hat of a general in order to conquer Morocco." But what will Germany say, he asks:

"Just consider in what a position Clemenceau will find himself if Germany should firmly ask that the French evacuate their military position in Morocco. The French have kept within the law and yet Berlin will certainly be resolved to bar her advance, on the ground that considerations equally within the law find in this course the only safeguard of German interests. Will France retire or advance? I believe she will advance, and then war. Within a year the Germans will enter Brussels."

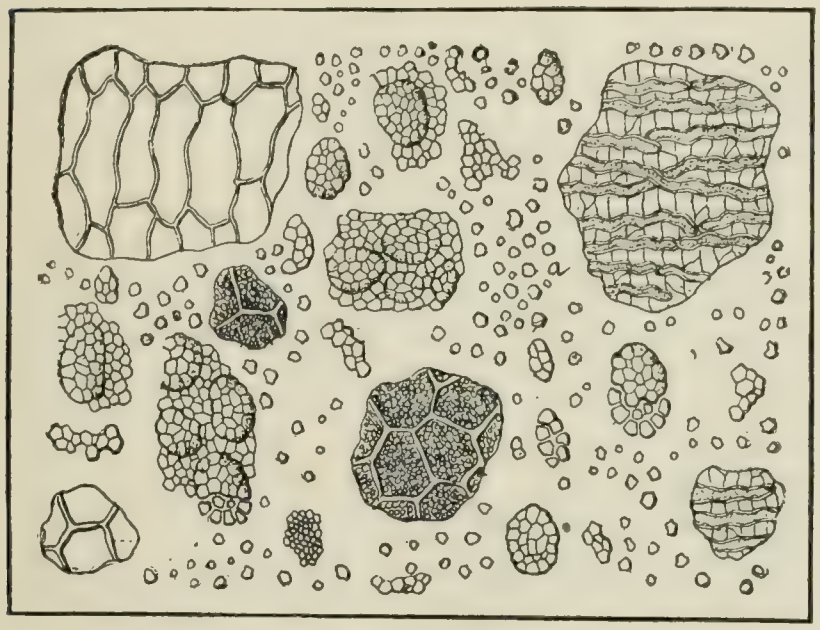
The *Independence Belge* (Brussels), certainly one of the most important and influential papers in Europe, takes his warning very seriously, while it admits the possibility of exaggeration in Count X.'s ratiocinations. An editorial of this journal says:

"While we admit that the gloomy prophecies may be exaggerated, it is quite time to ask oneself what is likely to happen in Europe the coming year. It is good that our hearts should be wrung with anguish for a time, and that we should be forced to stand on the *qui vive*, if only that we be not blinded by the security and ease of our lot."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

THE MICROSCOPE AS A DETECTIVE

THE microscope is becoming more and more a commercial tool. Its value in the recognition of adulterated vegetable substances, especially foods, in the shape of fine powder, is very great. This appears clearly from an article contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 21) by Eugene Colin. This writer points out that the growing custom of buying certain products in the state of powder, which compels merchants to procure substances in this state, has given rise to the new industry of pulverization, whose exploiters, in order to make use of their personnel and plant, are now furnishing in pulverized form a host of natural products that were formerly sold only whole. Nothing, he remarks, could better serve the interests of the adulterators than the development of this business, which is the more favorable to sophistication in that it enables them to substitute, wholly or in

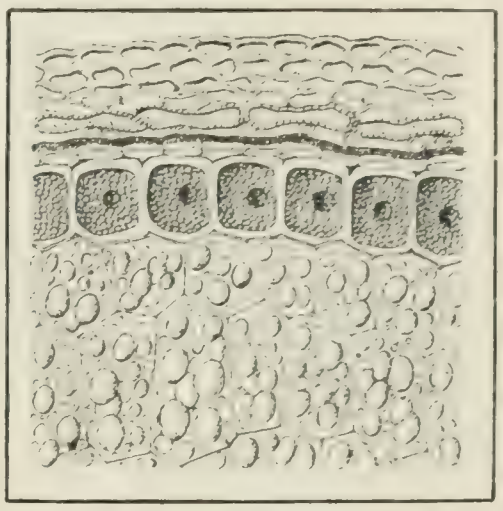


RICE FLOUR.

part, for any substance whatever, the most diverse elements without any modification of its external appearance.

The detection of fraud in cases of this kind must evidently be made by chemical or microscopic methods. Chemistry, the writer goes on to say, enables us to prove the presence of certain well-defined organic compounds such as gluten in flour, quinin in cinchona, caffein in tea, etc., but generally it is able to give no precise indication of the nature of the various mixtures that we may wish to test. Microscopy is thus the more delicate method, and it has been greatly facilitated by the observations and experiments of scientific men during the past fifty years on the anatomical structure of various vegetable products. The writer continues:

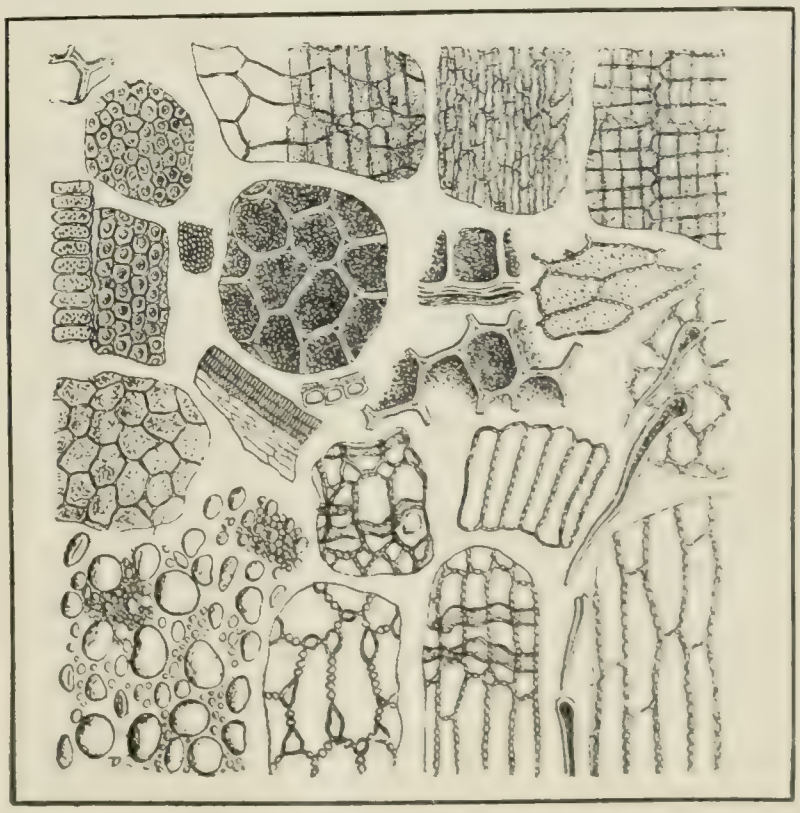
"The microscopic determination of a vegetable powder demands of the analyst a profound knowledge of all the anatomical elements composing the vegetable organ that furnished this powder. It is not enough to know the characteristics of the organ as seen in a transverse section. These, which are generally the only ones mentioned in the courts, the magazines, and the various treatises, may be useful in recognizing vegetable débris that may be cut with a knife, but they are quite insufficient for the examination of a powder, whether coarse or fine, in which the elements . . . rarely show a cross-section, but usually appear in tangential or longitudinal section. To know these it is absolutely necessary to have seen them and compared them with preparations similarly made from the vegetable organ supposed to be the source of the powder under examination. . . . For one familiar with this kind of observation it is extremely easy to say whether a vegetable powder comes from a root, a bark, a seed, or a leaf; the difficulty is greater when the exact botanical origin is required. . . . The fruits of cereals, such as wheat, rye, barley, rice, maize, and oats [for instance], offer a very great analogy in their anatomic structure, which is very complicated, as the illustration shows. . . . Their integument consists of not less than six or seven envelops. . . . Ordinary flour is composed almost entirely of the starchy part of the grain, but it is impossible to exclude the bran entirely. . . . As gluten has no anatomical features, the only element that remains to determine the nature of a flour is the starch, with the minute débris of the bran that may accompany it. . . . In wheat, rye, and barley the starch is a mixture of large grains with somewhat fewer of average size in a multitude of very small ones. . . . Rye is distinguished from wheat by a star-shaped opening in some of its grains; barley has fragments of husk among the grains. The starch grains of rice and oats are simple, angular, or compound, while those of maize are clearly characterized by their size, their crystalline appearance, their angular contour, and their star-shaped marking, which can not be mistaken for that of any of the preceding starches. . . . . .



WHEAT GRAIN: CROSS-SECTION.

"When seeds are pulverized while still covered with all their envelops, the determinative elements are made up especially of the débris of their various teguments. Thus pepper, the most important and valuable of our spices, and also that which has most excited the cupidity of the adulterators, . . . is sufficiently characterized by the débris of its kernel and the nature of the constituent starch-grains, but the precise evidence furnished by the fragments of the various envelops enable us to tell whether the powdered pepper has been prepared from the kernel alone, like the fine Cerebos pepper, or with the partly decorticated seed, as in white pepper, or with the whole grain, as in the black pepper."

Of other powdered substances treated by the writer in this article we may mention the oil-cake used for fodder, whose constituents are recognizable chiefly by their teguments; the various powdered barks, such as cinchona, where the form of the fibers



ANATOMICAL ELEMENTS OF WHEAT FLOUR.

commonly found in barks is an important element; powdered roots where more complex anatomical elements have to be recognized; and finally powdered leaves, such as mint, thyme, and [illegible]

herbs, where the microscopist takes into account the structure of the epidermis, the arrangement of the pores, the form and size of the hairs, if any exist, and the character of the glands that may be present. Here also certain characteristic crystals may be found. In all these cases, it has been assumed that only one substance is in the powder. Where two or more are mixt together their recognition becomes difficult, or even impossible, so that here the fraudulent dealer would appear to have a wide field open for his exploitation.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HIGH-GRADE IMBECILES

THIS name is given by Professor Grashey, of the University of Munich, to a class of mentally defective persons whose condition often escapes notice, especially in earlier years, because certain characteristics, particularly the memory, which may be fine, mask or conceal it. In *The Medical Record* (New York, November 16) Dr. B. C. Talmey thus describes the salient peculiarities of this class, as stated by Professor Grashey:

"The high-grade imbeciles are, in contradistinction to the complete idiots, able to master their language. In the very slight degrees of imbecility the disease represents only a deficiency of the emotions in a higher and lesser degree. Hence the anomaly can be discovered only in the emotional life of the patient. The most conspicuous symptom is the predominance of the passions. The imbeciles are easily irritated and very irascible. Their rage may reach the highest degree. They may fall into a great passion over a trifle. Their passionate moods are of long duration; they may cherish their temper for hours. A melancholy mood may last several hours and even days, and under its influence they may commit suicide. A great number of suicides may thus be accounted for. The imaginative life is frequently well developed. The imbeciles may even acquire a vast store of experience, being often possest of a splendid memory. Still the memory is in so far defective that the receptive power is extended alike upon the important and unimportant things. The splendid memory is the reason why the imbeciles are not recognized in school as such. On the contrary they are believed by their teachers to be talented. Still this deception is only possible if they happen to be good-natured, and not irascible or stubborn. Then they acquire a great amount of knowledge. But if the same is scrutinized a little more carefully, it is found that the imbeciles have not the right understanding of the things they have learned. They have learned everything by heart in a mechanical way, and they only reproduce like an encyclopedia the judgments of others which they have retained by means of their splendid memory.

"Ordinarily the educators are able to recognize the mental deficiency of such individuals. The imbecile children can not endure very long in school, because they can not stand punishment. If punished they become entirely obstinate, and in their passions they fall into blind rage and become irresponsible. It is, therefore, dangerous to punish children with mental stigmata of degeneracy, especially to lock them up in confinement, for they may jump through the window."

Ethical and moral conceptions, the writer goes on to say, are grasped with difficulty by children of this type. They have heard of parental piety, patriotism, truth, honesty, perseverance, gratitude, and know the meaning of the words, but deeper understanding is wanting. They lack the ethical emotions that with normal persons invariably accompany ethical conceptions. The high-grade imbecile, even if he has learned much and has found a good position, is unable to remain long. We read:

"This vacillation of the will and inconstancy of aspiration is often a very early symptom. Imbecile children are prone to run away. They leave their schools and do not return to their parents. When, as adults, they obtain a position, they remain there a certain length of time. Suddenly they disappear without any reasonable cause. When they have a public office the least disagreeable happenings will cause them to surrender their position and to desert without knowing what to begin afterward. When the defect is of a very slight degree the patient may remain in his position a little longer, a year or so, but he will finally quit. If the imbecile has been a mechanic for some time, and something does not go according to his wishes, he will suddenly turn to painting or some other vocation, to which he does not stick longer than to the first one. This restlessness, this lack of perseverance, indicates the pathological state even in cases where the imbecility is of a very slight degree.

"If the mental defectives live in reduced circumstances and are not subject to the scrutinizing eyes of instructors and governesses, their disease remains hidden until they come in collision with the penal code. For the imbecile knows the ethical conceptions only by name and, therefore, comes in conflict with the district attorney's office through actions done in a temper, immoral crimes, or arson committed out of revenge. It is then often very hard for the expert to convince a jury that the criminal act is due to imbecility.

"The mental defectives have an exalted opinion of themselves. They believe that they possess great learning, and are well satisfied with their knowledge, while the normal man, even if he is very learned, knows that there remains enough for him to learn yet.

"In regard to the physical constitution of the mentally defective individual there is often nothing abnormal to be discovered, but sometimes there is to be found microcephalia [abnormally small brain] or an excessive development of the thyroid gland, which may be degenerated by cysts or otherwise enlarged. The physiognomy shows then certain peculiarities which tend to indicate the mental deficiency of the individual. At the autopsy it is at times found that the weight of the brain is diminished."

NEW PAPER FROM OLD

IN these days when we are threatened with a famine of paper-making material, and when the rising price of paper is forcing some publishers to increase the price of their publications, the utilization of waste printed paper and cuttings has taken on great importance. There are dealers who buy and sell nothing but paper scraps, and large establishments where such scraps are sorted. *Technical Literature* (New York, November), in an article abstracted from *Paper-Making* (London), tells us that the chief points in working up waste printed papers are: first, that the new paper must be at least as good as the original, that no special plant should be needed, and that the cost should not be prohibitive. Under these conditions the same cellulose may be converted into paper over and over again until the fibers are broken so that they can not form a web. We read further:

"The chief difficulty in the way of obtaining a usable pulp from printed papers is presented by the printing-ink, and means have therefore to be sought of getting rid of this substance. The indelibility of printing-ink is proverbial, but altho it can not be removed without disintegrating the paper, it can be removed after or during that disintegration.

"Taking the chief sort of printed paper, viz., old newspapers, we find an inferior paper made of wood-pulp, cellulose, and fillings. The printing on it may be regarded as the result of the drying of a mixture of finely divided lampblack with an oily vehicle. On examining a printed letter under a high power, the black particles of lampblack and the gray dry residue of the vehicle can often be clearly differentiated.

"The principle which underlies the removal of printing-ink from paper is thus obviously to employ agents which will destroy or dissolve the vehicle which binds the lampblack or other pigment (colored printing-inks are now in extensive use) to the paper."

The first step, we are told, is to disintegrate the waste paper in the ordinary manner. The resulting pulp is sieved, and a large part of the pigment is thus separated at the outset. There are various ways of removing the residue. In one German process the pulp is treated with soap solution, which, when the mass is sieved again, carries away most of the remaining pigment. The amount of soap varies from 3 to 22 per cent. of the weight of the waste paper, according to the character of the paper and the nature and amount of the ink. To quote further:

"Such a process entails loss of finely divided fiber during sieving; and the conversion of the vehicle and filling into a lye or

emulsion which will not only escape through the sieve, but carry the pigment with it, is never complete, so that the best result is a pulp of a decidedly doubtful white. The loss of fiber is often a very serious item, and sufficient of itself to make the process unremunerative. . . . . .

"In conclusion, it should be noted that these remarks are concerned with lampblack ink only. Many of the colored printing-inks now in vogue are easily destroyed by bleaching agents without any injury to the paper fiber."

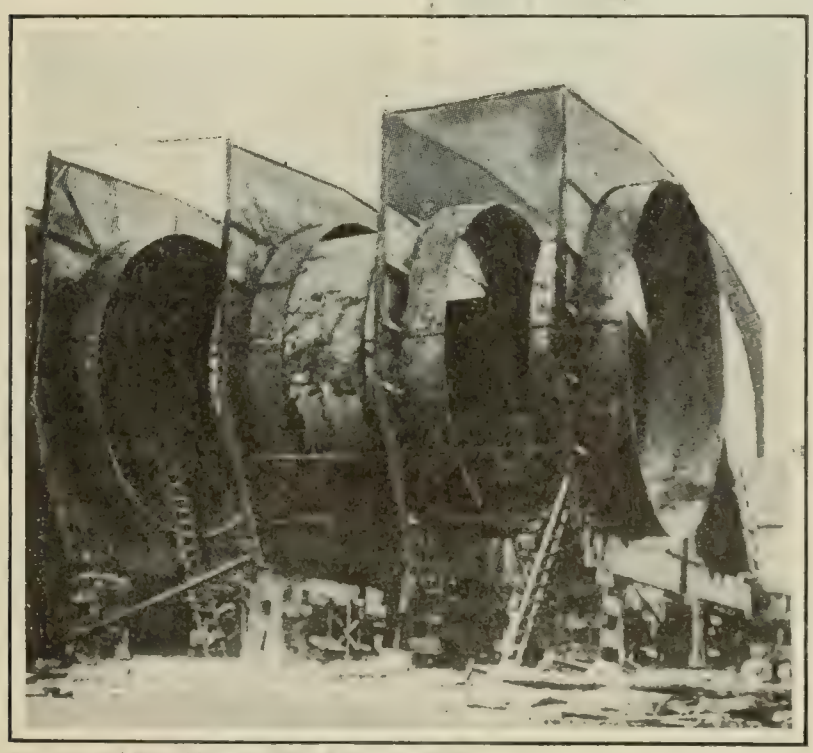
A READY-MADE TUNNEL

THE tunnel that is to carry under the Detroit River the railway trains now floated from Detroit to Windsor, Canada, by car-ferry, is being built in great part on dry land, floated out to position on barges, and then sunk into place in the bed of the river. This method is used for the great steel tubes that form the lining of the tunnel, and the concrete envelop is afterward deposited around them as they lie in the river-bed. Says Frederick M. Caldwell, in a descriptive article contributed to *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago):

"Of the various plans originally suggested for the method of construction, one included the use of a dredged trench in the river-bed, partially filled with concrete and containing twin tubes of reenforced concrete, eighteen feet in diameter. This proposition involved the placing of saddles in the concrete footing in the trench, the sinking of forms on them, the filling in of concrete about the forms, and their final withdrawal, followed by the building of an inside reenforced lining. Another plan was the excavating of a tunnel by means of the usual shield method, the idea being to first deposit on the river-bottom a blanket of clay, under which the operation of tunneling might be carried on.

"The final plans, however, included a modification of the first proposal, and it was decided that the object of the work could best be attained by building steel tubes on shore, excavating in the river-bed a trench, in which a steel cradle for the reception of the tubes should be embedded in a footing of concrete, the sinking of the tube shells within the arms of the cradle, and the final depositing around them of a complete covering of concrete. The cradle feature and the elimination of the use of a cofferdam comprize a method never before attempted in subaqueous tunnel construction.

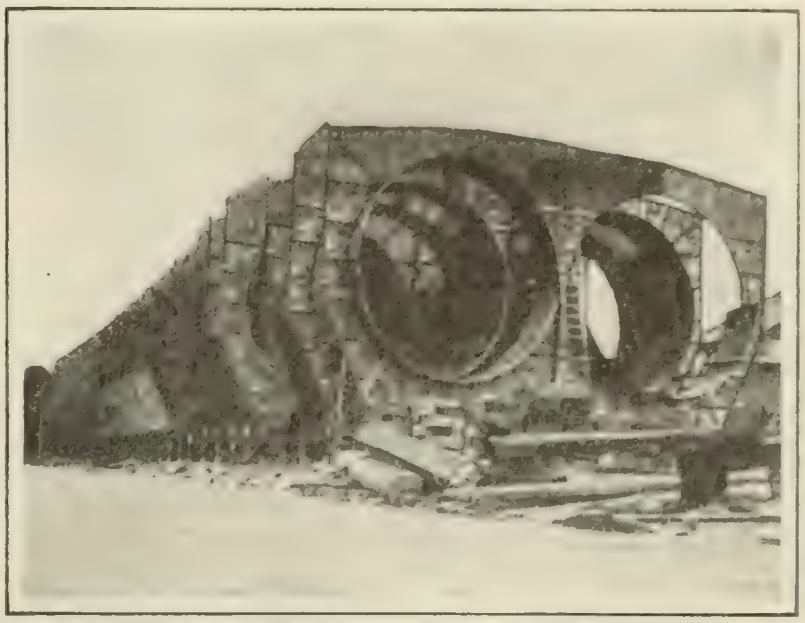
"Each of the tubes is twenty-three feet and four inches in inside diameter, their centers being about twenty-six feet apart. This



By courtesy of "The Mechanical World Magazine," Chicago.

METHOD OF BUILDING SEPARATE TUNNEL SECTIONS.

diameter, it is estimated, will allow eighteen feet of clearance between the tops of the rails and the roof of each tube, which will contain a single track. When the submerged structure has received its outer covering of concrete it will be fifty-five feet in width and thirty-one feet in depth, over all. A lining of specially prepared concrete, twenty inches thick, will be placed inside the tube shells, which are made of three-eighths-inch steel plates, and this lining will be reenforced by one-inch longitudinal rods, placed horizontally at intervals of approximately eighteen inches on centers



By courtesy of "The Mechanical World Magazine," Chicago.

STEEL SECTIONS OF THE GREAT DOUBLE-BARRELED TUNNEL AS THEY APPEARED ON LAND.

located about six inches within the interior surface of the thus reenforced lining.

"To provide further rigidity for the structure, the tubes penetrate, at regular intervals, a series of upright cross-sections or steel diaphragms, extending below the bottom surfaces of the shells. Between the cradle arms, above mentioned, heavy steel alinement beams, running parallel with the trench, will be placed, thus stiffening the arms on which will rest the lower edges of the diaphragms. Like the tube shells, the diaphragms are also made of three-eighths-inch steel plates, the outer edges being reenforced by heavy flange angles. Between these cross-sections are frequent flanges to which as an additional reenforcement one-inch steel rods are connected to serve much in the manner of the spokes of a wheel in relieving tension.

"Along the outer edges of the diaphragms, heavy planking extends, parallel with the tube sides. Into the spaces thus afforded, masses of concrete will be dumped, forming an outer arch for the resistance of water pressure and at the same time serving to help in securely anchoring the entire structure, which, it must be remembered, loses in weight in proportion to the amount of water its mass displaces."

The tube sections have heavy rubber gaskets at the joints, whose faces include cylindrical chambers into which will be forced cement grout by means of air-pumps, and the joints will be finally locked with heavy pins securely bolted by divers. The tube sections have been under construction on the Ste. Claire River, forty miles from the tunnel. Before launching, the open ends of the section are enclosed with bulkheads, and the structure is floated down to position as the hull of a ship is towed to her moorings. The bulkheads have inlet valves for the admission of water to help submerge the shells, and outlet valves for the escaping air. To quote again:

"Several steel cylinders, sixty feet long and over ten feet in diameter, capable of sustaining the six hundred tons weight of each tube section, will be made fast for the time being to the various diaphragms, by heavy chains, and will act as buoyant air-chambers.

"As soon as all is in readiness, the lower series of valves in the bulkheads will be opened, admitting water into the tubes. The upper valves will then be adjusted to permit the discharge of air displaced by the entering water, and the buoyant cylinders will be placed in the proper positions to maintain the tubes on a horizontal plane, as they are gradually submerged. These cylinders are provided with a comprest-air mechanism and with such valves that they also may be partially submerged by the admission of water ballast, or elevated by the forcing in of air, as the circumstances of the moment may demand.

"In this way the engineers will have complete control of the

entire structure at all times, as the tubes can not sink except as the buoyancy of the air-chambers is overcome by the weight of the water admitted through the bulkhead valves and that allowed to enter through the intakes of the air-cylinders themselves.

"To surmount difficulties anticipated in effecting a safe and exact conjunction of the submerged sections, pilot pins between five and six feet in length and six inches in diameter, extending parallel to the axis of the tubes, have been provided on the alternate sections. These pins are so arranged as to fit into corresponding sockets of cast steel bolted to the outer surface of the adjoining section."

EDISON'S CONCRETE HOUSES

THOMAS A. EDISON'S plan for making molded concrete houses at $1,000 each has been rather widely discust in the public press, but according to the inventor there is nothing particularly novel about the plan. He says, as quoted in *The Scientific American* (New York, November 16): "It amounts to the same thing as making a very complicated casting in iron, except that the medium is not so fluid. Some one was bound to do it, and I thought that I might as well be the man—that's all." The journal just named goes on to say:

"The method consists in the use of molds, costing $25,000 the set, made of ¾-inch cast iron, planed, nickel-plated, and polished. The different pieces vary in size, some of the interior parts being but two feet square. When in position, the units are held in place by trusses and dowel-pins. Into the top of these molds concrete is pumped continuously by comprest air, using two cylinders. The concrete itself acts as a piston, and the two cylinders are alternately filled and emptied. The delivery of the mixture must be continuous, for wherever it is stopt a line appears. To secure this rapid and continuous flow, at the rate of 175 cubic yards per day, a very efficient mixer is required. It has not yet been decided whether a Ransome or a specially designed machine will be used. No rubbing up is necessary, altho a few flaws may be present, owing to the difficulty of expelling all air. The escape of air is permitted by the special design of the house, or, when necessary, by a temporary pipe, which may be removed later. . . . . .

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MR. EDISON AT HOME.

"Bath-tubs and similar fixtures will be cast in place. Pipes for the steam heat, conduits for the electric wiring, and the iron tubing through which the lead pipes for the plumbing are to be afterward drawn, are all set in the molds before the cement is run in. The only wood present will be the doors, window-sashes, and perhaps a few strips to which to attach carpets. . . . . .

"Owing to the perfect insulation secured, both to the steam-pipes, and to the rooms themselves from the outside cold, but one-quarter the coal ordinarily required is needed to heat these dwellings. By keeping the doors and windows closed, they can be kept correspondingly cool in summer. This manner of building is not economical for putting up single houses, owing to the cost of the initial outlay, altho this outlay is in the nature of a permanent investment, as the plant is practically indestructible. On the other hand, for constructing say a thousand houses in proximity to each other it is very suitable. For instance, suppose that it is desired to lay out an industrial village. After the positions of the various buildings are staked out, a large gang of laborers digs the cellars, and the mold for a house is set up, the operation taking about twelve hours. The running in of the concrete requires twelve hours more, and after seven days the molds are removed, and the next house is erected.

"According to Mr. Edison, the actual cost of a dwelling made according to this method would be one thousand dollars. The wear and tear on the molds and the interest on the outlay he figures at about fifty dollars a house. This makes the total cost $1,050 for a house that in the quarter-size model in Mr. Edison's laboratory bears every mark of refinement and comfort."

OLD CITIES MADE OVER

THE various reports on city improvement recently issued, both by municipal commissions and private associations, are gratifying indications that we are awakening to the fact that most of our towns were not carefully planned, but "just growed." It is surprizing, says a writer in *Engineering News* (New York, October 31), that in a century which, tho utilitarian, seeks after the beautiful, a continuation of haphazard municipal growth is so general and that so little attention is given to the convenience and to the esthetic pleasure of those who use the public streets. Among the improvements most commonly suggested in the reports above mentioned changes in street plan are prominent. Says the paper just named:

"The most generally needed of these changes is the widening of old and the opening of new main lines of travel, including, oftentimes, the creation of new diagonal streets to obviate the zigzag course made necessary in passing between, say, northeast and southeast points in cities laid out on the checkerboard plan.

"Besides facilitating traffic, a street cutting or widening may be desirable to open up a view of an imposing building, as was urged in the recent report of the Capitol Approaches Commission, in the case of St. Paul, Minn. This is a highly commendable motive, which may involve the widening or creation of more than one street and, in addition, the tearing down of buildings and creation of parks or other open spaces on one or more sides of an important public building. The best American example of the value of wide avenues leading to an imposing structure is afforded by the various diagonal and other streets leading to the Capitol building at Washington, D. C. An example of the blocking of open spaces so as to hide a notable piece of architecture behind a mediocre or ugly one is afforded by the location of the New York Post-office, in the southern triangular extremity of City Hall Park, thus shutting off the impressive view of that building from points well down Broadway.

"Street plans in general as we now see them on maps are largely the result of accident, except where the checkerboard or rectangular plan was deliberately chosen, as by William Penn, for Philadelphia, by a commission for New York City, and by various means in the case of many of our newer cities, particularly in the West. Where diagonal streets are found they are frequently old postroads or turnpikes converging from various directions. In a few instances, a more or less distinct radial street plan may be seen, and in the case of Karlsruhe, Germany, radial streets are combined with segments of circles. The radial streets, if continued to that point, would all center in a palace or castle, in front of which is a park. The local story is that the city was laid out on the radial plan in order that some prince of the olden times might command a view, from his castle, of each approaching street.

"Other instances of streets circular or approaching thereto in

plan may be seen in Europe, where old city walls have given way to boulevards. Such there are, to name only one case, in Paris, a city preeminent for its excellent main street plan, which partakes largely of the diagonal, and was created at great expense a few decades since."

The rectangular street plan, the writer notes, especially if provided with diagonals, has decided and obvious advantages, especially from the real-estate viewpoint. It is at its best in flat country and at its worst in hilly sections, particularly those with irregular water-fronts. Seattle, Wash., is cited as a notable example of misfit rectangular city planning. We read:

"Here one of the most magnificent natural sites in the world, consisting of hills bordering on a noble bay and sheltering several beautiful lakes, with irregular shores, suggested, at least for the residential portions, a street plan based as far as possible on contour lines. Instead, with minor exceptions, due to the taste and sagacity of real-estate developers, the streets run up hill and down dale with ugly uniformity, sometimes cutting great gashes in the ground and still having steep grades. Seattle might profit by a study of the street plan of Bournemouth, a seaside and health resort in the south of England, whose streets curve to suit an extremely varied topography and give rise to many pleasing effects. Doubtless Bournemouth goes to the other extreme, but that matters less in the case of a health and pleasure resort. There is a happy mean, and for that each city should seek.

"Much, but by no means all, of the confusion and ugliness of American streets and street plans is due to the lack of municipal control of laying out new streets, particularly in extensions of the built-up areas. In these 'additions,' as they are called in some parts of the West, the streets are often laid out with utter disregard of the general city plan, and seemingly regardless of any consideration whatever, including even the economic interests of the landowners."

INCREASE OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS—Owing to the epidemic of serious railway accidents during the latter part of 1906 and the first months of 1907 the figures covering these casualties exceed all previous annual records. From the statistics for the year ending June 30, 1907, just made public by the Interstate Commerce Commission, it appears that the casualties in railway accidents for the year were 5,000 persons killed and 76,286 injured. Says *Engineering News* (New York, November 14):

"This is an enormous and appalling increase over the figures for the preceding year, altho the record of that year was considered at the time exceedingly bad. The figures for this increase are 775 more persons killed and 9,577 persons injured. It is possible that some part of the increase in the number of injured may be due to greater care in furnishing reports of accidents and the inclusion of a larger number of persons with minor injuries. But the increase in the number killed undoubtedly represents an actual increase in the risk of travel by rail. The above figures include only accidents to passengers and to employees while actually on duty on or about trains. The casualties to trespassers on railway property and those due to accidents at grade crossings and accidents in railway shops are all excluded. The list includes, also, only the steam railways reporting to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and does not include therefore the great mileage of electric lines, on which casualties are now increasing at such a rapid rate. It is probable that these figures will command the attention of Congress at the approaching session, and that renewed efforts will be made to bring about further government action in the investigation by experts of railway disasters and of safety appliances designed for their prevention."

FIRE AS A CAUSE OF RAIN—According to popular belief, heavy rain-storms frequently follow great fires, and the same opinion is held by some writers on meteorology. In the *Revue Néphologique* (Paris) Henri Mémeri brings up some considerations that would seem to negative this view. In a note on his article in *La Nature* (Paris, October 26) that journal says:

"In his learned work entitled 'The New Meteorology and the Prediction of the Weather,' R. Radan notes several cases where rain appears to have been brought on by fires kindled with this intent. He discusses these facts, and, maintaining a wise reserve, adds: 'It would doubtless be interesting to try experiments of this kind on a large scale and under clearly defined conditions.' An involuntary experiment on too vast a scale took place during the summer of 1906, when great fires devastated for eight days a large part of the pine forests of the Gironde (August 27 to September 1). Thousands of acres of forest were prey to the flames. Henri Mémeri remarks that these fires took place in a period lasting from August 26 to September 8, during which the weather remained almost constantly fine. 'Thus,' adds Mr. Mémeri, 'in the present instance these fires, despite their duration and extent, not only caused no rainfall, but did not coincide with the appearance of a single cloud. Still further, during the period indicated, the wind constantly blew from the same direction and the barometric curve was almost a straight line. Must we conclude from this that the examples cited by Radan, if they conform to the facts, should be regarded as mere coincidences, or that the same cause produces different effects according as it acts in the tropics or in the temperate zone?' Our own opinion is that the theory of pure coincidence is correct." — *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TROUBLE WITH TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS—It is now more than a month since the Marconi Company opened its transatlantic service. The daily papers have published many messages marked as having been transmitted over its lines, and some of them have made a feature of the new service. It would seem, however, that in some quarters disappointment is felt. *The Electrician* (London, November 1) says that in the first two weeks of operation it noticed but one press message transmitted by wireless telegraphy, while the speed, which, it was promised, should be thirty words a minute, seems to be nearer three. The writer of this criticism also points out that any wireless system capable of being put to immediate use can have but small effect on the business of the great cable lines. During a busy hour 25,000 paying words now pass to and from England by cable. Besides this, non-interference for many stations seems not to have been attained, nor has the problem of secrecy been solved. After quoting these strictures, an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (New York, November 16) goes on to say:

"In reply to these criticisms the wireless system might very justly point out that the first transatlantic cable was not laid in a day, and a number of years elapsed before permanent communication was established. The wireless system has, as every one knows, a good many difficulties to overcome, but there is no theoretical reason why this can not be done satisfactorily.

"The most urgent problem in wireless telegraphy is to secure syntonization. There are two ways of attacking this. One is to design the transmitting and receiving systems so that they are, so to speak, opaque to all waves not of the desired frequency. A good deal has been done in this direction. But until some means of producing waves of a definite and constant frequency is available, interference between systems will occur. The oscillating arc seems to be a step in the right direction, but only a step, and today mechanical means of setting up the oscillations is being sought."

"THERE are few persons who know how the name of 'buckboard' came to be applied to a vehicle," says *The American Vehicle* (Philadelphia, November 15 "It was 'way back in the '20's, when the transportation of goods, wares, and merchandise was almost entirely by wagon. A Dr. Buck, who for many years afterward was the military storekeeper at Washington, was then in charge of military stores en route to army posts in the Southwest. In East Tennessee much difficulty was experienced by reason of the rough roads, and there were frequent mishaps, mostly from the wagons overturning. Dr. Buck overhauled the outfit, and, abandoning the wagon bodies, long boards were set directly on the axles, or hung below; and the stores were loaded in such a manner that there were no further delays from breakdowns, and the stores safely reached their destinations. In special emergency, too, the load could be shifted or taken off in a hurry. The idea was probably not new, but Dr. Buck's example was followed, especially when roads were rough, and soon much hauling was done by the use of wheels, axles, and boards only. Now we have the buckboard, both in carriage and automobile forms, conforming closely to the original idea, tho few suspect the source of it."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

CHRISTMAS IN THE NEW YORK SCHOOLS

MUCH misapprehension seems to exist respecting the attitude of the New York Board of Education toward the Christmas exercises in the public schools. Reports have gone abroad that the Board intended to issue instructions to teachers to eliminate all references to Christ or the significance of the Christmas season from the holiday exercises. A protest against this contemplated action was begun by Canon Chase, of Brooklyn, in a sermon delivered at Grace Episcopal Church. The report spread abroad, and discussions, accompanied by resolutions, by Presbyterians, Methodists, and other bodies became rife throughout the greater city. A proposition to enjoin the Board from issuing such an order arose in certain quarters. The New York *Evening Post* declares, however, that "the Board of Education has taken no action on the subject since last February, and no orders whatever have been issued which contain any ruling as to Christmas." There is, however, it continues, "just enough basis of truth in the story to arouse misconception if not corrected"; and it goes on to say:

"The facts of the case are as follows: A year ago there were numerous protests from prominent Hebrews that the Christmas exercises as conducted in the public schools were so thoroughly based upon and wrapt up in the tenets of the Christian faith as to make it impossible for Jewish children to participate in them. As a result, hundreds of children in certain districts absented themselves from the exercises.

"Subsequently the matter was taken up by the Board of Education, and on February 13, 1907, a report on the subject presented by the Committee on Elementary Schools was adopted. This report included resolutions forbidding the singing of hymns or songs of a sectarian or denominational nature, but only by implication forbade the use of distinctly Christmas songs or carols. No objection, the report said, could be found to the use of Christmas trees, which might be considered merely to exemplify the spirit of giving and receiving, and of love and charity.

"On May 29 following, the matter came up before the Board of Superintendents, who adopted resolutions asking the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education to inform the publishers of some forty or fifty song- and text-books on music on the department's supply list 'that all sectarian hymns contained in these books should be eliminated before additional copies of said books may be supplied to the schools.'

"That is the last official action taken by any of the various school officers or boards, but some publishers have undertaken revisions in compliance with this resolution. In one instance the only two songs it was found necessary to eliminate were Aiblinger's 'Holy Night,' the famous German carol, and Schubert's 'Ave Maria.' Devotional songs such as Handel's 'Largo,' 'Lead, Kindly Light,' 'Holy, Holy, Holy,' and 'Come, Thou Almighty King' were not considered sectarian in character, and no objection was made to their remaining."

Early in the present month Mr. Frank R. Rix, director of music in the elementary schools of Manhattan, Richmond, and the Bronx, called the attention of the teachers to the resolution of the Board and advised them to comply with it. Mr. Rix is quoted as saying in explanation:

"Our duty is simply to comply with the resolutions of the Board as nearly as possible. The special music teachers under my control are not attached permanently to any one school. They are supposed to work not independently or on their own initiative, but in cooperation with the principals of the several schools where they happen to be instructing. Our purpose has been simply to omit instructions of songs in which there is mention of Christ. Naturally that shuts out practically all Christmas songs. But I don't [illegible] songs which made mention of Santa Claus or St. Nicholas need be excluded. We have nothing to guide us in this matter. We merely have to act in the light of what appears to us a compliance with the resolutions.

"If any principal should go ahead and lay out a Christmas program of his own, there is nothing, so far as I can see, to prevent his instructing his own teachers of music to go ahead in accordance with it. In such a case, should it arise, I should simply advise my music teachers to acquiesce, and let the entire responsibility rest upon the principal. My teachers do not carry on the ordinary music instruction; that is done by teachers under the direction of the principal, over whom I have absolutely no control."

The sooner this discussion is closed the better it will be, said one of the superintendents in a later interview with the *Evening Post* reporter. He added:

"There wasn't any reason for it in the first place, and it is positively foolish when continued. I shrewdly suspect that it was started for the purpose of taking the public mind off the financial situation. It is rather a big jump, to be sure, from dollars to religion, but the past few days seem to have proved that it works all right.

"Judging from the stories and reports I have heard, the trouble has all been caused by very good and worthy people who simply did not know what they were talking about. There was never any cause for worry over Christmas. You are perfectly safe in saying that Christmas will be celebrated as of old in the schools."

THE TURNING TIDE IN ADVANCED THEOLOGY

DISSENT is heard in the radical wing as well as in the conservative against the modern laudation of Jesus as the "great religious genius." This view of him, it will be remembered, emphasizes his attributes as the great teacher and exemplar, always with the understanding that he is *not* a divine being nor in any special sense the son of God. Conservative scholars have listened to this watchword and rallying cry of the advanced schools of theology and have asserted that it was not an honoring, but a dishonoring, of the real Christ of the church's faith. This view is also exprest by Wilhelm von Schneten in a noteworthy work entitled "The Modern Jesus Cult." The author is himself a pronounced radical of the modern school in Germany and not an adherent of the church's conception of Christ; but the modern picture of Jesus is to his mind not only a violence to the convictions of the church, but a false deduction from its premises. From his work we glean the following:

The modern Jesus cult is a romantic reverence for the "human" or the "historical" Jesus, the way for which was prepared by Herder, and was put into distinct theological formulas by Schleiermacher, was then fully developed by Ritschl, and in recent years, in hundreds of variant forms, has become popular through thousands of publications, by the lectures of "critical" theologians and the preaching of "liberal" pulpits. In fact the Jesus problem has become the great religious question of the day, around which all other religious convictions and life in modern times seem to circle. It is on this recognition of Jesus as their Master that liberal theologians base their claim that what they teach is "Christianity." When they appeal to the authority of Jesus they think they can prove the purity and greatness of any doctrine. They insist that by searching for the "original sense" of the teachings of Jesus they can serve the religious needs of the present day best. In every sphere of discussion, including the practical problems of sociology, an appeal is made to Jesus. The dangerous tendencies of Social Democracy are to be overcome by leading the people back to the primitive moral teachings of the "historical" Christ. In the praise of the Master's virtues as a man the skeptical scholar of scientific research thinks he has found a real Christianity. Jesus is "the purest, the greatest of all human personalities"; "he alone gives to life a real purpose and aim;" "he is the ideal of the human race," "the ideal perfect man, the example for human conduct and life;" "one in whose free and sacred person we find a recompense for all that which we otherwise have lost." In one word, the entire religion of the modern man, as Naumann ex-

pressly declares, is a cult or worship of the ideal human being Jesus, "the religious and ethical model." The veneration for his human personality, faith in the "eternal" significance of his words, and pious imitation of his love for others is represented to be "the essence of Christianity," the one and the only thing that constitutes true religion.

What is to be thought of this claim? Can the modern Jesus cult of liberal theology be called "Christian"? A fair judgment of the premises will doubtlessly declare that the proper answer must be in the negative. The Jesus cult of the day does injustice to the sources and can not supply the real religious needs of the human heart. Dr. von Schneten argues:

It must not be forgotten that Christianity is, as the name implies, not faith in Jesus, but faith in Christ, and faith in Jesus only in so far as Jesus is regarded, as Christ is, as the Redeemer and the son of God; moreover, a "son of God" and a "Redeemer" in the real historical sense of the term, and not in a modernized emphasizing of these expressions into general and meaningless terms. In a word, Christianity is a Christ-religion, is faith in redemption solely and alone through the true son of God, Jesus Christ. Whether this faith is one that now is out of date or not, whether it be a true or a false faith, everybody must decide for himself; but that in him, and in him alone, the "essence of true Christianity" is to be found can not be doubted for a moment. Not Jesus the man, not the revered preacher and teacher of morals, who sealed his convictions, as is claimed, by his death, is the person who has conquered the hearts of mankind and overcome the decaying civilization of the old Greco-Roman world and brought to his feet the barbaric hordes of Europe; but he who accomplished this was the Christ, who suffered, who died as the divine Savior on the cross, which thereby has become the grand symbol of the sacrifice of a God for the welfare of man. It is this faith in the divine redemption that has been reechoed in the hymns and prayers of Christianity and that has revolutionized the world. The joys of Christmas, of Easter, the majestic hopes of the martyrs, the sublime faith of true Christianity can be explained only on this ground, but never on the basis of a "historical" Christ, a great moral teacher or a model moralist. And to the present day it is this faith that upholds and develops the church and makes Christianity the greatest power in the thoughts and lives of men and of nations. Even the non-Christian philosophy, that does not agree with the church's conception of Christ, must recognize historically and in the present life of the church the Christ as the son of God as the center and heart of Christianity in its world mission and work. A philosophy can not change facts.

Of this great central thought and power the modern conceptions of Jesus as the "great man" deprives the gospel; and, what is more, is directly contrary to what the gospels intend to teach, and do teach when taken in the sense of their promulgators. The Jesus of the gospels, even of the Synoptics, is not a mere man, not even the best of men, but on the whole the Christ of the traditional teachings of the church. In this respect there is no substantial difference between John and the other three gospels; and it is incorrect to reconstruct a kind of a human "historical" Christ out of the Synoptics. This can be done only by doing violence, *e.g.*, to the narratives of Matthew and Luke concerning the virgin birth of Jesus. We may not believe these things, but the gospels certainly want to teach them, and the elimination of these elements by liberal theology does violence to the sources for the life of Jesus.

Even Professor Bousset, the author of "Jesus," declares that the oldest of our gospel records, that of Mark, already depicts Jesus not only as the Messiah of the Jewish people, but also as the eternal son of God.

In view of these facts it must be maintained that the modern Jesus cult of liberal theology is practically an empty thing and little more than a mountain of words, but of no religious value, and can not even claim to be "Christian."

This free and frank discussion of the inner hollowness of the pretentions of liberal theology to reverence for Jesus, coming as it does from a liberal pen, is naturally attracting a great deal of attention and is by conservative church papers generally regarded as the first evidence of a sober second thought in advanced circles and possibly as the beginning of a turn for the better in radical theology.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS PRESS ON THE COINAGE MOTTO

VERY few of the religious papers have been outspoken in opposition to the President's act relative to the new gold coins. Some there are that wholly disapprove of leaving off the motto "In God We Trust." But even among these we find frequently the reason against the act is its inexpediency, and hence a fear of its misconstruction. Journals like *The Churchman* (New York) and *The Westminster* (Presbyterian, Philadelphia) believe with the President that the omission of the motto indicates a higher spirit of reverence. "It is precisely those who feel most the presence of God everywhere," says the former, "who shrink most from the misuse of the divine name." *The Westminster* observes:

"The motto is a relic from the days when pious phrases were inscribed on regalia, public documents, weapons of war, and coins. They have been omitted, one by one, not perhaps because real trust in God has waned, but because of an increasing sense of their incongruity and a keener sense of their true meaning. There is a feeling of repulsion when the name of our Father and of the Prince of Peace is put on cannon as men remember that the Master said, 'Put up thy sword into his place, for all they who draw the sword shall perish by the sword,' and 'My kingdom is not of this world, else would my servants fight.' The name of the God of Truth on short-weight coins stirs emotions the reverse of religious. God for Christians means him who was incarnate in our Lord, and his word regarding coins infallibly recurs to the mind, 'Render unto Cæsar therefore the things which are Cæsar's, and unto God the things which are God's.' Moreover, he bade his disciples to be unlike the Gentiles, who were anxiously busy in the pursuit of worldly gain. We are not prepared to say that our business has yet been so redeemed that we can put his name on the symbol of commerce which is still described as warfare and which in fact is characterized by competition and the lust of individual gain."

In sympathy with the sentiment contained in the last sentence here quoted, *The American Hebrew* (New York) declares that "the real question which should agitate the American people is not the restoration of God to its coinage, but to its life." *The Baptist Commonwealth* (Philadelphia) is not apprehensive of a secularizing spirit. "That taking it off is an evidence that we as a nation are tending toward infidelity we do not believe for one minute," it asserts. "Such phrases do not make a Christian nation; a Christian nation is made only by her citizens being Christian."

The Catholic Citizen (Milwaukee) declines "to connect this incident with France's removal from her courts of justice of the motto 'God Protect France.' The spirit is altogether different." "Let the inscription go," cries *The Living Church* (Episcopalian, Milwaukee); "and let no one suppose that the Christian religion is at stake when it goes." The Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* (Methodist) confesses to a change of heart. Referring to the President's act it says:

"On the whole, we believe he is right. At first thought some good people may not agree with him, but we believe that the more they consider the matter the more they will come to his way of thinking. At first we were unfavorably imprest by his action, but we have changed, and must now approve it. There is such a thing as making sacred things too common. Our religious faith should not be hidden in a napkin, but neither should it be too publicly and constantly paraded. It may thus be cheapened. Texts of Scripture may be degraded by unwise display, and being thrust into unseemly places and connections. There are suitable times and places for such things, and there are some unsuitable. Opinions may differ as to whether the coin of the country is a proper place for the beautiful motto in question, but we believe the majority of the people will approve the President's act, and that Congress will not restore the motto."

Mildly dissident is *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (Undenominational, New York) which believes the President will think differently about the matter "when he takes a more careful review" of it. *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg) takes up one

of the President's objections and declares that the fault was with our short-weight coins when the motto became a vehicle of jesting. It says:

"Instances of irreverence in the expressions that were current in connection with our short-weight silver coins, such as,' In God We Trust for the Thirty-seven Cents We Do Not Pay,' and so on, were not irreverence but rather the reverse. In these instances the motto on the coins prodded our national conscience, and these expressions, tho colloquially used, stung us with a sense of our inconsistency in putting such a motto on such coins. But the wrong was in the coins and not in the motto, and in the very instances the President adduces against the inscription it did good and not evil."

Opposition is exprest by *The Christian Herald* (New York), which asserts that "we are a Christian nation, and there can be nothing incongruous in the honest and reverent recognition of the fact in our business and public affairs."

The Catholic Universe (Cleveland) calls the omission of the motto "a great mistake," "an irreverence." It quotes with approval *The Public Ledger* (Philadelphia) in saying, "It is an irreverence to flout the reverential attitude of the Republic." Finally, *The United Presbyterian* (Pittsburg) confesses to a feeling of disappointment at the President's excuse that "the presence of the motto has become an act of irreverence." Further:

"It would justify the striking of temperance laws and Sabbath laws from the statute-books of every State from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Because a good law is treated with disrespect by lawbreakers is no argument for its repeal. The principle advanced would justify the abrogation of the Ten Commandments. It is not so many years ago that one of the members of the United States Senate spoke of the Decalog as being an 'iridescent dream.' Would Mr. Roosevelt approve of the expunging of the Decalog because some men treat it with lightness and irreverence?"

DR. ABBOTT'S "ENCYCLICAL"

FOLLOWING the example of the Pope, *The Outlook* publishes an "encyclical" on "Traditionalism vs. Modernism." Dr. Abbott, the presumable author, calls attention to the Pope's recent pronouncement, and also to Father Tyrrell's "Much Abused Letter" (both of which were given in part in THE LITERARY DIGEST) and invites his readers "to compare the three documents with one another and with the teachings of Jesus Christ, and come to their own conclusion." Recalling that the Pope has characterized Modernism as the "synthesis of all heresies," he suggests, tho with modesty, that he has attempted to define "the synthesis of all orthodoxies." He proceeds:

"Religion is not a series of dogmas imposed on man by authority. Belief in such dogmas is not faith, disbelief in them is not infidelity. Religion is not a set of rules for the government of human conduct. Obedience to such rules is not religion, disobedience is not irreligion. Religion is a life springing up within the soul—the life of God in the soul of man. If this definition seems too vague, then let us say that it is the life of faith, reverence, conscience, hope, love; or, to borrow Edward Everett Hale's definition, Religion is to look up, not down; forward, not backward; out, not in; and to lend a hand.

"Religion is natural—as natural as spring. Religion is supernatural—as supernatural as spring. Religion is life; and life is both natural and supernatural, for it is the natural manifestation of the supernatural. There is something in nature more than appears; this something is supernatural. There is something in humanity more than appears, this something is supernatural. To be in harmony with this Power who is more than the sum of all the powers, with the Life who is more than the sum of all the living, is religion."

Continuing, *The Outlook* likens religion to art, because it is "to feel beauty of conduct and character and to be able so to produce beauty of conduct and character that others shall perceive it"—as art does with form and color. Analogous to music, "religion is the power to perceive the harmony of conduct and character with the highest standards, and to produce such conduct and character as become in turn a worthy standard for others." By analogies similar to the preceding, religion is further likened to literature and to science. Then the writer goes on to the more positive part of his pronunciamento. The church is not the source of religion, he asserts; religion is the source of the church. "If there were no church there would still be religion; if there were no religion, there could be no church." Again:

"The church is the invisible fellowship which binds together all who rejoice in the life of faith, reverence, conscience, hope, and love, and are endeavoring to promote that life in themselves and others. The churches are different organic expressions of this inorganic church, as universities are different organic expressions of the one inorganic scholarly life. The churches express the spiritual aspirations of mankind, as the universities express the intellectual aspirations of mankind. If there were no intellectual aspirations, there would be no universities; if there were no spiritual aspirations, there would be no churches. The universities have a certain kind of authority. What the scientific experts declare to be established by their observations the unscientific world generally accepts as established. But the source of this authority is not the decrees of faculties; it is the careful observations of students scattered through the different universities, and collating, comparing, and correcting their several observations. The churches have a certain kind of authority. What the great body of those who are living a life of faith and hope and love testify to be facts in their experience—as, for example, their experience of communion in prayer with an unseen God—may well be accepted as an established fact of experience. But it is established, not by the hierarchy or the theologians, but by the common experience of unnumbered honest and trustworthy souls."

The Bible is not the source of religion, but "an expression of religion." We read:

"The Bible is the expression of the religious experience of men of the olden time who were living lives of faith and hope and love, and have written their experiences in their pursuit after God. . . . The Bible is called a revelation because it reveals or unveils or discovers—that is, uncovers—these hidden experiences of the soul. It reveals or unveils or discovers God in history, in nature, in personal experience, and we take courage and press on to find what these ancient men have found and experience what they have experienced.

"Jesus Christ is not the source of religion. Religion existed before Jesus Christ came into the world. It exists among peoples who never heard of Jesus Christ. He did not come to found religion, nor to found a special form of religion. . . . Jesus Christ has clearly and carefully defined his mission—'I have come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly.' He came to enrich that life of faith and reverence and conscience and hope and love which is religion. He came to furnish a concrete object for our faith in his own life and character; to make reverence more easy for us by furnishing us with an object worthy of our highest reverence. . . . . .

"To be a Christian is not to attempt to conform our lives to the Ten Commandments—to be careful not to be idolaters, or Sabbath-breakers, or disobedient to parents, or evil-doers to our neighbors. It is not to attempt to translate the Sermon on the Mount into rules for correct conduct, and scrupulously conform our conduct to them. It is to take from Christ the gift of spiritual life as a child takes the gift of intellectual and social and religious life from his mother. It is to be a believer in Christ, a disciple of Christ, a follower of Christ. And to be a believer in Christ is not to believe in the church's definition of him, it is not to construct a system of theology out of his teaching and believe in that. It is to believe in him; it is to admire him, to trust in him, to wish to be like him. To be a disciple of Christ is not the same as to be a disciple of the church, to learn its catechism and accept its theology. It is to be a pupil of Christ and study his sayings, that we may learn the nature of the true life and the laws of true living, that we may learn how to live soberly, righteously, and godly in this present world, and what is the highest meaning of these three words—sobriety, righteousness, and godliness. To be a follower of Christ is to recognize that he has come into the world to make it a happier and a better world, and to join ourselves to him in a life endeavor to accomplish this divine purpose."

LETTERS AND ART

TELEPATHY AND HYPNOTISM DRAMATIZED

THE frustration by hypnotic power of a murder in the third act of Augustus Thomas's "The Witching Hour," now being played at the Hackett Theater, New York, has brought out almost every shade of critical comment from sheer skepticism to sheer credulity. The hero of the play is assailed by a man with a gun. While the weapon is held close to his heart, and his enemy is maddened to the point of desperation, *Jack Brookfield* flashes on an overhead light and looks firmly into the murderer's eyes. "You can not kill me," he says. "You can not pull that trigger. You can not even hold that gun." The revolver falls to the floor. Hypnotism and telepathy, it may be said, are the themes of the play, and they are wrought out into such ingenious forms of expression that the play is receiving high praise for its technical mastery.

Back of the psychic phenomena is the idea that "a thought is a dynamic force for good or evil, and the man or woman who produces it is responsible for it." "Assuming Mr. Thomas's premises," says the critic of the New York *Times*, "one finds only a reasonable progression," and even this point (the frustrated shooting) "is entirely logical in pursuance of what has come before." From this position all the way to absolute negation we find the critics ranging themselves. Mr. Metcalfe, in *Life* (New York), is of the latter mind. He writes:

"When a playwright can fix up a situation and save his hero's life by making him think a revolver out of the villain's clutch, it is going a little bit outside the rules. What would become of our most stirring dramas if all the persecuted heroine had to do was to think herself out of the donjon keep? What excuse for 'Romeo and Juliet' if all the amatory *Montague* had to do to gain the fair *Capulet* was to think her out of her family's custody? Throw probability and possibility to the dogs, as Mr. Thomas does in this play, and we get back to the dramatized fairy-tale. He almost makes us go with him in his beliefs, tho, because he puts up a plausible case, with a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States as a star witness, and supports the testimony by having his hero read a poker hand from across a large room and with his back turned. We also have Mr. Thomas's authority for the statement that every psychologist in the world is a believer in telepathy. We also know equally well that every discerning negro is a believer in certain qualities of a rabbit's hind foot gathered under the proper conditions. But we don't therefore dramatize the rabbit's foot and try to convince paying audiences of its supernatural power."

JOHN MASON,

Whose acting of *Jack Brookfield* in "The Witching Hour" has helped to make the play one of the successes of this season.

In spite of this situation, which makes "The Witching Hour" one of the most talked-about plays of the moment, Mr. Thomas has produced a drama which Mr. Winter calls "a permanent addition to the literature of our stage." American it certainly is, not alone in *locale*, being placed in Louisville, Ky., and Washington, D. C., but in temper, in suggestive allusion to current events, the same as was seen in "The Man of the Hour," and in its preoccupation with supernatural ideas. There is even furnished another evidence of the domestication of the Norwegian dramatist among us, as was said last year about "The Great Divide." The "Ibsenism" of Mr. Thomas's play is thus presented in *The Sun* (New York) by Mr. W. P. Eaton:

AUGUSTUS THOMAS,

Who has built up a telling drama on the idea that "a thought is a dynamic force for good or evil; and the man or woman who produces it is responsible for it."

"With the most humble apologies to Mr. Thomas, whose prejudices on the subject have been exprest in print, we venture to say it is an example of Ibsen in America.

"There is something so slyly comical in that last idea that one is tempted to pause and dally with it. Unless a none too trustworthy memory has entirely forsaken us, Mr. Thomas has on more than one occasion repudiated any interest in Ibsen; he has scorned his subject-matter and spelled America large after the fashion of speakers full of baked meats. Yet here he is writing a drama where 'the ghost of a woman influenced a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States': where telepathy and hypnotism play leading rôles; where the mental attitude of 500,000 excited Kentuckians influences a jury shut up in a room; where, in short, the things which abide 'below the threshold' of human consciousness, the dim, unproved, disturbing facts of life—if facts they be—are the ghostly protagonists of the play. Does Mr. Thomas suppose he could have done this if Ibsen had not shown him how—yes, and shown the public how to understand him? Does he suppose—granting that he could have written the play fifteen years ago—the Hackett Theater would have been packed at every performance to see it? If he likes, let us just attribute the influence to telepathy."

In brief outline the "story" of the play is sketched by Mr. Winter in *The Tribune* (New York) in these words:

"The principal character is a highly intellectual man, *John Brookfield*, a gambler, who, on the development of the plot, finds himself to be possest of extraordinary hypnotic faculty. That faculty he exercises upon a jury, engaged in the trial of a youth who, in sudden frenzy of inherited aversion to a cat's-eye jewel, has killed a man for obtruding that offensive gem upon his notice. *Brookfield*, likewise, through the medium of the press, inflames the public mind against the prosecuting attorney in that trial, and it is intimated that the jury is, hypnotically, or 'telepathically,' imprest by the transference of thought from the community. *Whipple*, at any rate, is acquitted. The discredited prosecutor thereupon tries to murder *Brookfield*, but that gifted man's hypnotic power serves to protect him. There is much more of this mystical philosophy in the piece, and probably Mr. Thomas is correct in his conviction that thought-transference plays an exceedingly important part in all the affairs of human life. There is no startling novelty in the abstract proposition. A deft use of it has been made, in 'The Witching Hour,' and the result is one of the most interesting, subtly suggestive, and potentially intellectual dramas that have been produced in many years. Its success was decisive."

THE ENGLISH "HALL OF FAME"

NOTHING succeeds so well at setting the literary world by the ears as creating a hall of fame. The rancors of our own struggles in this respect are not allayed before England has plunged itself into a similar broil. In the redecorated reading-room of the British Museum the dome has been divided off into twenty spaces, one of which is preempted by a clock and the nineteen remaining have been filled with names, chosen as "the greatest and most representative in English literature." According to the trustees they are:

Chaucer	Bacon	Pope	Carlyle
Caxton	Milton	Gibbon	Macaulay
Tindale	Locke	Wordsworth	Tennyson
Spenser	Addison	Scott	Browning
Shakespeare	Swift	Byron	

From dispatches it would seem that this hall of fame had been turned into a bowling-alley with few of these literary ninepins left to stand on end. The Irish have bowled over Swift because he

Courtesy of "The Cosmopolitan Magazine," New York.

OLD WOMAN CUTTING HER NAILS,
By Rembrandt.

Said to be more coveted by art-collectors and connoisseurs than any other available Rembrandt in the world. Secured from the Kann collection by an American.

was an Irishman only by accident of birth, and have cried out for Goldsmith. The Scots wonder what critical fate has overtaken Burns. Dr. Johnson, who has given his name to an "age," is noticed as unremembered in the list. Tennyson and Browning might well tremble in Elysium when they see men anxious to shoulder them out to give room for Shelley and Keats. As for the novelists, they go begging entirely, because, according to the statement of one of the trustees, fiction is "less important than other branches of literary art." Scott, the only dealer in novelistic lore here admitted, is given his place as a poet.

The correspondent of the New York *Times* obtained from Sidney Lee, editor of the "Dictionary of National Biography," these observations:

"The list of names is interesting. It is inevitable that a few which one would like to see there should be omitted. I think room might well have been found for Dryden, Johnson, Burke, Burns. I wonder what Carlyle and Macaulay would say about the preference of themselves to Dryden and Johnson. I fully admit the difficulty of determining whom to omit from the existing list in order to make room for my four suggestions. However reluctantly, I should be inclined to sacrifice Locke, Addison, Carlyle, Browning."

From the same source we learn that George Bernard Shaw took up the bowls and knocked out Spenser, then Locke and Addison. Pope and Wordsworth shivered under his onset without absolutely falling, but Tennyson and Browning went down altogether. Bunyan, Fielding, Blake, Shelley, Ruskin, Dickens, and Butler were his preferences. He is quoted as saying:

"I hastily correct the more outrageous omissions. When you have only nineteen windows it is ridiculous to waste them on genteel third-rate minds like Addison, Wordsworth, and Tennyson, while Bunyan, Blake, and Shelley are being crowded out."

Frederic Harrison admits "the difficulty of screwing British literary worthies into nineteen holes," but mentions these as the "salient omissions":

"Hume, the greatest of our philosophers, and
"Fielding, the greatest of our novelists.
"And what will Scots say to a list which contains Browning, and not Burns?
"And what will Irishmen say to a list which contains Addison, and not Goldsmith?
"Are there no spaces for Thackeray, Dickens, or Johnson, Gray, and Richardson?"

Herbert Trench and Edmund Gosse commend the selection made by the trustees, we are told, and so, to a certain extent, does Hall Caine.

ROMANCE OF PICTURE-COLLECTING

AMERICAN millionaire picture-buyers, according to Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, seem to think that the only way for America "to get on a level" with the older nations is for them to acquire, "so far as possible, the pictures they have seen in Europe." Rumors that America would bid for the cream of the great Kann collection of pictures have been gratefully cherished ever since the pictures were sold by the Kann estate in Paris last May. Now it is authoritatively stated by the New York *Times* that the greater part of the pictures have been acquired by J. P. Morgan, Benjamin Altman, P. A. B. Widener, Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, George Gould, and Senator Clark. Mr. Altman, it is reported, is now the possessor of three of the finest Rembrandts out of the eleven which gave the Kann collection a world-wide fame. Mr. Morgan has the Ghirlandajo that hung for a long period in the National Gallery before Mr. Kann acquired it. Mrs. Huntington acquires many of the French pictures, together with a Rembrandt and two Frans Hals.

As Sir Caspar tells the story of the Kann collection in the December *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, the modern collector becomes a sort of romantic hero engaged in a golden quest. The private European collections that are likely to come into the market are closely watched, he says, since there alone is the modern hunting-ground. The knights that rode forth for the Kann collection were circumvented by one bolder than the rest, as Sir Caspar shows:

"At the critical moment, a famous art-dealer has shown his sagacity by stepping in and paying a crushing price for the entire collection, which he knows may not find a customer outside of America.

"As Americans are aware, they have a great many millionaires, but a millionaire's courage does not always extend to dealing in art, and even the boldest of them might hesitate before he would undertake a five-million-dollar purchase, plus whatever commission the art-dealer chose to put upon it."

The writer, whose article was prepared before the definite reports about the pictures were made known, here prophesies what has actually happened—the breaking up of the collection among

several buyers. Of all the courageous millionaires whose money is less to them than the possession of the world's famous pictures Mr. Kann must have been the prince of collectors. Sir Caspar relates, "from personal knowledge," how Kann bought some of the pictures. He says:

"In parenthesis, I may explain that there are two sorts of collectors: those who buy pictures because they appreciate and love them, and those who, in addition, buy them as an investment. Kann, I am obliged to admit, belonged to the latter. He was, I believe, a Hamburg man, originally; a banker and broker. . . . .

"With his vast wealth, Kann turned his attention to the collecting of paintings. He was kept well informed of the movements of celebrated pictures. Auctions are plentiful in Europe, and splendid records exist of these auctions, in the shape of catalogs, copies of which can be found in most public art libraries. These catalogs are produced at great expense, and are thoroughly illustrated with photogravures and photographs. Kann's agents would trace the pictures down from owner to owner, and, having made up his mind that he wanted a certain picture, Kann would go boldly up and, without any attempt at haggling, name a price that absolutely commanded a sale.

"As an example of his masterful way of doing things, I may mention two notable cases from my own personal knowledge. Kann heard that Henry Willett, the Quaker brewer, of Brighton, England, had a picture by Ghirlandajo, and took the trouble of going from Paris to London, and from London to Brighton, with a letter of introduction to Mr. Willett. Without any beating about the bush, Kann stated that he had come to buy the Ghirlandajo, which Willett had loaned to the National Gallery, in London. Mr. Willett, who was not in the habit of selling pictures, was very much offended. But nothing could abash Mr. Kann. He said: 'Well, Mr. Willett, we are both business men, and time is valuable. You bought that picture through Sir Charles Robinson for four hundred pounds sterling, and I offer you four thousand ($20,000) for it.' Mr. Willett, who was a practical man, altho he did not care to sell the picture, immediately agreed. In Mr. Willett's

Courtesy of "The Cosmopolitan Magazine," New York.

PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG MAN,

By Frans Hals.

One of the masterpieces of the Kann collection to come to America.

house, in a back parlor, he had two pictures by Gérard David, and he thought that perhaps Mr. Kann might like to relieve him of them. He took Mr. Kann into the room and showed them. Mr. Kann said, 'They are fine pictures, and if I have room in my gallery I will take them at the same proportionate increase in price that I paid for the Ghirlandajo over what you bought it at.' And within a few weeks he sent another check for four thousand pounds for the Gérard Davids, which Mr. Willett had also bought for four hundred."

Now "a man who acquired pictures in that irresistible manner was sure to get the cream of the collections in Europe," observes

Courtesy of "The Cosmopolitan Magazine," New York.

PORTRAIT OF GIOVANNA DEGLI ALBIZZI,

By Ghirlandajo.

This picture, now secured by J. P. Morgan, will probably be the most valuable Italian painting in America.

Sir Caspar, "and Mr. Kann did so, and if we only knew the history of his other acquisitions it would probably be the same story." But prices twenty years ago paid by Mr. Kann that were then considered "astounding" are now "ridiculously cheap." "I have heard," says the Metropolitan director, "but I have not seen it in print, that the expert estimate of the value of the Ghirlandajo is about one hundred thousand dollars, and from prices paid in America I do not consider it overvalued." Admitting that "it is within the range of possibility that the original presentment of La bella Giovanna may yet delight the thousands of yearly visitors to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in Central Park, New York City," Sir Caspar tells a further part of the history of this picture. Thus:

"I am sorry, as an Englishman, to admit that this picture was for years in the National Gallery, in London, and might have become the property of that institution had the directors cared to ask for it, for Mr. Willett would have been glad to make it over to them, even tho it had cost him the large sum of two thousand dollars.

"It seems that one day the late Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, the director of the South Kensington Museum, mentioned to Mr. Willett that there was a nice picture over in Paris. 'You can get it for a nominal sum—ten thousand francs. You ought to buy it. Sir Charles Robinson is over there, and you had better ask him to see it.' Mr. Willett immediately wrote Sir Charles Robinson, asking

him to look at the picture, saying that he would buy it if Sir Charles approved. Sir Charles Robinson replied, 'I have seen the picture and bought it for you; and if you do not like it I will take it off your hands.' But Mr. Willett knew that Sir Charles would not have bought the picture unless it was worth the price, so he thanked him for his trouble, and sent him a check for the amount.

"The picture is a portrait of Giovanna degli Albizzi, the wife of Lorenzo Tornabuoni, and is inscribed in Latin with the modest expression of the talented artist's feeling: 'Art! Couldst thou depict character and mind, there would be no more beautiful presentment in the world'; that is to say, that she was better even than his picture.

"It was a great disappointment to art-lovers in England that this picture was not added to the national collection, as it might easily have been; for, from my twenty-five years' friendship with Mr. Henry Willett, I am quite sure that had this picture been asked for he would have been most willing to present it to the nation."

COLOR SYMBOLISM IN MEDIEVAL ART

SYMBOLISM in art is to some extent art artificialized. Art is intended to appeal to the passions and emotions; symbolism appeals to the reason and the memory. Thus the *leit motivs*, or "typical phrases," of Wagner's operas, which he has himself explained in a short treatise, have called forth much criticism from musical experts because they are merely symbols telling his audience when to weep or smile. An analogous use of color in art, says Arnaldo Cervesato in *Italia Moderna* (Rome), is found in medieval paintings. But from the earliest time, he remarks, color has been held to be symbolical, and he traces this principle back to Homer, as shown in the relation of good and bad omens to various colors. In later ages color symbolism appears in the hues of national banners and battle-flags. Tamerlane used a crude system of flag signals at the siege of Ancyra, his threatening messages to the beleaguered garrison being plainly read by an evidently well-understood symbolism of colors, white meaning peace, red meaning bloodshed, and black, despair and defeat. The colors of the stones in the high priest's breastplate had their mystic meanings and a similar symbolism pervaded the services and celebrations of the Western Church. Dante employed color along the same lines in his Divine Comedy. Of the three theological virtues "he represented Charity as robed in red, warm and bright"; Hope was in green, "like a living, growing plant"; Faith, "white as freshly fallen snow."

Mr. Cervesato proceeds to analyze the famous picture of Fra Angelico, "The Coronation of the Virgin," and shows how completely its color scheme is symbolical. He also points out why the early Italian religious painters avoid shadow, and preserve flat color of various tints in their works. He says:

"No one can deny that the pictures of the blessed Fra Angelico present examples of symbolic coloring. While certain tints are wanting, those that the painter employs are so disposed as to serve a certain purpose. This we see exemplified in his 'Coronation of the Virgin' in the Louvre and also in the Uffizi. It would seem as if here he intended to represent 'the triumph of chastity,' for grouped around the Madonna and the Redeemer are the saints most representative of that virtue. There is St. George, who saved a virgin from the symbolical dragon; there is the Baptist, who condemned the impurity of Herodias, there are Agnes and Clara, who died in defense of their innocence. . . . And the colors he employs in this picture seem to have been carefully chosen to symbolize the meaning of the picture in accordance with their traditional value.

"Thus white, color of the robe of Jesus, symbol of divine wisdom, is used to indicate the absolute truth which belongs to the Supreme Being. Blue, the color of Mary's robe, represents chastity, innocence, and candor; while red, which is the color of John Baptist's garment, is typical of suffering, as well as of charity; and pink, in which the surrounding saints are vested, means truthfulness and freedom from guile. It is the color of the rose, fairest of flowers. Green, in which the redeemed are robed in this picture, symbolizes hope, regeneration, and eternal rest.

"It is particularly noteworthy that the tints which are symbolical of the vices are absolutely excluded from both these pictures. Brown is not to be found there, for it is the color of the Satanic smoke whose object is to obscure the divine fire. Black is also wanting, for it represents error and death; so is gray, the color of ashes and of penitence. It is produced by the combination of black and white, virtue and vice, holy joy and divine punishment; it is in short a symbol of that lukewarmness, mediocrity, and indecision which God abhors."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT AUTHORSHIP REALLY IS

AUTHORSHIP comes from a state of mind similar to that resulting in "conversion," says Prof. George R. Carpenter, of Columbia College. Being, in his view, "really a strange, an almost inexplicable psychological process," one of the astounding phenomena of the age must be the number of people essaying authorship. The phenomenon is not lost on the Professor, who observes in *The Sewanee Review* (New York, October) that "it seems at times as if every woman one met had a novel in her desk, every man a play in his pocket." He reminds us that "authorship is scarcely a real profession" and rather recommends that its fruits be looked upon as a by-product. We read:

"The process involves, as a rule, an emotional state almost precisely parallel to that so well described by Professor James in his 'Varieties of Religious Experience.' It is analogous to the psychological phenomenon of conversion. Succeeding a long period of unrest and perturbation, of ill-coordinated impulses toward expression, comes at last a moment of illumination, as it were, in which the imagination bursts into flower. A new, an individual form reveals itself; the architecture of the whole work becomes clear; and the author composes to the bidding of an inner voice.

"Then follow months or years of patient labor in adjustment and readjustment, and at last a new work of literature is added to the world's store, a new instrument for the interpretation of life, a new message from man to mankind. There are *fewer* real authors than profess themselves as such—*more* real authors than we imagine who are ignorant of their power. I counsel then for authors in general other callings than that of authorship—professions that will give them greater knowledge of life, more leisure for meditation, more opportunity for the workings within them of the mysterious power which is their birthright, but which is not often to be wielded at the command of the owner, and which can not wisely be submitted to the beck and call of the publisher."

In the same article Professor Carpenter expresses his belief that we have grounds for encouragement in the attitude of the general public toward literature. The situation in the United States will not suffer in comparison, he thinks, with conditions in England or France or Germany. We read further:

"After a short absence from the country one is amazed, for example, to see the number of wholly new periodicals, each with a surprizingly large body of readers. The amount of capital invested in these various ways of supplying the public with literature is simply enormous. The publisher of to-day, too, is an enlightened and sagacious capitalist. He is no longer contented to be a mere passive dealer in books—a middleman, as it were. He is an instigator, almost a producer, of literature. Through skilful and trained agents he informs himself of the trend of emotional and intellectual life throughout the land, studying the outcropping tastes and impulses of the public, until he is satisfied that some large mass of people is silently, unconsciously yearning for some enjoyment or information that has not yet been supplied. Through other agents, then—through trained and skilful writers—he attempts to satisfy these as yet unexprest, unrealized longings. By such means, by such creative imagination, we might almost say, does the American publisher exert an exceedingly strong influence on the ideals and aspirations of the public at large."

GELETT BURGESS. FREDERIC CROWNINSHIELD. CARL SCHURZ. ROBERT WATERS. BARRETT WENDELL.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Abbott, Lyman, D.D. The Parables. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xxx 193. New York. D. Appleton & Co.

Alston, Leonard, M.A. The White Man's Work in Asia and Africa: A Discussion of the Main Difficulties of the Color Question. 12mo, pp. ix–136. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1 net.

Bacon, Dolores. In High Places. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 347. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

Brady, Cyrus Townsend. Northwestern Fights and Fighters. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xxi–373. New York. The McClure Co.

Brooks, Amy. Dorothy Dainty at Home. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 236. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.

Burgess, Gelett. The Maxims of Methuselah. Being the Advice given by the Patriarch in His Nine Hundred Sixty and Ninth Year to His Great Grandson at Shem's Coming of Age in Regard to Women. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 108. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. 75 cents.

Burleigh, C. B. The Kenton Pines or Raymond Benson in College. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vi–382. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50 net.

Burr, Anna Robeson. The Jessop Bequest. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 402. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

Bury, J. B., M.A. A Student's History of Greece. Edited and Prepared for American High Schools and Academies. By Everett Kimball, Ph.D. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xviii–377. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.10 net.

Butler, Ellis Parker. Kilo. Being the Love Story of Eliph Hewlett, Book Agent. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 279. New York. The McClure Co.

Caffin, Charles H. The Story of American Painting: The Evolution of Painting in America from Colonial Times to the Present. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiii–396. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $2.50 net.

Campbell, R. J., M.A. New Theology Sermons. 12mo, pp. xiii–294. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Carey, Rosa Nouchette. The Angel of Forgiveness. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 418. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50 net.

Cattelle, W. R. The Pearl: Its Story, Its Charm, and Its Value. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 376. Philadelphia. J. B. Lippincott Co. $2 net.

Crowninshield, Frederic. Under the Laurel. 12mo, pp. 176. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

In an age when it has become an axiom with publishers that volumes of new verse can no longer find more than a few hundred purchasers, it is a source of real joy to meet with a collection deserving, as does Mr. Crowninshield's, a generous welcome from the world of culture. Mr. Crowninshield is a poet; his writings have not only form but substance; they show not alone imagination, but sanity, right feeling, and sound thinking. One of his sonnets, which has for its theme a famous New York club, the Century, reads as follows:

Kind, stedfast friends? Oh, yes, we meet them there,
In that well-famed, selectest company,
That leafy islet on a sterile sea,
That lush oasis mid the reaches bare,
Uncultivate—the thirsting soul's despair!
Yet other haunts, and other groups there be
Where wit prevails with brilliant repartee;
And as for love—we have it everywhere.
Why is it then we hold the place so high?
For its fair culture? for its standard pure,
And those sweet mutual deeds that justify
Man's life? Oh, no, it is because the lure
Of gleaming gold hath not the power to buy
Predominance, nor Honor's forfeiture.

De Boigne, The Comtesse of. Memoirs. Edited from the original manuscript of Mr. Charles Nicoullland. 1815–1819. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. xi–375. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

Francis, Philip W. The Remarkable Adventures of Little Boy Pip. Relating the Thrilling and Hazardous Journey of a Little Lad over the Meadow to the Place Where the Sky Comes Down, and His Amazing Experiences within the Enchanted Swamp on an Extended Excursion Personally Conducted by our Mutual Friend the Welsh Rabbit. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 60. New York: Paul Elder & Co. $1.50 net.

The Great Galleries of Europe. The Luxembourg, The Tate, The Louvre (Paris), and The National Gallery (London). Illustrated. 16mo pp. 63. New York and Boston: H. M. Caldwell Co. Four volumes. Each 35 cents.

Gibson, Charles R. The Romance of Modern Photography: Its Discovery and Its Achievements. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 344. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

Gilbert, Nelson Rust. The Affair at Pine Court: A Tale of the Adirondacks. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 391. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50 net.

Harrison, Frederic. The Philosophy of Common Sense. 12mo, pp. xxxvi–418. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

Hewlett, Maurice. The Stooping Lady. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. viii–366. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

Hobbes, John Oliver. Life and To-morrow. Selections from the Author's Writings of. Arranged by Zoë Proctor. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 297. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50 net.

Jacobi, Mary Putnam. Stories and Sketches. 12mo, pp. vi–443. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth. The Building of the Ship. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. v–20. New York: Paul Elder & Co. 60 cents.

McLaws, Lafayette. The Welding. 12mo, pp. viii–360. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Meyer, Hugo Richard. Public Ownership and the Telephone in Great Britain. (Restriction of the Industry by the State and the Municipalities.) 12mo, pp. xviii–386. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Milton, John. Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity. With an Introduction by Walter Taylor Field. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. viii–17. New York: Paul Elder & Co. 60 cents net.

Morris, Charles. The Old South and the New. A Complete History of the Southern States, their Resources, their People, and their Cities, and the Inspiring Story of their Wonderful Growth in Industry and Riches. From the Earliest Times to the Jamestown Exposition. Illustrated. 8vo, pp 640. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co. $2.25 net.

Moses, Montrose J. Children's Books and Reading. 12mo, pp. 272. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.50 net.

Moulton, Richard G. The Modern Reader's Bible. The Books of the Bible with Three Books of the Apocrypha. Presented in Modern Literary form. 12mo, pp. xiv–1733. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2 net.

Perry, Bliss. John Greenleaf Whittier. A Sketch of his Life, with Selected Poems. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 111. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cents.

Reed, Helen Leah. Napoleon's Young Neighbor. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 267. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Richardson, W. S. David: Warrior, Poet, King. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xix 231. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Ricketts, C. S. The Art of the Prado. A Survey of the Contents of the Gallery, together with Detailed Criticisms of Its Masterpieces and Biographical Sketches of the Famous Painters Who Produced Them. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. [illegible] Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2 net.

Rogers, Charlotte Boardman. How to Play Chess. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. vi–162. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

Rosengarten, J. G. French Colonists and Exiles in the United States. 12mo, pp. 234. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1 net.

Ross, Edward Alsworth. Sin and Society. An Analysis of Latter-day Iniquity. 12mo, pp. xi–167. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1 net.

Schaff, Morris. The Spirit of Old West Point. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. x–289. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.50 net.

The author's view, that "West Point is what it is by virtue of accelerated waves of sentiment" emanating from the inspiration arising from impulse of honor, truth, and duty, will probably be appreciated by every graduate of the Old Academy. Entering in 1858, three years before the outbreak of the Civil War, General Schaff was fortunate in passing through the most interesting four years of West Point's existence, graduating to take immediate position in the Union Army. "The sensations of the new cadet," he says, "when he reaches the Plain linger a long while. There are two West Points—the actual West Point, and the overarching spiritual one, of which the cadet only becomes conscious about the time when he graduates. The determinate West Point that is to be his master for four years and the shaper of his destiny meets him at the top of the slope with ominous silence. He hears no voice, he sees no portentous figure; but there is communicated in some way, through some medium, the presence of an invisible authority, cold, inexorable, and relentless."

In 1858 the Army consisted of something over sixteen thousand officers and men. Candidates for the cadet corps owed their appointments to the personal favor of their Congressman. Now, under competitive examinations, it is said that the most desirable class of young men do not apply for admission, the rewards of business and professional life being so much greater.

General Schaff gives a well-balanced account of his entrance and career at the Academy, interspersed with droll stories of undergraduate life, with the hazing and other pranks now so severely prohibited. Among his instructors were a number of Northern and Southern officers who were to gain distinction in the Civil War, including Alexander S. Webb, Reynolds, McCook, O. O. Howard, Beauregard, Fitzhugh Lee, Hardee, and Field, while

in the cadet corps Custer, Mackenzie, Horace Porter, Wilson, and Merritt, from the North, and Joseph Wheeler, Ramseur, Rosser, Pelham, Young, and Semmes, from the South, all of whom shortly after graduation found themselves opposed in military conflict. General Schaff gives a most interesting description of sectional feeling at West Point just before the War —"We in the West, especially those of us with Southern affiliations, hated slavery and hated New England, but generally sympathized with the South; yet in her arrogance she fast assumed an attitude of condescension and superiority over us all." The fires have not quite died out in the military breast. We must leave to the reader the author's entertaining descriptions of life at West Point in his time.

Schurz, Carl. The Reminiscences of. Two vols. Illustrated with portraits and original drawings. New York: The McClure Co. $6.

In these days when the Berlin press is talking so much about Pan-Germanism, and some speculators are discussing the vitality of Germanism in the United States, it is refreshing to come across so vivid and striking a vindication of German-Americanism as is contained in these genuine and fascinating reminiscences. It is scarcely possible to conceive of a life more full of moral, intellectual, and political activity than that of Carl Schurz, and in these points he was fully recognized by men of his own race in this country. At his death the New York *Staats-Zeitung* gave him full acknowledgment as the leader and pattern of German-Americans. The writer of an editorial in that paper stated that during his ripest years, in all the dilemmas or perplexities which the political situation in this country from time to time presented, the eyes of all intelligent Germans were turned in one direction. The question only was asked: "What will Carl Schurz say? how will Carl Schurz act?" In fact, he was the leader of his compatriots here, and he led them in the straight way.

We learn from these reminiscences that Carl Schurz was a German of the Germans, being born in Liblar, Prussia, a village of about eight hundred inhabitants, three hours' walk from Cologne. As a student at the University of Bonn he became intimate with a liberal professor, Gottfried Kinkel, from whom he derived his early republican opinions. At that time the revolutionary spirit of France was in the air, and in the years 1848–49 had brought on a brief struggle even in Prussia. Kinkel was imprisoned for his utterances in a paper on which Carl Schurz collaborated. The escape of his friend from the fortress of Spandau by the aid of Schurz is related with almost sensational detail by the author of the reminiscences. The sequel was the flight of both editors and the eventual emigration of Carl Schurz to the United States.

In this country he came prominently to the front in the Civil War and succeeding political events. Perhaps the most striking incident in the life of Schurz at the opening of the war was his resignation of his position as Minister to Spain and his entrance upon a military career President Lincoln and Mr. Seward were anxious for him to retain his diplomatic position, in which he had been successful, but he thus explains the position he took:

The more maturely I debated with myself the question of returning to Spain, the more firmly I became convinced that in such times the true place for a young and able-bodied man was in the field, and not in an easy chair. I waited a reasonable time, so as to avoid the appearance of treating Mr. Lincoln's kindly admonition lightly, and then I told him that my mind was made up. "Well," said he, "I hope you have not forgotten that you are giving up a large salary and a distinguished and comfortable place, to take one that pays little and will bring you plenty of work and discomfort and danger. Have you talked the matter over with that handsome, dear wife of yours?" . . . "Yes," I said, "she thought it was pretty hard, but she is a good patriot."

So the matter was settled; Schurz was gazetted as a brigadier and subsequently took part in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Chattanooga.

Tho his Teutonic blood and patriotic Americanism had prompted Schurz to make a great sacrifice in accepting a commission he showed after peace was established that he had real genius as a statesman and politician. Altho a Republican by party profession, he passed over to what he considered the side of political righteousness in supporting Cleveland against Blaine 1884. His reminiscences do not bring us so far as that, but the whole spirit of his previous life was a preparation for the step he then took and, by taking, set an example to Germans in America, as well as to Americans, which will not easily be forgotten.

There are two characteristics of this attractive autobiography which should commend it to the study of the general reader. It is in the first place the account of an individual brought up with all the advantages of German education, amid all the associations of monarchism, and with prospects of success in his own country, whose convictions and predilections drove him into the arms of American Republicanism. As a citizen of this country he found what he could not find in Europe. There is piety, picturesqueness, and a certain amount of naïveté in his description of his home and surroundings at Liblar; there is intense excitement in his description of the abortive German revolution; but his character does not gain its full stature until it was developed under the institutions of this country, in which he became more than a pillar of state. When he first landed in New York he received impressions which the future of his brilliant life never belied. To quote his own words:

"The day on which we arrived in New York harbor could not have been more glorious. The bay and islands surrounding it were radiant with sunlit splendor. When we beheld this spectacle, so surprizingly entrancing after a four-weeks' journey over the waste of waters, our hearts fairly leaped with joy. We felt as if we were entering, through this gorgeous portal, a world of peace and happiness."

In the second place, the "Reminiscences" throws a new light on the events of recent American history. The reader is brought into intimate relations with the great figures of the Civil War as viewed from the standpoint of an individual. But the whole character of the work is one of frank and easy self-revelation. It is full of personal anecdote, personal adventure, personal opinion. Those who take it up are not likely to put it aside until they have read the whole of it, and, indeed, it is well worth reading both as a source of interest and an inspiration. The value of the work is increased by the insertion of many excellent portraits and illustrations.

Shufeldt, R. W., M.D. The Negro: A Menace to American Civilization. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. viii–281. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.50.

Tolstoy, Twenty-three Tales. Translated by L. and A. Maude. 16mo, pp. viii–271. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 75 cents net.

Van Norman, Louis E. Poland, the Knight among Nations. With an introduction by Helena Modjeska. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 359. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50 net.

Verne, Jules. Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Seas; or, The Marvellous and Exciting Adventures of Pierre Aronnax, Conseil his Servant, and Ned Land, a Canadian Harpooner. Illustrated 8vo, pp. xii–372. New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

Waters, Robert. Culture by Conversation. 12mo, pp. xvi–345. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.20 net.

Wendell, Barrett. The France of To-day. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

This is neither a history of contemporary events in France nor an account of the French people as represented by the masses. "Of the masses in France," writes the author, "I saw very little." It contains the impressions of France made on Professor Wendell during the year he was a lecturer at French universities on the James Hazen Hyde Foundation. Naturally, we are told a great deal about the system of education in France, which we learn is strict and thorough. There is much valuable information given on this subject, so unfamiliar to Americans. The "Structure of Society" is dealt with in a broad and sympathetic manner, and the author comes to the conclusion that class distinctions have not by any means been obliterated by the institutions of Republicanism. He admires French family life, its clannishness and unselfishness. He thinks the "French temperament" exceedingly logical, determined to push on a logical conclusion to its extreme consequences and yet always ready to respond to a high and noble sentiment, and to unite in obeying the impulse it imparts. Of "Literature and Life" in France he observes:

"American life is not such as American newspapers would lead a stranger to infer. Neither does French life seem such as strnagers infer who see it only from French novels."

It is with great tact and skill he handles "The Question of Religion," the burning question of the hour in France. He thinks that in spite of the Separation the Catholics will "come back into power," and on the whole his view of the present and future of France is cheerful and optimistic. He has not much faith in French Republicanism as representing the temper of the people, and observes:

"To the French themselves the Republic appears not so much national as partizan. I long, with the best of them, for the time when it shall no longer be partizan, but national. But even then we shall be truer to the full splendor of the past if we salute the Republic as France, and not France as the Republic."

The work is delightfully written with a leisurely air of personal reminiscences and full of those secure generalities which can be made only as a result of genuine experience. The writer indulges in no theories or speculations. He speaks as a man might talk to his friends at a dinner-table, and everything he says is clear, kindly, and full of point.

CURRENT POETRY

War.

By Arthur Stringer.

From hill to hill he harried me;
He stalked me day and night;
He neither knew nor hated me;
Nor his nor mine the fight.

He killed the man who stood by me,
For such they made his law;
Then foot by foot I fought to him,
Who neither knew nor saw.

I trained my rifle on his heart;
He leapt up in the air.
The screaming ball tore through his breast,
And lay embedded there.

Lay hot embedded there, and yet
Hissed home o'er hill and sea
Straight to the aching heart of one
Who'd wronged not mine nor me!

—*From "The Woman in the Rain, and Other Poems"* (Little, Brown & Co.).

Dominion.

By Charles Buxton Going.

I have lured him with opaline lights
And sung him to confident sleep—
And then, in the horror of nights,
I have strangled his cry in the deep.

I have purred at his feet on the sand
And whispered of love to his sail,
Till, far from the sheltering land,
I have swept him to death in the gale.

I have promised him substance and store
If he gave me his sons and his fleet;
And then, having cozened him sore,
I have cast up his dead at his feet.

But he spans me with log and with lead,
He brands me with marks for his ken;
He buries the tale of his dead,
And turns his ships seaward again.

—*McClure's* (December).

One of These Little Ones.

By Elsa Barker.

O little child, O wide-eyed wondering child!
Well do I know you are a captured wild
Bird from the outer blue, that beats its wings
Against the barriers of material things.
How many miles into the awful vast
Your mother must have soared—to seize you fast
And bring you back with her, to be a white
Proof of the fearless journey! The sunlight
Still half bewilders you, and in your sleep
You smile because the darkness is so deep
After the earth-glare, and the rest so kind
After the search for One you cannot find.

You are the Dream made flesh. You are the grail
Pilgrim—another, passionate and frail,
Leaving the House of Beauty for the quest
Of that high Vision by no man possest.
Indomitable must be God's desire
To realize Life's secret and acquire
Mastery, when He sends you one by one,
Eternally, to question the bright sun
And the dark earth and the indifferent stars!
O Baby, will you pass the golden bars
Guarding the pathway to the great abode?
Or will you leave your dust to make the road
Softer for one who follows? I am blind,
Even as Love or Justice, and I find
No answer to the riddle that has wrung
The souls of mothers since the world was young.

—*The Smart Set* (December).

Use ordinary soap for ordinary purposes; Ivory Soap for better-than-ordinary purposes.

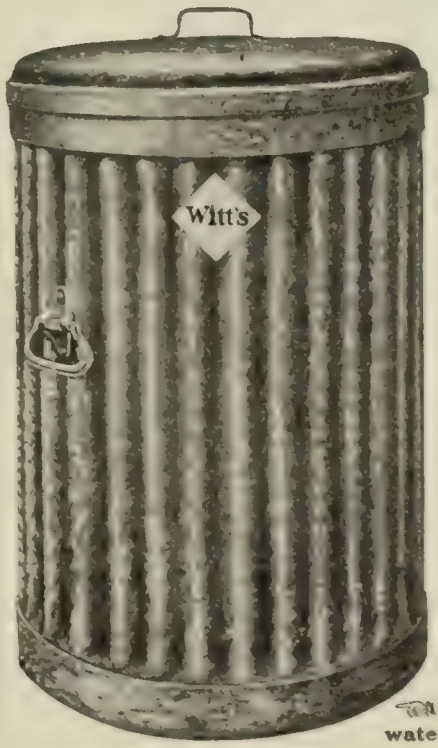
That is the rule in most households; and it is a good rule.

Take, for example, a garment such as is shown in the illustration. It is too valuable, too dainty, too fragile to be cleansed with any other than Ivory Soap.

The same remark holds good in the case of a hundred other articles—colored goods, wash silks, lawns, dimities, curtains, etc. The safest, best, and only right way to launder them is with Ivory Soap.

There is no "free" (uncombined) alkali in Ivory Soap. That is why it will not injure the finest fabric or the most delicate skin.

Ivory Soap - 99 44/100 Per Cent. Pure.



Fire-proof and water-proof bottom.

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The fire-proof ash-can that won't wear out

A can that meets the *biff-bang* of the ash-man without turning a rivet or showing a dent.

WITT'S.

Other ash-cans are soldered; they *dent*, split open at the seams—show the hard life they lead a little more every week.

WITT'S won't.

It's got a corrugated one-piece steel body. It's so flanged, riveted, steel-banded, that it can't split.

One man writes us he's used his Witt's Can constantly for eight years and it's good as new.

And the neat way it takes care of ashes—without any dust or danger of FIRE—is wonderful.

Witt's Can is made in Ohio. You can get it anywhere in the United States. Known by the yellow label—*Witt's*.

If YOUR dealer hasn't Witt's don't waste time over imitations. Send to us for Witt's. If you don't like it we'll pay return charges and refund your money.

Three Sizes:—No. 1, 15½ x 25 inches; No. 2, 18 x 25; No. 3, 2[illegible] x 25. Witt's Pail, No. 7, 5 gallons; No. 8, 7 gallons; No. 9, 10 gallons.

Address **The Witt Cornice Co.**
DEPT. K. CINCINNATI, O.

Illustration shows furnace with casing cut out, to show how coal is forced up under fire—which burns on top.

EXPERIENCE is a teacher that never takes a vacation—

Experience has proved *warm air* to be *the* heat conducive to best health. Underfeed heat is not only clean and uniform, insuring fewer colds, but it is the *cheapest* heat. The

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Saves one-half to two-thirds on Coal Bills

HERE'S HOW:—In the Underfeed *low-priced* slack burns as *easily* and *yields as much heat* as *high-priced* anthracite. Figure the difference in cost. The *saving* is yours. Smoke and gases, wasted in other furnaces, *must* pass thru the flame, are consumed and turned into heat, for *all the fire is on top* in the Underfeed—a furnace which soon pays for itself.

E. C. Hamilton, of Washington, C. H., an Underfeed user, answering an inquirer, writes:

"The Underfeed is the cheapest furnace on the market, because of its durability and capacity for retaining heat. It is very easy to manage and requires but little attention. I use a cokeing coal — West Virginia Slack — delivered at $1.50 a ton. Pocahontas, used in top-feeds, costs $4.50 to $4.75 a ton. We heat 8 rooms and 2 halls. I am glad to tell the story of my good fortune in the selection of a furnace, so that those who are looking for comfort in heat, and economy in fuel can have the benefit of my experience."

We'd be glad to send a lot of fac-simile testimonials, just as full of saving cheer, with our illustrated Underfeed Booklet, describing this furnace marvel. Heating plans and services of our Engineering Department are yours—FREE. Write today, giving name of local dealer with whom you prefer to deal.

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To Christmas Shoppers

Buy your presents early—early in the day and early in December. That will be your biggest gift of the holidays to the workers behind the counters and on the delivery wagons.

Rose Pattern Silkolene

Look for this mark; it is your guarantee.

Maish Comfort TRADE-MARK

Sleep under a "Maish" the new comfort—luxuriously warm, *very* light

SLEEP under a "Maish" *once*—and you will wonder how you ever endured the depressing weight of ordinary comforts. You wouldn't believe a comfort could make such a difference in your night's rest. Ordinary comforts are *heavy*—but *not* warm. Their filling is a compact mass—*a good conductor*,—the heat of the body *goes right through*.

Maish *Laminated Cotton Down* Comforts

are luxuriously *warm* and wonderfully *light*. The filling of the "Maish" is a continuous soft, fluffy, snow-white layer, full of tiny air-cells,—*non-conductors* that keep the body warmth *in*.

We want to *show you* this beautiful filling.

We want you to know the *absolute restfulness* of sleep under a Maish Comfort. If you will send us your address, we will send you *free* a section cut from a Maish Comfort, together with samples of Maish coverings in new and beautiful patterns in *silkolene*, *sateen* and *silk*, and "COMFORT" — a book of interesting facts about bedding.

If you are looking for a gift for Christmas that will give the most pleasure, and is as useful as it is beautiful, send a "Maish."

The best stores have the Maish, all sizes: Bassinette (baby comfort) Crib, Single bed, Double bed, Extra long and Extra large. Ask for them.

If your dealer hasn't the Maish, *do not accept* a substitute; do not accept unhealthful, heavy comforts nor *risk contagion* from comforts filled with "shoddy"—second-hand clothing ground up unwashed—or mill waste. Write us and we will give you the name of a dealer who has the Maish or supply you direct.

Maish Laminated Cotton Down

The wonderful filling that makes Maish Comforts so warm and light.

Write for free section of filling, samples of coverings and book, today.

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PERSONAL

A Douma Leader Coming.—Paul Milyukoff, Conservative leader in the Douma, is coming to address the Civic Forum of New York City. Milyukoff is considered by many the most striking figure of the Opposition in Russia to-day, and the most powerful of the Constitutional Democrats. If a constitutional government might be established in Russia at the present time, he might easily be the choice of the people for the country's first prime minister. A writer in the Washington *Post* speaks of his charming personality and of his prospective visit to America. As he puts it:

Heretofore you have heard only the revolutionists. Like the leaders of the Left, Milyukoff has suffered imprisonment for his activities; but, unlike them, he does not now advocate such extreme doctrines. Milyukoff is keeping to the "middle of the road," making what he believes to be the best of the present situation. He is an out-and-out Opportunist, and holds the Extremists to be little better than enemies to Russia's future.

It was only two weeks ago that I was in Milyukoff's home. He lives on the third floor of a typical St. Petersburg apartment-house, where each room is larger than a whole New York flat and the staircases are made of solid stone. I told him that the Civic Forum wished him to speak on "What is happening in Russia to-day, and what will happen to-morrow!" No one knows the situation there better than Milyukoff, and his point of view will, I am sure, be congenial to the American public.

He was enthusiastic over the opportunity to speak in New York, and said that, while he regretted his inability to stay longer, he regarded the privilege of one appearance before a New York audience worth while, even tho it took three weeks of steady travel to make it.

Everything Milyukoff writes is circulated broadcast over Russia, and whenever he speaks he is heard by as many people as the police will permit. He is the editor of the *Retch*, a conservative periodical which has several times been confiscated by the police, and each time has promptly resumed publication. Fortunately, Milyukoff has some means of his own, coming as he does from a fairly well-to-do Moscow family of the university class; so he is not dependent upon the newspaper for support.

It was in Moscow, while a professor in the university, that Milyukoff planned the first university extension work ever started in Russia, and, for his pains, was forced to resign his professorship by the government. The Bulgarian government then offered him the same chair in the National University at Sofia, and he worked there two years before the Russian government, learning of his success, invited Bulgaria to let him go. Watched by the police, he returned to St. Petersburg.

He was the choice of the people for member of the first Douma, elected in May, 1906; but the government persistently opposed his choice, filing a process against him, and following this up with a proclamation that no one then in conflict with the law could qualify as a member for election. Milyukoff was, therefore, not elected; but he attended every session of this first Douma, practically directing the proceedings of his party from the Strangers' box, and taking part in all conferences outside of the Assembly Hall. He was elected to the second Douma, and has just been reelected to the third.

An American "Grace Darling." *Human Life*, for December, tells the story of Ida Lewis, an American "Grace Darling," who has just been honored by Congress. This wonderful woman has spent fifty years of her life in a lone lighthouse off the harbor of Newport, on a cluster of giant rocks. These years have been full of heroism. To quote.

Think of spending practically the whole of your

When Sleep Fails, Take HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

Half a teaspoon in half a glass of water just before retiring brings refreshing sleep.

life there, seventeen years of it with a paralytic father, never missing a night away from the beacon light, always faithful to duty, performing daring feats of rescue, and even more daring feats of fidelity to duty, as has Miss Ida Lewis, the "Grace Darling" of America.

It is a very remarkable record of fortitude and bravery that well deserved the American Cross of Honor which has just been conferred upon this wonderful old woman, who, in the words of the inscription upon the medal, "has rendered greater service tending toward the saving of life than any other woman in the country." This recognition to "Mistress Wilson," who is now in her sixty-ninth year, is one that is worn but by few people in this country, and one that has been bestowed upon only King Edward of England, as honorary member and patron of the Royal Life Boat Institution of Great Britain. The keeper of the famous Lime Rock Lighthouse has been honored by some of the most distinguished visitors in America, including Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Vice-President Colfax, General Sherman, and Admiral Dewey.

"You are greater than a warrior, Miss Lewis, because while a warrior slays, you save," is the tribute General Grant paid the heroine of the seas when he visited her in 1869, while he was President of the United States.

At the age of twenty-eight years Miss Lewis had saved seven lives, and her fame had extended to the White House.

"I'd get wet up to my arm-pits, if necessary," said General Grant, "to come and see you."

The venerable old lady has an official record of saving eighteen lives, and the neat interior of the lighthouse is covered with medals and trophies, among them a silver medal from the New York Life Saving Association, for the rescue of two men in the harbor in a storm in March, 1869. A hand-painted flag picturing the rescue is a gift of the late Colonel Jim Fiske, who established the Fall River Line. A fine rowing-boat is the present of the citizens of Newport, who made the occasion memorable by a grand parade in which Miss Lewis was carried on the shoulders of men through the streets of Newport, sitting in the boat they presented. Upon that occasion she received the thanks of the State and city. A gold medal was presented in 1881 by an act of Congress for rescuing from drowning at least thirteen people.

For twenty-five years Miss Lewis's father was the official keeper of the Lime Rock Lighthouse, but seventeen years of that time he was a hopeless invalid and his daughter kept the vigil.

She is happy, she says, and the peace of the rock is

BEGAN YOUNG

Had "Coffee Nerves" from Youth

"When very young I began using coffee and continued up to the past six months," writes a Texas girl.

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"Before beginning its use I had suffered greatly from indigestion and headache; these troubles are now unknown.

"Best of all, I changed from coffee to Postum without the slightest inconvenience; did not even have a headache. Have known coffee drinkers, who were visiting me, to use Postum a week without being aware that they were not drinking coffee.

"I have known several to begin the use of Postum and drop it because they did not boil it properly. After explaining how it should be prepared, they have tried it again and pronounced it delicious."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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contentment to her. She seldom goes ashore and has declared that she prefers to spend the remaining years of her life keeping the old beacon at Lime Rock Lighthouse, at the paltry sum of $750 a year.

How Writers Write.—It is sometimes hard to realize that the easy-flowing style of some of our novelists is not "dashed off" in a glow of inspiration that always brings the right word precisely to the right place. Yet it is an old saying that "easy writing makes hard reading," and many authors frankly confess that their best work is their hardest work. A writer in *Life* tells us that F. Hopkinson Smith owns up to making "about ten million" changes in his original manuscript before it suits him, and turns out about a thousand words a day, working five hours. He only devotes half the year to literary work, but "as he is an engineer and artist as well, he can scarcely be classed among the idle rich." The same author says of George Ade:

"For a good many years," writes George Ade from his Hazelden Farm at Brook, Ind., "I did my so-called 'literary work,' six days a week, in a noisy newspaper office, with the big presses thundering below and the Mergenthalers clicking above. Therefore I find it difficult to convince people that I now require absolute quiet, the curtains half drawn, and violets on the table.

"During recent years I have done most of my work in the summer months here at the farm, which is a quiet spot beyond the reach of the insurance solicitor, the book agent, and the young lady elocutionist who wants a monolog written. I do most of my work between the hours of seven and eleven A.M. and I do not feel that I have done a full day's task unless I turn out one thousand words. I never have learned to use the typewriter, altho I occasionally dictate, but only when I have the material very well blocked out in my mind. It happens that my story manuscripts usually go through without many changes, but the dialog of a play needs to be tinkered over and condensed a great deal."

Marion Crawford has always been a prolific writer. His novels appear with a regularity which is almost mechanical. He is a tireless worker. To quote again:

An ingenuous person on an ocean liner, noting F. Marion Crawford's industry at sea, asked him why he worked so hard. "To make a living," answered Mr. Crawford, blithely—a simple and comprehensive explanation that had not occurred to his questioner. In all the years since "Mr. Isaacs" made him famous, the author of "Ave Roma" has been a tireless and a methodical worker. He writes all the year round—in Sorrento, on his travels, during his visits to New York, wherever he happens to be. He uses a pen, rarely dictates anything; and tho he makes many corrections, he seldom changes a plan.

A Remarkable Business Woman.—Miss Mary E. Orr, probably the first woman ever to enter the directorate of a great American corporation, is the subject of a short sketch in the December *Success*. Miss Orr is the assistant treasurer and director of the Remington Typewriter Company. The fact that she has won her place in the business world by her own effort is a remarkable phase of her story. She began with a salary of six dollars a week and has now placed herself with the few remarkable business women of the world. To quote in part:

Twenty-four years ago Miss Orr decided to abandon her plan to become a teacher, and, altho she was already nearly through her normal training-course, she began learning to operate a typewriter. After a brief training she took her first position as copyist in the Commercial Typewriting Office, in New York City, at six dollars a week. Miss Orr soon demonstrated that she could copy neatly and well—so well that her salary was soon advanced to ten dollars a week. Shortly afterward her salary was raised again, this time to fifteen dollars.

Miss Orr had begun to "arrive." Next came a partnership with her former employer under the name of Stewart & Orr. The new firm did copying of all kinds. The office was located in the great financial and insurance district in New York, and business was good.

Shortly after this Miss Orr opened another copying office under her own name, and while she was in business for herself, she entered a speed contest in order to demonstrate her ability to do typewriting fast and also to do it well. In August, 1888, an international typewriting contest was held in Toronto, Canada, in which she took part, winning the gold medal, which represented the championship of the world. There were ten contestants. Her record was 98.7 words per minute for ten minutes.

Speaking of this Miss Orr says:

"Perhaps you will be interested in knowing how I happened to enter that contest. A short time previous to this, D. Appleton & Co., in connection with an article on typewriters which they were preparing for their encyclopedia, had requested the different typewriter companies to select an operator to write certain matter on their different machines. One day while I was busy at my office Mr. John F. McClain, now vice-president of the Remington Typewriter Company, requested me to write a short article for him from dictation. I did so, and when I had finished he said, 'That is the best result yet attained, and the others have been practising for some days on the matter.'

"He then explained his mission, and said that he had tried several operators and had about decided on one, when a lady who ran a large copying office in this city asked him if he had seen me. He told her he had not, nor had he ever heard of me. He then decided to defer the selection and came over to my office. A few days later I was chosen to represent the Remington company in connection with the encyclopedia article.

"Up to this time I had no idea that I could write faster than many others. From the beginning my ambition had been to have the copy that I turned out *just right*, and I think I owe much of my success to this. In the Toronto contest the committee commented on the accuracy of my copy, which was of course an advantage, as errors were deducted in

PUT AWAY PICKLES

Mathematician Figures Out the Food Question.

If anyone requires a clear head it is the teacher of mathematics. He must reason in the abstract, as it were, and full concentration of mind is necessary if correct results are to be forthcoming.

An Ohio man writes:

"I am a teacher of mathematics and for 15 years prior to four years ago, I either took a lunch composed of cold sandwiches, pickles, etc., to school or hurried home and quickly ate a hot dinner.

"The result was I went to my afternoon work feeling heavy, dull of brain and generally out of sorts. Finally, I learned about Grape-Nuts and began to use it for my noonday lunch.

"From the first I experienced a great change for the better. The heavy, unpleasant feeling and sour stomach, caused by the former diet, disappeared. The drowsy languor and disinclination to work soon gave way to a brightness and vim in my afternoon work, a feeling entirely new to me.

"My brain responded promptly to the requirements put upon it, and, what is of more importance, the results have been lasting and more satisfactory, the longer I have used Grape-Nuts as a food.

"My wife had been suffering from weak stomach accompanied by sick headaches nearly all her life. She is invariably relieved of these when she sticks to Grape-Nuts, either eaten dry or with milk. Her stomach has gradually grown stronger and her headaches less frequent since she began to eat Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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№ V

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Direct down light. Brightest illumination on table, not wasted on ceiling.

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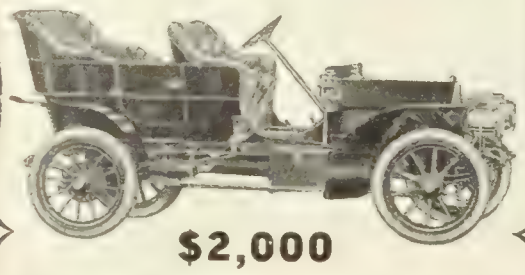

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arriving at the final result. Then I taught myself shorthand."

After joining the Remington house, Miss Orr's duties grew like the fabulous pumpkin-vine. To-day all the confidential, executive, and administrative matters of this great corporation pass through her hands. As acting treasurer she attends to the financial duties of treasurer and disburses as well as receives the funds of the corporation. She has entire charge of the detail work of the secretary's office, but, in addition to this, and, perhaps, her most important work, is her general oversight of the work of all the women employed by the Remington Typewriter Company. They number over a thousand and are employed in different capacities all over the world. It is Miss Orr's business to get in touch with them, to know them, and to know their character and abilities, so that she may be able to make the proper recommendations whenever advancements, promotions, or dismissals become necessary. She made herself so valuable that the Remington people had no alternative but to make her a member of their board of directors.

In a personal letter concerning the opportunities and possibilities for young women who are planning to take up typewriting as a serious business, Miss Orr says

"Regarding the possibilities that lie before a girl who takes up shorthand as a profession, I know of no field better calculated to insure advancement to one who really attends to busniess and is ambitious to succeed. In her position as stenographer, the secrets of a business are entrusted to her. As a rule a woman is selected in large corporations to fill the position of confidential secretary. The barrier of sex is fast being broken down, and the capable woman who grasps her opportunities is not confined to the narrow sphere that some would have us believe.

"We have heard a good deal of talk about the 'pretty' stenographer being the only one who need apply for a position, but that has more foundation in fiction than in fact; it is mainly newspaper talk. An employer is looking for a girl who can do things and do them right, and it matters little to him whether or not nature has endowed her with beauty, so long as she combines a neat and tidy appearance with a business-like manner. Ability is the thing that counts here as elsewhere. It is a girl of ability and the one who proves herself trustworthy who is wanted and who succeeds, and ability is ofttimes simply the 'product of one's talents multiplied into one's industry.'"

Cooper and Ned Myers. Among the papers of the late Alexander Johnston of Maine, the descendant of a long line of seafaring people, is a graphic account of a year's voyage made by James Fenimore Cooper when a lad of seventeen in the old ship *Stirling* under Capt. John Johnston. It was on this voyage that Cooper met Ned Myers, the hero of his famous sea tale by that name. Myers was taken as an apprentice on the *Stirling* a few days before Cooper. The year's voyage was an eventful one and furnished much material later on for literary work. Cooper, after serving in the United States Navy, finally settled down on his father's estate and some twenty-five years later the old Ned Myers again appeared on the scene. Edith A. Sawyer quotes the following accounts of his resurrection from Alexander Johnston's papers in the *New England Magazine* for December:

Ned Myers, the strange and unaccountable Ned, after thirty-two years of absence—without leave—from his old master, Captain Johnston, suddenly "hove to" one cold day late in the fall of 1842, on the doorstep of his first commander, in Wiscasset. There he stood, in his tight-waisted blue trousers, short blue jacket, striped shirt, black silk flowing necktie; iron gray hair, visage plowed with deep furrows, blue powder-stains plentifully thrown in; bruised and battered in hull and spars, stout cane in hand on which he rested his starboard hip. And he trembled at the sound of the old brass knocker he remembered so well, and its hollow summons to the household within.

The door was opened by the captain himself; his

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hair, also, was iron gray, drawn up from the sides, and, neatly braided, resting on his crown; the same pleasant eye, the same determined lip.

The two eyed each other in silence a few seconds. "Whom have we here, my lad, and what can I do for you?" questioned the captain.

"I have come a hundred leagues to see your face and hear your voice once more, my Captain. I am Ned Myers—your runaway boy, gone into dock for repairs, and penitent at last."

"Come in, come in!" And Ned, grasping the proffered hand, hitched himself over the doorstep and limped forward to the parlor, close at hand.

"See here, sister, I've brought you one of my boys; do you know him—Ned Myers?"

The knitting-work fell from the grasp of the matron. Up went both hands in a maze. "Ned Myers, John? Why, Ned was a red-cheeked boy! Heavens—what a change! *Are* you Ned Myers?"

"I am your red-cheeked boy, madam, but my timbers are shivered now, and I ran away from red—thirty years ago!"

Ned was soon made comfortable and at home, under the hospitable roof he had so long deserted; and he remained for several weeks. Many a chat they had around the blazing fire with its light dancing over the polished surface of the old brass firedogs, till far into the night, the cold blast outside whistling and surging through the dense spray of the stately elms. The stormy life of Ned was recounted, as well as many incidents in the lives of the other boys, most of whom had long since passed away. The "Cooper lad" they had both lost sight of for many years. The captain thought that he was still in the Navy, a captain there. Ned said there were two Captains Cooper in the Navy—he had seen both of them—but neither was the *Stirling* boy; he added that he believed there was "a Cooper up country somewhere, in New York State, *writing books for a living*, who had made some noise in the world"; and that he would hunt him up on his return to Sailor's Snug Harbor, whence he had come.

The following letter from Cooper to Captain Johnston tells of Ned Myers's success:

COOPERSTOWN, March 4, 1843.
Otsego Hall.

Dear Sir :

To my great surprize I got a letter a few days since from Ned Myers, acquainting me not only with his own, but your existence, and inquiring if I were his old shipmate in the *Stirling*. I answered him in the affirmative, giving him many little particulars of our voyage that he seemed to have forgotten. He mentioned in his letter that you would be glad to have a line from me.

I was surprized to hear of your being alive, tho I know not why. I am fifty now, and remember I was eighteen the day we entered the Capes of the Delaware on our return passage. I thought you then about seven-and-twenty, which will make you only about sixty-four now.

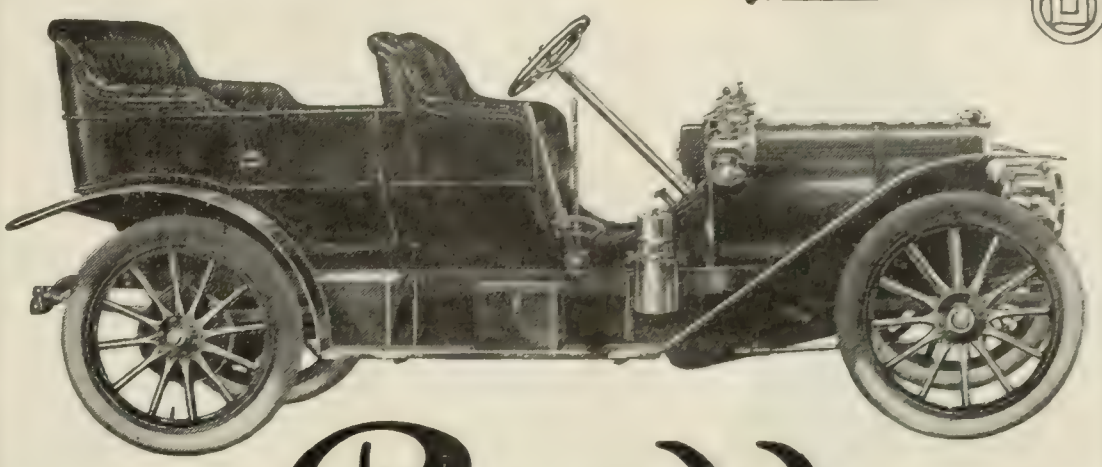
I have seen a good deal since we parted in 1807; am married and have five children,—four daughters and a son. I am now writing to you in what was my paternal residence, and on a table that was used by my grandfather. Here I live surrounded by memorials of my family, and am happy in my children, and here I should be very happy to see you, and to talk over old times.

Ned tells me he is religious and in Sailor's Snug Harbor. For the first there was abundant room, and I hope he is fortunate in the last. When I next go to town I shall endeavor to see him. I do not know whether I shall now get into Maine. We now think of spending a few years in Germany to complete the education of my son, as soon as he quits college, which will be in eighteen months; our future is at the disposal of Providence.

I suppose you know I have written some books. I should like to send you a set of all my sea stories; and if, in your answer, you will mention to whom they can be sent in New York, I shall see that they are forwarded.

If you happen to know what became of any of our people, I should be glad to hear. I remember Spanish Joe, little Dan, and Peter Simpson well. The latter was shipped in London, but the first two sailed from and returned to America with us.

Mrs. Cooper desires to be mentioned to you kindly. She was a Miss de Lancy, a daughter of a Major de



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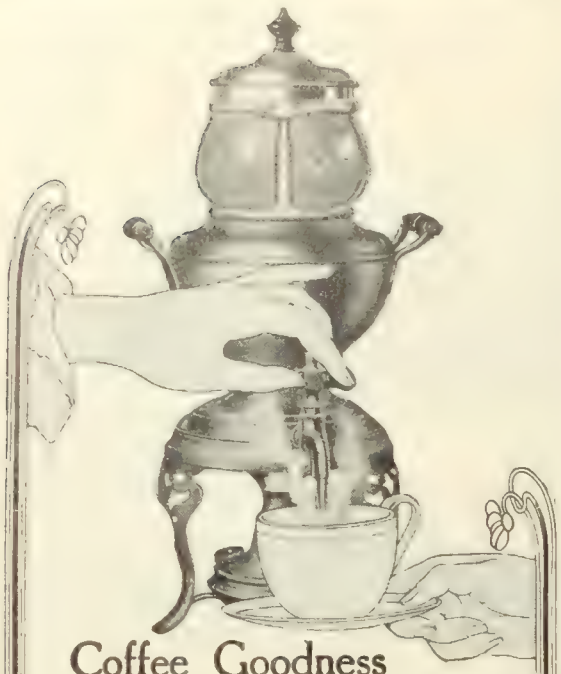

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Lancy, formerly of the British Army; a granddaughter of a former English Governor of New York, and sister of the present Bishop of Western New York.

I remain, dear Sir, very faithfully your old shipmate, J. FENIMORE COOPER.

To Capt. John Johnston.

Memories of Whittier. The kindly spirit of the Quaker poet of abolition is dwelt upon by a writer in *Lippincott's* for December. He recognized the possibilities in those he met, and by this very recognition helped to turn the possibilities into actualities. "Not seldom did it come about that a man left his presence feeling himself a more worthy fellow than he had gone into it." The writer goes on to relate an instance where the poet kindly refrained from crushing a rather patronizing young woman by simply concealing his identity. We read:

Whittier's influence over young people was not due wholly to that in his character which commanded their admiration, or even to his fun and power of repartee. It came largely from his sympathy with them, his ability to see things from their point of view. There were times when peculiar exhibitions of character roused him to keen comment. It was not in his own town, but in Boston itself, that he had the novel experience of not being recognized. One day he was talking to two ladies at the Winthrop House. A young woman just out of boarding-school, who had come to pay a visit to the ladies, was introduced to the poet; but she was far from comprehending the honor done her, and it was impossible to enlighten her in his presence.

"Whittier!" she repeated, with an elaborateness of patronage, adding that his name reminded her that at school they had just been reading "Snow-bound" by the poet Whittier. It was so beautiful, so fine! And she gushed inanely in its praise. Had he read it?

The poet admitted that he had "looked it over."

And he admired it, of course? But to her mind assent to that question went without saying; and she next asked Mr. Whittier if he were any relative of the poet.

He had not studied out what relation, he answered her.

"And have you ever seen the poet Whittier?" she propounded, promptly.

The poet admitted that he thought he had met him.

The young woman's further personal questions are not recorded; but for some time she talked on, happy in the sound of her own voice, and patronized both poem and poet—to say nothing of the unknown who bore his name!

When she had gone, Whittier looked after her with a quizzical expression, and remarked that he always pitied such young women.

One day the poet's doctor said to him: "You have written so much, Mr. Whittier, that I suppose that now you write without labor, that it is easy to you?"

"No," returned the latter emphatically; "everything is labor to me. I don't know any *easy* writing."

No one realized better than Whittier the difference between the appearance of a poem in manuscript and the same in print. So when he was writing a poem he would say to a young neighbor—a printer—who lived across the way: "Fred, I want to see thee a minute." Then he would hand the man the poem, or a portion of it, to put into type, so that before sending it to the publishers he might judge for himself how it would look in print.

But there was one time, at least, when he waited for no such self-criticism; when the spirit moved him so strongly that it swept away all but the emotion it kindled in his heart; when it was "easy writing" for him so far as the flowing of his pen was concerned, for it could not go fast enough to keep pace with the flow of his thoughts—altho, no doubt, he paid by days of headache for the all but involuntary toil of his spirit. This was when he wrote "Laus Deo," his pean for the passage of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. He came home from the Fifth-Day meeting of the

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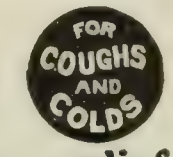

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Friends with eyes large and glowing with excitement; and while the bells were yet ringing their joy, he passed into his garden room and to his desk. His housekeeper, the Scotswoman, heard no walking back and forth that day, as she had often heard while the poet was at his work.

Olga Nethersole and Her Yesterdays.—In the series of short autobiographies of stage folk which *The Bohemian Magazine* is publishing under the general head "My Yesterdays," Olga Nethersole contributes her story for the December number. Miss Nethersole states that the last thought or desire of her parents was that she should become an actress. She was sent to school in Holland and gradually drifted into teaching. A little later she planned to take a course at Nuneham College, the collegiate adjunct for women at Oxford University. About this time, however, she became interested in the stage. To let her tell her own story:

I recall as tho it were yesterday, my earliest conception of the stage idea. My brothers and sisters were to give a Christmas party to their young friends. I, being the youngest, was not included in the discussion that transpired as to what should be the nature of the entertainment. It was voted that the drawing-room should be converted into a theater, and that a real play should be performed. The book of an old farce was procured from French's Dramatic Library, and the children proceeded to appropriate to themselves, and the friends who assisted them, what they supposed were the best parts in the piece. One of the parts was that of a servant maid, a drudge of the kitchen.

No one wanted to appear in that degraded rôle, and pretty soon it was realized that there would be much difficulty in filling it from among the young ladies. This was Cinderella's opportunity. As a great favor I was permitted to assume the rôle of the despised servant girl with my elders, who, ignorant, of course, of the first thing about a play, did not know that they were casting me for the

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fattest part in the piece. I didn't realize it then, either; I was only too pleased to be allowed to join actively in the fun, and proceeded to study my part with avidity, and I tried to make myself thoroughly master of all the personal idiosyncracies of a servant girl in our own family. The night arrived, the play was given amid rapturous applause of our two dozen guests. Everybody, of course, made individual hits, but I was the only one whose acting got laughs, and I got lots of them. The others did, too, I am free to confess, but they were mostly at them, rather than with them.

From that memorable occasion I date the dawn of my histrionic ambition. The theater began to take on another aspect for me. Where it had formerly seemed a place for amusement it now became a place of inspiration. There was nothing of narrowness in my upbringing, and my parents always included attendance at the theater as part of their children's liberal education. I was thus able secretly to foster the new interest that had dawned on that memorable Christmas night so full of my own destiny.

It must not be supposed, however, that there was an immediate rush to satisfy the ambition; that only grew gradually and was not born until long after my original experience. In those days I began to take a more lively interest in the stage. I studied much of its literature and I became intimately acquainted with the names and faces of the then prominent actors and actresses on the boards of London by means of their photographs in the shop windows. The story has often been told of how I began my career as an actress as an humble member of a great amateur dramatic club in London, to which organization, by the way, belonged Charles Klein and his brother Herman, at the time of which I write. Even then the thought that I might possibly adopt the stage as a career was far from my imaginings.

I can truthfully say that the final decision so far as I was concerned came after much earnest thought and consideration on my part, and after many deliberations with a friend whose own histrionic accomplishments were of no mean order, but whose lot in life had been already happily settled for her by an ideal marriage. She was good enough to see in me something that was necessary in the making of an actress, and she never lost opportunities to urge me to adopt the stage. To her, more than to any other, I owe the courage that finally determined me. Those were days of much anxiety, carefully concealed from such as were opposed to my desire or who might be possest of the power to gainsay it. My mind was consumed with dreadful forebodings. I realized that if I did take the fateful plunge my boats would be burned, because I felt that if I once left it I could never return to the comparatively calm scholastic life I was then leading.

It was a momentous time for me. That thought overshadowed every other consideration. What my family would think of it did not enter into my head at that time. The good friend to whom I have referred finally cut the Gordian knot by introducing me to an actor friend of her husband. I confess I had never dreamed what is now done to me. I had written for advice and even engagements to prominent London managers.

With that inherent grace and courtesy that was so distinguishing a feature in him, the late Sir Henry Irving wrote me an autograph letter full of advice and instruction in case I became an actress, and the late Mr. John L. Toole laconically wrote me the advice that *Punch* gave to those about to marry—"Don't!"

The story of my professional life thereafter belongs to another epoch, much of which has already been recorded. The dreads and anxieties that have so often possest me since I became an actress were as nothing in comparison with my mental perturbation and trepidation at the time I took the plunge.

A Visit with Governor Hughes. Joe Mitchell Chapple, editor of *The National Magazine* (Boston), writes in the December number an interesting account of a short visit he made Governor Hughes. The celebrated algebra, which the Governor is said to have always about him, Mr. Chapple found conspicuous by its absence, but a big dictionary, close

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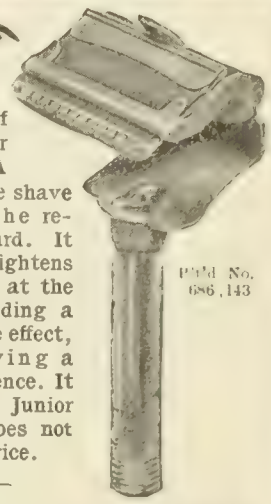

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Schieffelin & Company, New York
SOLE AGENTS

by the official desk, showed abundant signs of hard usage. The writer believes that Governor Hughes is primarily a lawyer. As he puts it:

Evidently Governor Hughes's conception of public duty is to accept the system and the laws of to-day as better than those of any other country or time, but still susceptible of improvement as direct and sure remedies are presented. Those who seek to overturn the existing system of our laws find no adherent in the Governor, who believes in enforcing the laws of to-day, and giving every legal proposition a thorough trial by enforcement before it is cast aside or uprooted.

It is difficult to conceive that the man who conducted that great insurance investigation in the City Hall, under the most trying circumstances, with all the severity of strict justice, and yet at the same time preserved his clear understanding and tolerance of human nature, can fail to bring out a report that will be fruitful in results. There is no tinge of cynicism or despotism in the conduct of Charles Hughes, and his optimism is of the highest character, reaching out for the largest and best results. His work in securing eighty-cent gas for the citizens of New York has proved his energies are devoted to obtaining specific results in all that he does. It seemed to me, as I looked at his desk, that I could see in every group of papers a mathematical computation of what could be ciphered out in the interests of the people, when they are in the hands of such men as Governor Hughes.

The Governor does not stop for a formal luncheon—just has a chop or two and a cup of tea—and this is quickly disposed of, and work resumed. In the offices of the private secretary and in the Governor's reception-room with its acre of red carpet, there hung on the walls pictures of Governor Clinton, President Van Buren, President Roosevelt, Secretary Seward, and other ex-governors, altho the portrait of Grover Cleveland was conspicuous by its absence. In this executive chamber, looking out from that massive pile erected at a cost of $20,000,000, down the hill, across the park and down the street, one sees the theater wherein many important events have taken place that have in due time made or unmade Presidents. Here Theodore Roosevelt served his apprenticeship; here Grover Cleveland, Horatio Seymour, Cornell, and others grappled with national campaigns.

When I conveyed to Governor Hughes the greeting of the readers of *The National*, and told him that I wanted to write about him in a letter to the "home folk," he said, laughing, "I wish I could do that. The most difficult thing I have to do is to find time to write to personal friends."

While we talked there was much shaking of doors, for newspaper men from all parts of the country had come to interview Governor Hughes.

I had heard it suggested that his firm stand against the two-cent fare bill might have the effect of arousing prejudice in Western States, but, later, as I traveled westward, I found an increasing expression of confidence in the man because of this one thing, which represented the courage of conviction even contra to public clamor.

The Governor is the son of a Baptist clergyman, a man who spent some years teaching, and he has a lucid way of explaining matters which shows his training in that particular line. He delights to take his summer vacation among the Swiss Alps; for he is an enthusiastic mountain-climber. One son in college, a daughter in her teens, another daughter of nine years, and the "prize baby" constitute the family of Governor Hughes. Devoted to his home, Mrs. Hughes is evidently not less devoted to her husband's work, and she has had the satisfaction of being with him when he was making some of his first political speeches. She has traveled with him and been his cheery companion when waiting for belated trains.

Governor Hughes at one time had charge of the Bible class which afterward passed into the care of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. A graduate of Brown University, a man who seems to love the rough and tumble of legal work, with a strong grasp of large propositions and an ability to bring them down to concrete results—it is no wonder that every one who meets Governor Hughes comes to the inevitable conclusion that he is "the stuff of which Presidents are made."

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In the office, the home, the factory, on the farm, when automobiling, hunting, fishing, golfing, or yachting, scratches, cuts, and wounds should be cleansed at once with DIOXOGEN to remove septic substances and prevent infection. This is a very important prophylactic precaution. You can see and feel DIOXOGEN bubble as it cleanses.

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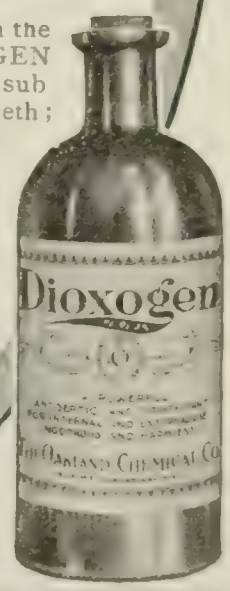

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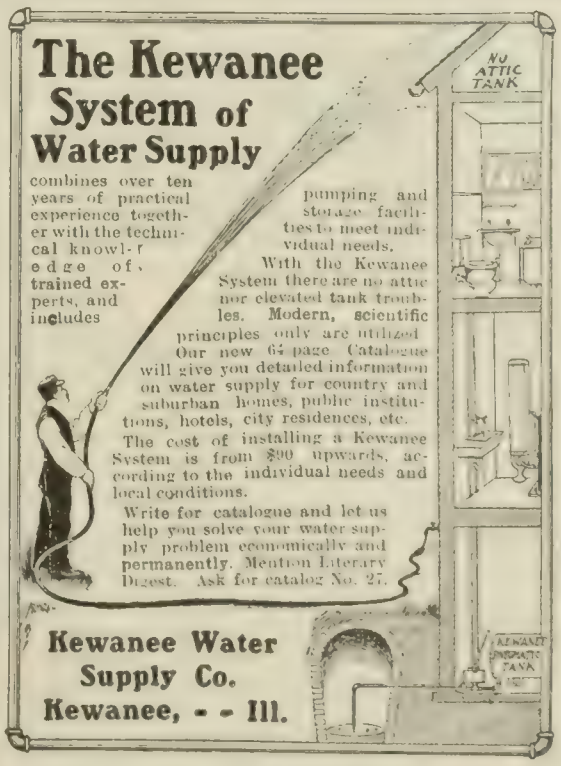

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How Dickens Celebrated Christmas.—Charles Dickens, the grandson of the noted English novelist, writes a number of welcome memories of his grandfather's Christmas celebrations for *The Ladies' Home Journal* (December). He tells of the novelist's wonderful enthusiasm for Christmas festivities and of his habit of filling Godshill, his country home, to overflowing with guests, at this time of the year. To quote:

He used to fill the house up so full that the guests often overflowed into a house in the village. The spirit of Christmas ruled supreme, tho even here his favorite recreation was a long walk accompanied by such of the party who could go the distance or last the pace he set. These long walks were a great feature of his life and tried the mettle of ambitious but inexperienced visitors considerably. There were walks in endless variety in that part of Kent: around the beautiful woods of Cobham, through Rochester, and over Blue Bell Hill with its magnificent view, or on the highroad between Rochester and Chatham, with its glimpses of the river covered with a procession of shipping. But what was more interesting to my grandfather than any view was the constant passing of tramps; he took in not only the minutest detail of the scenes through which he passed, but also every fluttering rag of every tramp he met. The result of this close observation is to be found scattered all through his works, from the tramp who appears in "Copperfield" when *David* was making his way to Dover along this very highroad, down to the memories of *Joe Gargery* and *Pip* in the Marshes.

Sometimes, my father used to tell me, my grandfather would be engrossed on these walks, and my father said that many a mile he had tramped with him, my grandfather striding along with his regular four-mile-an-hour swing; his eyes looking straight before him, his lips slightly working, as they generally did when he sat thinking and writing; almost unconscious of companionship, and keeping half a pace or so ahead. When he had worked out his thoughts he would drop back again into line and the conversation would be resumed as if there had been no appreciable break or interval at all. But the Christmas walks were not like that. They were eminently sociable walks, when his writings were evidently far from his mind.

In the evening the house was snug and cozy with the brightest and most genial of hosts to keep things going. Besides music and billiards there were impromptu charades and drawing-room games, in which he delighted and excelled, and with these amusements the time passed quickly and happily.

My grandfather was a great lover of games, and into them he threw himself as heartily and with as much energy and earnestness as into everything else: "Spanish Merchant," "How When, and Where," and "Yes and No." There was also a special memory game which was really hard work by reason of the extreme care it required. My father remembered him very well in an absurd charade playing a ridiculous sailor who was brought up before a magistrate and could not be restrained from dashing out of the dock and dancing a preposterous hornpipe on the floor of the court, and doing it all with as much humorous detail as if he had had days of rehearsal to work it up in, instead of only comparatively a few minutes. Visitors unaccustomed to the ways of the house—but most of the Christmas guests were accustomed to them, or very soon became accustomed—were not expected to join in these games unless they liked, any more than they were expected to join the walkers on a twelve-mile tramp; but if they did join in they were expected to do their best.

One year a more ambitious performance was given on New Year's Eve in the shape of a charade proposed at breakfast to be performed in the evening. Rehearsal went on all day, business was arranged, properties were collected, everybody in the house was fully occupied, when somebody remembered an important thing which had somehow been lost sight of. This was only the harmless but most necessary audience, without which even the most talented company would be useless. However, an audience was collected by hasty invitations around the neighborhood, and the charade was duly given, to the delight of all who came. The performance wound up

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It comes in over the pillow and fits loosely around the neck. Can be put into or taken out from **any** window **easily** and **quickly** by a turn of the thumbscrew; is **not** conspicuous. **No nails or screws.** Pays for itself the first year in **fuel.** Write **today** for literature. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tents, **$10.**

AWNING DOWN

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with a suddenly-invented variety of country dance, which had to be finished just before midnight, as my grandfather was a great believer in welcoming the New Year in, and wanted to stand at the open door to hear the bells ring out, and then wish "A Happy New Year to us all! God bless us!" This having been done, supper was served, and finally there was a "Sir Roger de Coverley" dance.

One Christmas he inaugurated a grand program of sports that was carried out in the meadow at the back of the garden, open to members of the village cricket club and their usual opponents, with admission to any one who liked to come. My grandfather worked hard for two days before with his sons, taking out the courses, making flags, putting up tents and hurdles, and carrying out the many details of such an entertainment, with quite a boy's enthusiasm. It was found, too, on the morning of the sports that he had arranged for a basket to be prepared, containing every kind of appliance and medical comfort useful for treating quickly any accident that might occur. The day was a great success, for my grandfather knew the people and trusted them, and, as generally happens, the people showed themselves worthy of the trust. He described the success in a letter and himself recognized nothing wonderful in it.

"They did not," the letter ran, "between half-past ten, when we began, and sunset, displace a rope or a stake; and they left every barrier and flag as they found it. There was not a dispute and there was no drunkenness whatever. I made them a little speech from the lawn at the end of the games, saying that, please God, we would do it again next year. They cheered me lustily and dispersed. The road between this and Chatham was like a fair all day; and surely it is a fine thing to get such perfect behavior out of a reckless seaport town."

The Christmas Day dinner was naturally a bright and cheery festival. He kept up the liveliest conversation all the time, as may easily be imagined, and his sprightly remarks and comical stories made the occasion one always to be remembered with delight. "It is good to be children sometimes, and never better than at Christmas, when its mighty Founder was a child Himself," was a sentiment he exprest, and he showed his sincerity by following out this idea. He always liked to have his dinner-table look pretty, with a special place of honor for the plum pudding, which would not be in order without its special bit of holly, which must be well berried. His Christmas toast was short, to the point, and always the same: "Here's to us all! God bless us!" There can be no better memory of my grandfather than that which pictures him seated at his Christmas dinner, surrounded by his family and friends: the embodiment of the spirit of Christmas.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Saved Again.—"All alone in a trackless desert," wailed the heroine. "Not a tree, not a rock in sight. Here come the ferocious lions! Oh, what shall I do?"

"Dive troo de trap!" shouted a friendly stage hand. "Yure standin' right over it, leddy."—*Houston Chronicle.*

Wished to be Truthful.—"There are several seats up forward in the car, sir," said the conductor to the man who was hanging to a strap.

"No, thank you," replied the strap-hanger; "I'm about to write an article for the newspapers on the street-car indignities, and I want to say honestly that I've ridden downtown six successive days hanging onto a strap!"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Couldn't Stand the Shock.—"I sent a poem to that magazine, and now I hear it has failed!"

"Too bad. But maybe they won't sue you for damages!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

In Its Nature.—"I teach my parrot only short words."

"Do you? Now, I should think that parrots were better adapted to learning polysyllables."—*Baltimore American.*

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You all know the *benefits* derived from *massage*.

You ladies remember how *soft* and *delicate* your skin *looks* and *feels* after a *massage treatment* at the hair dresser's parlor.

You gentlemen who "take a massage" after shaving know how it *exhilarates you*.

After a Turkish Bath, will you ever forget that *new energy* and *force revived* within you from the rubbing.

And when any part of your body aches, you *rub* the aching part and *relief* comes.

This is all a *natural, every-day* way—hence—

It's *not* the face creams that give relief.

It's not the liniment—nor the steam room - that *rejuvenates* and *relieves*. It's the massage—the rubbing.

Why, you could pour water on a sore arm and if you *rubbed thoroughly* the *result* would be the *same* as if you used a liniment.

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Do you know *why* the labels on Face Creams, Hair Tonics and liniments say, "*rub it in thoroughly!*"

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It's because the rub or *massage* is what benefits you.

It's the massage or the *rub!—RUB!—RUB!*

In a nut shell boiled down to simple words—all this *rubbing* is just massage or vibratory stimulation of the blood circulation.

Physiology books tell you that the blood is *carried* to the *heart* through the *veins*, then *carried away* and *distributed* to the *different* organs by the *arteries*. This is *blood circulation*—the *vital spark* of your life.

When your blood circulation is *normal*—in *perfect, regular* condition—you are likely to be *healthy*.

When the circulation is *slow, irregular*, CONGESTED—it means *sickness, pains* and *ills*, and you need stimulation of the *blood*. CONGESTION is the *root* of almost every ailment and the *start* of most every dreaded *disease*.

If *congestion* of the *blood* was *impossible*, sickness and disease would be rare.

You must overcome this *CONGESTION* by sending the rich, red blood through your body *freely* and *quickly* by our method of vibratory massage, thus permitting the starved *tissues* to be fed *properly* and *regularly* by the blood as Nature intended.

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"Yes, miss," said the old tar; "that 'ere telescope was given me by Lord Nelson."

"Good gracious! Why, Nelson has been dead nearly a hundred years."

"Well, I'm blowed," remarked the salty one, quite abashed; "'ow the time do fly!"—*Judge's Library.*

Still Had a Chance.—Virginians are telling with much amusement of a Jamestown exposition in which the Governor of one of the Southern States was an important actor. The Governor, so the story runs, was crossing from his State building to the executive offices of the exposition. He was about to pass through the gateway when he saw an old negro carrying a large box.

"You go through first, uncle," said the Governor. "You have the largest load."

"Yes, sah; ah has now," replied the aged darkey. "But hit's early in de day yit."—*Judge.*

Brevities and Oddities.—"I never forget a joke that I once hear," remarked Borem. "No," replied Gyer, "and you don't give any of your acquaintances a chance to."—*The Standard.*

A Good Recommendation. Little Tommy Whacken was taken by his mother to choose a pair of knickerbockers, and his choice fell on a pair to which a card was attached, stating, "These can't be beaten."—*The Sacred Heart Review.*

Told the Truth.—"Send me some money to get me out of this trouble," wrote the Prodigal Son, "and I'll promise to begin all over again." "Yes," muttered the old man, crumpling up the letter in his horny fist. "That's just what I'm afraid you'd do. Didn't expect you to confess it, tho."—*Washington Herald.*

Ocular Illusion.—"What town is that a few miles to the north?" shouted the aeronaut, leaning over the edge of the basket.

"Oshkosh!" yelled the agriculturist over whose farm the balloon was passing.

"What?"

"Oshkosh!"

"What did he say?" asked the aeronaut's companion.

"He didn't say anything. He swore at me."—*Chicago Tribune.*

He Dodged.—"So Borroughs owes you money? Well, I think he'll pay you back some day, but you can't make him hurry."

"Don't you believe it. The mere sight of me walking along the street has made him hurry several times lately.'—*Philadelphia Press.*

Fly Finance.—HILARIOUS CITIZEN—"Come on in, fellers! I got nuthin' but dough. Dere wuz a run on a Harlem bank, an' I sold me place on de line for twenty bucks."

INCREDULOUS PERSON—"Gee, how long have *youse* had money in de bank?"

HILARIOUS CITIZEN.—"Who said I had money in de bank?"—*Puck.*

Eh, Mr. Bok?—There was not even standing-room in the six-o'clock crowded car, but one more passenger, a young woman, wedged her way along just inside the doorway. Each time the car took a sudden lurch forward she fell helplessly back, and three times she landed in the arms of a large, comfortable man on the back platform. The third time it happened, he said quietly, "Hadn't you better stay here?"—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

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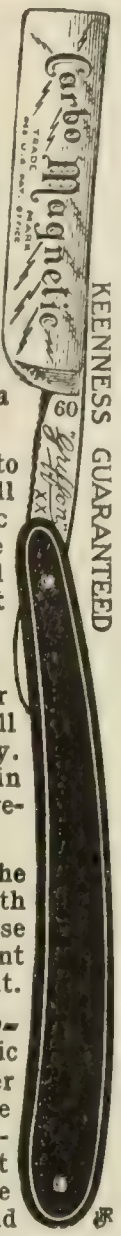

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"How odd! So is Mrs. Popley's!"—*Philadelphia Press.*

Comfort.—A letter has come from filius at college. Mater has read it with many a sigh.

MATER—"Fred feels so cheap because of his failure to pass."

PATER—"Hum!"

MATER—"What shall I write to comfort him?"

PATER (*with resignation*)—"Tell him he needn't. He isn't."—*Puck.*

Ever Distrustful.—"Why didn't you vote for my friend?" asked the politician. "He's the most popular man in the State."

"That's the reason," answered Farmer Corntossel. "I never yet see a man that made a business of bein' popular who had much of a liking for real hard work."—*Washington Herald.*

Tommy's Error.—MRS. DE SMYTHE—"Tommy, do you want some nice plum jam?"

TOMMY—"Yes, mother."

"I was going to give you some to put on your bread, but I've lost the key to the pantry."

"You don't need the key, mother. I can reach down through the window and open the door from the inside."

"That's what I wanted to know. Now just wait till your father comes home."—*The Catholic Mirror.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

November 22.—Three grams of radium are extracted at Vienna from 10,000 kilograms of pitchblende at one-third the cost of previous production.

November 23.—Secretary Taft arrives at Irkutsk, Russia.

The annihilation of Moorish rebels in the district of Melillo is reported from Madrid.

November 24.—It is announced in Stockholm that the next Nobel prize for chemistry will be awarded to Sir William Crookes, of London.

November 25.—Ten thousand Arabs are repulsed by the French army in Algeria, losing 1,200 killed, while the French lose only eight men.

The Portuguese Government establish a special tribunal, empowered summarily to try political offenders, whose offenses will now be classed with those of anarchists.

November 26.—The Douma decrees that the title "autocrat," borne by the Emperors of Russia for centuries, is no longer tenable.

More than two hundred lives are lost in storms on the Black Sea.

November 27.—Two thousand tribesmen invade Algerian territory and hordes of Arabs threaten Nemours.

November 28.—In reply to overtures from the American Ambassador the Japanese Foreign Office announce that every precaution is being taken to prevent a recurrence of past immigration frauds.

Domestic.

November 22.—J. P. Morgan and George F. Balser, president of the First National Bank of New York, have a night conference on the financial situation with President Roosevelt at the White House.

Secretary Cortelyou announces that national banks taking out the new treasury certificates will be allowed to retain seventy-five per cent. of the purchase price as a government deposit.

November 23.—A letter from the President to members of the Cabinet, forbidding third-term activity by Federal office-holders, is made public.

November 25.—Secretary Cortelyou says that reports received by him from financial centers indicate that the banks throughout the country will soon resume currency payments.

November 28.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt visit the old home of President Madison, near Montpelier, Va.

"I don't believe you can do all you say, but, as you take the risk, I am going to give you an opportunity to 'show me.'"

I receive many first orders for my cigars with postscripts like the above.

These orders come from experienced smokers who know cigars, and know how impossible it is to get good cigars at $5.00 a hundred from retailers.

But, realizing that the terms of my offer places them under no obligations, they decided to give me and my cigars a fair trial.

And that is all I ask.

These men almost invariably have reordered and become my largest and most permanent customers, and they have also recommended my cigars to their friends.

Their second orders usually read this way: "Enclosed find $10 to pay for the hundred cigars you sent me on approval, and for another hundred to be sent me one week from date. You may enter me as a standing-order customer and ship me one hundred cigars every two weeks. You have made good. Your cigars are equal to those I have been paying 10c. to 15c. each for."

I have hundreds of letters in my file reading almost word for word like the above—many customers whose orders, from a doubtful beginning, have reached an aggregate of thousands of cigars, and to whom I am still shipping regularly at given intervals. Here is my plain-English, no-risk-to-you offer.

MY OFFER IS: I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panatelas on approval to a reader of the LITERARY DIGEST, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense, and no charge for the ten smoked, if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.

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My Panatela cigar is hand made, of clear, clean, straight, long Havana filler with a genuine Sumatra wrapper. It is the retailer's 10c. cigar.

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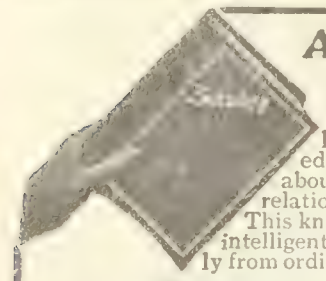

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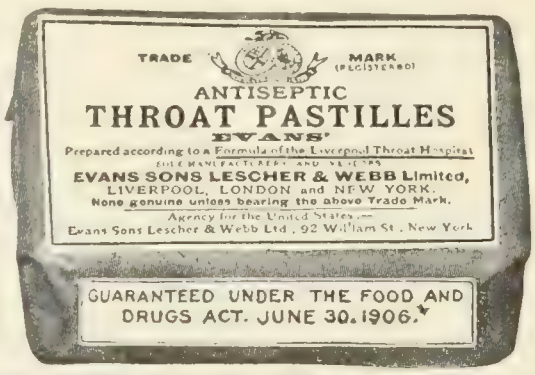

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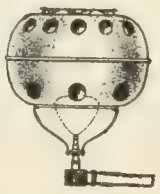

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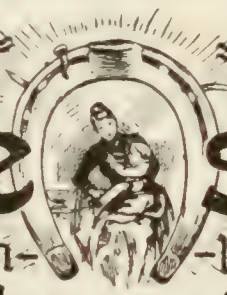

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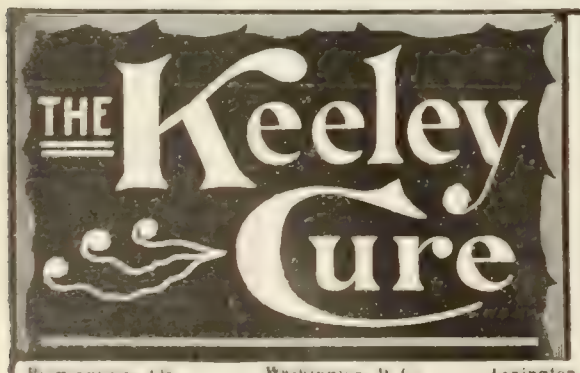

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"M. P.," Jersey City, N. J.—"Is there an English translation of Cæsar's 'Commentaries,' and where can it be bought?"

There is. It is one of Bohn's Classical Library. The Funk & Wagnalls Company can supply it.

"M. S.," New York City.—"Is the following sentence, quoted from a New York daily, correct? 'Mr. Lehmann, whose father was a friend of the poet's.'"

The sentence contains a double possessive, a form which occurs in elliptical phrases. Being elliptical, the sentence is equivalent to "Mr. Lehmann, whose father was one of the poet's friends," or "Mr. Lehmann's father was a friend of (the number of) the poet's (friends)" when it may be supposed that the person spoken of possesses more than one object of the kind referred to. In such cases this double form of the possessive is properly used.

"E. T.," Millville, N. J.—"(1) Do sun-spots have anything to do with earthquakes? (2) What is the greatest earthquake recorded? (3) What is an up-to-date book on earthquakes and volcanoes?"

(1) Magnetic storms and earthquakes occur more frequently when sun-spots are most numerous. This fact has been established by scientific observations, but the relations between the two are not yet fully understood. (2) Probably the greatest earthquake on record was that which occurred at Peking, China, November 30, 1731, in which 100,000 persons lost their lives. There occurred a great earthquake at Lisbon, November 1, 1755, when 50,000 inhabitants were swallowed up. (3) There are many. Among the most recent are Judd on "Volcanoes" (1891); Russell, "The Volcanoes of North America" (1897); Heilprin, "Mont Pelée and the Tragedy of Martinique" (1903); and C. Davison, "A Study of Recent Earthquakes" (1905).

"B. M.," Camp Verde, Tex.—"Is it proper to use either the past or past perfect with the word *ever* or *never*, as 'I never saw'; 'I never have seen'?"

No definite rule can be given for the placing of the adverb, and no other part of speech is so often misplaced. Adverbs that relate to adjectives or to other adverbs, with a few exceptions, immediately precede them; and those which belong to compound verbs are usually placed after the first auxiliary. The form "I never saw" is correct and emphatic; "I never have seen" should be "I have never seen." Addison in *The Spectator* wrote, "One of the prettiest . . . works ever I saw." The STANDARD DICTIONARY under *ever* (p. 634) illustrates a use of the word with "Have you ever seen the Capitol?"

"G. H. B." Kingsboro, P. E. I.—"In speaking is it proper to say 'be aware,' or would 'beware' be sufficient in any or every sentence?"

To "be aware" of a fact or of an event is in modern usage to have knowledge of it. An obsolete meaning of the word "aware" is "be on the watch," a sense that is exprest nowadays by "beware," which means "look out for; be guarded." The latter word is from Middle English *be war*, be wary, which is derived from Anglo-Saxon *brōn*, be (√ *bhu*, exist), and *wær*, wary. As "be aware" and "beware" are no longer synonymous it would be incorrect to use one for the other.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y , 44 60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXV., NO. 24 NEW YORK, DECEMBER 14, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 921

TOPICS OF THE DAY

HOW THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IS REGARDED

AN unequaled opportunity is afforded by the President's annual message to Congress and the comment on it by the press, to see how the President regards the country and how the country regards the President. A picturesque feature of the comment on the present message is the fact that while the President "stands pat" on all his familiar policies, he does so in such a manner that many of his supporters among the press are holding the message up to admiration as a "safe and sane" document, while his opponents exult over its "subdued" and "chastened" tone. "Oh, where is our 'Andrew-Jackson spirit' when the storm he summoned is brewing!" exclaims derisively the Columbia (S. C.) *State* (Dem.); and such Republican papers as the Boston *Transcript* and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* admit that, while the President "takes no backward steps," the language in which he defines his position is "more moderate" than it has been in the past. And the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), too, thinks that he is "less aggressive," and that he "speaks with a deeper sense of responsibility" on this occasion. "The Executive has apparently hidden his big stick," remarks the Albany *Times-Union* (Ind.) with evident surprize. Wall Street and the business interests of the country at large are said to regard the general effect of the message as "reassuring." But as the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) puts it, "the recent panic has not shaken the President's position in the slightest," altho "it has had an influence on the external form of the message." Evidently believing, says the New York *Times* (Dem.), that nobody will be frightened now by things said a year ago, the President resorted to the "adroit expedient" of quoting *verbatim* and at length from former messages and speeches the radical recommendations in his present message. The result is regarded by some papers—among them the New York *Commercial* (Com.)—as "a rather dreary and platitudinous iteration" of the Roosevelt policies. Practically all of these policies, says the New York *Outlook* in an illuminating analysis of the message, may be summed up in one sentence—"meet industrial centralization by governmental centralization." Or, stated more expansively:

"The day of great industrial combinations has arrived. The great combinations, whether of labor or capital, are not to be broken up. They are not to be given control of the industries of the country. What then? They are to be made to serve the public welfare by being made subject to the power of a still greater and stronger combination, namely, that of all the people acting in and through the Federal Government."

The usual outcry against the President's "radicalism" is almost entirely lacking, altho one or two papers do their best to make good the deficiency of the others. Thus the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) characterizes the message as "the most imperialistic paper which he has yet promulgated," and the New York *World* (Dem.) says that if its recommendations "were to be taken seriously," it would be "the most revolutionary message ever submitted by any President of the United States to any Congress." To quote further:

"It involves centralizations of authority, new interpretations of the Constitution, changes in the method of government, and extensions of the national power over private business which none of his predecessors ever ventured to hint at.

"Such a message from Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, or Lincoln would have thrown the nation into a frenzy of political controversy and excitement. Coming from Grant, perhaps the worst President the country ever had, it would have been seized upon as the preliminary announcement of a new dictatorship. Yet coming from Mr. Roosevelt it startles nobody. That is one of the advantages of always thinking aloud.

"Mr. Roosevelt is the most inveterate talker and speechmaker that ever occupied the White House. The coinage of an active mind is kept in constant circulation from the platform. The result is that by the end of the year he has managed to say everything he has thought of, and when he collects all his notions and theories into a message to Congress there are no surprizes and only a languid public interest in the finished product.

"It is taken for granted that Congress will pay little attention to most of the President's recommendations. No Congress ever lived long enough to carry out half of his ideas; so the country goes its way, thankful that it had heard all of Mr. Roosevelt's revolutionary doctrines before and comforted by the likelihood that there is nothing worse to come."

The Hartford *Times* (Dem.) and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) concur in the opinion that Congress, under the guidance of Speaker Cannon, will do little to advance the Roosevelt policies. A Washington dispatch to the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says that the message was received quietly and with little comment by both Houses, and that the prevailing attitude of the members is one of "independence of, rather than hostility toward, Mr. Roosevelt." The New York *Times* asks pertinently what will be the position of Mr. Roosevelt before the country and in history should this Congress adjourn without further legislation along the lines of his policies? and it goes on to say:

"The ultimate judgment may be that his career must be set down as that of a man rather of utterance than of achievement. That broad river of speech may prove to have turned few wheels, perhaps not enough to compensate for the devastation it has wrought, or threatened, when at flood."

The Times, *The World*, and *The Post* (Ind.) think that the message should have contained a remonstrance against Federal

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SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald.*

extravagance in appropriations and "the enormous and increasing cost of the Government." Says *The Post:*

"Every prudent man is now cutting down his expenses; is no duty of retrenchment laid upon the Government? President Roosevelt does not admit it. He appeals frequently for 'liberal appropriations'; he nowhere urges economy. Indeed, the Government estimates sent to Congress, in this time of general embarrassment and falling public revenues, call for $77,000,000 more than for the current fiscal year. Where is that great increase to come from? From taxation, of course, and that means that people who are struggling to meet their obligations are to have an extra financial burden laid upon them by the Government. But such homely truths can not live, apparently, in the high-pressure atmosphere of the White House. There it seems to be taken for granted that revenue comes from the clouds, not from the pockets of the people."

Praise of the President's message is by no means confined to the Republican press, nor criticism to the Democratic. This blurring of party lines in the newspaper comment, and the report that Bryan approves parts of the message, find a possible explanation in the following statements in the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.):

"There is a singular parallel between the policies advanced in Mr. Roosevelt's message and those laid down in the Chicago platform of the Democratic party in 1896, upon which Mr. Bryan was first nominated. Instead of the free coinage of silver, Mr. Roosevelt recommends an elastic asset paper currency. But the other important planks of the Chicago platform are all in Mr. Roosevelt's message. The Chicago platform was opposed to an immediate change in the tariff. Mr. Roosevelt wants tariff action deferred. The Chicago platform advocates an income tax, and so does Mr. Roosevelt. The Chicago platform advocated legislation for the arbitration of labor disputes. So does the President. The Chicago platform favored stricter Federal control of trusts and railroads and the enlargement of the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Roosevelt makes the same recommendation. The Chicago platform objects to government by injunction, and Mr. Roosevelt suggests the restriction of the power of the court to issue restraining orders. And finally both the platform and the message advocate the improvement of inland waterways in terms of similar meaning."

The question of most importance now, insists the Hartford *Times* (Dem.), "is not how far the Sixtieth Congress will conform to the Rooseveltian policies, but to what extent they will be written into the Republican national platform next year." The Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.) looks upon the message as "a summary of the greatest six years' work for justice and right, for the uplift of the national character, and the advancement of the nation's welfare that ever has been accomplished during the same space of time in the history of the Republic." Moreover, says the same paper, the message tells the American people two things, first, "that Roosevelt stands where he always stood," and second, that he will not be a candidate to succeed himself in the Presidency. To quote further on the latter point:

"Were he a candidate, active or receptive, there would be no criticism of this document as being a repetition of past utterances and a reaffirmation of old principles. Roosevelt's worst enemy does not deny his ability as a political tactician. Had he another term in view, this was the exact moment to formulate a new campaign of legislation which would cause an irresistible popular demand for his reelection.

"The whole meaning of the message, on the contrary, is that already he had undertaken as much, if not more, than he can hope

HERE COME THE DOCTORS.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Daily Tribune.*

to force to completion before his retirement, and he wishes to leave as few unfinished tasks as possible for his successor."

The vital idea of the message, says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), is "that the nation must protect itself against the abuses arising from an excessive application of the Jeffersonian theory of unregulated individualism." To quote further:

"Behind practically all of the President's recommendations stands the realization that regulation by the community and for the community is the surest means of curing the evils which have sprung from too great an effacement of the state and too great an exaltation of the freedom of the individual. This conception accounts for his suggestions as to the regulation of railroads and trusts, the enforcement on the employer of enlarged liability, the imposition of income and inheritance taxes, the establishment of an eight-hour day for labor, and the many other curbs sought to be put on ultra-individualistic activity. In many of these ideas the President is undoubtedly ahead of the average thought of the day, and especially ahead of it as it is reflected in the two Houses of Congress."

Capital, labor, and the general public, says *The Wall Street Journal*, will alike find something in the President's message to please them; and following up this idea it divides the principal recommendations into three groups, thus:

"In the interest of capital, the President recommends these things:

"Currency legislation providing for an emergency circulation.

"Amendment of the Sherman antitrust law so as to draw a reasonable distinction between good and bad combinations.

"Power to railroads to enter into proper agreements subject to approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"No arbitrary cutting down of railroad rates.
"In behalf of labor, the President recommends these things:
"Extension of eight-hour law.
"Compulsory investigation of labor disputes.
"Compensation to workmen for damages by accident.
"Limitation of the abuse of injunctions.
"For the general public, the President proposes these things:
"The national incorporation of interstate railroad and industrial companies.
"Power to Interstate Commerce Commission to pass upon the issues of railroad securities and to make a physical valuation of the railroads.
"Prohibition of capital inflation and unfair competition.
"Right to hold stocks in other companies denied to interstate corporations unless on government approval.
"Income and inheritance taxes urged.
"Tariff readjustments after the Presidential election.
"Fee of coal-lands to be held by the Government with leases to operating companies.
"Development of inland waterways and protection of forests.
"Postal savings-banks."

The one feature of the message to draw almost uniformly unfavorable comment from the press was its extreme length (30,000 words). Many newspapers which have hitherto always printed the message in full in their pages contented themselves this year with a condensed version. "Only a very small fraction of 1 per cent. of the newspaper-reading public would have had the time or the patience to read the message from beginning to end," says the New York *Times*, which assures Mr. Roosevelt that "many things may be left to Providence, and others to Congress, the departments, and the courts." The demands of the President's messages upon newspaper space, says the Springfield *Republican*,

HOPE TO GET IT STARTED ANEW.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

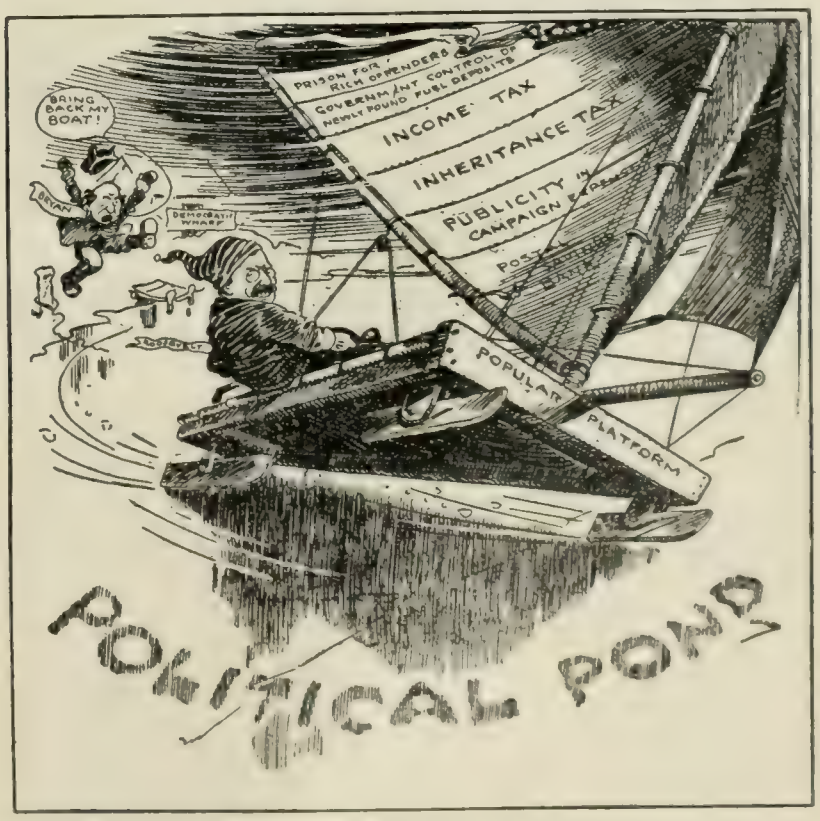
"have become simply intolerable"; and the New York *Journal of Commerce* urges that they would have more effect with both Congress and the people if they were less "unmercifully long." "The message makes good reading—for such as have the time," remarks the Knoxville *Sentinel* (Dem.); and the New York *Sun* (Ind. Dem.) suggests that Federal activity can be employed in no more useful way than in the regulation of Presidential messages.

Foreign editors, apparently, read the message chiefly with an eye to the financial situation and to the President's attitude toward Japan. Thus the London *Globe*, which thinks that Mr. Roosevelt has modified "the rampant virtue" of his attitude, notes the striking omission of any reference to the Japanese controversy. "If the difference between nations could be settled by silence we would welcome the President's reticence, but unhappily that is not the case," says the London *Daily Mail*. The London *Times* is disappointed in the passages dealing with the currency problem, while *The Tribune* of the same city says: "The whole document is characteristic in the fact that at a moment of financial disaster and commercial reaction it is dominated throughout by a tremendous and triumphant insistence upon the unlimited possibilities of American development." A Berlin dispatch to the New York *Herald* says that the recent panic has lessened the President's popularity in Germany; and it quotes the Berlin *Boersen Courier* to the effect that President Roosevelt's "trust-busting" campaigns "have cost the country more money than the trusts could ever draw from the pockets of the people."

Recommendations which arouse special interest in the press are told more fully in the three following articles:

CURRENCY REFORM

"To leave our currency laws as they are, means to incur liability of a business disaster," said President Roosevelt in his message of last year, and already he has the opportunity to say, "I told you so." Because of the recent panic, of all the half-a-hundred topics touched upon in his present message none is so essentially the topic of the hour as this question of currency reform, yet he dismisses it with a quoted passage from his previous message and a few additional sentences embodying the general declaration that "we need a greater elasticity in our currency, provided, of course, that we recognize the even greater need of a safe and secure currency," and recommending an elastic emergency currency "based on adequate securities approved by the Government" and "issued under a heavy tax." In no other part of the message is there an uncertain note, says the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* (Rep.), which remarks further that "for once he is not sure of his ground, and his native frankness impels him to say so bluntly." "The President is as weak on economics as he is strong on ethics," in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), which thinks that "unless a topic appeals to his sense of right and wrong, it is impossible for him to bother much with it." As far as they are indicated, however, his views on currency reform are well received by the press. "While he might easily have said more," remarks *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.), "what he did say was excellent." He exhibits "an unlooked-for discretion," thinks the New York *Commercial* (Com.), "in treading lightly and hurriedly over this



ASPERITIES OF WINTER SPORT.
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.

somewhat dangerous ground just at the present time"; and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) commends his wisdom in dealing in general terms with a subject in regard to which "the differences among recognized authorities are so extreme." As an example of these differences it is said that each year the banking and currency committee of the House, consisting of eighteen members, has been unable to reduce the number of schemes of currency reform below eighteen. A later, and possibly more authentic, item tells of the resignation of the chairman of the finance committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, who has thrown up his hands in despair under the avalanche of plans for reforming our currency loosed upon him by "worthy people." It is not surprizing, then, that, with a multitude of conflicting counsels in Congress and without, adequate legislation on this vital but complex subject must come slowly. "We can expect, perhaps, as we certainly can hope," says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "that a helpful currency bill will be passed by this Congress"; and it

PLENTY OF WATER IN THE WELL.
Only just a matter of priming the pump.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

adds that in the mean time the session should be a campaign of education in the principles of sound currency. To quote further:

"We see no reason to regret that action upon the question will be slow. The longer the discussion, within reasonable limits, the better will be the understanding of essential principles and the more likelihood there will be that the step finally agreed upon will be in the right direction. That is the utmost that can be expected from this single session, for the whole problem of adjusting the nation's currency to serve best the ends of business is too complicated to be solved at once. If as a result of this session the country shall have turned its back upon its old expedient of inventing at each new emergency some new kind of money to coexist with all the preceding kinds and shall face in the direction of such a credit currency as other great commercial nations have found necessary to their business, all will have been done that can reasonably be expected. The people will then be prepared for such subsequent steps as are needed to give the country a serviceable currency system."

Says *The Journal of Commerce*, admonishingly:

"The country has been expecting some serious examination of the banking question at the hands of the national legislature. Instead, it finds that body disposed to play with the subject, and even committing itself in advance to ill-advised measures of expediency such as should never find a place on the statute-books. Coupled with this disposition is an inclination to consider the different phases of the subject from the narrowest political standpoint. The present is the most important opportunity for disposing of the currency issue that has presented itself for a decade. If the business public suffers Congress to fritter it away in the usual manner a chance for remedial legislation will have been most culpably neglected."

CAMPAIGN EXPENSES

The President's suggestion that Uncle Sam should furnish campaign funds for the great political parties in the national elections is characterized by the Portland, (Me.) *Advertiser* (Rep.) as "revolutionary even for Roosevelt." According to Mr. Bryan, as quoted in a Pittsburg dispatch, it is a proposition for which the President "deserves great credit." "I believe," says Mr. Bryan, "that such an appropriation could be justified on the same ground that we justify the payment of primary-election expenses for cities and counties by State governments"; and he recalls that "only a few years ago we had to raise money by subscription to pay for the printing of the ballots"—which are now printed at the public expense. It is "the most startling of all the President's recommendations," says the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), which thinks that "it would open the way for loot and log-rolling beyond the fondest dreams of political heelers." Says *The Wall Street Journal*, on the other hand:

"The Government pays the expenses of elections, and provides the entire machinery for voting. In the State of New York it also defrays the expenses of holding the primary elections of the different parties. Is there anything revolutionary, or wrong, in the proposition favored by President Roosevelt, that the Government should also defray the expense of conducting political campaigns? It is surely as important to instruct the people in the issues at stake as it is to provide them with honest primaries and adequate election machinery."

This proposition "will pain people who have a prejudice against anything new," admits the Pittsburg *Press* (Ind. Rep.); "but Congress ought to adopt it." "One is tempted," objects the New York *Commercial*, "to ask, Which are the 'great' parties"; and it continues: "Would it be quite fair to those which have not yet achieved greatness to compel them to pay their own way while the 'big' and 'powerful' political combinations, 'swollen' in numbers as well as in material fortune and influence, would alone be permitted to wax fat at the Federal-government crib?"

The suggestion, in the President's own words, is as follows:

"There is a very radical measure which would, I believe, work a substantial improvement in our system of conducting a campaign, altho I am well aware that it will take some time for people so to familiarize themselves with such a proposal as to be willing to consider its adoption. The need for collecting large campaign funds would vanish if Congress provided an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each of the great national parties, an appropriation ample enough to meet the necessity for thorough organization and machinery, which requires a large expenditure of money. Then the stipulation should be made that no party receiving campaign funds from the Treasury should accept more than a fixt amount from any individual subscriber or donor, and the necessary publicity for receipts and expenditures could without difficulty be provided."

THE TARIFF

Altho the President touches but lightly on the tariff question, many papers think it noteworthy that he refers to it at all. He states that "this country is definitely committed to the protective system" and that "any effort to uproot it could not but cause widespread industrial disaster." We ought, he says, always to have a tariff "which will at least make good the difference on cost of production here and abroad." He thinks it probable, however, that "every dozen years or so" the tariff laws should be carefully "scrutinized" so as to see that no excessive or improper benefits are conferred. The "wise time" for such a scrutiny, however, he places immediately after, but never just before, a Presidential

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OPENING SESSION OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS. SPEAKER CANNON TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE.

Owing to the admission of Oklahoma into the Union, this is the biggest Congress in the history of the United States. It is claimed that the House of Representatives this year is a more than ordinarily faithful reflection of the multifarious American people, since only one-tenth of the new men are college graduates—a proportion, says the New York *Post*, not very far from that which would obtain among the citizens of a typical American town. The Republicans are seated to the left of the Speaker, the Democrats to the right.

election. "We rejoice," says the Washington *Herald* (Ind.), "that the President has at last broken his long silence on the tariff question, even tho he does so only by way of a preface to his income- and inheritance-tax projects." Some papers have noticed that while in the past he used the word "readjustment" in preference to the broader word "revision" when speaking of the tariff, in the present message he introduces the even more noncommittal idea of "scrutiny." *The Wall Street Journal* defines his position as "a little below revision and a little above stand-pat," but considers it an important point "that a Republican President, in an annual message, has admitted the need of some change in the tariff laws"; and the same paper predicts that "a consideration of the tariff question with a view to some modifications in its rates and classifications can not be long delayed." The President's recommendation in this matter, thinks the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), does not go far enough, and therefore "strengthens the chances of Democracy." Says the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.):

"We do not know by whom this country has been definitely committed to the protective policy, or to any other policy. Almost never have the people had a chance to vote on the square issue of protection or tariff for revenue only. It is quite impossible, even now, to be sure of what their verdict would be on such an issue. Eleven years ago they certainly did not vote for protection. They voted for honest money. To be sure their verdict was interpreted by those in power as a mandate to enact a tariff with the highest rate of duties the country had ever known. But the people did not vote for any such tax law. They voted against free silver. So it has usually been. During the Civil War they voted for the high-tariff party, but again they did it because there seemed to be no other way to insure the prosecution of the war, and to save the Union. Congress made duties high on the plea that they were necessary to compensate for the internal taxes on manufactures. These latter taxes were promptly repealed, but the duties were not correspondingly lowered. President Roosevelt, we are sure, understood all this in those more innocent and less sophisticated days when he was a member of the New York Free Trade Club.

"We are not committed to any policy except such policy as a majority of the American people may approve."

THE MESSAGE IN BRIEF

The President begins his message with the optimistic assertion that "in no nation are the fundamental business conditions sounder than in ours at this very moment"; and he dwells upon the folly, in the face of such conditions, of hoarding money "instead of keeping it in sound banks." He emphasizes the fact that the punishment of the "successfully dishonest" must often bring suffering upon the innocent also, and insists that "it is not possible to refrain, because of such distress, from striving to put an end to the misdeeds that are the ultimate causes of the suffering."

Turning to the regulation of interstate commerce, he asserts that "only the National Government can in thoroughgoing fashion exercise the needed control," and explains that "this does not mean that there should be any extension of Federal authority, for such authority already exists under the Constitution in amplest and most far-reaching form"; but "it does mean that there should be an extension of Federal activity." For railroads engaged in interstate commerce he advocates "either a national incorporation act or a law licensing railway companies to engage in interstate commerce under certain conditions"—a law so framed as to give to the Interstate Commerce Commission "power to pass upon the future issue of securities" and "to make a physical valuation of any railway." He believes that "ample, safe, and speedy transportation facilities are even more necessary than cheap transportation," and that therefore, "while there must be just and reasonable regulation of rates, we should be the first to protest against any arbitrary and unthinking movement to cut them down without the fullest and most careful consideration of all interests concerned." Only a special body of men acting for the National Government under authority conferred upon it by the Congress, he holds, is competent to pass judgment on such a matter.

The Sherman Antitrust Law, says the President, "should not be repealed, but it should be made both more efficient and more in harmony with actual conditions." It should be so amended, he thinks, "as to forbid only the kind of combination which does harm to the general public"; and he urges provision for "the

compulsory publication of accounts and the subjection of books and papers to the inspection of the government officials," on the part of corporations engaged in interstate business. He calls the attention of "those who fear the extension of Federal activity" to the beneficent effects of the pure-food law, which "was opposed so violently that its passage was delayed for a decade," but which "has worked unmixt and immediate good.

On the subject of currency reform he quotes what he said in his message of last year, and once more urges upon Congress the need of immediate attention to this matter. He asks for some system that will give "a greater elasticity in our currency; provided, of course, that we recognize the even greater need of a safe and secure currency." He thinks that provision should be made for a highly taxed emergency issue, "made with an effective guaranty and upon conditions carefully prescribed by the Government." Trust companies, he adds, should be subject to the same supervision as banks.

The present tariff law, he asserts, is chiefly responsible for the fact that "the income account of the nation is in a most satisfactory condition." "Nevertheless," he admits, "there is an evident and constantly growing feeling among our people that the time is rapidly approaching when our system of revenue legislation must be revised." Altho "the principle of the present tariff law could not with wisdom be changed," he thinks that "it is probably well that every dozen years or so the tariff laws should be carefully scrutinized so as to see that no excessive or improper benefits are conferred thereby, that proper revenue is provided, and that foreign trade is encouraged." But the subject, he asserts, "can not with wisdom be dealt with in the year preceding a Presidential election, because, as a matter of fact, experience has conclusively shown that at such a time it is impossible to get men to treat it from the standpoint of the public good." "In my judgment," he adds, "the wise time to deal with the matter is immediately after such election."

As in his message of last year, he urges that graduated income and inheritance taxes should form part of our system of Federal taxation.

The old cry that the law could not be enforced against wealthy offenders, says the President, is no longer heard. Yet he admits that "the two great evils in the execution of the criminal laws today are sentimentality and technicality." "Everything that can be done under the existing law, and with the existing state of public opinion, which so profoundly influences both the courts and juries, has been done." "But the laws themselves," he urges, "need strengthening in more than one important point." Moreover, the average juryman is reluctant to send to jail a member of the business community for indulging in practises "which are profoundly unhealthy, but which, unfortunately, the business community has grown to recognize as well-nigh normal." "Yet it is from every standpoint far preferable to punish the prime offender by imprisonment rather than to fine the corporation, with the attendant damage to stockholders."

Taking up the problems of labor and capital, he calls attention to the alleged abuse of the injunction in labor cases, and repeats his assertion that "workmen should receive certain and definite compensation for all accidents in industry, irrespective of negligence." He again advocates compulsory government investigation of industrial disputes, and urges Congress to consider the extension of the eight-hour law, and to investigate further the conditions under which women and children work for wages.

The President's recommendations in regard to the improvement and development of inland waterways, the reclamation of arid lands by irrigation and swamp lands by drainage, the revision of the public-land laws, and the conservation of our forests and other natural resources are already familiar to the public through his recent speeches. He restates them at some length in his message.

"There should be no tariff," he says, "on any forest product grown in this country, and, in especial, there should be no tariff on wood pulp, due notice of the change being of course given to those engaged in the business so as to enable them to adjust themselves to the new conditions." "The repeal of the duty on wood pulp," he adds, "should, if possible, be accompanied by an agreement with Canada that there shall be no export duty on Canadian pulp wood."

He describes the progress of work on the Panama Canal as "highly satisfactory," and expresses his belief that the locks should be enlarged to a width of 120 feet.

He commends to the favorable consideration of Congress "a postal savings-bank system as recommended by the Postmaster-General," and "an extension of the parcels post."

He recommends an extension of the ocean-mail act of 1891 as a means of stimulating American steamship lines and increasing our foreign commerce.

In regard to Presidential-campaign expenses he suggests what he himself calls "a very radical measure," namely, that Congress should provide "an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each of the great national parties."

In the army "the rate of pay for the officers should be greatly increased," and "there should be a relatively even greater increase in the pay for the enlisted men." He believes that the whole battle fleet should spend part of the time in the Atlantic and part in the Pacific.

SENATOR FORAKER'S ONSLAUGHT

THE prospects of the Taft boom have been seriously impaired, in the view of some editorial observers, by Senator Foraker's announcement that he is also in the race for the Republican Presidential nomination. "It begins to look, in fact, very much as if what little propelling power was left in that interesting creation has now been completely destroyed," remarks the New York *Commercial*, and "if the 'Taft boom' moves at all from now on, it will be by pushing, or dragging, or both." The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) also thinks the enthusiasm for Taft is dying out, and *Leslie's Weekly* pointedly recalls that no Republican has ever received the Presidential nomination against serious opposition in his home State. It is hard for the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) to believe that Mr. Foraker really thinks he can land the nomination, and it regards it as much more probable that the redoubtable Senator merely "wishes to have a considerable company of delegates who can be thrown against the Administration candidate, Mr. Taft, or whoever it may be, in an emergency." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), too, thinks his great hope "is to split Ohio and thus make a Taft nomination hopeless"; and it concludes that "such a situation would probably mean the nomination of Governor Hughes."

Whatever the result, it will be well to have the Roosevelt and anti-Roosevelt forces line up in Ohio and see how they stand, think several Republican papers, for this is what the Taft and Foraker forces will represent. "Such a test is, in our opinion, highly desirable," declares the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), and the Louisville *Herald* (Rep.) hopes it will "disclose just what is the attitude of the rank and file of the Republican party on some of the big questions that have arisen in recent months." *The Ohio State Journal* (Rep., Columbus) believes Secretary Taft has nothing to fear from such a test. It says:

"All that one hopes in the coming conflict, which is to decide who will be Ohio's choice for President, is that there will be a clean, open, fair fight. The question is, who better represents the sentiment of Ohio in the prevailing political situation, Secretary Taft or Senator Foraker? We believe Secretary Taft does, by a large majority, and we are happy to think so, because he stands square on the dominant issues of the day."

Some rather sharp aspersions upon the Administration appear

in Senator Foraker's letter announcing his candidacy. The letter is written to the Ohio Republican League of Clubs, whose advisory and executive committees recently voted to soupprt him for the Senatorship and the Presidency. Mr. Foraker chose the latter. After intimating that an effort is afoot to make a Senator "a mere agent to register the decrees of somebody else," he goes on to vindicate his opposition to the President in these words:

"To say 'I told you so' is always ungracious, but it is, I trust, permissible to point out that from the day the rate bill passed the trend has been in the direction predicted, and while other things have contributed that measure has a full share of responsibility for the unhappy financial and industrial conditions with which we have been overtaken.

"While there should be efficient supervision and regulation of interstate commerce, and the carriers and corporations of every kind engaged therein, it will become more and more manifest as time passes and results are developed that this supervision must be sane and conservative, consistent with the Constitution and with sound common sense.

"The moral standing of the business men of this country has always been high. It was never so high as it is now. There is consequently less occasion then ever before to restrict commercial freedom by statutory details of management and surveillance that are apparently framed on the theory that all men are criminals. Such legislation hampers enterprise, retards business activity, and discredits the whole nation."

JAPAN'S SHIFT OF AMBASSADORS

FAR from any portent of war appearing in Japan's change of ambassadors at Washington, the Brooklyn *Times* points out that the dispatch of a new man shows that diplomatic relations are expected to continue. "Were there the slightest chance for hostilities between the United States and Japan," it declares, "the ambassador of the country of the rising-sun flag would remain at his post till the very last moment." "Rather than indicating war," therefore, the change "indicates peace." Another sign of peace is seen by our papers in Viscount Hayashi's announcement at Tokyo, amid the angry remonstrances of the emigration agents, that the Japanese Government intends to limit rigidly all emigration to the United States and Canada. Baron Ishii, who has been investigating the matter extensively in Canada and this country, has just reported in Tokyo: "In my opinion, it will be necessary, in order to keep absolute faith with the United States, to prevent emigration of labor thither altogether," and his Government seems inclined to act upon his recommendation.

VISCOUNT SIUZO AOKI,
Who returns to Tokyo.
"My return," he says, "can not be construed in any way as an indication of unfriendliness on the part of Japan for the United States. The American Government knows very well that Japan is disposed to be one of her best friends and to remain on terms of the greatest amity with her. Any other idea or suggestion is foolish to entertain."

Just why Viscount Aoki was recalled and Baron Takahira substituted remains a matter of conjecture. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* says:

"Japan, it is predicted, will have an ambassador here whose interests, inclinations, and mode of living are such that he will appeal to the personal side of President Roosevelt, whose friendliness for Baron von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, and Mr. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, has made them the envy of their less favored colleagues of the Diplomatic Corps. Nowadays diplomatic representatives accredited to the United States are selected with particular reference to the impression they will make upon the American President."

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BARON KOGORO TAKAHIRA,
The new Ambassador.
"The most reassuring fact," he says, "with regard to the existing relations, is that the Japanese Government has communicated nothing to me, this going to show that the situation is far from assuming any character of gravity, as, otherwise, according to our custom I would have been notified."

Our relations with Japan, however, may not be so serene as people think, says the Baltimore *Sun*, which remarks:

"On the surface Japan appears to be much more friendly toward the United States than it was a year ago. But the ordering of Admiral Evans's battle-ship fleet to the Pacific, while it was received without protest, must have made a powerful impression on Japan. Tho it has sobered the Japanese 'jingoes,' and there is now little of the wild talk of war that excited that country a few months since, the Government seems little inclined to yield anything to the United States.

"While the chances of war appear to be extremely remote, the Japanese problem is far from successful solution, and is one of the most perplexing with which the Administration has had to deal."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* warns Congress that Japan would regard an exclusion law as an unfriendly act. It observes:

"It is likely that during the session which has just begun some demand will be made for the enactment of an anti-Japanese immigration law like unto that which serves to prevent the influx of Chinese laborers, and it is in a high degree desirable so to arrange matters that this demand may be met and repelled by a demonstration of its needlessness. The Japanese have made no secret of their irreconcilable objection to any such proceeding. Indeed, they have been careful, for reasons which are obvious, to let it be known that they should regard legislation discriminating in this way against their nationals as what is known in diplomatic language as an unfriendly act. They are a high-strung, sensitive people, proud, as they have a right to be, of their history, of their civilization, and of their achievements. After the recent exhibition of their prowess by sea and land they feel themselves entitled to recognition as a first-class Power. They feel that they have a right to be placed on a footing with any other nation and they are unwilling to accept the badge of inferiority which China is constrained, if not content, to wear.

"Baron Ishii, the chief of the Tokyo Bureau of Commerce and Immigration, lately returned home after a visit to Canada and the United States, made for the purpose of studying the situation, clearly exprest this sentiment in a recent interview. He said that an anti-Japanese immigration law would be disagreeable to his Government. It would not resent any legislation on this subject, however drastic, which should apply to all countries alike, but it would be prevented by a sense of self-respect from acquiescing in any action which should establish one rule for Japanese and another for Europeans. At the same time Mr. Ishii stated that his people recognized the conditions by which the United States Government is confronted, that they could understand the opposition to an immigration which was thought to threaten the standards of American labor in its wages and its manner of life, and that they were disposed to place the most liberal construction on the pledges into which they had by treaty entered and to stop Japanese emi-

emigration to this country altogether. Only they wanted the restrictive order to proceed from Tokyo and not from Washington, so that their national dignity should suffer no affront. In other words, our Japanese friends ask for a chance to save their face.

"Unquestionably every consideration alike of justice and of interest requires that this chance be accorded them, and it may be plausibly conjectured that Viscount Aoki's summons home is directed in one way or another toward the attainment of that end."

OFFICIAL DEFENSE OF STANDARD OIL

THE policy of silence maintained for so many years by the Standard Oil Company is now admitted by its vice-president to be "a mistaken policy," and if it had been abandoned earlier, he thinks, it would have saved the company from the injurious effects of much misrepresentation. Mr. Archbold proceeds, therefore, through the columns of *The Saturday Evening Post* (December 7), to set forth the beneficent side of the workings of this great concern. He accounts for the huge profits of the company by marshaling a staggering array of figures showing the world-wide nature of its operations. That, and not the rebate, he avers, is the true secret of its success. If the Standard had increased its capitalization from time to time, like many other concerns, so that the dividends would look smaller, "it would have escaped much hostile cavil and criticism," but instead of turning the business into an effort to pay dividends on watered stock, its managers have accumulated a surplus that is used to develop new territory and extend its business.

Far from opposing the President's idea of national supervision of corporations, Mr. Archbold says he is heartily in favor of it, and he quotes from his own testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission to show that he advocated a Federal incorporation law before Mr. Roosevelt was elected Vice-President. The jumble of various and conflicting State laws is so embarrassing that "the company is persistently accused of seeking to evade the laws, when it is actually studying how to conform to them, amid a medley of conflicting interpretations." The main charge against the Standard is not an accusation of breaking State laws, but of violating the Federal act against rebates, and on this point Mr. Archbold says that "since the passage of that act the company has not received railroad rebates on its interstate oil shipments." He says nothing about the celebrated rebate case in which Judge Landis assessed his famous fine, or about rebates on intrastate shipments.

The Standard's policy toward small producers and small competitors has been often bitterly attacked. He replies to the grievances of the producer thus:

"For many years the company had no direct interest in production, and to-day it only owns or controls a moderate fraction thereof. It has, however, been the prominent purchaser, custodian, and carrier for the various producing territories, and its relations to the producers have naturally constituted one of its most complex and embarrassing problems.

"During the past thirty years it has secured export markets for about 60 per cent. of the manufactured products of the great crude output of the United States; has opened and sustained these markets in the face of great competition, and at great expense and effort. This foreign policy and achievement have had a most favorable influence on the welfare of the home producer, both as regards marketable volume and average profits of production.

"The network of pipe-lines, constructed and ramified at enormous cost, has given the producer an immediate cash market for his crude oil whenever and wherever produced, and the origin of many fortunes, large and small, in the various oil regions has been traceable to this pipe-line system and the enterprising manner in which it has been extended and administered.

"While it is true that apparently large profits have been earned through pipe-lines, yet these shrink to normal profits when it is considered that the exhaustion of successive territories has frequently rendered valueless much of the company's large investments in this department. This is a most important feature of the situation commonly overlooked by unfriendly critics.

"To maintain the equilibrium between consuming requirements and producing possibilities has been the real problem in the relations between the company and producers. The general policy of the company has of necessity been dictated by supply and demand. When market possibilities have exceeded current production, the higher prices resulting have encouraged prospecting; when, on the other hand, abnormal production has exceeded market possibilities, declining quotations have been inevitable. A plethora of production must always result in lessening prices.

"The pendulum of adjustment has swung to and fro, and eventually to the advantage of the producer.

"Whatever its critics and enemies may allege, the company has tried in the past, is now trying, and will continue to try to be fair and liberal in its relations to the producers."

In its policy toward competitors the Standard may not always have been as gentle as a turtle-dove, but the vice-president defends its operations in these words:

"Those whose lives have been spent in the industrial arena have learned the impressive lesson that commerce is a struggle. The company claims that its commercial efforts have been fairly made and its commercial victories fairly won; that its profits have been the legitimate reward of its industry and enterprise and realized in the face of continuous competitive conditions the world over. It confesses itself unable to anticipate the altruistic trade policies and relationships of an Arcadia, and can not in its ramified operations always find it possible to follow the mild pathways suggested by others for its guidance.

"The charge of an uncharitable attitude toward business rivals is no novelty in commercial history—and has been as persistently urged against the small competitive retailer as against the largest wholesaler.

"Very much is written about the Standard's treatment of its competitors, but very little about the Standard's treatment by its competitors.

"It is usually alleged that whenever the Standard, for whatever reason, advances its prices, it is oppressing the consumer, and when if, on the other hand, it lowers its prices, it is then oppressing its competitors.

"Very rarely has a bankruptcy been reported among the competitors of the Standard. They are apparently maintaining a prosperous independence and employing not less than $100,000,000 of capital. Either, therefore, the Standard's policy toward its competitors can not have been vindictive, or the competitors have flourished in spite of the Standard's alleged vindictiveness.

"The company has been persistently criticized for its so-called espionage upon the operations of its competitors. It is very doubtful if it knows more of the affairs of its competitors than its competitors know of its affairs, but it certainly has been, and will continue to be, the policy of the company to learn all it legitimately can of its competitors' progress in the home markets, and it has been, and will continue to be, the company's aim abroad to learn all that it legitimately can of the progress of its Russian, Rumanian, Galician, Dutch Indies, and other foreign competitors. These industries, moreover, are equally well informed of the marketing progress and policy of the company."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ATTACKS on the President now include a defense by Tom Lawson.—*The Chicago Post.*

TAMMANY is not for Bryan, but if Tammany wants to defeat him the best thing it can do is to be for him.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

IN a recent French duel both of the combatants were wounded. If that happens again, the sport is liable to become unpopular.—*The Washington Post.*

SENATOR DANIEL told Bryan things he didn't want to hear, but that was only getting back at a man who for years has been telling things that nobody wanted to hear.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

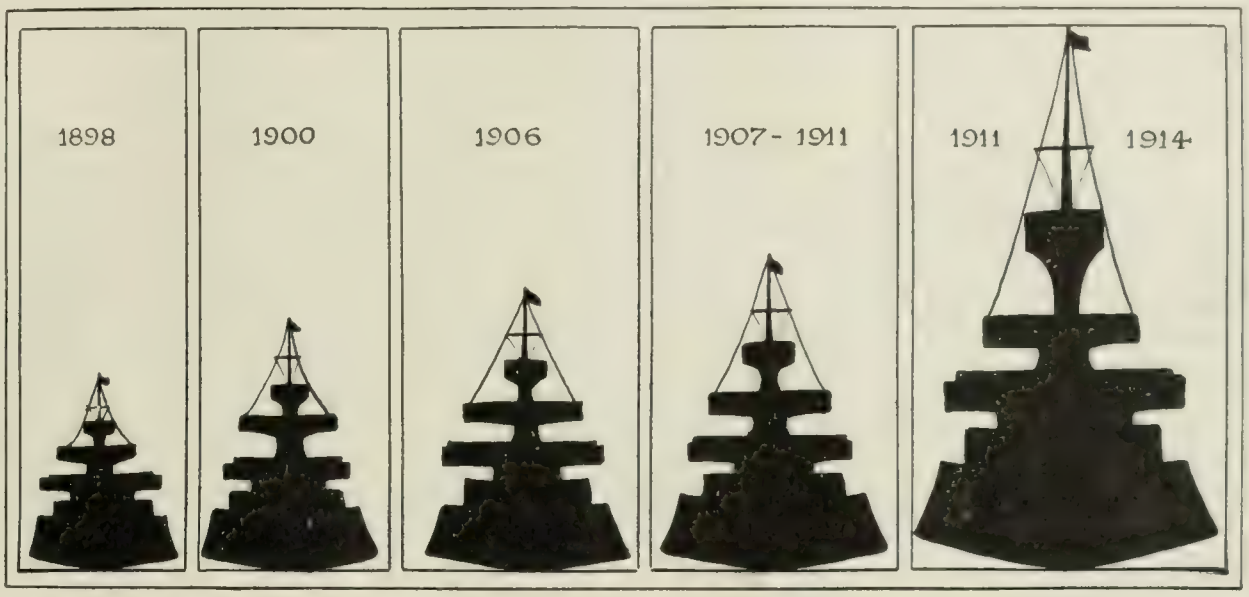
"NOBODY nowadays," Mr. Bryan told the Yale students, "would seriously propose the election of President of the United States for life." Then why the choice of a Presidential candidate for life?—*The New York World.*

MRS. COBDEN-SANDERSON, the English suffragette, says American women are interested in nothing but themselves. Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson has evidently never heard two or more American women discussing clothes.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

GERMANY'S HUGE NAVAL PLANS

SOME of the optimists who have been expecting great things from the Hague Conference and the Kaiser's peace pilgrimage to Windsor Castle are reading with painful feelings the new naval program of Germany. This program not only defeats England's purpose to become a "double-fleet power" (by having a fleet equal to any other two), but Colonel Gaedke, the German naval expert, declares in the *Berliner Tageblatt* that it will in ten years give Germany the most powerful fleet in the world. Germany's action is thought likely to stimulate the naval authorities of the other Powers to adopt larger plans, so that some predictions are heard that the next decade will be a time of unprecedented naval construction the world over. Our own Secretary of the Navy asks in his annual report for four battle-ships where his predecessor asked for two. The main points of the German scheme are given by Colonel Gaedke in these words:



GROWTH OF THE GERMAN NAVY.

Diagram showing the growth of the German Navy and its projected development up to 1914, when its displacement will amount to 717,000 tons—more than double what it was in 1906, namely, 340,000 tons.

"During 1908–11 Germany will build annually four cruisers of 18,000 tons. But this will not be all. If we take the law of 1907 as the basis of our calculations, Germany in 1914 will possess thirteen armored vessels of 19,000 tons, superior to the *Dreadnought;* ten armored vessels of 11,800 tons, four of the same character of 10,000 tons, five armored cruisers of 18,000 tons, one armored cruiser of 15,000 tons, two such ships of 11,000 tons, five armored cruisers of 9,500 tons, and one armored cruiser of 10,700 tons, or a total of thirty-seven armored battle-ships and fourteen armored cruisers. The total displacement of the battle-ships and cruisers in 1907 equals about 350,000 tons. In 1914 it will amount to 717,000 tons. In other words, the German Navy will be more than doubled."

The German press in general view the plan with patriotic pride, the French press view it with more or less envy, and the British press warn their Government to look to their laurels. The Socialists rail against the taxation of the proletariat involved in the high estimates of the budget, and financial organs are in doubt as to whether Germany can stand the expense.

The official *Koelnische Zeitung* explains the beauties of the new plan as follows:

"We have on several occasions pointed out that the scheme projected by the naval authorities for the building of our fleet is not conceived on a random or indefinite principle. It is intended so to operate as to further the living interests of the country, by developing a great protective navy, and also by encouraging the industries of shipbuilding and the manufacture of artillery. While the financial side of this new departure has been carefully considered, it may be necessary to repeat once more that the administration of a great state can not be controlled by the rules of private trade, which demand that every outlay must meet with an immediate return."

The new budget will cost the country $50,000,000 annually. "Only twice in recent years," remarks the London *Daily Chronicle*, "has the British Navy appropriated such a sum for such a purpose, and this was in the financial years 1903–4 and 1904–5." Yet the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which largely represents Germany's commercial interests, approves of the budget.

But August Bebel, speaking for the proletariat, thinks otherwise, and in the *Vorwaerts* (Berlin) angrily exclaims:

"We are aware that the activity of the dockyards and of all industries concerned will be increased to a gigantic degree. Of course therefore those interested in dockyards and iron foundries will patriotically applaud the new departure. This crazy scheme of the *Flottenverein* can only receive a check from the inability of the people to meet expenses. These expenses go into the pockets, and are to be limited by the depth of the pockets, of the naval 'overmen,' until they reach a point at which the typhus caused by hunger begins to appear among the masses of the proletariat. This fine plan for new armaments of a more powerful character results merely in a crazy tightening of the taxation screw."

Turning to the British papers, the London *Daily Chronicle* sees in the German plan the "fixt determination" of that Government, and "the temper of the people," "to strengthen the fleet, no matter what budgetary difficulties may be caused thereby," and it adds that the British "have no right to complain." So, too, thinks the London *Daily News*.

"There are signs," observes the authoritative London *Statist*, that Germany's recent "prosperity is coming to an end," and it is

SURPRIZES OF THE ENGLISH VISIT.

EDWARD—"What astonishes you most in this country?"
WILLIAM—"To find myself here." —*Rire* (Paris).

not good to try the temper of the people too much by imposing heavier burdens upon them at this time. In its own words:

"It is not probable . . . that the revenue will increase in Germany as rapidly as it has grown in recent years, while, if trade seriously falls off, wages will fall and employment will become scarce. Even during the piping times through which Germany has just been passing, our readers will recollect what a great outcry there has been on the part of the working classes because of the difficulties they found to make both ends meet. It will particularly be remembered the outcry there was on account of the high price of meat and the excessive rates in the towns. In fact, the growth of Socialism is conclusive proof that even in the recent good times taxation has prest heavily upon the poorer classes. It seems hardly wise, therefore, to increase taxation just when there is every probability that a period of depression is setting in."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MUTTERINGS OF DISCONTENT IN ENGLAND

THE danger by which England is said to be threatened at this moment is neither war, bankruptcy, nor disintegration. According to a writer who signs himself "Zarathustra" in *The Westminster Review* (London) it is Socialism, possibly revolutionary Socialism. The spread of Socialism in England during the last decade has indeed been phenomenal, and, as this writer observes, whereas ten years ago it was rare to meet a man of the middle class who was a Socialist, to-day they are to be numbered by tens of thousands. The present condition of the masses in England is characterized by profound discontent. England has come to a critical turning-point. "Yonder rising storm-cloud is big with mischief, big with change. He would indeed be a hasty man who would commit himself to the opinion that it is merely a passing shadow."

Definite grounds are given by this writer for the people's dissatisfaction. The beginning of this condition of things dates from the close of the Boer War. The Government richly rewarded the heroes of the campaign if they were rich or high in rank, the poor hero was left to starve. As we read:

"There is not one thing that to-day rankles in the breasts of poor men so much as the recollection of the gratuity that was voted to one man, and he a rich one and in no want, for what he had done in the war, while poor men were left to a cruel fate. Promise and performance as thus set one against the other have made a deep impression on the masses, and they are saying rude things as the result. They are saying for one thing that the poor, the toiling, are expected to make all the sacrifice, tho they have the least at stake, while the rich, tho their stake is the greatest, are alone taken into the reckoning when the rewards come up for consideration. And in truth, tho we are supposed to recognize that, so far as labor and sacrifice are concerned, the least is equal to the greatest, yet unfortunately 'unto this last' does not come anywhere near the practical concerns of every-day life."

This writer declares that the masses in England are now awakening to what he formulates as the real situation of things in that country. Thus he writes of the landlord:

"Everything in this landlord-ridden country must wait upon his will and pleasure and bow to his decree; he must needs have the first pickings alike of God's providence and man's labor; if you put value into marsh or prairie, the first-fruits of the increase must be his; if living in his house and the cunning of hand or brain produces wealth for your pocket, it will go hard but he will have his hand in for the spoil. As for the slums, they are his, he made them. There is hardly an evil which the country suffers from but his rapacity is a contributory cause. Nero is fabled to have fiddled while Rome burned; he plays while the nation rots, taking his sport on the acres that should feed the country's starving children. He is now crying out that every able-bodied laboring man should be turned into a soldier—to protect what? In the main, him and his."

In support of his statement, that it is doubtful whether "the growing demands of the democracy will ever be conceded without trouble and broils" and "the boiling up of the spirit of revolt," he remarks that "men—and not workingmen alone—are beginning seriously to doubt whether Parliament as at present constituted will ever be able to overtake the arrears of legislation lying at its door."

PORTUGAL'S THREATENED ABDICATION

WHILE the cable dispatches to the American newspapers from Portugal give only a hazy view of the troublous situation there, it cannot be said that the Portuguese papers do much better. It is plain that there is a deadlock between the King and his people, but the details of it can be learned neither from the Lisbon nor the Madrid press, for the latter tend to exaggerate the affair, while the former, we are told by the Lisbon *Diario Illustrado*, are practically muzzled by the Government. From the London papers, however, we learn that Mr. Franco, the head of the Government, is ruling as dictator with the cooperation of his Cabinet, but without any reference to a representative assembly. The people are incensed against the King and his advisers on many counts. Meanwhile the Crown Prince takes sides agains this father. The Madrid correspondent of the London *Standard* declares that popular discontent had been aroused by the political immorality of the Government, by their spending public money in the support of sinecures, and by their retention of the tobacco monopoly. *The Standard* thus explains the sequel to "the party strife and rancor," which had "formed an effectual hindrance to legislative work" in the Cortes:

"The King and his Ministers cut the gordian knot by dissolving the Cortes on May 12. No date was mentioned for the general elections, which, in the ordinary course, should have followed this procedure, but, on the contrary, dictatorial powers were vested in Senhor Franco, the Premier, and his Ministers, and the country has since been ruled without representation. The new order of things was not allowed to pass without protest on the part of the Republicans. On June 17 and 18 rioting occurred in Lisbon, in which four persons were killed and several wounded. Deputations from Conservatives and Republicans alike approached King Carlos to ask his Majesty to return to constitutional methods of government, but in each case the reply was that he had full confidence in Senhor Franco, and that the country would not be asked to elect a new Parliament until the moment was opportune."

There have been threats made against the person of King Carlos and the expediency of his abdication has even been hinted at. His own personal expenditure and the proportion of revenue that goes to his personal bank account have been the subject of severe criticism. Says the writer already quoted:

"The question of the civil list of King Carlos, which was rearranged by the Ministry, has been the subject of bitter criticism. By a decree issued in September, the advance of £160,000 made for the payment of the royal debts is to be liquidated by attaching the private income of the royal family derived from public buildings rented by the state. This income now reverts to the Treasury, which also discounted a sum of £60,000, the value of the royal yacht *Doña Amelia*, which is now incorporated in the Portuguese Navy. A statement was subsequently issued explaining the reasons for the decree mentioned above, and saying that the royal financial difficulties do not date from the present reign, but are of much longer standing."

According to the London *Times* the action of the King and Minister Franco are aimed at the abolition of "crying abuses" in the previous form of government. But the issue of the struggle is dubious, and this leading English organ concludes:

"Whatever may be the final issue of this interesting conflict, it may be hoped that a death-blow will have been struck at the wasteful and undignified methods of government against which Senhor Franco's plucky attack is directed."

EIGHT CROWNED HEADS IN A SINGLE GROUP.

Assembled in the Red Room, Windsor Castle, during the Kaiser's recent visit. In the rear row, from left to right are the King of England, the Emperor of Germany, the Queen of England, and the King of Spain. In the front row are the Queen of Spain, the Empress of Germany, the Queen of Portugal, and the Queen of Norway.

MR. HEARST'S TIFF WITH THE LONDON "TIMES"

"YOU provide the pictures and I'll provide the war" are the words of a telegram alleged to have been forwarded from the office of the New York *Journal* to the artist Remington, who was sent by Mr. Hearst to Cuba just after the destruction of the *Maine*. The authority for the story of this remarkable message is James Creelman (formerly on the staff of *The Journal*) in his "On the Great Highway," published six years ago. It is said that Mr. Hearst never attempted before this to discredit the item. Now, however, he poohpoohs the authenticity of this passage in the book of his former employee, who claims that at the time of the Spanish-American War he was dispatched with "a specially confidential mission." It is in a letter to the London *Times* that Mr. Hearst has recently denied the truth of the statement, which he characterizes as "clotted nonsense" and utters the following bitter diatribe against English journalism, a diatribe which in the severe language of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* "bristles with impudence and insults." To quote Mr. Hearst:

"Since some lineal descendant of Ananias became the correspondent of the London *Times* in New York that newspaper has printed many articles from America as absurd and outrageous as the famous Pigott forgeries which appeared in its columns and the ridiculous tale of the boiling in oil of the German Ambassador at Peking. No efforts of this offspring of Ananias, however, have been more frankly false and more ingeniously idiotic than the assertion in the issue of *The Times* of September 30 that there was a letter in existence from Mr. W. R. Hearst in which Mr. Hearst said to a correspondent in Cuba, 'You provide the pictures and I will provide the war,' and the intimation that Mr. Hearst was chiefly responsible for the Spanish war.

"This kind of clotted nonsense could only be generally circulated and generally believed in England, where newspapers claiming to be conservative and reliable are the most utterly untrustworthy of any on earth. In apology for these newspapers it may be said that their untrustworthiness is not always due to intention, but more frequently to ignorance and prejudice. Any informed and unprejudiced person knows that the one cause of the Spanish war was Spain, and that from the time of the blowing up of the *Maine* in Havana harbor war was inevitable."

It is a pretty quarrel, for *The Times* recriminates by quoting from Secretary Root's speech of a year ago, in which the spectacular editor was styled "a dangerous demagog," who by his journalistic mud-throwing was responsible for the assassination of President McKinley. *The Times* editorial thus continues:

"But Mr. Hearst is clever, and he is a journalist. He knows that political memories are short. He reckons that what was said twelve months ago is forgotten, while what is printed next Monday morning in New York, doubtless under those famous three-inch capital letters which he invented for the Spanish war, may catch jingo votes on Tuesday. It would have been simpler, of course, and more useful as history, if he had sent his repudiation of the offending story to the magazine which printed it, and not to us, who merely quoted a phrase from it. . . . But it would not have been so effective. It would have had less journalistic value. It would have been less worthy of Mr. Hearst."

In his communication to *The Times* Mr. Hearst takes occasion to allude to England as hostile to the United States in the following terms:

"The attitude of England toward this country has always been clearly understood by our people, despite her professions of friendship. Words, as President Roosevelt expresses it, are good when backed by deeds, but not otherwise. The deeds of England have always been detrimental to this country, and the intelligent citizens of this nation know that England would be as ready to encourage Orientals to make war on this country to-day as she was

to incite the Indians to murder the wives and children of the colonists in the days of our struggle for independence. While making it clear, therefore, that the action of Japan is the one thing that can bring this country to war, I do not wish to minimize the effect of the secret influences and underhanded acts of our historic enemy."

To which the London newspaper retorts:

"Mr. Hearst's description of English feeling toward America is as wide of the truth as his denial of his own telegram; and we can only regard it as a matter for congratulation that he should have displayed his character so clearly as to remove the sting which his falsehoods were intended to bear, and to absolve us from the task of again stooping to demonstrate his unworthiness."

A HISTRIONIC SHADOW OF FRENCH ROYALTY

THE nationality of France is like a web of shot silk; at one angle it presents the crimson of revolutionary republicanism: turn it again to the light and its threads appear to be of

A FRENCH ROYAL WEDDING IN ENGLAND.

The Princess Louise of France, sister of the Duke of Orleans, head of the Bourbon family, is united to Prince Charles the Bourbon. In the illustration they are leaving the chapel specially built for the occasion.

Bourbon blue. Inextricably interwoven as these threads are, their distinctness and independence are indubitable. There are a hundred incidents of recent times which teach us that the land of the Capetians has not completely broken with her royal traditions. Take a recent incident: While republican France with its religious, military, and industrial excitements is, according to its critics, "stewing in its own fat," a little drama has taken place across the Channel which shows how hard these traditions of royalty are to kill. What the French and English papers call "a royal wedding" has taken place between French nobles. Prince Charles, of Bourbon-Sicilies, has been married to Princess Louise, "Louise of France," as she is called, sister of the Duke of Orleans, who is head of the Bourbon royal house of France. Royalty has indeed come much to the front in England recently, where among the reigning sovereigns were five queens at Windsor Castle. But this royal marriage celebrated with all the pomp possible represented only a royal family in exile, whose position was rather emphasized than otherwise by the attendance of such more fortunate members of royal dynasties as the King and Queen of England, the King and Queen of Spain, the King and Queen of Norway, and other highnesses. Yet in the newspapers it was a 'royal marriage," and *The Daily Chronicle* (London) remarks:

"It was not only in respect of the exalted rank of the participants and assistants to the ceremony that the wedding was a royal function. For in every respect that the circumstances permitted the suggestion was emphasized of the pomp and ceremony of a royal court. The temporary chapel erected in the Wood Norton grounds had been made at great care and cost, to suggest such a place as would not be inappropriate for a glittering function of the court of the King of France. To the exterior of the wooden structure canvas most realistically painted gave a suggestion of permanence and antiquity. Inside, draped velvet masked the wooden walls, the fleur-de-lys of the French monarchy appeared in what looked like stained-glass windows, banners of gallant regiments devoted to the monarchy (the regiments of Champagne, of Picardy, of Provence, the Nestoria Gardes du Roi, the Cuirassiers de la Reine, and many others) hung on each side beneath the stretched gauzes that looked like a decorated ceiling."

The *Soleil* (Paris), which represents a very large section of refined and thoughtful people in France, can not mention the name of the Duc d'Orléans without exclaiming, "What memories and what lessons are brought to our minds by those simple words 'the French monarchy'!" Then the writer proceeds to dwell upon "the teaching and work of the French monarchy" and concludes with the following remarks:

"We are always ready in the *Soleil* to vindicate the right of the monarchy, as well as of the people, and expect that some day there will be a restoration, not of a tyrannical monarchy's wilfulness and caprice, not of Cæsarian Jacobinism or of a revolutionary convention, but a restoration of manners, of institutions, of beliefs, ending in the lifting up of France.

"We shall continue our task, ever faithful to the most fruitful doctrines, to the teachings and the traditions of the French monarchy. We are Monarchists because we are patriots, citizens, and Christians."

Professor Barrett Wendell, in his "France of To-day," says that the spirit of republicanism and the spirit of monarchism at its best have been, and are still, amalgamated to make the France of to-day. The château of Francis I. had the monogram F. inserted in its decorations. It was merely altered under the Republic to R.F,

FALL OF THE FINANCIAL SKY-SCRAPER.

When the American bird of freedom lights upon it, the sky-scraper of rotten finance gives way. *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A POSSIBLE SKY-SCRAPER FIRE

THE fact that the sky-scrapers in lower New York are no longer isolated towers, but are in many places crowded thickly together, has suggested to insurance men the possibility of a great conflagration that may involve a whole group of these costly buildings, destroying huge amounts of property and wiping out insurance companies by the dozen. Something of a sensation has been caused by a recent statement of George W. Babb, president of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, whose words are thus quoted by George E. Walsh in *The Fireproof Magazine* (Chicago, November):

"It is not only not beyond the range of possibility, but the fire underwriters fear that there is a strong probability of a fire starting in the nest of sky-scrapers and beating across streets from the windows on the top floors to other buildings. All systems of sprinklers and all attempts at fireproofing would not avail in the least in an instance of this kind."

A possible loss of one to two billion dollars is suggested by President Babb. Says Mr. Walsh, commenting on these words:

"It is an open secret that insurance companies fear and dread a great fire in certain parts of New York City which, if not checked in time, will wipe out many of the companies. Such a fire might easily destroy hundreds of millions of dollars or even a billion or two. The insurance companies have maps made out which show the danger spots of New York, and within these danger zones insurance rates are the highest. Several of these danger zones are located on the East Side in the thickly settled regions, and others in the great dry-goods and shopping districts. The attack upon the sky-scrapers, however, is one that does not meet with universal accord; that is, without modifications.

"This exception or modification is voiced by a leading architect in these words: 'In many of our so-called fireproof tall buildings we find double wooden floors, laid on wooden sleepers, and wooden doors, wooden door-backs, wooden door-casings, and wooden trim throughout. Some of these tall buildings, because of their immense size, have over fifty per cent. more wood in them than the old non-fireproof buildings.'

"Mr. Flagg, in a recent interview, went on record as saying: 'It is the floors and trim that burn, and the so-called fireproof wood. I think the law ought to make high-building construction such that the building can never burn. The Singer Building is the highest in the world, but there is not enough wood in it to make a lead-pencil. It can never catch fire from within. The only thing to do is to make the whole section downtown in the region of sky-scrapers really and truly fireproof. Tear out the wooden floors in the imitation fireproof high buildings and replace them with cement floors and replace the wooden trim with metal. The danger from the burning of the furniture is infinitesimal compared with that of the wood that goes into a building, but why not make fireproof furniture for our sky-scrapers out of papier-maché or some other non-conducting material? Very handsome furniture can be made without an atom of wood in it. If wood and wood furniture were eliminated, the reasons for a great conflagration in the sky-scrapers would vanish into thin air.'"

Mr. Walsh, who does not sympathize with wholesale denunciation of the sky-scraper as a fire-trap, regards this as a practical warning. While making outside walls fireproof, he says, architects have in too many instances permitted interior construction with combustible material. In one tall downtown building enough wood was used in floors and interior trim to build several private country residences. Fifty tons of lumber were used in another. We read further:

"The reason for this use of wood in a modern tall building is somewhat difficult to explain. The laying of a wood floor on a terra-cotta floor has no justification except custom. The modern floors of cement, mosaic, glass, and of various compositions are more durable than wood and present as handsome a finish. The old complaint that wood had to be used in order to lessen the total weight of each story no longer holds. Many of the modern fireproof materials used for floors weigh less per linear or square foot than the hardwoods commonly employed for floors. The same is true of the trim. The effort to manufacture fireproofed wood has met with only partial success. In many tests made by the Fire Department and building experts in New York the so-called fireproofed wood did not come up to the required standards, and many of the foremost architects refused to recommend it in their tall buildings. A fireproofed wood covered with a metal sheathing furnished better results, but in this case the wood part was protected by the metal, and the material itself was not actually changed. The injection of various chemicals into the fiber of wood will make it proof against a small flame. That is, it can be rendered far less liable to destruction by fire, but if a hot fire once started in the building the hardwood thus treated would ignite and spread the flames."

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BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE HIGHEST-PRICED HALF-MILE OF REAL ESTATE IN THE WORLD.

Broadway from Bowling Green to the Post-office. The value of the buildings fronting on this little bit of Gotham's famous thoroughfare, together with their sites, is estimated at about $500,000,000.

Again, absolutely non-inflammable buildings have sometimes been made combustible by tenants, who have filled them with wooden furniture, railings, partitions, etc. Mr. Walsh favors the prohibition of wood for such purposes, altho such a rule might perhaps frighten away tenants. He goes on to say:

"Of course it is always possible that such a generalization about the danger of sky-scrapers to the city, as made by the president of the Board of Fire Underwriters, is not based upon sufficient evidence, and that it injures by its exaggeration. On the other hand, by calling attention to the evils of any method of construction some good must come from it. The very fact that it is universally discust shows that the evils can be corrected. If the present outbreak started against the tall buildings will bring about stricter rules of construction and a closer observance of the laws of fireproofing, the good accomplished will be very great. If some of

the evils of interior finishing can also be corrected thereby, the changes will not be without excellent results. It has long been the conviction of leading architects that important improvements should be made in buildings running up above the eighth story. At present New York is putting the finishing touches to a new high-pressure salt-water plant which will enable the Fire Department to send a heavy stream against the sides of a building some [illegible] above the curb; but even such a height is insignificant when we consider that the pinnacle of the new Singer Building is 612 feet above the street, and any number of them range from 300 feet upward. . . . . .

"Meanwhile, the talk of pushing sky-scrapers to an even greater height than any to-day is going on. One builder of a number of the tall ones predicts the 100-story building on Manhattan within the life of the present generation. Such a building would tower more than 1,000 feet above the ground. The 50-story building is now being seriously considered, and its projection may be a matter of only a few years. The step from that to the 75-story and then to the 100-story will follow in order. The question of providing elevator service for such tall buildings has been the problem in the past, and the fire protection has not been considered a serious drawback. The weight of the cable to support the car in the 30-story building is enormous, and elevator men do not like to go beyond this. But the use of a new battery of elevators starting from the twentieth or thirtieth floor solves this problem. The limits of elevator service may in this way prove as elastic as desired."

THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY AND FIFTH AVENUE, GARY, JULY 1, 1907

TUBERCULOSIS ON SHIPBOARD—The increase of tuberculosis in the Navy has been deplorable, says *American Medicine* (Philadelphia, November), but in the old sailing-ships it was practically unknown, altho the sailors were badly treated, much overcrowded in the dark, ill-ventilated lower decks, had bad food, and were not so carefully selected as now. It goes on to say:

"The more the conditions are improved the worse the disease becomes, but the explanation is evident. The effect of all the improvements seems to be ruined by the steam heat which is introduced throughout the ship. The old-style sailor, breathing cold air, and never living in heated rooms, was apparently so vigorous from this cause that he was not injured to a great degree by any of the factors usually considered harmful. Of course he had other diseases, and epidemics of ship fever were now and then dreadful, but the cold air prevented tuberculosis. The same phenomenon has been observed in farmer families who become prosperous, build modern overheated and overlighted houses, and then battle with diseases unknown when they lived in the old drafty cold loghouse. In other words, cold is not only curative, but preventive. It may be the only factor needed in the early stages when incipiency is merely suspected. The old life of the sailor was formerly regarded as curative. Suspected cases were sent on a long sea voyage for that purpose, but they promptly get worse in the hot, modern ship."

A CITY MADE TO ORDER

THE construction of the town of Gary, Ind., in connection with the great plant of the Indiana Steel Company is reported by the press as proceeding rapidly, six thousand men being employed in the various branches of the work. Much of the year that has elapsed since the town was begun has been occupied in leveling the site and laying foundations. Sand covers the site to a depth of 60 feet, and to fill in the hollows, reduce the knolls, and raise the grade to 20 feet above datum has already necessitated the turning over of 1,000,000 cubic yards of earth. Says a writer in *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland, O., November 21):

"A town in the making presents many problems aside from the surveying of streets or the erection of buildings. Gary is not a boom town in any sense of the word. When its population of steel-workers takes possession, it will be as desirable a place of residence as any city with as many centuries of municipal existence behind it as Gary has months. From an esthetic standpoint, it will, when the plans projected are completed, compare favorably with any of Chicago's first-class suburbs, while in the matter of hygiene it will rank abreast of cities many times its population and wealth. The subject of sanitation has been given considerable attention, and the city comprizes public works and utilities of the most modern type.

"In nearly every respect, Gary will be unlike other industrial communities that have been built under similar conditions. There will be a marked absence of the hovels, dirt, and squalor so pronounced a feature of most manufacturing cities; and the aspect of paternalism that characterizes the neighboring town of Pullman, with its rows of cheap cottages built on European lines and emphasizing the workman's limitations, will be entirely missing. Instead, Gary is to be a city whose municipal cleanliness will be a leading virtue; a city of homes, each on its own lot and surrounded by its own lawn. Few houses in any block are alike, over fifty different designs having been employed to give architectural variety.

"The desire has been to make the residence streets of Gary resemble those of a city whose property-owners had built to please their fancy, and marked success has been achieved. A wide building line 20 to 35 feet from the sidewalk has been established on every residence street and is rigidly maintained. This allows ample space for lawns and gives the appearance of a first-class suburban town. In the building of homes, segregation has been practised to a modified extent, in order to bring together in neighborhoods the families most likely to be congenial. The cheap cottages and boarding-houses for the day laborers are located in one section of the city; homes for the skilled and better paid workmen are in another section, while the residences for the heads of departments and business men of the town are on the thirty-foot lots in a different locality. It is the intention and hope of the steel corporation to sell these dwellings to its employees, that Gary may become a city of home-owners rather than a community of renters, and the most advantageous terms will be allowed to invite purchase.

"Nature has been sparing in her bounties to the site of Gary. Vegetation is sparse, and to provide nourishment for lawns and shade-trees that will be planted this fall the land is being covered with a layer of clay eight inches deep and over this a layer of black loam two to three inches deep. From 20,000 to 30,000 shade-trees will be planted and miles of sod laid. Land has been set aside for two parks. The one in the west section of the town will occupy four blocks, while the one east of Broadway covers two blocks. The latter will be the playground and ball park."

The municipal works include a gas-plant with a capacity of 600,000 cubic feet daily, adapted to a population of 100,000, a water works taking water from Lake Michigan through a six-foot tunnel and including a twenty-million-gallon-a-day pumping-station in a beautiful park, an ample sewerage system discharging into the

Grand Calumet River through a 96-inch reenforced concrete outlet-sewer, and an electric plant for street-lighting. All railroad tracks are to be raised where they run through the town, and a union station to cost $200,000 will be built. Everything is planned to provide ultimately for a population of 300,000, altho not more than 50,000 persons will occupy the city at the outset. Nearly 1,000 buildings are already in course of erection, and land has been reserved for city buildings, schools, theaters, etc. Only five saloons will be allowed. The main street, Broadway, is 100 feet wide and five miles long. This and the principal cross street, Fifth Avenue, have already been paved with concrete for a distance of two miles each. The residence streets have been macadamized.

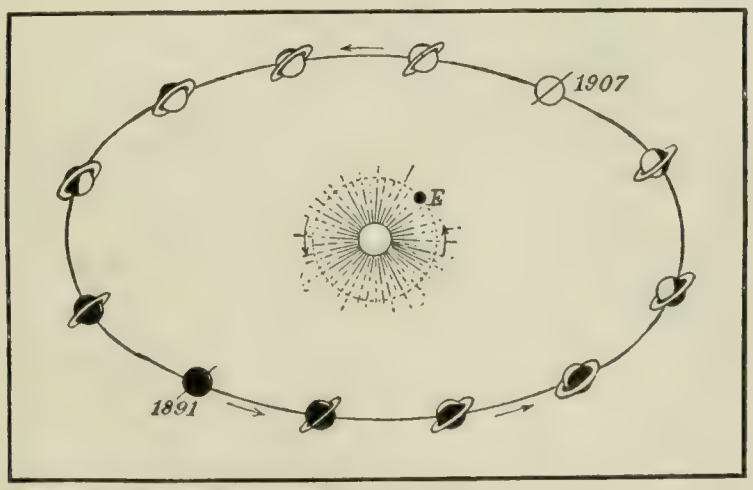
KNOTS IN SATURN'S RINGS

OWING to the present relative positions of Saturn and the earth, we now see his rings nearly edgewise and so are able to detect that these famous appanages of the planet are not smooth, but have knots or lumps in them. The cause of these knots is thus discust by Dr. S. A. Mitchell, of Columbia University, in *The Scientific American* (New York, November 23). He says:

"The director of the Lick Observatory has announced by telegraph that certain 'knots' appear on Saturn's rings when they are viewed at the present time with the great 36-inch telescope. This discovery by Professor Campbell has been confirmed by the keen-eyed Professor Barnard from observations made with the 40-inch Yerkes lens, and also by Prof. Percival Lowell, director of the observatory at Flagstaff. In a letter to the writer, Professor Barnard states that these condensations were first seen by him on July 2. They disappeared when the sun came into the plane of the rings; but reappeared on October 13. Since then they have been easily visible.

"Percival Lowell, so well known from his observations on Mars, believes these knots to be due to a falling in of the rings on the planet itself, thus pointing the way to the ultimate destruction of one of the most beautiful objects of the starry heavens. Such an opinion, however, seems to be at variance with the ideas held by most of the rest of the astronomical world. . . . . .

"At the present time, a month after the earth has passed through the plane of the rings, they are seen not quite edgewise, and appear in a powerful telescope as a thin line of light. A splendid



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF SATURN'S ORBIT,

Showing why the rings are now seen edgewise.

opportunity is thus afforded of discovering whether the rings are everywhere of the same thickness. As knots are seen along the thin thread of light, we must perforce conclude that the rings are not quite flat, but that they have condensations here and there, and that the particles that make them up crowd together more at some places than they do at others.

"This is indeed no new discovery. Nearly half a century ago Otto Struve suspected that he saw bumps on the ring system, and the observations of 1907 are but a confirmation, using better telescopes, of what Struve saw. Moreover, Professor Lowell's idea that the rings are falling in upon Saturn was proposed by Struve after a comparison of his drawings with still earlier ones. But the rings have now to our knowledge lasted three hundred years, and no real change in them has ever been noticed. The fear among astronomers and star-gazers that this unique feature of the solar system may come to an end, appears to be well-nigh groundless.

"Sixty years ago the celebrated Clerk Maxwell showed that it was impossible for the rings to be a continuous solid and rotate about Saturn in obedience to the law of gravitation, but at the same time he pointed out that these rings must consist of thousands and millions of small satellites, each rotating independently about the planet, those nearest to it moving fastest. . . . As a consequence of this mathematical theory, it can be shown that the

Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

SATURN AS HE NOW APPEARS.

Spots along the thread of light are moons in foreground and background.

satellites are liable to crowd together in certain places, even departing slightly from the average plane, but this does not point to the end of the ring system. It seems quite safe to predict that Saturn's rings will appear to our grandchildren just as beautiful as they do to us now."

ANOTHER "ELEMENT" DECOMPOSED

IT has been announced, through the *Chemiker Zeitung*, that Dr. Theodore Grosse, of Berlin, has succeeded in decomposing by electrolysis the metal platinum, which has always been regarded as one of the chemical elements. Says *The Electrical Review* (New York, November 23):

"Dr. Grosse announces that when the decomposition of platinum was effected he obtained an unknown chemical element consisting of black crystals, in no way responding to the usual tests of platinum.

"His method was as follows: Molten potassium carbonate was subjected to great heat in a platinum vessel. This was, for many hours, subjected to an alternating electric current between platinum electrodes, with the occasional addition of niter. By this treatment the electrodes were attacked and became coated with needle-shaped crystals of the color of charcoal. At the same time, the platinum vessel and electrodes lost weight and, on extracting the melt, a brown powder free from potash and carbon was obtained. The crystals and powder yielded solutions which were precipitated by sulfureted hydrogen, but no platinum was present."

In commenting editorially on this discovery *The Electrical Review* says:

"The statement issued by Dr. Theodore Grosse, the noted German chemist, . . . should not be allowed to lead to a confusion of this experiment with the work that has apparently been done by Sir William Ramsay. The former, by a reaction in which he employed an electric current, seems to have extracted from platinum a hitherto unknown substance which possibly contains a new element. Ramsay, on the other hand, by employing a radioactive emanation, believes he has converted copper into lithium; that is, he has transmuted one known element into another, which is an entirely different effect. The breaking up of what were believed to be elements has been a not unusual way of discovering new ones. Ramsay, however, claims the distinction of having been the first to bring about a true transmutation."

PLANTS THAT ENTERTAIN ANTS

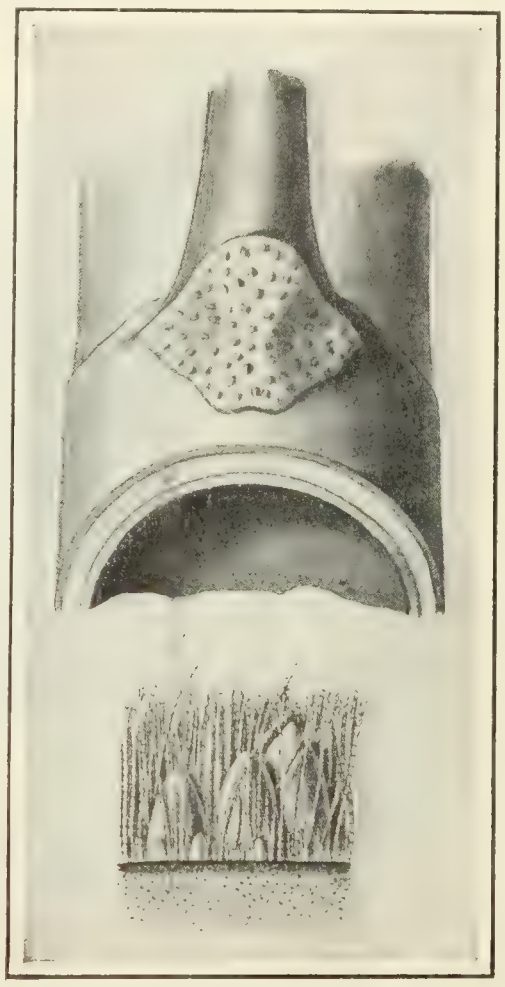
AMONG the most curious and interesting of natural phenomena are those known under the general name of symbioses, or the mutual relationships of companion organisms. Two plants, two animals, or a plant and an animal may live together for their mutual benefit. Very often one of the partners gets food from the combination, while the other receives protection. This is the arrangement that subsists between some tropical plants and certain species of ants which live and feed in their hollow stems, and in return drive away other insects that would do damage. Says Émile Gadeceau, in an article on the subject in *La Nature* (Paris, October 5):

"The name of 'myrmecophily' [Greek *myrmex*, ant, and *philos*, friend] has been given by botanists to adaptations in plants, whose object is to attract ants. These insects, even in our temperate zone, play an important part in the economy of nature, but this becomes quite notable in the tropics. . . . In tropical America the so-called 'leaf-cutters' or 'parasol' ants, belonging to the genus *Atta*, are to be regarded as the most redoubtable enemies of vegetation. . . . Besides such means of protection against these enemies as fibrous structure, disagreeable secretions, etc., it has now been proved that some plants have relations with certain warlike species of ants, which almost completely protect them from the 'leaf-cutters.' This is, in our opinion, the most interesting instance of 'myrmecophily.' . . . . . .

"Two species of acacia are the best known examples of this order of things. They have highly developed hollow stipular thorns which serve as a refuge for a definite species of ferocious ant that pierces an entrance to them near the end.

"But the 'myrmecophile' plants are not content with offering a mere asylum to their defenders. They also furnish nourishment. At the ends of the leaves of these acacias we find small bodies, egg-shaped or pear-shaped, that are carefully gathered and eaten by the ants; these have been named, after their discoverer, 'Belt's corpuscles,' and may be regarded, morphologically, as transformed glands. Nevertheless, they are distinguished from all known glands by definite characteristics—greater size, longer life, richness in proteids, easy separation when touched. All these characteristics may be regarded as adaptations to use by the ants. . . . . .

"The *Cecropia adenopus* of South Brazil . . . shows a still higher degree of adaptation, for it renders entry by perforation easy to its guest. . . . The *Cecropias* are remarkable trees very widely distributed throughout the tropics. Their slender trunks are crowned with long leaves at the ends of the branches. A few active ants run continually along the branches and leaves, but if the tree is shaken slightly an army of ants rush out by small apertures, ready for a savage assault on the intruder. . . . This is the terrible guardian that the tree has retained to protect it from its most formidable enemy, the leaf-cutter ant. . . . The defenders rarely leave their retreat, where they live on small, whitish, egg-shaped bodies about 2 millimeters [$\frac{1}{12}$ inch] long, known as 'Mueller's corpuscles.' . . . These, like those of Belt, are formed of delicate tissue, rich in proteids and oil; they are produced continually and in profusion."



WHAT THE GARRISON FEEDS UPON.

Mueller's corpuscles. Above, the base of a petiole with cushion and corpuscles. Below, tranverse section of part of the velvety cushion at the base of a petiole, with corpuscles in various degrees of development (enlarged).

The curious arrangement by which entrance to the hollow stem is facilitated has been carefully studied by W. Schimper. Just above the point of insertion of each leaf extends, nearly to the superior node, a superficial groove, at whose end is a rounded depression. Here the tissue is very thin, like a diaphragm in a tube, and it is also soft. The hole by which the ant enters is always pierced at this spot. The ants seem to have made their entrance through the groove originally because the stem was somewhat thinner at this point and also because it was at the top. In the course of the plant's further development, natural selection augmented these advantages, so that finally the thin frail diaphragm as it exists to-day was evolved. This theory, we are told, is up held by the recent discovery of a species of *Cecropia* that is unfrequented by ants. Here the primitive depression, due to the pressure of a young axillary bud, is present, but it differs in no way, neither externally nor in the character of its internal tissues, from the groove whose upper end it forms. Thus the point used elsewhere by the ants for their entrance has received no special preparation.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TWO NEW WORLDS

THE similarity between molecules and solar systems has appealed to students ever since the theories of modern physics came to be generally understood. It was ingeniously set forth and used by Prof. W. K. Clifford in his remarkable lecture on "A Glass of Water." Except that, on our human scale of measurement, a solar system is very large and a molecule very small, they are certainly much alike, both being composed of bodies in motion but confined within a circumscribed region by mutual attraction. We are quite at liberty to assume that the solar system is a huge molecule, or that the molecule is a minute solar system; the truth or falsity of either proposition is quite beyond our proof or disproof. An elaboration of this analogy appears in a recent French work by E. E. Fournier d'Albe, on what he calls the "infraworld" and the "supraworld." We quote from a review in *Nature* (London, October 24) signed by F. L. Usher. Says this writer:

"The infraworld is a universe in which an earthly atom is a solar system; the positive atom is its sun, the electrons are its planets. The author points out that the scale of distances in our own and the infraworld is approximately in the ratio 10^{22} : 1, this being the ratio of the average diameters of our solar system and an atom. Further, the infrayear, measured by the period of revolution of an electron about its positive atom, is, for a particular case, reduced by the same factor. In this coincidence Mr. Fournier finds justification for regarding the world of atoms as a veritable universe on a smaller scale.

"The detailed account of the infraworld which is presented in the first six chapters, tho interesting in itself, is perhaps to be regarded mainly as preparing the way for the conception of a supraworld, in which our solar system functions as an atom. It is not possible here to discuss the reasoning by which the author seeks to establish the existence of ultragalactic universes; the arguments he employs are simple and reasonable, and will appeal strongly to the reader who is willing to be guided by probability in a region where logical certainty is at present unattainable. It is sufficient here to remark that the author's presentation of the supraworld is based on the assumptions:

"'(1) That the material universe is infinite in three-dimensional space, and eternal both in the past and the future.

"'(2) That the law of gravitation holds good throughout infinite space and time.

"'(3) That the luminiferous ether has the same properties throughout space.'

"The infraworld, our own universe, and the supraworld are represented as three links in a chain of indefinite extent.

"We learn from the preface that this book contains 'an attempt

to penetrate the mystery of space and time with the help of the most modern resources of scientific research.' Mr. Fournier's success in achieving this object must depend upon what is required of one who penetrates a mystery. Certainly, the relativity of space and time could scarcely be more clearly and forcibly brought home than is done in these pages. . . . . .

"The chief value of this work undoubtedly consists in the point of view which is here presented—a point of view which is valid for any one who accepts the author's proof of the existence of universes of the next lower and higher orders to our own, whether he prefer to interpret conscious or subconscious activity in terms of motion, or matter in terms of consciousness."

A PLEA FOR FEWER GARMENTS

A ROOTED antipathy to clothes, particularly those affected by moderns, seems to pervade an article entitled "Some Delusions about Dress" contributed by Dr. Woods Hutchinson to *The Cosmopolitan Magazine* (New York, December). Dr. Hutchinson endears himself to the votaries of fashion by declining to condemn corsets and low-necked dresses; but to overload the body with clothes of any kind is, he thinks, to court disaster. He says:

"The chief quarrel which hygiene has with clothing is that there is too much of it; that garments come down too far, are too tight, too heavy, too hot. We do easily four times as much harm to our health by overloading ourselves with clothing and by overindulging ourselves in the luxury of warmth (cramping the movements of the body, interfering with the respiration, depriving the skin of its most inalienable right, the right to fresh air, soaking up the perspiration, and making a refrigerating cold-pack for the body after exercise) as we do by simply pressing the body at some single point like the waist line or the ball of the foot.

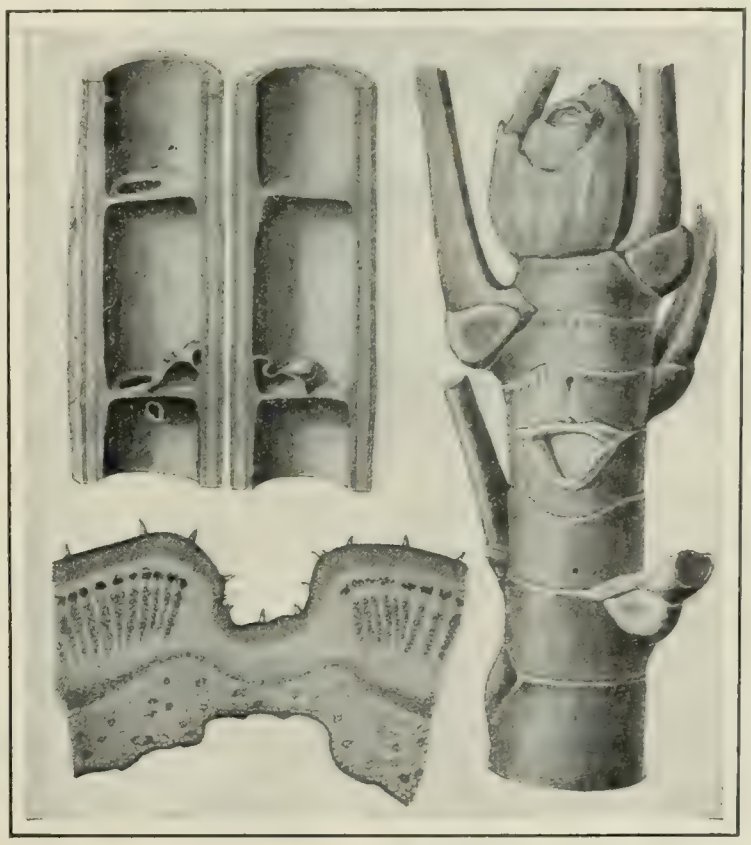
"At bottom the corset is but a device for enabling us to wear and retain the voluminous clothing which modesty and comfort demand without totally losing all semblance of figure. Get rid of the absurd superfluity of skirts and petticoats, and the corset will disappear of itself. . . . .

"The chief and commonest objection to a garment, from a hygienic point of view, is that there is too much of it, that it covers in one piece too many joints in succession. The dangers from this offense are, of course, obvious. What makes us warm-blooded animals is our muscles, and if the play of the muscles is interfered with persistently through all our waking hours, the effect is deadening and devitalizing. . . . . .

"So far from the exposure of the arms and chest, which the conventional evening dress demands of women, being injurious, it is distinctly beneficial physically. In the first place, colds are *not* caught by direct exposure of the upper part of the lungs to even chilly air. That childish fallacy was exploded long ago. And again, the necessity of displaying well-molded arms and well-rounded shoulders has acted as a powerful stimulus to the development of these parts of the figure in the women of the leisure class, in whom otherwise they would have tended to atrophy from disuse.

"The harm done both by the exposure to possible chill from the baring of the neck and arms in evening dress and by the wearing of those charming but diaphanous creations through which every wind of heaven can blow, and which the really sterner sex yet wears with smiling face when the weaker one is going about with its coat collar turned up, has been enormously exaggerated. The colds and the declines that are developed by fair young creatures on account of going to parties when the doctor told them not to are due either to the foul infected air of the ballrooms or the absurdly late hours kept. As long as they feel warm and have a good color and a good circulation, women and girls may go as thinly drest as they please with comparative safety. And really the habit is self-regulating, for the minute a girl's nose turns red or her lips blue, she is a fright, and she knows it."

The next most objectionable feature in Dr. Hutchinson's eyes is that a garment clings closely to the figure. No garment can be as elastic as the skin, and, if it fits closely over a joint or a muscle, it is sure to interfere with muscular efficiency. Dr. Hutchinson bids us try playing tennis with a close-fitting sleeve and a cuff that draws closely round the wrist. He promises such a player that his arm will be useless inside of a dozen games. Then again, the close-fitting garment interferes with the natural ventilation of the skin, which, tho only a small per cent. of the total ventilation of the body, is exceedingly important, since the excreta given off by the skin appear peculiarly poisonous. It is also necessary, the writer thinks, that a garment should hang loosely or be so porous as to permit of free interchange of air, vapor, and heat between the skin and the air. We read further:



HOW THE CECROPIA SHELTERS ITS DEFENDERS.

At the right, the top of a young stem on one internode; the entrance hole has not been perforated; on another one it has.—At the left, above, is a young stem in longitudinal section, showing the central cavity with diaphragms perforated by the ants and constructions made by them. Below is a transverse section of the wall of an internode, showing the diaphragm. (Slightly enlarged.)

"The next defect of clothing is that it is too thick. This is injurious in two ways: first, by interfering with the free ventilation of the skin, and second, by keeping the body surface at an abnormally high temperature, and, as a consequence of this, promoting excessive perspiration.

"The one thing for which we have been striving with our houses, our heating appliances, and our clothing is to surround our bodies with an air of as nearly uniform temperature, day and night, winter and summer, as possible. This aim, while perfectly legitimate, and necessary within certain limits, can easily be and habitually is carried to an extreme. . . . . .

"The last defect of clothing is in being too impervious. This may be brought about, of course, by mere thickness alone, but also by material which is deficient in porousness. The most frequent offenders in this respect are rubber, leather, and furs. Leather is, of course, less objectionable than rubber, because in its natural condition it is somewhat porous, but most of this porousness has been destroyed by the tanning and the finishing applied to it. Neither leather nor rubber should be worn except as an emergency protection, and this statement, of course, applies to furs. As a temporary protection against the penetration of icy wind furs are of great value; but when worn habitually, and especially during any sort of muscular exercise, they are about the worst clothing ever devised, stopping ventilation, retaining perspiration and heat, and cramping movements.

"This brings us to the question of the materials out of which garments may be made. This problem the age-long experiences of the race have solved rationally, in that the vast majority of garments for human use are made of some form of woven web—wool, cotton, grass, or silk. The advantages of the woven web are, of course, purely mechanical; namely, that except in a few of the very tightest of cloths, like duck, openings are necessarily left, through which both air and moisture can pass. Incidentally, also, most of them are somewhat elastic or much more so than skins or hides."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

A RIGOROUS RULING ON SUNDAY SHOWS

JUSTICE O'GORMAN, of the Supreme Court, New York, has decided that a Sunday show is illegal. The fiat is so comprehensive that so long as the law upon which it is based stands among the city statutes, New York will have a genuinely Puritanical Sunday. Police Commissioner Bingham promises to enforce the law, hence not only the vaudeville entertainments, but operatic concerts, symphony concerts, and shows that rank way down the line to the penny arcade peep-shows are put under the ban. General Bingham is said to be pleased with the lucidity of Justice O'Gorman's decision. That magistrate is reported by the New York *Tribune* as commenting in these words upon his own act:

"Talk of these Sunday shows being conducted for the benefit of the public and nothing else is all tommyrot. It is a lucrative business without warrant of law. When I have a decision like this in my hands I know what to do."

The Interdenominational Committee of Greater New York, formed for the purpose of suppressing Sunday vaudeville, met and praised Justice O'Gorman's decision. The Rev. William Sheafe Chase, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Williamsburg, is quoted as saying:

"Justice O'Gorman's decision was the only opinion an honest judge could give. Up to this time the people have been cheated out of their right to a day free from unnecessary labor and from anything publicly hostile to its holy character. I do not imagine that the legislature will take any advice as to the change of the law from men who stand before the public as convicted law-breakers. They may say that they are working for the pleasure and good of the community, but the public can not forget that they have in the past been breaking the law to get a profit of a million a year."

JUSTICE J. A. O'GORMAN,
Who has condemned Sunday shows in New York City, thus settling the Sunday question under the present statute.

Mayor McClellan, referring to the fact that the case before Justice O'Gorman was a test action, declares that the Supreme Court must be obeyed and thinks that the judge's decision can not be appealed. A new law is, however, looked for by some. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer observes that "the best way to repeal an odious law is to enforce it." *The Globe* (New York) thinks "there is no hazard in the guess that the law does not reflect the sentiment of the community." It probably voices the view of "the man in the street" in New York City when it says:

"The performances and entertainments that are merely of the show variety might be prohibited without dissent. The city as a whole does not wish them. But it is as absurd to prohibit the concerts and entertainments of a higher type as it would be to close the parks or the libraries, if opened. One of the best elements of the New York Sunday is the Sunday concert. If we were refused the right to stretch our legs or our brains, if we were compelled to sit with hands folded on one Sunday, we should be prepared for a gentle form of riot on the next.

"The judge having decided according to the letter, it now behooves the Board of Aldermen to alter the letter until it reflects the spirit. For it is not necessary to go to the legislature in this case. Section 1481 of the charter, whch contains this regulation, remains in force only until changed by the Board of Aldermen. The remedy is comparatively simple, and the recovery should be early."

IS NEWMAN UNDER THE BAN?

FATHER TYRRELL has brought matters to a critical pass in the "Modernist" controversy by challenging "the highest authority" in the Catholic Church to say whether Cardinal Newman's "Grammar of Assent" is condemned by the Pope's encyclical condemning Modernism. As Newman is the spiritual father of a large section of English Catholics, it will readily be seen what a dilemma Father Tyrrell brings up. The superior of the Birmingham Oratory, "the official successor and interpreter of Newman," wrote a letter to the London *Times* (November 4) in which he gave assurance "from the highest authority" that "the genuine doctrine and spirit of Newman's Catholic teaching are not hit by the encyclical." Father Tyrrell replies in *The Guardian* (Anglican, London, November 30) that "such questions are not settled by oracle, but by observation," and *The Church Times* (Anglican, London), declares that to ignore his challenge "will be to confess." Father Tyrrell states the dilemma thus:

"Newman is there and the encyclical is there, and students can judge for themselves. Moreover, unless the 'highest authority' is the Pope, the assurance is worthless. If it is the Pope, why are we not told so? Is the Pope afraid to commit himself in matters beyond his information? At most we can gather that the Pope did not intend to condemn Newman's teaching. But what he did not intend, his delegates have done. And then the assurance is well guarded and qualified. It extends only to the genuine doctrine of Newman's Catholic teaching, so as to exclude the 'Essay on Development'—which the *Osservatore Romano*, in an official article, carefully and misleadingly describes as written some years before Newman's conversion. It was precisely the work that effected his conversion, the most characteristic' of all his writings, and the one on whose line of argument his followers are brought into and kept in the Roman Church. 'Newmanism' means 'Doctrinal Development' before all else. If, therefore, Father Norris's comforting assurance does not cover the 'Essay on Development,' it rather fails of its purpose."

Catholic papers like the New York *Freeman's Journal* liken the situation to that created by the Jansenists, who "tried to shelter themselves behind the name of St. Augustine." That the settlement of the question is vital to English Catholics may be seen from these words of Father Tyrrell in *The Guardian*, for a condemnation strikes at "the *conditio sine qua non* of their faith in the authority of the Roman Church." He writes:

"Whether wisely or unwisely, it can not be denied that English Roman Catholics have since 1845 used Newman and his methods in their proselytizing efforts assiduously and perseveringly, and that almost every educated recruit calls Newman his father. It is equally undeniable that at Rome, under the influence of the scholastic revival, Newman's antischolastic methods have been steadily distrusted and disliked. That he has not been condemned long ago, that after years of bitter animosity and attack he was raised to the purple by the ultra-scholastic Leo XIII., is certainly not due to the conversion of his adversaries or to any sympathy with his methods on the part of Leo. It is due simply and solely to the fact that a method, however defective, which makes for 'the conversion of England' must be tolerated and even approved as a temporary expedient, as divorce was tolerated by Moses on account of the hardness of men's hearts.

"That Pius X. had the slightest idea that he was condemning

Newman in his encyclical may be firmly denied. Of Newman he has probably never read a line, and England is far below his horizon. But if conjecture is right as to the actual fabricators of the document to which he has put his name, they are the lineal descendants of that 'insolent and aggressive faction' for whom Newman was ever a heretic. They are men who, not without some foundation, look on the antiliberal, patristic, conservative Newman as the founder of a theological method which others have legitimately worked out to conclusions at which he would have shuddered. If the authors of the encyclical had not Newman in mind, it must be concluded that, in total ignorance of his work, they did not recognize his theories, ideas, opinions, and his very words in the writings of his 'Modernist' followers. At all events, in the expert judgment . . . of all who have studied Newman, not merely as literature but as philosophy and theology, his condemnation is written all over the face of the encyclical."

After taking up some of Newman's characteristic utterances and showing their irreconcilability with condemnations in the encyclical, Father Tyrrell adds in conclusion:

"Let 'the highest authority' speak openly and directly, and let it . . . declare that no 'characteristic proposition' of Newman has been hit by the recent encyclical; that it leaves us still free to hold to the 'Essay on Development,' to the 'Grammar of Assent,' to the 'Letter to the Duke of Norfolk,' and to Newman's views about scholasticism—let this be said publicly by the Holy See, and every 'Modernist' will accept the encyclical as a document of avowedly inscrutable significance, and will acknowledge that he has utterly misunderstood it. For not only does it, taken in its natural sense, appear to condemn Newman, but also to condemn pseudo-Dionysius and the whole mystical tradition of the church founded on his teaching. Nay, it seems even to condemn itself in reiterating (all unconscious of their original application) the violent words used by Gregory IX. (1228) against the pioneers of scholasticism—the 'Modernists' of that day."

SANTA CLAUS AS A FAIRY-TALE

SHALL the children regard Santa Claus as a myth or a fact? This question presents a real problem to parents each year, and *The Pilgrim Teacher and Sunday-School Outlook* (Boston) solves it by recommending the assertion of the myth. The other false assertion is not only harmful, but less pleasurable. "A child loves the *pretend* fairies and fables every bit as well as he could love real ones," it asserts, and adds that "the very impossibility of the stories is their crowning glory." We read:

"So let Santa Claus come into child life as the most fascinating of all fairy-tales, and the story of the Christ-child as the most beautiful of all real stories.

"To tell both as true is to put them on a certain equality, and when in a year or two the child learns the falsity of the one, he only shows his good sense when he doubts the other and mistrusts his parents' word forever after. Embittered by his sense of loss and misplaced confidence, he is justified in concluding that he will believe nothing except that which he can see and handle. He is made a materialist on the spot—and who can estimate or limit the consequences of this sudden shattering of faith!

"If for no other reason, the child's inevitable disappointment is enough to deter a mother from swearing to a lie, however pretty and pleasant a lie it may be. We all know that many and many a child has mourned for days and cried himself to sleep nights when robbed of his beloved Santa Claus.

"Aside from these lesser reasons, the wise mother perpetuates the Santa myth *as* a myth because she knows that the largest circumference can have but one center; that a big, bearded Santa Claus so dazzles the eyes of children with his tangible, long-coveted gifts that it is almost useless to so much as repeat the Bethlehem story and pray for the Christmas spirit to come into their hearts.

"'What will he bring me?' cries the child over and over and over, his natural selfishness intensified by the idea of getting, getting, getting from Santa's inexhaustible store. Really it is a good thing that he proves to be a myth early in the child's life, else where would this greed end?

"The opposite spirit and a far different story belong to this day of days. Let the small heart-strings twine about the 'real true story'; teach him to be a Santa Claus himself, and then the song of the angels will be his glorious inheritance."

A JEWISH ATTACK ON THE JEWISH SABBATH

THE Jews of this country are exhorted by one of their number to celebrate the Chanukah festival—the Feast of Lights—by starting "a new epoch in our history and that of the world by shelving our ancient Shemitic superstitions once and for all." In uttering these words, Dr. Isidor Singer refers to the two cherished bulwarks of orthodoxy, the Sabbath and the kosher diet. These he would banish as having no real religious validity. Could the Jew take such a step, he would, thinks Dr. Singer, "give an example of true religious progress to the Christian churches by placing himself unreservedly upon the platform of scientific truth, modifying antiquated theology into religious anthropology." Dr. Singer's letter, printed in the New York *Sun* (November 30), assumes to represent the sentiments of liberal Jews. This same party, he declares, are wholly misrepresented in the current agitations respecting Christmas celebrations in the public schools. Progressive Jews have no organ in which to express their feelings in the matter, he says; while the great number of Jews recently arrived from East Europe are too busy earning daily bread to take notice of the matter or even to understand "the Christmas-carol quibbles of the misrepresentatives of the synagog." The latter reference is made to what this writer calls "a group of irreligious agitators and theological quacks clustering about the pseudo-orthodox rabbinical seminary on Amsterdam Avenue." The same outcry has been made every year, he asserts, for a long period; and its effect may in the end, he thinks, start "a genuine antisemitic movement in this country."

Upon the theme of the Sabbath and kosher diet Dr. Singer addresses these words "to Jewish theologians and Jewish educated laymen":

"Our rabbis, from the most radical to the most conservative, know, and we educated Jewish laymen at the end of the first decade of the twentieth century should know, that the Sabbath, an institution far older than the Decalog itself, had originally nothing to do with rest from labor, an overexertion being unthinkable in those primitive times when industry and commerce were yet in their infant stage. The Hebrew *sabbathon*, like the Babylonian *sabbatum*, was a *dies nefastus*, an unlucky day, like the Fridays and thirteenth of our modern superstition, and the prohibition of any activity on the seventh day had as little to do with genuine religion as the non-sailing of many of our war-vessels on Fridays or the omission of the room number 13 in several of our most progressive hotels.

"But in spite of this knowledge of its origin, the synagog as such has not the courage to divest the institution of the Sabbath of the religious, utilitarian, and hygienic interpretation imposed upon it by our ancient rabbis, ignorant of the very rudiments of a scientific study of religion, and by that pious industrial beehive, the England of the Puritans. And when men like Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, of Chicago, and quite recently Rabbi Charles Fleischer, of Boston, have the courage to draw the only logical conclusion possible from the present state of Judaism in countries like ours, closing their ethical theological lecture-halls on the Sabbath and opening them on Sundays only, our pseudo-orthodox rabbis, communal leaders, and journalists raise their arms in spectacular indignation, exclaiming in tones of despair, 'When the Jewish Sabbath dies, Judaism will die with it.' That is a calumny and a lie. But so much the worse for the *Weltanschauung* of a people of 12,000,000 modern men and women should it be able to live only on the basis of a prehistoric superstition."

The Jewish dietary laws, this writer asserts, "have nothing to do with religion proper or even with hygiene." He goes on:

"The food forbidden by the Pentateuch was simply 'taboo' in

the eyes of our Hebrew ancestors of the third and second millennium B.C. for totemistic—that is, superstitious—reasons, whose true character now lies open to the mind of the impartial student of religion. Nevertheless, most of our rabbis and teachers and educated laymen have to plead guilty for their cowardice and cruelty in not opening the eyes of the 7,000,000 benighted Jews in Eastern Europe and the 1,500,000 in our own country who are bitterly handicapped in their economical progress by their strict adhesion to the dietary and Sabbath laws. The United Hebrew Charities and the body corresponding to it in England, the Jewish Board of Guardians, have for the last ten years or so openly declared the bankruptcy of Jewish charity, threatening from time to time to close their doors, but our philanthropists have not the courage to go to the root of the evil: *Sabbathon* and *Kashrut*. Close your pseudo-kosher butcheries and restaurants, tell the poor Russian, Galician, and Rumanian Jew that he has not only the right but the duty to work on Sabbath and the Jewish festivals, and you will then be in a position to close the Hebrew charities, sending your alms directly to the various boards of general charity for poor and sick and helpless human beings, not for the Jewish or Hebrew pauper."

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS NOT DECLINING

THE secular press are reminded that their *confrères* in the denominational field have not fallen into "innocuous desuetude." This answer comes in reply to certain despairing forebodings concerning the religious press indulged in by *The Evening Post* (New York) and quoted in our issue of November 9. The Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* declares it is not true and it is not new that the church paper is breaking down from some cause. This is maintained in spite of the fact that "some churchmen and a few ministers" join the secular press "in their pessimistic imaginings." The "rapid decline" of the church paper was predicted at least fifty years ago, it is asserted, "yet it has gone on with increasing circulation and larger influence to the present." We read further:

"These croakers, assuming the fact, set themselves to find the cause, or causes, of the decline of the church paper. One says it is 'officialism'; another, 'denominationalism'; and another, 'religion,' that is rendering the church paper unpopular. Now, as a matter of fact none of these things explains the 'fact,' for the 'fact' is not a fact. The church paper as an institution has lost nothing as compared with the past. There always were those who neglected it, and those who opposed it, and those who derided it; and we suppose there always will be. We venture to say that the church press has never been criticized and denounced as the secular press has been and is to-day. It is a right the people claim to criticize both the secular and the religious press; and yet they support and read them both."

One point made by the secular critic was that the religious press has "lost its prestige because denominationalism is disappearing in the broader catholicity of the present day." The Methodist paper here retorting asserts that the value of a Presbyterian, a Methodist, or any churchman to the cause of Christ is his fidelity to the work in his own church. "The church paper has a great and important field, and one which no other agency can cultivate" in stimulating a man in the service of his own church. "Church loyalty is entirely consistent with the truest catholicity." Beyond this there is to be found a "demand" for the church paper, which the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* here sets forth:

"We bring now no accusation against the secular press, but it requires no argument to prove that it can never supply the religious needs of the people. Its treatment of both religious and denominational matters is unreliable and often grotesque. The churches would never put up with such service. If the churches did not have a press to meet the demands of the home, they would at once establish one.

"Another critic cites the case of *The Independent* and *The Outlook* to show that church papers can no longer exist as such. These papers, it says, cut loose from the denomination, and became merely semireligious, in order to live. How this may be we can not say, and we have no fault to find with these great papers; but it should be remembered that these papers were of the Congregational faith—so far as denominations are concerned, one of the smaller bodies of the country; and that so far as circulation is concerned they have achieved no remarkable success. We do not pretend to know exactly, but we venture the opinion that there are not much short of half a dozen papers in the Methodist Episcopal Church alone which equal or surpass either of them in circulation. And yet the latter are denominational and official.

"It is true that denominational papers have changed decidedly in character, as was wise. They are now broadly religious and aggressive, giving their readers a view of the whole range of subjects and movements which relate to man and his true interests. Morality, social betterment, civic righteousness, every question of humanity comes within their sphere. They are, therefore, broadly and profoundly interesting and important, and have a place in the economy of the church and of the world. Until conditions have entirely changed they can not be dispensed with."

THE Y. M. C. A. AT PANAMA

THE social and religious life of the Canal Zone has shown marked improvement since the opening of the Government clubhouses under Y. M. C. A. management. In four of the centers where government employees are located—Culebra, Empire, Gorgona, and Cristobal—clubhouses have been erected at a cost of $35,000 each and have drawn into their membership more than one-third of the eligible men. The secretaries were selected from the Young Men's Christian Association, as we learn from *The News* of that organization, as likewise were the trainers and coachers for the various allied athletic organizations. In that sheet we read further:

"The Government, after making every practical provision for the health of the Americans brought to the zone, found that men needed recreation in wholesome surroundings as well as good food to live on and sanitary conditions to live in. The railroad men who had to do with the undertaking said that what was needed was to duplicate the provision made by the railroad companies for their employees by such clubhouses as were provided in the Young Men's Christian Association buildings on their roads. Since the club buildings were opened the Government has found it possible to retain its men for longer periods and that they are in condition to do their work better. A group of clerks and stenographers had declared that they would not remain on the zone if it were not for these popular clubs. One enthusiastic member said that before the government building was opened he spent $130 in a saloon in one month, but now uses no liquor and saves his money. One saloon-keeper says his business has been reduced one-half because of these clubs conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association. An un-American spirit was making itself felt on the zone in the growth of class distinctions, but now in the clubhouses men of all positions mingle freely and without reserve. A new spirit of friendliness has developed and new recruits are cordially met at the stations and introduced to the best of life there. When there is a popular entertainment on in one of the buildings—and these are frequent—the whole population turns out. These audiences frequently number five-sevenths of the Americans in a town. Clubs have been organized by the members interested in religious work and Bible study. Whenever a man of force and character is in the section who can give an interesting address, he is sure of an audience."

MRS. BALLINGTON BOOTH sends out from the headquarters of the Volunteers of America, 34 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York, a request for "donations of money, groceries, clothing, or toys,' to be used as Christmas charity among the families of those who are serving sentences in our prisons and reformatories. Mrs. Booth has made this her special work. In her letter of appeal we read: "Our plan is to make the Christmas gifts as useful and lasting as possible. We do not give a big Christmas dinner promiscuously to the poor, but we try to take good cheer into each home. Chickens, groceries, oranges, and a supply of fuel give a touch of festivity to the empty cupboard, but the warm stockings, shoes, coats, dresses, etc., prove a lasting blessing for the whole winter, warming many a little body that would otherwise suffer cruelly. We must not forget that these children in the shadow are just as eager for toys and dolls as those who are playing in the sunshine of a happy home, and we welcome the chance to bring them back from a life of premature care to the joys of childhood.

LETTERS AND ART

A POET REDEEMED

TO the list of "poets in their misery, dead," Francis Thompson adds one more name. Along with Ernest Dowson and Lionel Johnson he is numbered among those whose fame arose during the last decade of the nineteenth century and upon whom a strange blight fell. News of his death on November 13, following upon several years of partial mental eclipse, is published in the London papers. Thompson is described as a predestined poet whose path to his own fulfilment was beset by the unkindest of fates. His story, says Wilfrid Scawen Blunt in *The Academy* (London), is "as dramatic as anything in the history of literature." His father was a physician at Manchester and designed the son for the same profession. With the poet, however, the passion for literature was consuming, and the details of the medical life positively repellent. Misunderstandings between him and his parents were followed ultimately by entire rupture of relations, and Thompson became a waif in the streets of London, selling matches, calling cabs at the doors of the theaters at night, or running as messenger for the most meager livelihood. The story of his rescue is here given in Mr. Blunt's words:

FRANCIS THOMPSON,
A poet whose tragic story almost equals that of Chatterton.

"He had been five years thus in the streets when he made up his mind, like Chatterton, to die. From time to time through all that period he had tried to get an entrance into the literary heaven of print by addressing publishers and editors with specimens of his verse and prose, written for the most part on scraps of paper gathered from the gutters, and always in vain. No favorable answer ever had been returned to him. Among others, he had addrest the then editor of the Catholic magazine *Merry England*, sending him, with some verses, an essay treating of the relations between soul and body. It had reached the editor wrapt in a dirty envelop, and the subject of it being unattractive it had been put aside in a pigeon-hole unread, nor was it till six months afterward that, finding himself in want of material for his magazine, the editor took it down and examined it. He then found it to be full of originality, and with a wealth of illustration and quotation quite unusual in such contributions. The verses, too, were of such excellence that they betokened discovery—perhaps of a true poet. They were signed 'Francis Thompson, P. O. Charing Cross.' The essay and a poem were therefore published with his name, but when it came to forwarding payment for them the author proved undiscoverable. He was no longer to be found at the address given. Meanwhile, Thompson had seen his verses printed and, finding as he thought all reward denied him, finally yielded to despair, and having for some days saved up all the pence he could earn he devoted them to the purchase of a single dose of laudanum sufficient to end his troubles. With this he retired at night to his haunt, the rubbish-plot in Covent Garden Market, resolved on death. Then by his own narrative the following incident occurred. He had already taken half the fatal draft when he felt a hand upon his arm, and looking up saw one whom he recognized as Chatterton forbidding him to drink the rest, and, at the same instant, memory came to him of how, after that poet's suicide, a letter had been delivered at his lodgings which, if he had waited another day, would have brought him the relief needed. And so with Thompson it happened; for after infinite pains the editor had that very morning traced him to the chemist's shop where the drug was sold, and relief for him was close at hand."

This was the beginning of a new life for Thompson, referred to by some as his "conversion," tho conversion it was not in the strict sense, for he was born a Roman Catholic. His savior took him first to a hospital, then to the monastery at Storrington, where "he came into his intellectual inheritance and found in it salvation." There, during the next two years, Thompson wrote nearly all his poetry which has been called great—such things as "In Dian's Lap," "The Hound of Heaven" (that led Burne-Jones to say "Since Gabriel's [Rossetti] 'Blessed Damozel' no mystical words have so touched me"), "Sister Songs," and the "Ode to the Setting Sun," according to Mr. Blunt, "the finest of its kind since the odes of Shelley." From the London *Spectator* we quote the following:

"If we ask what was the experience which thus suddenly came to expression in a burst of fiery song, we can only answer from the poems themselves that it was the poet's conversion. He had been lost, and he was found. The songs are those of a penitent. The chief of them, from this point of view, is the 'Hound of Heaven.' . . . Is there any religious poem carrying so much of the passion of penitence since George Herbert wrote 'The Flower' and 'The Collar'? And these are short lyrics and simple in expression, while the 'Hound of Heaven' is an ode in the manner of Crashaw. With Crashaw, indeed, we can not avoid comparing it, and in the comparison it more than holds its own. As an ode it is better built than any of Crashaw's, with a more clearly defined subject and without Crashaw's tedious repetitions; the imaginative treatment of the pursuit of man's soul by Christ is better sustained and developed through the various strophes; and tho the language never rises to the pure limpidity of Crashaw at his best, it never loses dignity and sinks to the petty prettiness of his style at the worst. We may illustrate from a passage which describes the poet's attempt, after mankind had failed him, to find peace in communion with nature:

I triumphed and I saddened with all weather,
Heaven and I wept together,
And its sweet tears were salt with mortal mine;
Against the red throb of its sunset heart
I laid my own to beat
And share commingling heat;

But not by that, by that, was eased my human smart.
In vain my tears were wet on Heaven's gray cheek.
For ah! we know not what each other says,
These things and I: in sound *I* speak—
Their sound is but their stir, they speak by silences.

"Or we may take his expostulation with the divine Being who had tracked him down and left him, as it seemed, bereaved of his old natural gifts:

Ah, is thy love indeed
A weed, albeit an amaranthine weed,
Suffering no flowers except its own to mount?
Ah! must
Designer infinite!—
Ah, must thou char the wood ere thou canst limn with it?
My freshness spent its wavering shower i' the dust:
And now my heart is as a broken fount,
Wherein tear-drippings stagnate, spilt down ever
From the dank thoughts that shiver
Upon the sightful branches of my mind.

"Or once more, we may remember his vision of the Eternal:

I dimly guess what Time in mists confounds;
Yet ever and anon a trumpet sounds
From the hid battlements of eternity;
Those shaken mists a space unsettle, then
Round the half-glimpsed turrets slowly wash again;
But not ere him who summoneth
I first have seen, enwound
With glooming robes purpureal, cypress-crowned;
His name I know, and what his trumpet saith.

"It is not fair to a noble poem to test it thus by samples; the whole work is greater than its best parts; but these few lines may

be evidence to those who need it that Thompson had imagination and passion and a word he was burning to utter."

A STAGE WITHOUT ACTORS OR DRAMA

MME. DUSE has been quoted as saying that the stage might conceivably be reformed if all living actors would first die of the plague. Gordon Craig goes her one better and declares he would never raise another crop, but get along without actors altogether. Along with the actors he would banish the drama also. Thus the son of Ellen Terry, who has been known for several years as the most revolutionary among modern stage directors, reaches what seems to be his ultimatum. He is reported by Francis Cotton, in an article written from Florence, Italy, to the New York *Sun* (December 1), as declaring that "what really ails the stage is the actor, who is too poor for it, and the drama, which is possibly too good, at least too complicated, for it." He says:

The son of Ellen Terry, whose ideas about the stage are more revolutionary than those of any other modern.

"Eliminate the actor and the drama and you will have left what? Why, the stage itself—a cleared foundation upon which one may reasonably hope to rebuild something worth while. . . . . .

"The actor is the bane of the stage partly from his personal incapacity, partly in the nature of the case. Admittedly we have in any generation only a handful of artists who are competent to interpret a fine play, and only a few dozen who are even tolerable in such a capacity.

"This remnant we necessarily enjoy under grave drawbacks. Their associates are often absurd and offensive. We may conceive of a worthy rendering of a great character, but hardly of a great play. In short, persons of taste who still endure the theater do so for the sake or in the hope of the rare actor of genius."

Mr. Craig protests against this custom as highly impracticable. "We would never employ a piano that played in tune once in fifty notes," he says, "nor a clerk who ciphered correctly once a year; and considered merely on the basis of common sense the modern theater scores so many misses to hits that patience with it was no longer justified. Artistically the stage is dead." The drama, he thinks, is "really poor material for the stage," and ought to become and remain "a cherished literary form," read instead of acted. Mr. Craig refuses to commit himself as to the real material for the stage. He is experimenting to find it. "He surmised and hoped that it would be found in some rather simple and abstract form of motion and illumination, needing neither the presence of the actor nor any overt explanation in words. In short, the stage of the future, like the earliest we know, might find its true ally, not in literature or declamation, but in the dance." The experiment upon which he is now working is in a sense a puppet stage, but his puppets, instead of being either "definite literal symbols for a recited text or else episodic illustrations for music or a fable," such as we know in the marionette theater, have "a sort of independent value." Their presence, motions, composition in groups, relation to the setting, says Mr. Cotton, "would constitute less an accompaniment to a parallel performance than the very theater itself." Further:

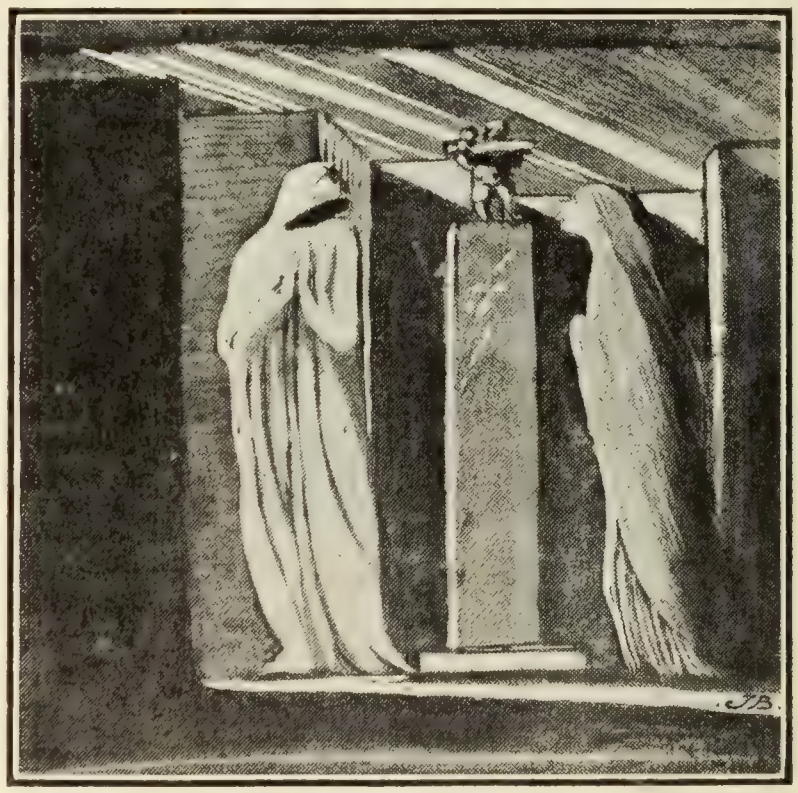
"This is the gist of the endeavor—pure scene, or, as Mr. Craig puts it, a series of movements that shall be beautiful in themselves and shall need no other interpretation than the imagination of the spectator. An inanimate pantomime doing many things that the modern theater vainly professes to do is the experiment.

"The inspection of a sheaf of puppets—I must not say the personages of the new drama, for Mr. Craig repudiates both words—easily convinced me that something interesting was in hand and that the whole scheme was more concrete than it sounds in the telling. These little figurants were like fine pre-Raphaelite sketches that had eaten their way into thin boards.

"Each had a bold and expressive silhouette—a characteristic pose that the puppet holds for an entire act. They were boldly and simply scored with the chisel—affording splendid lines of delineating shadow when the puppet is swept by the strong side light. . . . . .

"In the main the new puppets will have no individual gestures, tho of course they may be moved readily about the stage. An exception will be made for heroes and heroines who will have a crucial gesture or two, as it were, up their sleeve, but in general action will be subordinated to scene. The whole picture will be more important than any single act of one puppet. . . . . .

"The stage is seen through an advanced proscenium behind which the lights are worked. Thus the picture is to be well within the frame. Naturally the most interesting of the new various devices will and should appear to an audience merely as an inexplicable effect, much of which will depend upon the handling of the light. Altho flat back scenes will often be used, the most will be made of projecting screens and blocks which afford a fine pattern of light and shadow. The illustrations of a typical setting give an idea of the sort of effects toward which Mr. Craig is working. To the general he has been represented as the enemy of footlights, and in fact he has always eschewed their uniform or mechanical use. But he makes no virtue of avoiding them when they serve his turn. In a word, chiaroscuro, rather than color—tho that too he employs with originality—is his favorite material."



A SCENE AND FIGURES IN GORDON CRAIG'S VISION CALLED "THANKSGIVING."

The influence of Blake and the Pre-Raphaelites is notable in this puppet stage. This and the other pictures of this article are used by courtesy of the New York *Sun*.

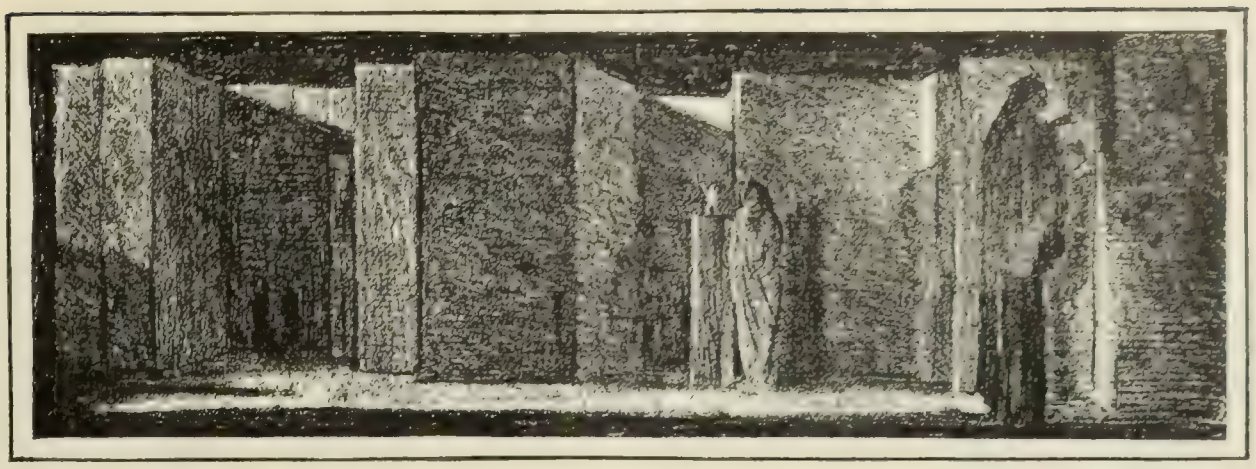
The writer points out what he considers the advantages of this stage over that of every day. Thus:

"The effect of the tiny scene when set is distinctly that of spaciousness. The scene-painter of to-day can and does give the

sense of depth and distance to the stage, but the players are always hopelessly in the foregrounds. . . . .

"By the simple device of diminishing the size and definition of his puppets he can set them in the remote distance. I could see, for example, a mother and child moving curiously out of a portico apparently a hundred feet away, toward an agitated group about an altar.

"As for armies, they can be run in silhouette across the back scene, or revealed through colonnades at a great distance. Mobs may give their hint in distant arches, roofs, and doorways before they meet in silent tumult near the curtain. In fact I feel that this evident advantage would quite justify Mr. Craig's venture if no further result were in sight. . . . . .



STAGE EFFECTS ACHIEVED BY GORDON CRAIG.

This scene, from the vision called "Thanksgiving" illustrates the effects of chiaroscuro and distance achieved on the inventor's novel puppet stage.

"Whether the innovation is a big thing, destined to supersede the present theater, or whether it is a little and precious thing, delightful in itself but leading nowhere, is the question that criticism will sooner or later have to answer. It evidently is premature to raise the question in advance of a performance, to answer it would be simply impertinent.

"At Munich they have thought well enough of the venture to support a trial on a large scale. In Florence we are looking forward eagerly to the rehearsal which must soon come on the smaller stage."

THE MEANING OF EDUCATION MISSED

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON, of Princeton, told a body of teachers the other day that "we have missed the meaning of education." We are trying to teach a little of everything, he asserted, "and instead are not teaching anything of anything." In his view we have "developed a genius for everything but simplification." And in order to correct what in us seems to him amiss he counsels that we "reduce education to a small body of great subjects." These somber reflections lead the New York *Times* to observe that "he is hardly old enough to be permitted to talk in that tone of despairing wisdom." In its news columns it reports more of what Dr. Wilson said before the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools in their annual convention held in New York November 29. We quote:

"We have been passing through a period of dissolution of the standards of education. We have been trying a series of reckless experiments upon the lads and youths, girls and maidens of this country, instead of educating them. The children of the last two or three decades have not been educated. The pupils of our colleges of the last few decades have not been educated. With all our educating we have instructed nobody, and with all our instructing we have educated nobody.

"I have been teaching for some twenty years—that is, I have been conducting classroom exercises, but I do not think that I have been teaching any appreciable part of that time. I have been delivering lectures, sometimes about things of which I knew, but more often about things of which I had heard. The result has been that my pupils have remembered my stories and forgotten my lectures.

"We must remember that information is not education. The greater part of the work that we are doing in our colleges to-day is to impart information. My father, who was a man who used very precise English, once said, 'The mind is not a prolix gut to be stuffed.' One of the principal objects of education should be enlightenment, or the unloading from the minds of the pupils of the misinformation that they have received.

"Instead, we are daily cramming their minds with an enormous mass of irrelevant facts. It is better to see one thing than to look at a hundred. It is better to conduct a student to the inner chamber of one fact than to take him on a trip seeing greater knowledge.

"Another important thing is the establishment in the pupil's mind of the relation between the facts that we impart to him. I have always contended that every university should have a professor of Things in General. Then there is discipline. There is nothing practical in the physical discipline of the gymnasium. The student is simply training his body to meet the emergencies of life. It should be the same with the mind.

"Any course of study that disciplines the mind is beneficial to the student. Anything that does not is not beneficial to him. Anything that is easy does not discipline. I would advocate giving children the tasks that are hardest for them to do, and then, when they begin to get easy, giving them something else."

A WOODEN FIGURE,

A "craigische" invention to replace the living actor.

President Wilson thinks that in preparatory school a boy should study mathematics, Latin, and one other language. In college he is recommended to study one of the sciences correlated with mathematics, continue his one language until he can read, write, and speak it fluently, and study history. The President then broke a bomb-shell by taking the English view that we can not teach English literature. Years ago the same plea was advocated by Prof. Churton Collins; but America has supposed she has proven the contrary. Dr. Wilson pricks our bubble. "We must give up the idea of teaching English literature," he asserts. "The appreciation of English can no more be pedagogically imparted than the appreciation of the song of a bird." Concerning President Wilson's strictures on education *The Times* remarks editorially:

"Lack of concentration is unquestionably a modern tendency, and a tendency particularly strong in our country. It could not well be otherwise with the immense variety of interesting, stimulating, compelling subjects pressing on the attention of this generation which were practically unknown to our grandfathers. Our

minds go from one point to another as swiftly and with as little chance for steady application as our bodies go from place to place by steam and electricity. We do things superficially because we are tempted or forced to do so many. This tendency can, to some extent, be controlled and guided; it can not be suppresst, nor would it be well to suppress it. It must be recognized and dealt with to the best advantage. We can not get rid of it by attempting to return to the modes of our fathers. In the task that presents itself, nature will help us. A certain half-unconscious selection goes on all the while, and substantially good results arrive. We have not really quite 'missed the meaning of education.' In a way we have added to that meaning, for we have made of education a source of benefit and inspiration to many, many thousands, who, a couple of generations ago, hardly dreamed of it, and attained it even imperfectly with tragic difficulty."

THE TETRAZZINI FUROR

EYES are now turned toward "the Tetrazzini," and the question is asked, Will she, or will she not, sing at the Manhattan this winter? Mr. Hammerstein promises; Mr. Conried threatens.

Courtesy of "Musical America."

LUISA TETRAZZINI,

The Italian coloratura soprano, now the rage of London, and likely to be heard in New York this winter.

The latter claims an earlier contract. So the opera war rages around the Italian prima donna, who has upset the musical composure of London. Over there she is called "one of those commanding figures which sweep across the musical horizon once, perhaps, in a generation." Nothing like her has been heard, they declare, since the days when Patti was at her best. Such reports have appeared to quicken New York's musical avidity for this one more song-bird, while San Francisco, which two years ago went wild over her, wags its head and says, "I told you so." It is also hinted that New York does not know a good thing until London sets its seal upon it. London certainly has not been stinted in her praise. The critic of *The Daily Mail* (London) thus records the diva's first appearance there:

"Mme. Tetrazzini, who on Saturday night made one of those rare sensations which herald the appearance of a new diva, has already achieved something like fame in South America and on the Continent. But she came to us with no flourish of trumpets, a singer to all intents and purposes unknown.

"To-day all London will be hailing the advent of a new operatic star—one of those commanding figures which sweep across the musical horizon once, perhaps, in a generation. For Mme. Tetrazzini's impersonation of *Violetta* in 'La Traviata' shows her the equal of a Patti or a Melba, and such a scene of popular enthusiasm as occurred on Saturday at Covent Garden will not lightly be forgotten. This is no exaggerated praise.

"So many operatic sopranos regard the part of *Violetta* merely as a background for the display of vocal pyrotechnics. To use a vulgarism of the stage, they 'walk through it.' Not so Tetrazzini—we may drop the 'Mme.' now, just as we do in the case of Patti, Nordica, or Melba. She brings to the old Verdi opera a human tenderness and pathos which few of us realized that it possest. She has the magic gift of 'tears in the voice,' and is withal a consummate actress.

"Her rendering of the familiar aria 'Ah, fors e lui,' and the wonderful ease and nonchalance with which she trills upon E in alt completely astonished the audience.

"For a while the house was silent—spellbound; then the storm burst. Probably since Patti first sang in the part, there has not been so great an ovation. Again and again the new singer was recalled, and it appeared as tho the curtain would go on being raised and lowered and Tetrazzini would go on coming forward and bowing indefinitely. In the foyer, between the acts, the one topic of conversation was 'the new Patti.'"

Mme. Tetrazzini is an Italian, her sister of the same name being the wife of Cleofonte Campanini, director at the Manhattan. She is apparently a singer by divine right, since the story goes that she has had but six months' training with a teacher in her life. She has sung with success in the capitals of Southern Europe, has been a favorite in South America, and made a furor in San Francisco. Her acceptance on the Pacific Coast is set forth by a correspondent of the New York *Times* in these words:

"San Francisco was, I believe, the only city of the United States in which Mme. Tetrazzini appeared, and it was at the Tivoli Opera House in the fall of 1905. Her name was on every tongue, and she was pronounced then and there the greatest the world had ever heard. When she was billed to appear, standing room was at a premium. On her farewell night the street was jammed with those who had tickets and those who wanted them. The latter almost mobbed the former, and cries of 'Ten dollars for any seat in the house' rent the air, and offers of $15 and $20 could be heard. Those fortunate enough to have tickets could hardly force their way to the doors. The crowd was frenzied. San Francisco, always ready to do homage to the artist, had gone mad."

The same paper remarks editorially that "to equal the expectations of her musical genius the stories of her triumphs abroad have aroused, Tetrazzini must equal the Patti of a quarter of a century ago, the Jenny Lind of our grandfather's day." It hazards that "when she comes there may be a great disappointment," and protests that Mme. Tetrazzini "must prove her virtuosity to the satisfaction of the people who spend $6,000,000 annually for music from abroad." It recalls that "New York often overturns the Covent-Garden verdict and that of the Grand Opéra as well." We read in addition:

"A droll fact touching the new Tetrazzini furor is that the singer had already been heard in San Francisco and proclaimed great before London heard her. This is dwelt on with irony by some Americans who are not of New York. Of course, it is something of a joke on American impresarioship. But, after all, it would not do to rely on the enthusiasm of San Francisco or any other Western city without some substantial corroborative evidence. Neither of our opera-houses could stand an Ellen-Beach-Yaw incident. Foreign singers highly praised in New Orleans have gone to pieces here.

"It is safer to rely on the judgment of Covent Garden or the Place de l'Opéra, backed by the personal opinion of a shrewd agent on the spot, and even with that much assurance of the wisdom of an engagement the impresario often finds himself burdened with an unremunerative contract. Opera management is difficult business."

SARAH BERNHARDT. TIMOTHY COLE. HARRISON FISHER. ESTHER SINGLETON. QUEEN VICTORIA

FIFTY OF THE YEAR'S BEST BOOKS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS

More than eight thousand books of all kinds will have been published in America this year. At least one-half the number are books of which most readers of critical reviews and frequenters of regular bookstores will never hear, belonging as they do to the subscription, educational, technical, and other classes which scarcely count as part of what we call the day's literature. In preparing the subjoined list of fifty books, which have been selected from the year's output and are recommended for holiday gifts, only the other half, or the "bookstore books," have been considered.

BIOGRAPHIES AND MEMOIRS

Alexander, Gen. E. P. Military Memoirs of a Confederate A Critical Narrative. Portraits and maps. 8vo, pp. xviii-634. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. $4 net.

General Alexander's striking study of the Civil War, from the point of view of an unprejudiced Southern participator, has already attracted much attention not only in the South, but quite as much in the North. Of great value in the general's narrative is his presentation of details, pointing out how and why the scale of battle was turned upon each occasion. He has studied the official reports carefully, and aims at an unbiased view. The general was chief of artillery in Longstreet's Corps.

Bernhardt, Sarah. Memories of My Life. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xvi-456. New York. D. Appleton & Co. $4 net.

Madame Bernhardt's alert French nature shows itself on every page of this vivacious account of her childhood, of her life in the convent, her training at the *Conservatoire*, and her subsequent career. Hugo, Coppée, and many other prominent personages figure in its pages, and there are lively accounts of the actress's American experiences. There are numerous portraits of the divine Sarah, in costume and ordinary dress—if anything can be called ordinary which appertains to such an extraordinary personage.

Hearn, Lafcadio. Letters from the Raven: Being Correspondence with Henry Watkin. With Introduction and Critical Comment by the Editor, Milton Bronner. 12mo, pp. 201. New York Brentano's.

Henry Watkin was an Englishman who resided in Cincinnati, where he ran a printing-shop in 1869, when Lafcadio Hearn arrived in that city—"a boy without a trade, without friends, without money." He was "taken on" by Watkin as errand boy, and was befriended by him in various ways, obtaining his first newspaper work through Watkin. Hearn became known as "The Raven" (Poe), and Watkin as "Dad." The letters here given cover "The Raven's" experiences in New Orleans, the West Indies, and Japan. They are very Hearnesque, and there are photographs showing their writer's way of illustrating them with his pen.

Lenotre, G. The Last Days of Marie Antoinette. From the French by Mrs. Rodolph Stawell. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xix-300. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.50 net.

We have here a collection of the narratives of eye-witnesses of the life led by Marie Antoinette as a prisoner in Les Feuillants, the Temple, and the Conciergerie, together with notes of the trial of the unfortunate Queen by her counsel, Chauveau-Lagarde, and Moelle, a member of the Commune, and six narratives of her execution. A very skilful presentation is given of the facts bearing on her fortitude at this period, illustrated by many views and portraits.

Morgan, James. Theodore Roosevelt, the Boy and the Man. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. xii-324. New York The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

The story of the Chief Executive's life is told here quite simply. A prophet might have glimpsed the coming man from the time when, as a boy, he determinedly conquered a frail physique and chose a life of strenuous effort to one of idle ease. It is pointed out as an interesting fact that Mr. Roosevelt is the first among the twenty-five men who have ruled our country who was city born and bred.

Reed, Myrtle The Love Affairs of Literary Men. Portraits. Crown 8vo, pp. vi-204. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

Here is a charming book for a modest Christmas gift, bound in lavender with gilt lettering, and illustrated with tinted reproductions of old portraits of the subjects considered. One may learn of literary romances, including those of Swift and his Stella and Vanessa, Pope and Lady Montagu, Samuel Johnson and his widow, Sterne's, Cowper's, and Poe's experiences, and the sad story of John Keats. There are numerous letters.

Ristori, Adelaide. Memoirs and Artistic Studies. Rendered into English by G. Mantellini, with biographical appendix by L. D. Ventura. Illustrated from photographs and engravings 8vo New York Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50.

Among the many reminiscences of the stage which have recently been published there are probably none extending over a longer or a more varied artistic career than these given in the Ristori Memoirs. Ristori was in her day one of the greatest actresses of Europe, the successful rival of Rachel, and the founder of the modern Italian school. Her reminiscences are filled with interesting anecdotes of the many famous people of Europe with whom she came in contact. The second part of the volume is devoted to a detailed analysis of six of the principal parts in her repertory.

Schurz, Carl. Reminiscences. Portraits, contemporary prints, original drawings. 8vo, vol. I. and II. New York The McClure Co. $6 net.

The son of a village schoolmaster in Liblar, near Cologne, who had married the daughter of a tenant farmer, or Burghalfen, Carl Schurz was destined to play a very different part in a very different country from his own. His account of his life reads like romance at times, and is never dull. The description in the first volume of his rescue of Gottfried Kinkel from a German prison after the Revolution of 1848 is quite equal to the best of the old-time narratives of escapes. The second volume continues General Schurz's "Reminiscences" up to the close of the Chancellorsville campaign in the Civil War. An extended notice of the book appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST of last week.

Sergeant, Philip W., B.A. The Last Empress of the French. Frontispiece in color. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. vii-408. Philadelphia. J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.50 net

The life of the beautiful woman who rose from the position of younger daughter of a poor Spanish nobleman to that of consort of the Emperor of the French is of such general and public interest that Mr. Sergeant need not be criticized for writing it in the lifetime of the subject. The account begins with Eugénie's childhood in Spain and France, and concludes with the flight from Paris and a brief description of her life at Chislehurst. The book is well done, and the portraits and views are well selected.

Shelley, Henry C. John Harvard and His Times. Illustrated with twenty-four plates. Crown 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2 net.

Mr. Shelley's is the first book published in regard to the young English minister who came to this country from his alma mater in the English Cambridge and founded the great university in Massachusetts which bears his name. The volume contains, of course, much valuable material relating to the founding of Harvard College, but besides that it furnishes an interesting picture of the Massachusetts colony as it was during the first twenty years of its history.

Victoria, Queen. The Letters of A Selection from Her Majesty's Correspondence between the Years 1837 and 1861 Edited by Arthur Christopher Benson, M.A., and Viscount Esher, G.C. V.O.,

A. C. B. Portraits. 8vo. Vols. I. III. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $15 net per set.

Those who, like the writer of this note, were living in London at the time of the publication of Mme. Mary King Waddington's "Letters of a Diplomat's Wife," will be reminded, by these volumes, of the eagerness with which Mme. Waddington's book was read by both upper and middle classes, because of a few descriptions of "the Queen's" intimate life by one who had observed it. These sumptuous volumes, on which the extremes of the binder's and photogravurer's arts have been lavished, and which will grace the center-table of every English family possessing the means to own them, contain such a selection of Queen Victoria's letters as serves to bring out the development of the Queen's character and disposition, and to give typical instances of her methods in dealing with social matters. There are numerous memoranda by the Prince Consort, and many letters from all her Majesty's prime ministers during the period covered, which ends with the Prince Consort's death.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

Calvert, Albert F. The Alhambra of Granada. With 80 colored and 300 other illustrations. Large 8vo. New York. John Lane Co. $15 net.

Among the art books issued this year dealing with a most fascinating period of history, Mr. Calvert's is notable. In it there is given a brief history of Moslem rule in Spain, from the reign of Mohammed I. to the expulsion of the Moors. The ruins of the Alhambra are among the most remarkable, architecturally, in Europe, since they typify the curious commingling of the Moorish and Spanish civilizations which took place some twelve hundred years ago. Mr. Calvert's book is of special value for the attention which it gives in detail tot he construction, architecture, and decoration of this old palace.

Crawford, Mary C. Little Pilgrimages among Old New England Inns. Being an Account of Little Journeys to Various Quaint Inns and Hostelries of Colonial New England. Illustrated. 8vo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2.

This entertaining volume tells of visits paid to various quaint taverns which have survived from Colonial times. Miss Crawford also narrates many interesting anecdotes and supplements her comments with historical data and descriptions of early colonial life in America. Strange as it may seem, these public-houses were in such close connection with the church that it was not an uncommon occurrence for religious services to be held in one. There are few people who will not appreciate the tender touch with which these ancient hostelries are rehabilitated. The volume is attractively bound and illustrated from rare prints and photographs.

Howells, William Dean. Venetian Life. Revised and enlarged edition with 20 illustrations in color by Edmund H. Garrett. 8vo, pp. 423. Boston Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5.

Mr. Howells's delightful book of travel will be welcomed by all who would have the books they wish to keep artistically bound and illustarted He has written a charming preface, in which he tells us that this volume is what he first meant it to be, "a picture of Venice in the last days of the Austrian rule." He also whimsically deplores the fact that so many of his readers miscall his book "Days" instead of "Life." The final chapter is quite an important addition, and reveals the changes that have come about during the eighteen years of his absence. The chimerical beauty of this city of the sea, the customs of its people, their traditions and history, are painted in vivid word pictures by a master hand.

Huntington, Ellsworth. The Pulse of Asia: A Journey in Central Asia, Illustrating the Geographic Basis of History. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 415. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.50 net.

The very title of this book suggests delightful possibilities, and in this promise we are not disappointed. Mr. Huntington in his preface states that his aim is "to illustrate the geographic relation between physical environment and man, and between changes of climate and history." He gives us besides a thoroughly interesting account of a year spent in travel and scientific research in Central Asia where live the Chantos, the nearest known race to the ancient Aryan family. There are numerous illustrations picturing scenes along the way.

Johnson, Clifton. The Farmer's Boy, and The Country School. Illustrated with photographs by the author. 12mo, pp. iv–164; x–158. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. Two vols. $1.50 net each.

Here we have "the Barefoot Boy" in prose and photogravure, giving a realistic and detailed account of the New England urchin of Whittier's poem. Mr. Johnson must have been, like Whittier, a barefoot boy himself once on a time, in fact he must have been the boy described in these pages, who wondered why the dinner-horn didn't blow, and waged relentless war on the crows. We see the boy under all aspects and at all seasons of the year. Mr. Johnson retains his mastery of the photographic art.

The companion volume, "The Country School," is in harmony with the sentiment of Whittier's "In School Days." Oldsters from the Nutmeg State will be reminded of many happenings under and away from "teacher's" eye.

Margoliouth, D. S. Cairo, Jerusalem, and Damascus: Three Chief Cities of the Egyptian Sultans. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 473. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Cloth, $3.50; édition de luxe, $7.50.

In an elaborately made and beautifully illustrated volume, Professor Margoliuth tells his readers some interesting facts about these three famed Eastern cities. The buildings of the Fatimide and Ayyubid eras are described. The sovereigns who ruled over Cairo are treated at length, and nothing essential is missed in the historical sketches given of Jerusalem and Damascus. The printing and binding command especial attention, as do the illustrations, which are taken from the water-color originals of W. S. S. Tyrwhitt. There are also plates from paintings by Reginald Barratt, and native objects.

Marshall, Hester. Cathedral Cities of France. With 60 illustrations in color by Herbert Marshall, R.W.S. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Price, $3.50 net.

There is a great deal of capital writing, a great deal of information, and a great deal of real and sympathetic criticism in this book. The writer tells us not only what she knows, but what she feels, about the beautiful old towns of Northern and Central France where she has been wandering. Her knowledge of architecture is singularly accurate and discriminating. The colored illustrations are such as we should expect from the professor of water-color painting in Queens College, who is also a member of the Royal Society of Water Colour. For their size these drawings are singularly true, luminous, and suggestive. The reproduction and printing of Mr. Herbert's drawings are equally admirable.

Selincourt, Beryl de, and **Sturge-Henderson,** May. Venice. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 336. New York. Dodd, Mead & Co. Cloth, $3.50; édition de luxe, $7.50.

In charming fashion these authors interpret Venice to us, her different moods and hidden beauties, and her many curious and ancient customs, such as the wedding with the sea, which took place annually until the fall of the Venetian Republic. Typographically the book is to be admired, and the illustrations, which are taken from the water-colors of Reginald Barratt, are exceptionally beautiful. It is said to contain much new material never before published.

Singleton, Esther. The White House. Portraits, prints, paintings. 8vo. Vols. I and II. New York: The McClure Co. $4 net.

In these two sumptuous yet inexpensive volumes the skilled selective hand of Miss Singleton has gathered all that is of interest concerning the social life, relics, and traditions of the White House, the Presidential residence at Washington, from the days of John and Abigail Smith Adams to those of Theodore the Strenuous. There are also views, portraits of the first ladies of the land, historic and family groups, and photographs of many of the art objects purchased by the occupants of the executive mansion, or presented by foreign potentates.

Sladen, Douglas, and **Lorey,** Eustache de. Queer Things about Persia. Frontispiece in color. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xix–381. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.50 net.

Professor Sladen, the well-known author of "Queer Things about Japan," has for his collaborator in this work a former attaché of the Legation of France at the Court of Persia. The facts and impressions are the latter's—the setting of them in order the former's. The book, together with the views and photographs from life, gives as faithful a presentation of the mysteries of the land of Xerxes as an Occidental can hope to achieve. In the author's discussion of the woman question in Persia, it is curious to note that Persian husbands do not approve of the reading of novels by the female members of their families. Whether they are read is not stated.

Wallington, Nellie Urner. Historic Churches in America. Introduction by Dr. Edward Everett Hale. Illustrated. 8vo. Cloth. New York. Duffield & Co. $2 net.

To books dealing with matters of antiquarian interest, especially as these are related to the ecclesiastical history of America, Mrs. Wallington's work forms a most valuable addition. In it the reader is given a succinct account of the origin and building of the oldest and the most famous, historically speaking, of the churches of America. The descriptions are picturesquely given, and through the whole book there is traced in detail the growth of the various religious movements which took their starting point from the days of the colonies and have found their outward expression in many notable edifices throughout the country.

Wordsworth, With Wordsworth in England. Being a Selection of the Poems and Letters of Willliam Wordsworth which have to do with English Scenery and English Life. Selected and arranged by Anna Benneson McMahan. Illustrated. 12mo, half vellum, pp. xxvi–352. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.50 net.

Mrs. McMahan, who is the editor of similar works presenting Florence as de-

scribed in the poetry of the Brownings, and Italy in that of Shelley and Byron, continues her graceful task with the present volume. The selections are arranged in divisions according to the different periods of Wordsworth's life—from 1770 to 1795, when he resided at Cockermouth, Hawkshead, and Cambridge; from 1795 to 1800, at Racedown and Alfoxden; from 1800 to 1813, at Grasmere and Coleorton.

Wyllie, M. A. Norway and Its Fjords. Illustrated in color by W. L. Wyllie. pp. xii–315. New York: James Pott & Co. $2 net.

This is one of the literary guide-books which in recent years have been prepared by persons of culture and observative powers to supplement the mechanical information contained in the Baedeker series and their like. With it in hand one can wander around the Norwegian fjords and be prepared with appropriate sentiments and descriptions for every scene. The colored illustrations of fjords and other places are well done, and there are many photographs.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS

Cary, Elisabeth Luther. The Art of William Blake: His Water-colors—His Painted Books—His Sketch-Book. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $5 net.

Miss Cary points out, in her informative brochure, that a proper shape for a memorial to Blake's genius would be the reproduction of all extant designs by him, whether in the form of sketches or of fully developed drawings and paintings. Her own volume, nevertheless, is copiously illustrated, and there are many reproductions from the drawings in the well-known Blake Manuscript Book, sold to Rossetti when a lad by a British-Museum attendant for ten shillings. Some of the drawings given have never been printed before. Miss Cary describes the variations between the sketches in the Manuscript Book and Blake's printed volumes, and criticizes the improvement or the reverse. She considers that those sketches that are in any sense complete show a spontaneity beyond that of the subsequent engravings.

Cole, Timothy. Old Spanish Masters, Engraved by. With historical notes by Charles H. Caffin and comments by the engraver. New York: The Century Co., 1907.

For twenty-five years Mr. Cole has been engaged in translating into black and white the masterpieces of European art, and the Century Company have now added the fourth volume of his wood-engravings to their series of old masters. It will be hard to find any series of works on art so valuable to the student and lover of art; for not only is he furnished with a record of ancient art more accurate than he can obtain by any other means of secondary representation, but he has at hand pictures which represent the most exquisite product of the wood-engraver. Cole's work has surely become nothing short of monumental, embracing an adequate selection of the pictures of Italy, Holland, Belgium, England, and Spain. The present volume shows a steady rise in the technical mastery of the medium and effects are secured that give a positive thrill of pleasure.

All the accuracy of limning that photography can furnish is here affordes in preparing for the work. The picture id first photographed upon the block. Mr. Cole has done his graver's work in each instance in the presence of the original, and has caught those subtleties that escape the photograph. Besides representations of Velasquez the work contains reproductions of Morales, El Greco, Zurbaran, Cano, Ribera, Murillo, and Goya. Not of least value are the engraver's own notes on the pictures, while the needful historical matter concerning Spanish painting is adequately given by Mr. Caffin.

Dickens, Charles. The Holly Tree Inn and A Christmas Tree. With illustrations in Color and Line by George Alfred Williams. Large 8vo. pp. 139. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. $2.

Uniform with the two previous volumes in "The George Williams Illustrated Dickens"—"Mr. Pickwick's Xmas" and "A Christmas Carol"—this book makes one glow at the heart with Christmassy feeling; or do we feel Dickensy when we think of Christmas? It is interesting to note that Mr. Williams in illustrating Dickens, has conveyed so naturally the spirit of English cheer at the holiday season that these volumes have become extremely popular in England, a thing that has not been said previously of American illustrators of Dickens.

Fisher, Harrison. The Harrison Fisher Book. A Collection of Drawings in Color and Black and White. With an Introduction by James B. Carrington. Large 8vo, pp. 112. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3 net.

From Mr. Carrington's masterly little essay on American illustrating in general and Mr. Harrison Fisher in particular, we receive illuminating information as to what it is in Mr. Fisher's work that attracts us. There is also a valuable technical description of the advantages which have accrued to latter-day illustrators from recent improvements in color reproduction. As for Mr. Fisher's drawings of the American girl, like the fair original, they speak for themselves.

Fisher, Harrison [Editor and Illustrator]. A Dream of Fair Women. Drawings in color. Large 8vo, pp. 140. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. $3.

It is difficult to say whether Mr. Fisher's daintily arrayed maidens are wedded to the appropriate verses selected from Tennyson, Longfellow, Thackeray, Riley, Carew, Burns, and others, or the verses to the pictures. At any rate both are the best of their kind, and the combination results in a volume expressive of Mr. Fisher's art and eminently fitted to reach the heart of any maiden to whom it is presented.

Longfellow, Henry W. The Hanging of the Crane. Illustrated. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

Longfellow's beautiful poem of home life is issued this year as a holiday gift book. All who are familiar with this charming story of the fireside will enjoy it the more in this form on account of its exquisite setting. Mr. Arthur I. Keller has contributed twelve illustrations, and the printing and binding are exceptionally well done. The text also abounds with decorations which Miss Florence W. Swan has adopted from old Colonial designs.

Poe, Edgar Allan. The Raven, and The Philosophy of Composition. Illustrated from paintings by Galen J. Perrett. The Decorations by Will Jenkins Rubricated. Quarto photogravure edition, pp. 89. San Francisco and New York: Paul Elder & Co. $6 net.

"The Raven" still holds its own as the most popular of American poems, and seems likely always to tempt the ambitious artist to effect a new interpretation of its sentiments. Many readers will remember the Doré illustrations of "The Raven." They were hardly a success. The difficulty in illustrating "The Raven" is practically as great as would be that of illustrating Hamlet's soliloquy—and the only way out of it seems to be the method Mr. Perrett has adopted, of presenting a succession of poses of the bird and its "unhappy master." The paintings, on the whole, are sufficiently "grand, gloomy, and peculiar." An idealized portrait of the "lost Lenore" is given, with Poe's own portrait and a view of the cottage at Fordham, N. Y., where the poet's last years were spent.

Shackleton, Robert and Elizabeth. The Quest of the Colonial. Frontispiece in color. Photographs. Head and Tail Pieces by Harry Fenn. 8vo, pp. ix–425. New York: The Century Co. $2.40 net.

This volume would be a Christmas gift both ornamental and useful, and moderate in price, which would last through the year and many succeeding years, wherever it came into the hands of lovers of the graceful furniture of the fathers. The book tells how to initiate oneself into the mysteries of antique-hunting in country and city, with accounts of actual experience of the authors, and how to restore and arrange the treasures when obtained. The illustrations are numerous and instructive.

Wither, George. A Christmas Carol. With pictures and text drawn by Frank T. Merrill. Full gilt. 8vo, pp. 104. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3 net.

On a bit of the genuine old English Christmas spirit Mr. Merrill has lovingly expended his craftsmanship with brush and pencil in a frontispiece in color and some thirty drawings, besides the engrossed text of the poem. It is one of the most suitable books for a present that the season has produced—its seventeenth-century atmosphere charming.

FICTION

Burnett, Frances Hodgson. The Shuttle. Frontispiece in color by Clarence Underwood. 12mo, pp. 512. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

A new volume of fiction from the author of "That Lass o' Lowries" and "Little Lord Fauntleroy" is more than welcome. This is the story of one of our masterful American girls who plays the part of St. George to the dragon of an English nobleman who has carried off her sister and made her married life a failure—a not unknown occurrence in the real international life of to-day. Bettina Vanderpoel herself is not deterred by her sister's failure from indulging in a romance of her own, which will doubtless serve as the agreeable reward of the reader's industry.

De Morgan, William. Alice-for-Short. A Dichronism. 12mo, 563 pp. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.75 net.

In these days the outward and visible signs of the success of a modern novelist seems to be the appearance of his book on the "Best Selling List." Mr. De Morgan has attained this distinction and at the same time has written a book that will long outlive its more gilded associates. He has portrayed the life of a little London waif who, deprived of her guardians at the tender age of six, is adopted into a typical English family. During the progress of the story you become intimate with quite a number of ordinary, met-you-every-day-people and several ghosts, all of whom you learn to like.

Eggleston, George Cary. Love is the Sum of It [illegible] Illustrations by Herman Heyer. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

Mr. Eggleston's story forms a pretty idyl of an old Virginia plantation, where a strenuous young hero, who has come home to rest, transforms the sleepy place into a marvel of industry and productiveness. Altho the book, as its title indicates, is devoted to the unravelment of a plot that has love for its theme, the attention of the reader is directed to certain other subjects, which are discust with all seriousness by the hero, such as the negro problem—upon which the author evidently has most decided views—and the limitations of the feminine intellect. The heroine is a particularly charming character, and the love-story in which she figures is admirably and simply told.

Hough, Emerson. The Way of a Man. Illustrated by G. Wright. 12mo, pp. vii-345. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. $1.50.

This is a story of "two in the desert," in this case the plains near the junction of the North and South Forks of the Platte River, just after the Civil War. How they restrained themselves, what imputations they underwent, and the outcome of their romance must be left to the industry of the reader. All in all, it is a not half bad story by the author of "The Mississippi Bubble."

Little, Frances. The Lady of the Decoration. 16mo, pp. 236. New York: The Century Co. $1.

The present is the nineteenth printing of the amusing book in which the heroine tells of her experiences as a kindergarten teacher and war-nurse in Japan. She is called "The Lady of the Decoration" by her young charges because her watch is supposed by them to be a decoration from the Emperor. The little thread of romance running through the story lends sentiment to the volume.

Parker, Gilbert. The Weavers. Post 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Mr. Parker's last book deserves and has achieved a place among the leading novels of the year. It is a romance, full of action and character, whose scene is laid alternately in England and Egypt. Altho it is not in the strict sense of the word a novel with a purpose, it nevertheless deals instructively with the political conditions in Egypt prior to the advent of British authority in that country. The hero, David, is a young Quaker, who becomes the virtual leader in Egyptian affairs, and by his experiments in government shows what is needed to insure the future welfare of the land of the Nile.

Wharton, Mrs. Edith. The Fruit of the Tree. Illustrated by Alonzo Kimball. 12mo, pp. iv-633. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The expected controversy in the press has arisen concerning the problem raised by Mrs. Wharton in this novel, namely, whether, in any circumstances, however laudable the motives of those concerned may be, it is permissible to end human suffering by the use of an overdose of soporifics. The knowledge possest by the trained nurse, Justine Brent, is used in this way, and her expiation of the act occupies much of the latter part of the book. Aside from the question raised, readers will enjoy the "finer art" of this author, who entered the literary field, like Minerva, full armed, only eight years ago. After all, the results of tradition and training often do show themselves in literary work; and a certain unconscious condescension may be forgiven Mrs. Wharton, in view of her skilful and artistic interpretation of life.

Wiggin, Kate Douglas. The Old Peabody Pew: A Christmas Romance of a Country Church. With illustrations by Alice Barbar Stephens. Crown 8vo, pp. 143. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

This holiday edition of "The Peabody Pew" comes to delight us anew with its quaint mingling of humor and pathos. Tho it is nothing but a simple story of love and life in a New England village, slight in plot and short in length, it is withal so sweet and wholesome that we wish more books like it might be written to take the place of the so-called "problem novels" of the day. There is a genuine pleasure in owning a book so attractively gotten up, for it is decorated with beautiful marginal notes in color and is illustrated by Mrs. Alice Barbar Stephens.

MISCELLANEOUS

Babcock, Maltbie Davenport. Fragments that Remain: Sermons, Addresses, and Prayers. Edited by Jessie B. Goetschius. 12mo, pp. 316. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.25 net.

It was not the custom of the late Dr. Babcock, pastor of the Brick Church of New York City, to keep legible notes of his sermons and addresses. It was a considerable time after his death, in 1901, before the fact was discovered that a lady, not a member of the congregation, had preserved written records of some of each, as well as of his prayers, taken down in the church. Those who profited by Dr. Babcock's spoken words will gladly refresh their memories, while a much larger audience will be benefited by the outgivings of such a rare personality.

Curtis, Natalie. The Indians' Book. Royal 8vo. Decorated buckram. New York: Harper & Brothers. $7.50.

This altogether unique volume forms a record of the songs and legends of the various North American Indian tribes. There are many pages of musical notations giving as accurately as possible some of the native melodies in use among the Indians and which are thus typical of their musical culture. The legends and stories in the book are all taken by the author from the Indians themselves, and thus form a collection of Indian lore of unexampled authenticity and value. With a similar object in view, the colored illustrations and decorations are from original drawings by the Indians, and thus the whole becomes, as its title indicates, literally "The Indians' Book."

Everyman's Library. Edited by Ernest Rhys. New volumes 155-167A inclusive. 18mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Cloth, each 50 cents, limp leather, $1.

These thirty-two volumes were added to the well-known Everyman's Library during the autumn of this year. We have already, within a few weeks, commended these books as among the most notable of literary undertakings by a publishing-house in recent years. Here, at extremely moderate prices and in small condensed form, are to be had the classics of English literature. The type is clear, the paper good, and the binding firm.

Flammarion, Camille. Mysterious Psychic Forces. Illustrated. 8vo. pp. xxi-466. Cambridge, Mass.: Small, Maynard & Co. $2.50 net.

"Levitation" has often been the subject of levity, but Mr. Flammarion, in his brilliant way of writing, takes the matter seriously enough. He describes his first experiences at séances, his own experiments, with Eusapia Paladino, the experiments of the Dialectical Society of London and of Sir William Crookes and others, drawing from them his own theories and conclusions.

Harwood, W. S. New Creations in Plant Life: An Authoritative Account of the Life and Work of Luther Burbank. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

All who are interested in the work which Luther Burbank is doing among flowers and plants should read this book. It will give them a new insight into the life of the great plant-breeder, and the immense difficulties he had to overcome ere he gained success. Descriptions of experiments and of the many important discoveries he has made are given by Mr. Harwood in a tone of enthusiastic appreciation and admiration. The book is illustrated with numerous photographs of specimens and has a picture of Mr. Burbank as a frontispiece.

Kleiser, Greenville. How to Speak in Public. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.25 net.

In this volume Mr. Kleiser gives a complete manual of elocution, with many exercises for developing the voice and the use of gestures. Selections are given for use in declamation. The book is addrest directly to teachers, lawyers, clergymen, and debating societies. It is at once practical and authoritative. Mr. Kleiser has had long experience as an instructor at Yale and in New York.

Magda, Queen of Sheba. Translated into French from the ancient royal Abyssinian manuscript, "The Glory of the Kings," by Hugues le Roux, and from French into English by Mrs. John Van Vorst. Illustrated by Michel Engueda Work, an Abyssinian artist. 12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.20 net.

Altho told in the form of fiction, this work has for centuries been accepted in Abyssinia as an authentic record of the visit of the Queen of Sheba to King Solomon. On this book the present King of Abyssinia and his long line of royal ancestors base their claim to direct descent from Solomon. Experts date the original manuscript of Magda from the fifth century of our era. No full translation of this curious document has ever before been made into any European tongue.

Van Dyke, Henry. Days Off. Illustrated in color. 12mo, pp. viii-322. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

It is mighty pleasant to take a "day off" with the parson. A true disciple of Simon Peter, he is so tender of our feelings as to clothe his fish-stories in the garb of fiction. Greater grace no man could attain. And when, in his last sermonette, he discourses so wisely on "The Art of Leaving off," it is because he is a past master in that art.

Wentworth, Ruth Starbuck. The First Nantucket Tea Party. Illustrated by Walter Tittle. Small quarto. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.15.

This exquisite little story of the first Nantucket tea-party is told in a letter supposed to be written in the year 1745 by a young girl to her mother in the Massachusetts colony. Whether the letter is genuine or not, the picture it reveals of the old colonial homestead is charmingly sketched and carries with it all the flavor of an authentic document. The volume itself is a perfect example of the modern bookmaker's art, and the illuminated illustrations and decorations by Walter Tittle, reproducing the style of some medieval manuscript, form an admirably appropriate setting to the pretty little colonial romance.

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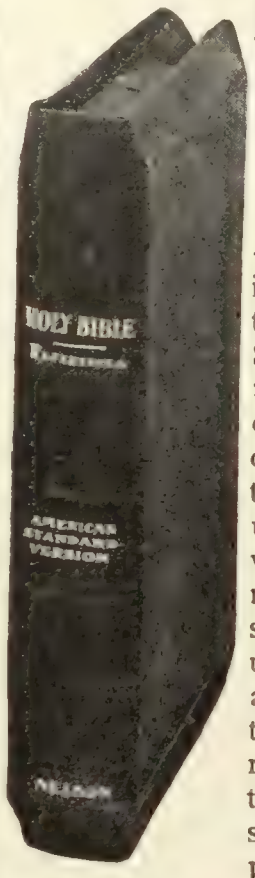

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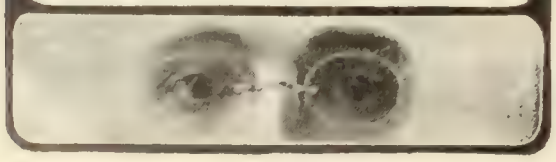

CHRISTMAS POETRY

The Tree of Life is Their Christmas-tree.

By Nora Archibald Smith.

Where are the lilies that swayed and bloomed
  In the garden that summer day?
Tell me, thou Christ-child, Lily of God,
  Where they have passed away?

  In Paradise fair
  They blossom rare;
Never more shall they feel the wintry air;
And the Tree of Life is their shading-tree.

Where are the doves with the rose-red eyes,
  That cooed in the wood at night?
Tell me, thou Christ-child, Dove of the World,
  Where have they taken flight?

  No net is spread,
  No shaft is sped
In celestial groves where they seek their bread,
And the Tree of Life is their nesting-tree.

Where are the fleecy, snow-white lambs
  That once in the grasses played?
Tell me, thou Christ-child, Heavenly Lamb,
  Where are their dear heads laid?

  Of immortal sheen
  Are their meadows green;
Clear fountains of water flow between;
And the Tree of Life is their shelt'ring-tree.

Where are the little ones, dimpled and soft,—
  The lost ones we loved so well?
Where are their voices, the sound of their feet?—
  Pitying Christ-child, tell!

  In Heaven's own hall
  They are gather'd all,
With the morning stars for their tapers tall;
And the Tree of Life is their Christmas-tree.

—*The Outlook* (December).

From "A Hymn for the Church Militant."

By G. K. Chesterton.

Great God, that bowest sky and star,
  Bow down our towering thoughts to thee;
And grant us in a faltering war
  The firm feet of humility.

Lord, we that snatch the swords of flame,
  Lord, we that cry about thy ear,
We too are weak with pride and shame,
  We too are as thy foemen are.

Cleanse us from ire of creed or class,
  The anger of the idle kings—
Sow in our souls, like living grass,
  The laughter of all lowly things.

—*The Commonwealth* (London).

Yule Song.

By Clinton Scollard.

An opal sheen is on the snow;
  (A ho! and a heigh-ho!)
Then who would not a-footing go
  To pluck the sprays of holly?
Then who would not a-roving go
To pluck the bonny mistletoe?
  (A ho! and a heigh-ho!
  And out on melancholy!)

Beneath the sun, beneath the moon,
  (O piper, play a merry tune!)
Will lad and lass, with nimble shoon,
  Seek out the sprays of holly,

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Seek out the mistletoe, a boon
That's sweeter than the rose in June.
(O piper, play this merry tune—
Away with melancholy!)
—*The Cosmopolitan* (December).

A Christmas Song.

By Margaret Deland.

At the break of Christmas Day,
Through the frosty starlight ringing,
Faint and sweet and far away
Comes the sound of children, singing,
Chanting, singing,
"Cease to mourn,
For Christ is born,
Peace and joy to all men bringing!"

Careless that the chill winds blow,
Growing stronger, sweeter, clearer,
Noiseless footfalls in the snow
Bring the happy voices nearer.
Hear them singing,
"Winter's drear,
But Christ is here,
Mirth and gladness with Him bringing!"

"Merry Christmas!" hear them say,
As the East is growing lighter
"May the joy of Christmas Day
Make your whole year gladder, brighter!"
Join their singing,
"To each home
Our Christ has come,
All Love's treasures with him bringing!"
—*Book News.*

MOTOR MISCELLANY

"Mountain-sick" Motor-cars.—It would seem that "mountain-sickness," supposed to be due to rarefaction of the atmosphere, affects automobiles as well as human beings. According to E. Girardanet, writing in *La Locomotion Automobile*, a motor loses amounts of power at different altitudes, varying from 10 per cent. at 2,500 up to as much as 50 per cent. at 17,000 feet. Says *Cosmos* (Paris), commenting on this:

Recently a Mexican bought a French auto and tried it on our roads: the two-cylinder motor, of 8 nominal horse-power, gave him full satisfaction. The automobile was carried to the other side of the

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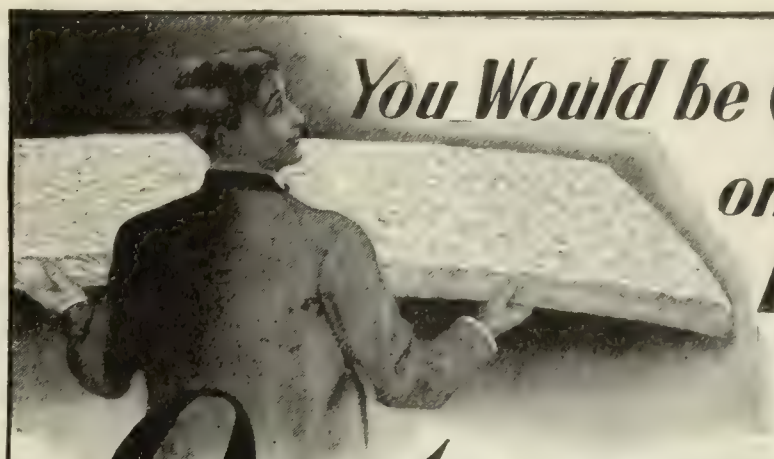

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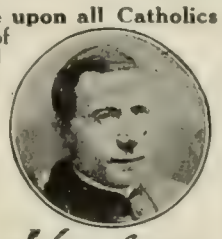

(Signed) J. Card. Gibbons

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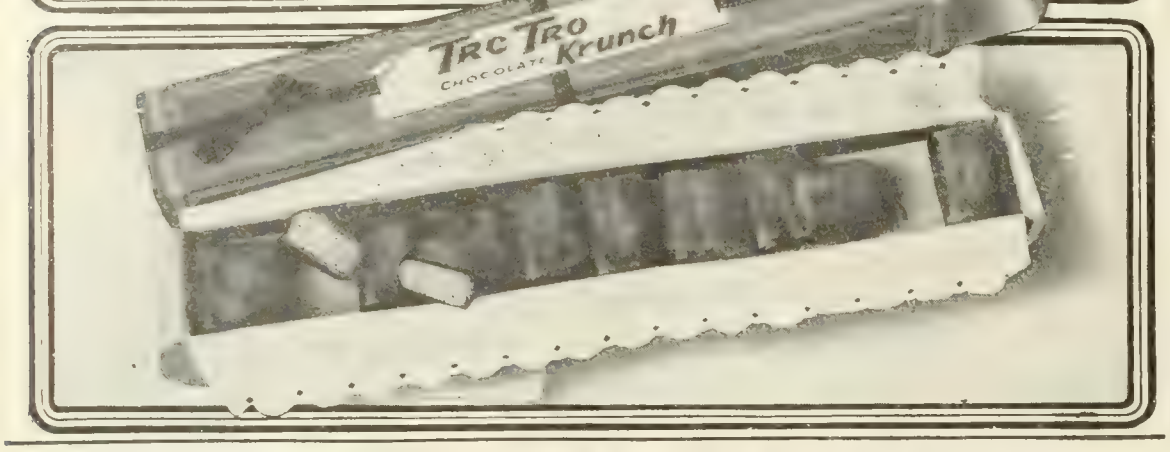
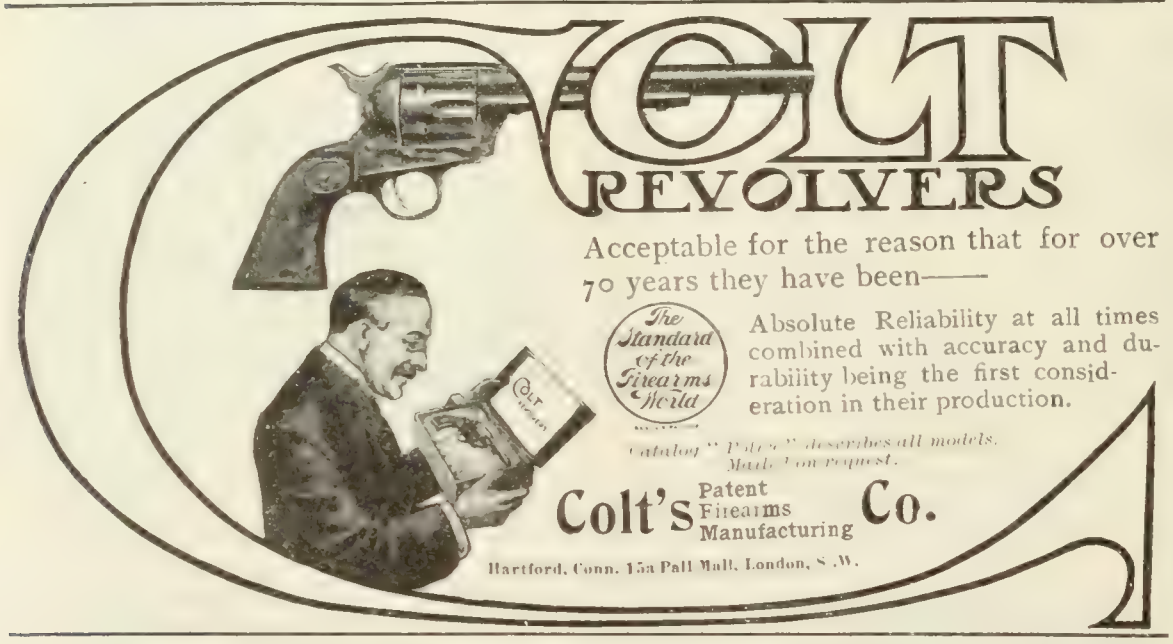




COLT REVOLVERS

Acceptable for the reason that for over 70 years they have been——

The Standard of the Firearms World

Absolute Reliability at all times combined with accuracy and durability being the first consideration in their production.

Catalog "Colt's" describes all models. Mailed on request.

Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Co.

Hartford, Conn. 15a Pall Mall, London, S. W.

During the first four months of 1907 The Literary Digest carried 22,454 lines of Travel and Resort advertising. The underlying reason for this great patronage is the profitable quality of Literary Digest space.

A Pen That's Never Hard Up For Ink

See the Crescent-Filler

Some fountain pens are like some people—look good to the eye but when you need them they're empty. A cheap lead pencil is better than a fountain pen that runs dry when the filler is left behind. Use the pen that needs no separate filler—the pen that's never hard up for ink—the pen that you can load at any inkwell by a mere touch of the thumb—

CONKLIN'S Self-Filling Fountain Pen

Just dip it in—press the Crescent-Filler and it sucks in the ink like a camel slaking its thirst. Then your pen is immediately ready to write. Any inkwell—any ink. The feed is perfect. Can't clog, choke, or flood. Just enough ink on the end of your pen every writing minute. No balks, skips or blots. Fill it anywhere—on the train, boat, at the hotel desk—wherever there's ink. No bothersome droppers, no inky hands—just COMFORT. Leading dealers everywhere sell the Conklin. If yours does not, order direct **Prices $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 to $15.00.** *Send at once for our handsome new catalog.*

The Conklin Pen for Christmas

THE CONKLIN PEN CO., 170 Manhattan Bldg., Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

ocean, and its owner began to use it. The first hills were climbed well, but as it advanced farther into the interior of the country and reached more and more elevated plateaux the motor became "fatigued." Soon the slightest grade was too much for it. Altho all its parts were in perfect condition, the only remedy was to replace the motor with one of double power. . . . . .

In fact the power of an explosion motor depends on the atmospheric pressure. It is from the air that the cylinder takes the oxygen necessary to form the explosive mixture, and the work developed . . . is, for a definite degree of carburation, proportional to the mass of the detonating mixture in the cylinder, . . . which is proportional to the density of the gas. In fine, the power developed by an explosion motor at a given speed is sensibly proportional to the barometric pressure.

The consequence is that in a thunderstorm, if the barometer falls to 730 millimeters, a 40-horse-power motor will give only 38.5 horse-power, and . . a 100-horse-power motor will give only 55 horse-power on Mont Blanc and 78 on the Mont-Cenis pass. . . . . .

We may deduce from these same considerations the conclusion that the motor of a dirigible balloon will weaken as the balloon rises; the 60-horse-power *Patrie* will give only 50 horse-power at 1,500 meters altitude. We may believe, however, that a special providence watches over dirigibles, for the motor in this case has only to overcome atmospheric resistance, and this, which depends on the pressure of the air, is less at great altitudes, so that the loss of power is compensated by the diminution of resistance.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

How Long Should a Tire Last?—The life of a tire should be 3,500 miles under ordinary usage and conditions, we are told by Donald Ashton in *Motor Print* (New York, November), but he thinks that two-thirds of those in use fall considerably short of this and are cast into the junk-heap after they have gone 1,800 to 2,400 miles. There was a time when the manufacturer took the customer's word for the number of miles his tire had run, and if rim-cut or blown out, he made allowance accordingly; but now, when a damaged tire comes in, the date of sale is looked up, and an expert examines the tire to see how near the looks of it correspond with the customer's figures, and the adjustment is made on that basis. The writer goes on to say:

To figure out what service any particular tire will give is impossible. To approximate how far it ought to go is easy enough, but no two tires on any two machines of like weight, speed, etc., ever give the same service, even if driven over exactly the same roads and under the same conditions.

One man will drive a set of tires 4,000 miles, while another will not get half that distance. If the driver is careless and slams his car over bad roads at high speeds he can make the tire expense figure up to more than all the other operating expenses of the car combined.

The greatest strain comes in rounding a turn. At these times the canvas layers of the tires are subjected to an abnormal strain that sooner or later impairs their efficiency and paves the way for a blow-out. This practise further wears off the tread or outside cover a great deal more rapidly than when the car is traveling over the roads in a straight line.

Sudden swerves of any sort have the same injurious effect on the tires. In turning a curve at high speed it may readily be seen that, owing to centrifugal force, the car is thrown toward the outside of the curve and for the moment the whole weight is resting on the two wheels of that side. The rear of the car is thrown around and the driving wheels drag along the ground.

It was commented on in a recent race that one of the drivers wore out thirteen casings while another wore out only two. Both cars were alike and both were driven over the same course at about the same speed, and both finished well up with the leaders one after the other. The car that wore out

the thirteen casings rounded the curves at the greatest possible speed and the brakes were applied suddenly and violently at times, locking the rear wheels and causing them to skid along the ground. The other driver when approaching the turns slackened his speed and applied his brakes some time before reaching the corner, and then progressively putting them on and releasing them, and steadily slackening the momentum until the turn was recalled, he then swung around at fair speed and getting on the straight stretch opened up his engine and was off like a flash.

Tires, Mr. Ashton tells us, have three natural enemies—light, heat, and oil—each of which has its own peculiar way of injuring rubber. He goes on to say:

When the car is in the garage and it is not to be used for some time, it is always advisable to jack the wheels up and keep the weight off them. Many owners of cars have special devices for raising the wheels from the floors and even when leaving their cars over night jack them up. This is no doubt beneficial to the tires and adds to their life and durability, but it is, of course, some little trouble. When the wheels are not jacked up and the tires allowed to stand for any length of time they should be kept well inflated, and the car should be moved from time to time so that the tire does not flatten as a result of being allowed to stand on the same spot for a considerable length of time.

The contrary is the rule when the wheels are jacked up and the weight taken off the tires, it being advisable then to deflate them and so take all the pressure off them. The car should never be permitted to stand for any length of time, not even for half an hour, on a deflated tire. Rim-cutting is sure to result, and at times inner tubes are irreparably ruined. The only logical and safe way to carry inner tubes is to roll each one up separately, being particular to see that the valve stem is left on the outside of the roll.

Experience has demonstrated that a great deal of tire trouble is caused, not by any defect in either the material or workmanship of the tire itself, but by the man who drives the car. Commissions paid some chauffeurs are said to be almost equal to their regular salaries, but still there are some automobile owners who wonder why the tires on their cars do not last longer. If owners looked at the tires

MEMORY IMPROVED

Since Leaving Off Coffee.

Many persons suffer from poor memory who never suspect coffee has anything to do with it.

The drug—caffeine—in coffee, acts injuriously on the nerves and heart, causing imperfect circulation: too much in the brain at one time, too little in another part. This often causes a dullness which makes a good memory nearly impossible.

"I am nearly 70 years old and did not know that coffee was the cause of the stomach and heart trouble I suffered from for many years, until about four years ago," writes a Kans. woman.

"A kind neighbor induced me to quit coffee and try Postum. I had been suffering severely and was greatly reduced in flesh. After using Postum a little while I found myself improving; my heart beats became regular and now I seldom ever notice any symptoms of my old stomach trouble at all. My nerves are steady and my memory decidedly better than while I was using coffee.

"I like the taste of Postum fully as well as coffee. My sister told me two years ago that she did not like it, but when I showed her how to make it according to directions, she thought it was delicious.

"It is best to pour cold water over your Postum, let it come to a boil, then boil 15 minutes. That brings out the flavor and full food value."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Get the booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

High power with light weight makes an automobile "do things."

Of course—nobody doubts that. And yet automobile manufacturers keep on handicapping their machines with the weight and inefficiency of a water-cooled engine.

The Franklin cuts out all the weight of water apparatus and the extra material necessary to carry that weight. By close study of design, materials, and construction, every part of the Franklin is made light weight, but strong.

The Franklin engine is smaller because it works at the temperature of the highest efficiency, 350° or more. A water-cooled motor can't keep up to this temperature: the water would boil away. This is why the Franklin went 95 miles on two gallons of gasoline in the great Efficiency Contest, while the nearest water-cooled machine stopped at 48 miles.

Type G, the light family touring-car, is a striking example of high power with light weight and perfect strength. It does more and lasts longer than any machine at or near its price. It is the easiest on tires, fuel, and repairs, and gives the most service, dollar for dollar.

You'd better look into this matter of light weight and the Franklin.

The 1908 Franklin catalogue goes very fully into the subject.

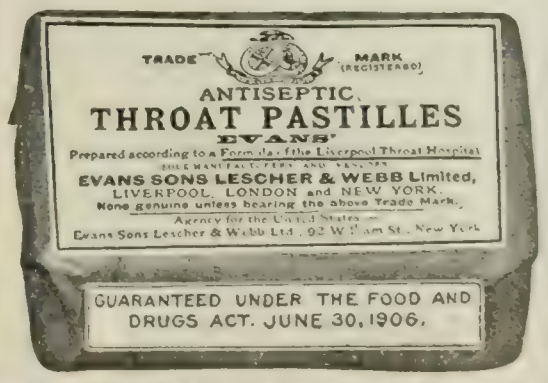
1908 Franklin Models

16 h.p. Touring-Car $1,850
16 h.p. Runabout $1,750
28 h.p. Touring-Car or Runabout $2,850
42 h.p. Touring-Car or Runabout $4,000

Landaulets and Limousines
Prices f.o.b. Syracuse

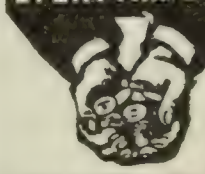
H. H. FRANKLIN MFG. CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

Member Association Licensed Automobile Manufacturers



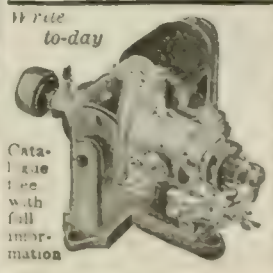
ACT LIKE MAGIC—Clear the air Passages from Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness. Non-narcotic. Purely Antiseptic. Recommended by many physicians. 30 cents box by mail. Sample, 2-cent stamp.
EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB Limited, 92 William St., New York
Liverpool and London, Eng.

EVERYTHING FOR THE AUTOMOBILE



INVENTORY FLYER No. 17
(Just Issued. Write for it)
$25,000.00 OVER STOCK
Automobile Parts and Supplies Knifed
NEUSTADT AUTOMOBILE & SUPPLY CO.
3933 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
MORE MONEY for YOU

Write to-day



Catalogue free with full information

Motsinger Auto-Sparker
STARTS AND RUNS
Gas Engines without Batteries

No other machine can do it so easily for [illegible] patented [illegible] by us. [illegible] No belt or [illegible] necessary. No batteries [illegible] or jumping [illegible]. Water and dust-proof. Fully guaranteed.

MOTSINGER DEVICE MFG. CO.
67 Main St., Pendleton, Ind., U.S.A.

Special to Pipe Smokers

Will you invest a dollar in the best smoking tobacco ever blended?

The outgrowth of over one hundred years' experience in preparing smoking tobaccos is our new brand "Orchid." It is so different from any tobacco that you can buy from the usual dealer that we want to introduce it in a special way to smokers of discriminating tastes.

Orchid SMOKING TOBACCO

retails at $3 a pound. It's as high in quality as any tobacco that can be bought. To bring it to the attention of men who will appreciate its fine flavor and bouquet, we will fill direct orders at the *special price of $1.00 per half-pound.*

In consideration of this special price we ask only that in ordering you mention the name of the dealer you usually patronize. We are seeking smokers who *know* good tobacco and at this introductory price our offer is an unusual tobacco bargain.

Write to-day—accompanying your order with cash, check or money order, and you will receive by return mail a full half-pound of the best tobacco you ever smoked. Address

FRISHMUTH BRO. & CO.,
Glenwood and Lehigh Aves.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Oldest Independent Tobacco Manufacturers in the Country.

The Literary Digest reaches responsible and responsive men of the most influential business and professional classes. Every subscriber is an annual subscriber. Fifty-two times a year the advertiser can seek quality patronage

The famous Turco-American

GLASS PIPE

At last the perfect Pipe—the pipe that it is a delight to smoke—that never bites, and that is Free from the rank odors which women so detest about the house.

The man who says he cannot smoke a pipe CAN smoke this one—and with the keenest pleasure that tobacco ever gave.

It is made of specially annealed Glass—Unbreakable, Non-Absorbent and readily Cleanable, with an inner ventilated bowl of ingenious construction, allowing every gram of the tobacco to be burned to a dry ash—and drawing the nicotine away from mouth contact. That does away with the nasty little heel of nicotine-soaked residue with its bad odor and tongue biting taste. It is the only pipe in the world that remains cool throughout—whose last whiff is as sweet as the first.

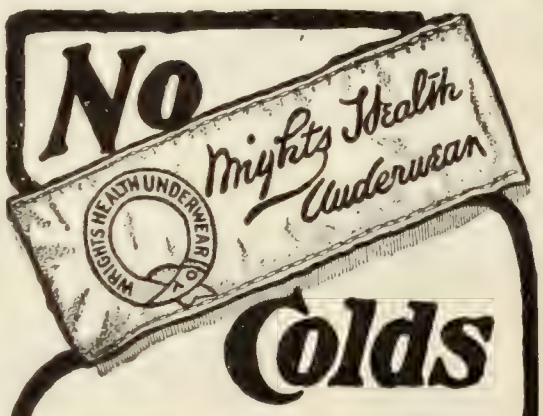
Smoke it for a week on trial. Your money back then if not satisfied.

In ordering state preference for straight or curved stem.

Price, $1.50
(with case $2.00) postpaid in U. S. and Canada—Foreign Countries add postage.

Send for free booklet "The History of Smoking"

TURCO-AMERICAN PIPE CO.
292 South Ave., Rochester, N.Y.
Reference National Bank of Commerce, Rochester.



Colds

Wright's Health Underwear differs from common underwear in that it protects the wearer from catching colds. It is made, as no other underwear is, on the wonderful Wright's loop-fleece principle. Upon the foundation fabric is woven a myriad of tiny loops of wool forming a fleecy lining to the garment. This open woven fleece gives the skin the requisite ventilation, allows the pores to breathe, carries off perspiration and allows it to evaporate outside, leaving the skin dry and healthy.

Ordinary catch-cold underwear is tightly woven, non-absorbent, holds the perspiration on the skin—chills the body—gives cold. With its many advantages Wright's Health Underwear costs no more than common underwear. Ask your dealer for it and write for free book, "The Loop of Health and the Fleece of Comfort."

WRIGHT'S HEALTH UNDERWEAR CO.,
75 Franklin Street, New York.

themselves occasionally and left the motor to the chauffeur, they would be sure to have their cars running anyway, and trouble and money would no doubt be saved in many instances. A tire man says he has seen chauffeurs, with the entire street to themselves, back a car against the curb as so to leave only a space of an inch or so between the steel rim and the curb. Consequently the fabric breaks and the next thing is a blow-out on a smooth road, for which nothing is to blame but the tire according to the story the chauffeur tells his employer.

PERSONAL

When Times Were Worse.—Those who have experienced difficulties in the present financial stringency will find much of interest in comparing it with the conditions which prevailed during President Jackson's administration. Captain Marryat, the famous sea-story writer, paid a visit to America at that time, when the panic was at its height. Two years later he recorded some of his impressions of the period in "A Diary of America." The New York *Evening Post* prints a portion of this "Diary" with a few comments, from which we quote:

"All the banks have stopt payment in specie, and there is not a dollar to be had," remarks Captain Marryat of his first experiences. "I walked down Wall Street and had a convincing proof of the great demand for money, for somebody picked my pocket.

"Two hundred and sixty houses have already failed, and no one knows where it is to end. Suspicion, fear, and misfortune have taken possession of the city. Had I not been aware of the cause, I should have imagined that the plague was raging, and I had the description of Defoe before me."

Captain Marryat did not fail to notice and comment on the characteristic American spirit which was able to enjoy the humor of the situation, even at its own expense, and in the midst of disaster to lay plans for a new start.

"The militia are under arms as riots are expected," he writes. "The banks in the country and other towns have followed the example of New York, and thus has General Jackson's currency bill been repealed without the aid of Congress. Affairs are now at their worst, and now that such is the case, the New Yorkers appear to recover their spirits. One of the newspapers humorously observes: 'All Broadway is like unto a new-made widow and doesn't know whether to laugh or cry.'

"There certainly is a very remarkable energy in the American disposition; if they fall, they bound up again. Somebody has observed that the New York merchants are of that *elastic* nature, and that, when fit for nothing else, they might be converted into *coach springs*, and such really appears to be their character.

" 'They may say the times are bad,' said a young American to me, 'but I think that they are excellent. A twenty-dollar note used to last me but a week, but now it is as good as Fortunatus's purse, which was never empty. I eat my dinner at the hotel, and show them my twenty-dollar note. The landlord turns away from it, as if it were the head

SLEEP OUTDOORS IN YOUR OWN HOME

THE WALSH WINDOW TENT insures PURE, FRESH AIR, WHILE YOU SLEEP, without exposure to the body. Excludes cold from room, prevents draughts, protects the health. QUICKLY PAYS FOR ITSELF BY FUEL SAVED. INEXPENSIVE, CONVENIENT, EXHILARATING—for sick or well. Clears the brain, prevents nervous prostration—especially valuable to business and professional men. Ideal where small children sleep in same room.

THE WALSH WINDOW TENT

can be attached to any window, and connected with any bed, without screws or nails. Instantly detached—takes up no room when not in use. A PERFECT FRESH AIR HOME TREATMENT for TUBERCULOSIS, BRONCHITIS or ANY THROAT OR LUNG TROUBLE, anaemia or general debility, etc. Price $10, complete. Write for FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

Showing person in bed with tent awning up.

Walsh Window Tent Company, 205 Franklin Street, Morris, Illinois. (or Peterborough, Ont.)

of Medusa, and bags that I will pay another time. I buy everything that I want, and I have only to offer my twenty-dollar note in payment, and my credit is unbounded—that is, for any sum under twenty dollars. If they ever do give change again in New York it will make a very unfortunate change in my affairs.' "

In that day the importation of gold was slower and more difficult, and currency, it appears, was not to be had even at a premium.

"Nobody refuses to take the paper of the New York banks," writes Captain Marryat, in describing conditions, "altho they have virtually stopt payment—they never refuse anything in New York—but nobody will give specie in change, and great distress is occasioned by this want of a circulation medium. Some of the shopkeepers told me that they had been obliged to turn away a hundred dollars a day, and many a Southerner, who has come up with a large supply of Southern notes, has found himself a pauper, and has been indebted to a friend for a few dollars in specie to get home again.

"The distress for change has produced a curious remedy. Every man is now his own banker. Go to the theaters and places of public amusement, and instead of change, you receive an I. O. U. from the Treasury. At the hotels and oyster cellars it is the same thing. Call for a glass of brandy and water, and the change is fifteen tickets, each 'good for one glass of brandy and water.' At an oyster shop eat a plate of oysters, and you have in return seven tickets, good for one plate of oysters each.

"It is the same everywhere. The barbers give you tickets good for so many shaves; and were there beggars in the streets, I presume they would give you tickets in change, good for so much philanthropy. Dealers in general give out their own bank-notes, or, as they are called here, *shin plasters*, which are good for one dollar, and from that down to two and a half cents, all of which are redeemable only upon a general return to cash payments.

"Hence arises another variety of exchange in Wall Street.

" 'Tom, do you want any oysters for lunch today?'

" 'Yes.'

" 'Then here's a ticket, and give me two *shaves* in return.' "

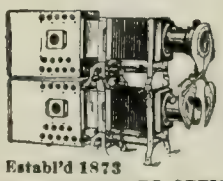
Commenting on the reason for the financial difficulties of those days, Captain Marryat says: "If any one will look back upon the commercial history of these last fifty years, he will perceive that the system of credit is always attended with a periodical *blow up;* in England, perhaps, once in twenty years; in America, once in from seven to ten. This arises from there being no safety-valve—no check which can be put to it by mutual consent of all parties.

"The most prominent causes of this convulsion have already been laid before the English public; but there is one—that of speculating in land—which has not been sufficiently dwelt upon, nor has the importance been given to it which it deserves; as, perhaps next to the losses occasioned by the great fire, it led, more than any other species of over-speculation and overtrading, to the distress which has ensued.

"Not but that the event must have taken place in the usual course of things. Cash payments produce sure but small returns; but no commerce can be carried on by this means on any extended scale. Credit, as long as it is good, is so much extra capital, in itself nominal and non-existent, but producing real returns."

In spite of the example of disaster incident to the use of credit, Captain Marryat does not, on that account, go to the extreme of condemning the system.

"The facility of credit," he explains, "enables those who obtain it to embark in other speculations, foreign to their business; for credit thus becomes



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FOR SCHOOL ROOM, LECTURE HALL AND THE HOME
Outfits of all grades, for pleasure or profit. Largest stock of Lantern Slides, for Sale or Rent.
Latest Moving Picture Machines.
Send for new catalogue
Establ'd 1873
McALLISTER MFG. OPTICIANS, Dep. M, 49 Nassau Street, New York

6% BANKING BY MAIL
First mortgages on improved real estate worth 225% of the loans constitute the assets of this bank. Our Coupon Certificates of Deposit yield interest at the rate of six per cent per annum. Write to the President for booklet "E."
EQUITABLE BANKING & LOAN CO.
GEO. A. SMITH, PRES. MACON, GA.

THERE ARE TWO REASONS
Why we send our Daus Improved Tip Top Duplicator on ten days' trial: FIRST—It proves our confidence in the machine; SECOND—By personal use, you can positively tell, before buying, whether it meets your requirements. Each machine contains 16 feet of duplicating surface which can be used over and over again. 100 copies from pen-written and 50 copies from typewritten original. Complete duplicator, cap size (prints 8¾ x 13 in.). Price, $7.50
THE FELIX P. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Bldg. 113 John St., New York

BRIGHTON FLAT CLASP GARTERS
The grasp of the clasp is easy. It's flat—the only absolutely flat clasp garter is the Brighton. Millions of men know this—buy them and wear them. The wear is there, and they cost only a quarter a pair. Remember it.
Brightons are made of pure silk web. The patterns are new, exclusive—variety enough to satisfy everybody. All metal parts are of heavy nickel-plated brass. If your dealer can't supply you, a pair will be sent upon receipt of price.
Registered Trade Mark
PIONEER SUSPENDER CO., 718 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA
MAKERS OF PIONEER SUSPENDERS
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR HANDSOME HOLIDAY BOXES

What Would it Cost?

What would it cost your family to live if you were taken away from them? You will admit that they would have to live. Figure out what it would cost them to live in the plainest way, then carefully investigate what it would cost you now to ensure them at least a minimum of comfort in such case by means of a policy in

The Mutual Life Insurance Company

It is the business of the Mutual Life to stand between the families of its members and want. It is a mutual company. In its 64 years it has paid to and accumulated for its members 100 million dollars more than it has received from them, and nearly 200 millions more than any other company.

It is easier than you realize to protect the home folks now. It costs nothing whatever to learn exactly how it can be done. Will you investigate?

The Time to Act is NOW.

For the new forms of policies write to

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, N. Y.

The KLIP with the GRIP

A binder and loose leaf holder, for papers and magazines in home, office, library and reading room. No holes to punch or strings to tie. Instantly removable. Covers to order. Price list *free*. Sample dozen mailed for 75 cents.

H. H. BALLARD, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

Soothe the throat and stop a hacking cough. A safe and simple remedy. In boxes only.

SECTIONAL BOOKCASES

are rapidly replacing the old-fashioned solid bookcases. They grow with your library—fit any space, and promote more comfort in the home than any other piece of furniture. Furnished with or without doors.

Per Section $1.00 and Upwards

FREIGHT PAID

Rigid economy, acquired by the manufacture of a single product in large quantities, and our modern methods of selling direct to the user, enable us to offer a superior article at a considerable saving in cost to the purchaser. Shipped

ON APPROVAL

The artistic appearance, solidity of construction, and practical features of this case, have appealed to thousands of prominent users, who have universally pronounced it

THE BEST

Send for Our New Free Catalogue No. 23, which illustrates the different grades and finishes, from solid oak to solid mahogany, and offers many suggestions for building up the home or office library.

THE X. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. CO., Little Falls, N.Y. Mfrs. of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets)

NEW YORK OFFICE IN FLATIRON BUILDING

extra capital, which they do not know how to employ. Such has been the case in the present instance; but this is no reason for the credit system not being continued. These occasional explosions act as warnings, and, for the time, people are more cautious; they stop for a while to repair damages, and recover from their consternation; and when they go ahead again it is not quite so fast.

"The loss is severely felt, because people are not prepared to meet it; but if all the profits of the years of healthy credit were added up, and the balance struck between that and the loss at the explosion, the advantage gained by the credit system would still be found to be great. The advancement of America depends wholly upon it. It is by credit alone that she has made such rapid strides, and it is by credit alone that she can continue to flourish, at the same time that she enriches those who trade with her."

An Impression of Stevenson.—Robert Louis Stevenson was at one time the guest of a merry little summer colony at Point Pleasant, N. J. Charlotte Eaton, a contributor to the December *Craftsman*, who was a member of that community, tells entertainingly of her playing hostess to the author of "Treasure Island," and of her impressions when she first came face to face with him:

My husband, Wyatt Eaton, and Stevenson had met years before, and it was in honor of those student days abroad that I was thus unexpectedly to come into the realization of my youthful dreams. Of course, I looked forward to meeting in Stevenson a person who would in every way fulfil my ideal of a romantic character—and I was not disappointed. Shall I ever forget the sensation of delight that thrilled me as he entered the room, tall, emaciated, yet gracious; his garments loose upon him; the thin straight hair, still glossy with youth and so long that it lay upon the collar of his coat, throwing into bold relief his long neck and keenly sensitive face; his exquisite hands, the fingers slightly stained by cigaret rolling; but chiefest of all, his voice, clear, gentle, and kind, the *timbre* and intonation of which became registered in my memory as part of the living attributes of the man.

This was the summer of 1888, when the great dramatic success of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" was at its height. We joked him a good deal on the quality of his conception, and on the untoward piling up of the "ducats," to which he replied very quickly: "That is the worst thing I ever wrote." I liked the modesty of that remark immensely, it accorded so well with my preconceived idea of him, who, in apologizing for his picture in "Portraits and Memories," said, "to me, who find it so difficult to tell the little I know."

Strange as it seemed to us, Stevenson knew every nook and cranny of the estate, and told us of his many exploits in search of fresh eggs. . . . . .

After that I got *en rapport* with the real Stevenson, the sprightly, idyllic, venturesome Stevenson of my early fancy—a man whom to meet was to adore, and in whom one need fear no disillusion. The strong mental exhilaration of great success had passed over him, leaving him calm and magnetic, unspoiled by a suddenly acquired popularity that deteriorates the living fiber of so many men.

Here, indeed, was the Stevenson of "Treasure Island" days, of the Essays, of "Will-o'-the-Mill," resting serenely in the consciousness of good work accomplished. Yet even in his playful moods his least remarks seemed scholarly to me; there seemed to emanate from him an atmosphere of erudition, a mantle of eclecticism, that became him well and, while differentiating him somewhat from ordinary beings, yet detracted nothing from his manliness or good-fellowship of feeling. In the midst of ban-

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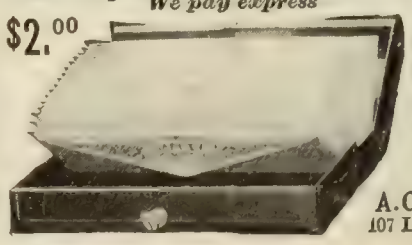

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ter and merriment here was the Stevenson whose life was more vital in its love motive than any of his own romances; who, in spite of ill health and uncertainty of means, yet paid the price for his heart's desire.

Stevenson smiling over the vulgar success of his "worst book" revealed to me the quality in his nature that was finer than anything he wrote—the soul whose gallantry and spontaneity could bear the brunt of adverse circumstances and even censure and hold its own integrity, a law unto itself.

Here was the man who had passed himself off as one of a group of steerage passengers on that memorable trip across the ocean on his way to Monterey, in quest of the woman who became his wife. It takes a fine quality of nature to do that, to associate with what is called the rough element, on equal terms, and get good results. "And, just think," said he triumphantly, "it was not until the end of the voyage that they found me out."

I had no opportunity for personal conversation with Mrs. Stevenson that day, but we had already met in New York at a friend's house and exchanged some sentiments. Altho I never grew to feel that I really knew her well, I have an innate regard for all women who can command the souls of such men, and to Stevenson she was the essential part of the day's inspiration.

Stevenson's mother was an apple-cheeked, gracious little body, youthful in appearance and most graceful; with her and "Fanny" he was more like a chum or protégé than son and husband. The family ethics existing on all sides were perfect. I found that the family pronounced his name Lewis, not Louis, and they said it so caressingly that I have since loved that name for its sweetness. In the midst of our most intellectual talk, somebody suddenly said, "Egg-nog!" a beverage of which Stevenson was very fond, and all entered with delight into the preparations for the decoction; one brought eggs, another the sugar-bowl, while our host, Mr. Sanborn, went down to the cellar for the wherewithal to add the final touches. Unhappily, at this point, I coughed. It was the year of the influenza plague and the epidemic had possession of me.

"What! a cold?" asked Stevenson.

"Influenza—yes," I answered.

"You will not mind then," said he kindly, "if I ask you to keep a respectful distance. I always take a cold if any one in the same room has one."

"How near, within safety, can I sit?" I asked, feeling myself martyrized on the spot.

"Just as far away as possible," said he. "I am only now recovered from a bad cold caught from a waiter who served me at a hotel—I am peculiarly susceptible, you know," he urged.

I hovered upon the threshold reluctantly, yet rather than imperil that frail and joyous life by even the shadow of a breath I resolved that I would do better.

"I will go out on the lawn," said I, "if you will make amends."

"I'll send the egg-nog out to you when it's ready."

"Oh, not that," and I repeated my request with emphasis. "If you will make amends——"

"Speak, and it shall be granted you," said he, laughing.

"An autograph," and I flew to my room for my birthday-book.

I then went out and sat under an old apple-tree on the lawn, where the voices and sounds of merry-making floated out to me, together with the perfume of the roses that twined about the windows. The afternoon sun began to wane, casting long shadows across the unkept lawn with its spurious growth of wild mustard and sweet clover running riot everywhere. The Sanborns were very little on the estate, and the whole place had a wofully forlorn and neglected aspect. No wonder Stevenson

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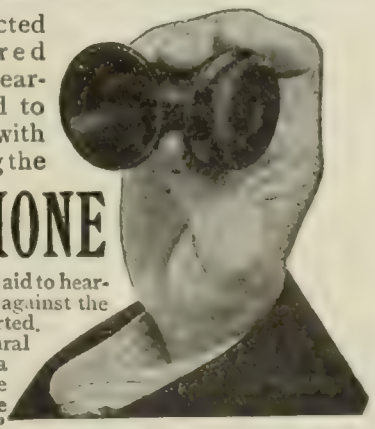

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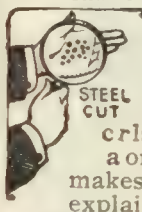

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They brought me a glass of egg-nog out under the gloom of the apple-tree. I hated the stuff—but his hands had made it, so I held it to my lips and drank a silent toast.

Mark Twain's Visit to Grant.—Who was the originator of Sherman's famous march to the sea? For some time after the close of the Civil War this was one of the mooted questions. Sherman and Grant were both given credit for the successful plans, and it was not until Grant set the controversy to rights in his "Memoirs" that the public was finally satisfied. Mark Twain, in his "Autobiography," now running serially in the *Sunday Magazine*, tells of a visit he and his little daughter Susy made Grant in 1885, while the General was writing this part of his book, and of his remarks made at that time on the troublesome question. As he tells it:

I called on General Grant, and took Susy with me. The General was looking and feeling far better than he had looked or felt for some months. He had ventured to work again on his book that morning, the first time he had done any work for perhaps a month. This morning's work was his first attempt at dictating, and it was a thorough success, to his great delight. He had always said that it would be impossible for him to dictate anything, but I had said that he was noted for clearness of statement, and as a narrative was simply a statement of consecutive facts, he was consequently peculiarly qualified and equipped for dictation. This turned out to be true. For he had dictated two hours that morning to a shorthand writer, had never hesitated for words, had not repeated himself, and the manuscript when finished needed no revision. The two hours' work was an account of Appomattox; and this was such an extremely important feature that his book would necessarily have been severely lame without it. Therefore I had taken a shorthand writer there before, to see if I could not get him to write at least a few lines about Appomattox. [I was his publisher. I was putting his "Personal Memoirs" to press at the time.—S. L. C.] But he was at that time not well enough to undertake it. I was aware that of all the hundred versions of Appomattox, not one was really correct. Therefore I was extremely anxious that he should leave behind him the truth. His throat was not distressing him, and his voice was much better and stronger than usual.

He was so delighted to have gotten Appomattox accomplished once more in his life—to have gotten the matter off his mind—that he was as talkative as his old self. He received Susy very pleasantly, and then fell to talking about certain matters which he hoped to be able to dictate next day; and he said in substance that among other things he wanted to settle once for all a question that had been bandied about from mouth to mouth and from newspaper to newspaper. That question was, With whom originated the idea of the march to the sea? Was it Grant's or was it Sherman's idea? Whether I or some one else—being anxious to get the important fact settled—asked him with whom the idea originated I don't remember. But I remember his answer. I shall always remember his answer. General Grant said:

"Neither of us originated the idea of Sherman's march to the sea. The enemy did it."

He went on to say that the enemy, however, necessarily originated a great many of the plans that the general on the opposite side gets the credit for—at the same time that the enemy is doing that he is laying open other moves which the opposing general sees and takes advantage of. In this case Sherman had a plan all thought out, of course. He meant to destroy the two remaining railroads in that part of the country, and that would finish up that region. But General Hood did not play the military part that he was expected to play. On the contrary, General Hood made a dive at Chattanooga. This left the march to the sea open to Sherman, and so, after sending part of his army to defend and hold what he had acquired in the Chatta-

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nooga region, he was perfectly free to proceed with the rest of it through Georgia. He saw the opportunity and he would not have been fit for his place if he had not seized it.

"He wrote me" (the General is speaking) "what his plan was, and I sent him word to go ahead. My staff were opposed to the movement." (I think the General said they tried to persuade him to stop Sherman. The chief of his staff, the General said, even went so far as to go to Washington without the General's knowledge and get the ear of the authorities, and he succeeded in arousing their fears to such an extent that they telegraphed General Grant to stop Sherman.)

Then General Grant said, "Out of deference to the Government, I telegraphed Sherman and stopt him twenty-four hours; and then, considering that that was deference enough to the Government, I telegraphed him to go ahead again."

I have not tried to give the General's language, but only the general idea of what he said. The thing that mainly struck me was his terse remark that the enemy originated the idea of the march to the sea. It struck me because it was so suggestive of the General's epigrammatic fashion—saying a great deal in a single crisp sentence.

The Financial Savior of Mexico.—José Yves Limantour, Minister of the Treasury of Mexico, is at present the national hero, the Theodore Roosevelt of the southern Republic. He has proved himself the most marvelous financier his country has ever produced. His success in establishing Mexican finance on a gold basis, after many years of silver fluctuation, has been the chief cause of that nation's awakening. A writer in *The World To-day* (December) dwells upon Señor Limantour's business genius and tells of his activity and interest in other phases of Mexican life. He says:

No sooner was the monetary question settled than the people realized the tremendous importance of the event. When Señor Limantour was seen on the streets of Mexico City he received ovation after ovation and the people whispered, "Diaz's successor. There is no man in the country so eminently qualified to succeed our great President." But the Minister of Finance quickly suppresst this talk. He has always enjoyed the President's closest friendship, and more than any other person has a minute knowledge of his chief's accomplishments. He knows that no man in Mexico is so capable of filling his position as the present incumbent of the Mexican Executive's chair.

The Mexican people have been reminded time and again that no thing of interest to the Republic has been too small to invite the encouragement and assistance of the Minister of Finance. An accomplished musician, it was through his influence that the splendid National Orchestra reached its present stage of perfection. He was the father of the plan which caused the Mexican Government to send a limited number of talented young people, musicians, artists, and those of other high professions, each year to Europe to be educated properly, at the expense of the Republic. The foreigner who goes into ecstasies over the magnificent parkway around the Castle of Chapultepec recognizes the hand of a master landscape gardener in its composition. A close student of landscape gardening as well as architecture, it was Señor Limantour who planned this superb show-place surrounding the former home of Montezuma, now the President's summer palace.

Mexicans with justifiable pride tell how Señor Limantour secured the money to build the National Railway to Tehuantepec, recently completed; the magnificent new national post-office in Mexico City, opened last February; the fine harbors at Vera Cruz and Manzanillo and those now in construction at Salina Cruz and Coatzacoalcos; the new water system in the Federal District; new public schools, public buildings, and numerous bridges which were so badly needed. The loan for these improvements,

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José Limantour is one of the most distinguished-looking men in Mexico. His coloring and features are those of the scholar. His face is pale and his snow-white hair, burnsides, and mustache enhance his pallor and belie his fifty-four years. When his tall, slight figure appears on the streets of Mexico City, he is greeted with the same adoration as the beloved President Diaz. In the early days of his public ministry, the people were wont to confuse Señor Limantour's dignity with coldness and pride. There is no such misunderstanding now, for the Mexicans recognize modesty in his dignity, and his many helpful deeds have taught them that he is one of the most responsive and warm-hearted men in the Republic.

Señora Limantour is of a famous Mexican family, the Canas. Her father is the present president of the Chambers. The home life of the Mexican Minister of Finance is ideal. One of the busiest men in the world, he still finds time to devote to his family. He has an office in his city home which is invaded every day by men of business. He travels about the country in his own private car, and his family invariably travel with him. The one idolized daughter of the house married into the one of best Mexican families, and with her husband, Miquel de Iturbe, resides in Paris. Their three babies are the joy and pride of the Limantour-Canas-Iturbe families. A fifteen-year-old son, Guillermo, completes the José Limantour family. Like his father's, his education is to be wholly Mexican. He is being taught the gospel of work by example as well as precept, for the head of his house, tho one of the wealthiest men in the Republic, spends more hours each day working than the lowliest peon in the country.

The Simplicity of Victoria's Education.—Was Queen Victoria's success as a ruler due to the wonderful simplicity of her early education? The remarkable awakening and development of a woman who, at the age of eighteen, became the ruler of a great nation, speaks of some powerful foundation beneath it all. Miss Jeannette Gilder, writing of Queen Victoria's published letters, for *The Review of Reviews* (December), credits much of Victoria's success to this early schooling. She says:

From her earliest childhood it had seemed more than probable that the Princess Victoria would in time become Queen of England. Her mother, the Duchess of Kent, appreciated this probability and trained and educated her daughter with that end in view. She was not taught to be proud and overbearing, because she might one day be the ruler of England, but she was, on the contrary, brought up to be just and kind, to control her temper, while not subjugating her will. In the pages of her journal, which are quoted in this book, the Queen tells us that her mother brought her up most simply, and not until after her accession did she have a room to herself. What do the young girls of this republic who have their bedrooms, their boudoirs, and their private bathrooms, say to such simplicity? From her letters and journals we gathered that altho the young Princess was of an affectionate and exceptionally feminine temperament, she was at the same time high-spirited and inclined to be wilful. She liked the stir of London and enjoyed dancing tho it kept her up till early morning. She also loved music, particularly singing, but was not much given to the theater. Pictures she loved, but her taste in this line might have been improved. She was fond of reading, and her mother wisely guided her along the paths of history and political science.

One of the chief blessings of Queen Victoria's childhood and middle life was the influence of "an enlightened and high-minded prince," Leopold, her maternal uncle . . . . . .

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and her uncle Leopold was that the first suggestion of her marriage to Prince Albert came from him. When Queen Victoria first saw her cousin Albert she admired him immensely, both for the beauty of his person and of his mind. After getting better acquainted with him she liked him very much, but she wrote her uncle that she had not "the feeling for him which is requisite to insure happiness." At any rate, she wrote, she was still young and it was not necessary for her to marry for two or even three years. But, alas, for prudence when the "requisite" feeling came! It was while he was visiting at Windsor Castle, in 1839, that she decided that a few months was a long time to wait. Being a queen, it was she who proposed, and he took kindly to the proposal. "My mind is quite made up," she wrote, "and I told Albert this morning of it; the warm affection he showed on learning this gave me *great* pleasure. He seems *perfection*, and I think that I have the prospect of great happiness before me." He was quite ready to make the sacrifice for her sake, she wrote King Leopold. A sacrifice she insisted that it was, for she knew that to be the husband of a queen was no sinecure. It meant criticism and it meant opposition, for he was a German prince, and the German influence was not agreeable to Englishmen. Just after she had proposed and been accepted, Queen Victoria wrote to her uncle from Windsor Castle:

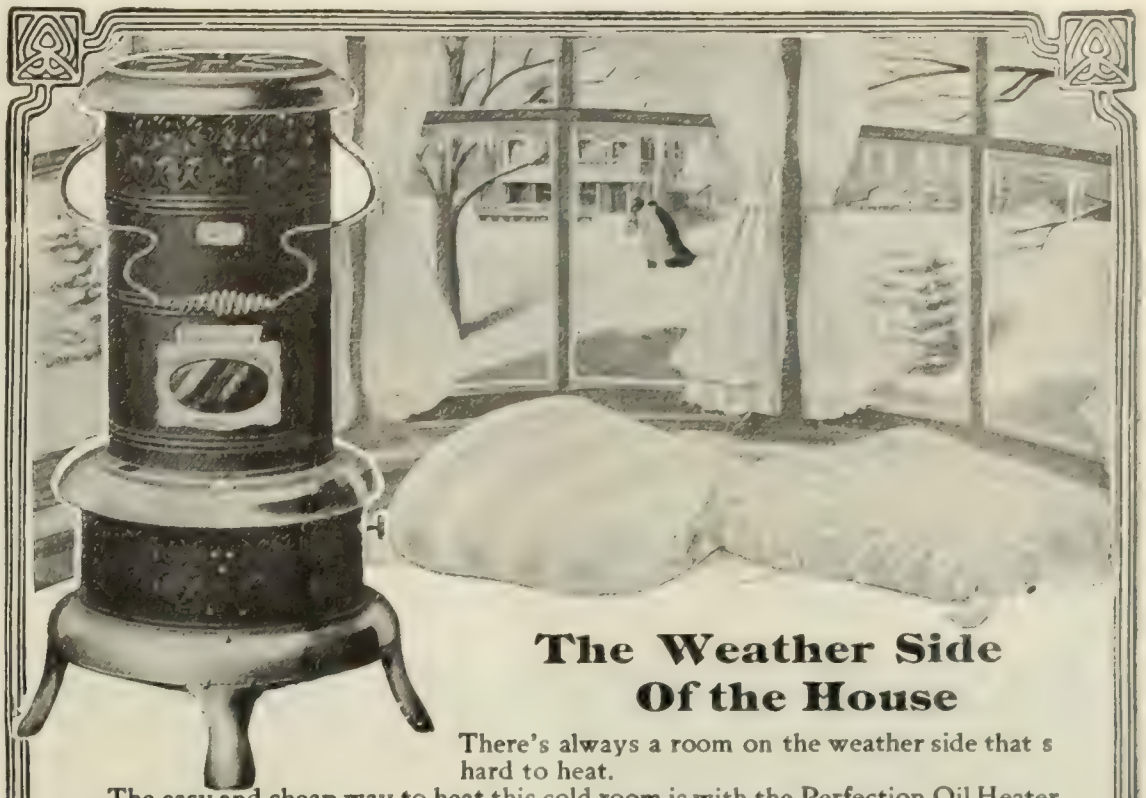
"I write to you from here, the happiest, happiest being that ever existed. Really, I do not think it *possible* for any one in the world to be *happier*, or as happy as I am. He is an angel, and his kindness and affection for me is really touching. To look in those dear eyes, and that dear sunny face, is enough to make me adore him. What I can do to make him happy will be my greatest delight."

Grieg and America.—It was not alone Edvard Grieg's fear of the Atlantic that kept him from visiting America. Dr. Gerritt Smith, a writer in *Putnam's Monthly* (December), thinks that the strenuous trend of life in the United States had sent its own message of warning to the great musician. A keen observer of faces, Grieg had noticed the "wrinkles and marks of nervous care" that marred the faces of his friends who had spent much time in our country. It was this he feared in America. Dr. Smith writes of a summer sojourn he made in the composer's neighborhood in Norway, and of a number of visits he made the musician. During one of these calls Grieg took him into his workshop. To quote.

One afternoon I got off the train at Hop, and stopt at a little farm to get some roses for Mme. Grieg. At the turning of the road I found Dr. Grieg awaiting me; he had walked down a short half-mile to meet me at the train. He was not feeling well and did not look strong. We sauntered along, pausing every half-minute, I think (at least twenty times), in the path through the woods to his house. A true German style of conversation, impossible to be maintained while walking; no commas allowed, only periods or full stops; right about and face your interlocutor, until the important point has been decided. . . . . .

Just inside the gate of his place are ravines—one leading to the small house where he worked. A middle path leads to the front of the house itself, which faces on the fjord. In many places this is thick and wild with trees and shrubs, through which, in the clearings, the reflected sunlight slants up bright and clear from the waters. All about are flowers—especially wild flowers, and the beautiful hyacinthine Norwegian heather, which purples all the hills wherever the gray rocks do not forbid.

After a while he said: "Would you like to see my workshop?" And so we walked down there. To me, it perfectly symbolized the name of the place —"Troldhaugen" (the Glen of the Trolls). The little house is planted on a rock by the water and almost hidden by trees. The sun streams in all the morning, but it is damp there, as he said, and so he put on over his boots his large comical shoes of plaited straw—to keep out the rheumatism. "It is nothing but a workshop," as he said. A piano,



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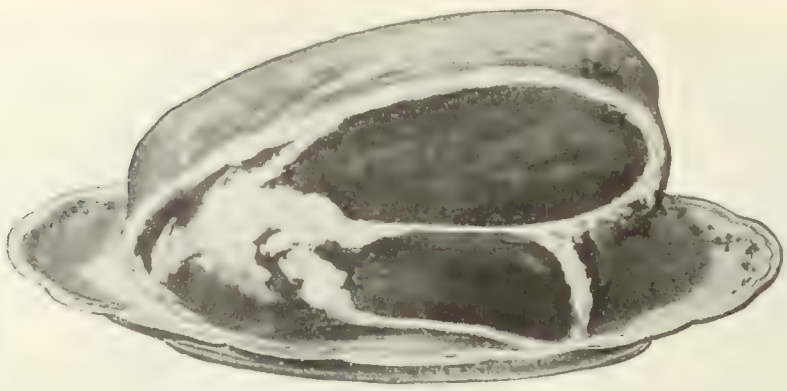

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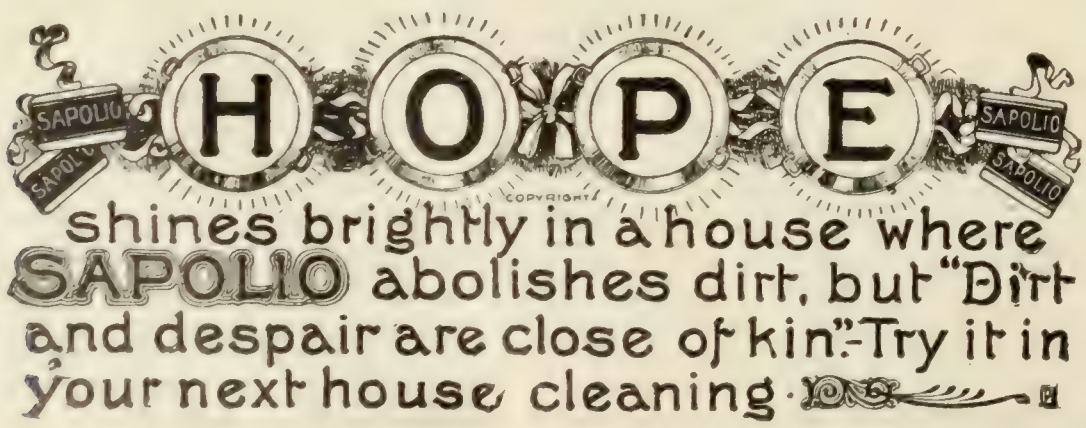

a writing-table with manuscripts, a valuable mass of scores on shelves, a few pictures of the mountains, a Norwegian violin with a double set of strings, one under the other, vibrating and making a mysterious sound; and a picture of the best Norwegian player on this instrument, whom Ole Bull brought out in public.

We spoke of the use of the piano in composition. He feared he used it too much: thought the inspiration should come from the *geist* (tapping his head). He has a soft attachment to the piano, which pleases him chiefly, because, in the summer, the young men and maidens rowed over the fjord and paused just below his open window, to listen, and he could not compose well before listeners. People were very intrusive. Some Americans he spoke of, who came in uninvited. One man even found his way down to the sanctum, and asked if he were Mr. Grieg, to which he replied "No"; whereupon the intruder handed him a card and requested him to give it to Mr. Grieg. "Which I did, later," said the composer.

At the house were Mrs. Grieg's mother and sister. We discust musical subjects for an hour, and Grieg looked over some of my work, about which he was complimentary and wished me to continue, but to write in larger form and to study all the great masters. We were speaking of the study of composition and how few were capable of giving instruction therein. He said that at Leipsic, where he spent three years, he was with Reinecke (from whom he learned nothing). At his first lesson he showed his master some songs he had written, and Reinecke remarked: "Ah, yes, I have written to those words myself." "Not particularly helpful," said Grieg. Then Reinecke told him to write a string quartet, just as he might have told him to design a cathedral. Grieg had never played a stringed instrument and knew nothing about string quartets; but he went to his books to learn how to write one. It was from books and music that he got most of his education—not from teachers; which seems to me to tally pretty well with the experiences of other composers. The work of the musical composer, he thought, makes heavier drafts upon one's physical and mental strength than that of any other creator in art. Certainly it took much out of him, and it is easy, in this instance, to observe how distant and subjective one may become through such work.

After supper Mme. Grieg sang several of her husband's songs for me in fascinating style. She pretended to sing no more, but she will never lose the charm of interpretation. A personal friend of Mendelssohn and Schumann once declared that Mme. Grieg's singing reminded her of Jenny Lind's in its captivating abandon, dramatic vivacity, soulful treatment of the poem, and unaffected manner. The songs (which I recall his playing for her in perfect style, revealing the poetic details of the piano part—clean, vigorous, appealing) were "Jeg reiste en Deilig Sommerwald," "Eit hab" (Hope), "Borte" (Departure), "Eit Seyn" (A Vision), and "Ich Liebe Dich" (by request). His best songs were written for her; they embody his strongest feelings, and he confest that he could not more have stopt expressing them in song than he could have stopt breathing.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Brute.—"I shall never speak to you again," declared Mrs. Jawback, reduced to tears at the end of the argument.

"Just like a waman," scoffed Mr. Jawback, brutally. "If you can't get your way in any other way you resort to bribery."—*Washington Herald.*

Same Old Trick.—"My wife," he proudly said, "has made me what I am."

"That's the way with a man," replied Mrs. Strongmind. "Always blaming it on the woman."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Toot!—Happiness likes to hang around a man who somehow manages to keep up his merry whistling.—*Florida Times-Union.*

Nervousness, however, would move to amend by striking out the word "around."—*Indianapolis News.*

A Christmas Fairy-tale.

By A. G. Davies.

I know the tale I tell will seem
"The baseless fabric of a dream";
I tell of one who, Christmas-time,
Displayed a spirit so sublime,
With unfeigned gratitude she took
Three pin-balls, and a needle-book;
Four doilies, and a hairpin case,
And two small trays received with grace.
She recognized, without a tear,
The crocheted doily sent last year
To a dear, absent-minded friend,
Who back again the gift did send.
Without a frown, this angel took
Two copies of the self-same book;
Accepted, with a happy face,
Three hat-pin bottles, trimmed with lace;
She has no scornful thought or hard
For a much-traveled Christmas-card;
And, greatest miracle of all,
As she received her last pin-ball
Not even in her heart did say,
"They will be good to give away."

—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Delicate Hint.—Two very cadaverous-looking tramps looked in at the window of a railway-station where a telegraph-operator sat at his key.

"Say, pardner," one of them said in a very husky voice, "report a couple o' empties goin' east."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Realism.—Star Actor—"I must insist, Mr. Stager, on having real food in the banquet scene."

Manager—"Very well, then, if you insist on that you will be supplied with real poison in the death scene."—*Boston Transcript.*

Have a Fellow.—The effort of *The Ladies' Home Journal* to prod pastors and church-members to greater effusiveness in welcoming strangers to public services may lead to overdoing hospitality in various ways. One of these ways was revealed to a warm-hearted Western pastor. Coming down from the pulpit after the evening sermon he found a stranger in the person of a fair-haired Swede, and, greeting her with a cordial handclasp, said: "I am very glad to see you. I want you to feel at home here. I'd like to become acquainted with you. If you'll give your address I'll call and see you." "Thank you," she replied, "but I have a fellow."—*Congregationalist*

Correct?—A teacher in a public school asked the children to define the word "advice."

"Advice," said a little girl, "is when other people want you to do the way they do."—*Christian Register.*

Something in That.—A young man of Boston who had failed to pay his laundry bill endeavored to turn his Chinaman aside from inquiry by an attack upon the Celestial's manner of speech. "Why do you say 'Fliday,' John?" he asked. "Say Fliday because I mean Fliday," replied John, stoutly. "No say Fliday, and mean maybe week after nex', like Melican man."—*Christian Register.*

His Word For It.—The Parental Voice—"Maude, is that young man gone yet?"

The Daughter—"Y-yes, papa, he says he is."—*Cleveland Leader.*

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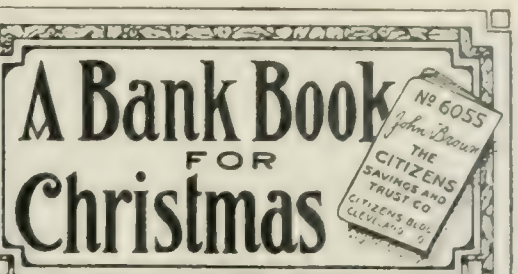

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Lost Caste.—"Shall we let Eddie into our pirate gang, Bill?"

"Naw. He wouldn't make a good pirate—he's a sissy."

"He is?"

"Sure. He paid to git into the football game las' Saturday."—*Denver Post.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

November 29.—In outlining before the Russian Douma the policy of the Government, Premier Stolypine declares the will of the Czar must be Russian law, and all promised reforms must wait upon the restoration of order in the Empire.

November 30.—"The Stolypin necktie," a phrase used by an orator of the Constitutional Democrats, precipitates a riot in the Douma and blots out the effect of the ministerial declaration.

The Royal Swedish Yacht Club decides to postpone indefinitely its proposed challenge for the *America's* cup.

December 1.—The Anglo-American arctic expedition reports that it fails to find land in Beaufort Sea.

Secretary Taft spends a busy Sunday in Moscow, visiting the ancient Kremlin, palaces, and churches.

December 2.—The Canadian-Pacific steamer *Mount Temple*, from Antwerp, runs on the rocks near Halifax; the 633 passengers and the crew were rescued.

December 3.—Secretary Taft makes a plea for world peace at the American banquet in St. Petersburg.

An attempt is made to assassinate President Cabrera of Guatemala.

December 4.—King Oscar of Sweden, because of nervous illness, again appoints Crown Prince Gustav as regent.

Chancellor von Buelow takes advantage of open hostility in the German Rechistag, and by threatening to resign forces a group of different factions to caucus and agree to give him their undivided support for all government measures.

December 5.—Minister Hayashi announces that Japan will limit emigration to the United States and Canada.

Baron Takahira is formally appointed Japanese ambassador to the United States.

Domestic.

November 29.—Senator Foraker announces his purpose to contest with Secretary Taft for the Ohio delegates to the Republican National Convention, and says that he will give up the Senatorship to make the contest for the Presidency.

Ezra Merker completes his 3,000-mile journey in a prairie schooner, drawn by a pair of oxen, to plead for the preservation of the old Oregon Trail, and is received by the President.

November 30.—The $50,000,000-issue of Panama in Canal bonds is found to be largely oversubscribed when the bids are opened at the Treasury Department.

The Tercentennial Exposition at Jamestown is closed.

December 1.—Six torpedo-boat destroyers, the vanguard of the battle-ship fleet, start from Norfolk, Va., for the Pacific coast.

More than three hundred workmen are discharged at the navy yard at Charlestown, Mass.

December 2.—Attorney-General Jackson, of New York, receives offers from James Hazen Hyde and others to refund more than $1,000,000 of insurance funds as a compromise of the suits now pending against former directors of the Equitable Life for restoration of funds alleged to have been diverted from the company's treasury.

December 3.—The President's message is read in both Houses of Congress.

Ambassador Aoki is summoned home by Japan to report verbally on the immigration and other questions.

December 4.—The National Rivers and Harbors Congress opens in Washington, with Secretary Root, Ambassador Jusserand, Martin Knapp, and Gustav Schwab as the principal speakers.

December 5.—President Roosevelt's order directing more severe physical tests for army officers is made public.

General Funston is instructed by the War Department to send to Goldfield, Nev., such troops as may be necessary to preserve order in the mine strike.

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"G. S. P." Schenectady, N. Y.—(1) "Please distinguish between *sundry* and *miscellaneous*. Which of the following expressions are preferable: 'Sundry persons,' 'sundry supplies'; 'miscellaneous persons,' 'miscellaneous supplies.' (2) What is an institute of *fermentology?* (3) Is there such a word as *cavitation*, meaning creation of vacuum or effect of vacuum?"

(1) *Sundry* is said of an indefinite and small number, embracing individuals not important enough to be specified separately. It is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *syndrig*, from *sundor*, apart, and primarily implies separation. Sundry denotes disconnectedness as well as numbers. In saying 'several persons were present' only number is referred to; but if one says, 'sundry persons were present' or 'persons of sundry occupations were there' he draws attention, in the first instance, to the fact that more than one person was present, but suggests absence of harmony or common relation among the persons who were present. In the second instance he states clearly that there was diversity of character in those present.

Miscellaneous means "consisting of several kinds, not assorted or discriminated as goods; mixt; mingled; promiscuous, as a crowd." When said of persons, miscellaneous implies "of many parts; many-sided."

The Lexicographer prefers "sundry persons." Both "miscellaneous supplies" and "sundry supplies" are good, but each has a distinct meaning.

(2) We do not know. It might be a place where the process of fermenting is taught scientifically, or one where budding actors or journalists are inculcated into the art of exciting the emotions of the public artificially by "manufactured" agitation or panics.

(3) The word *cavitation* is of comparatively recent origin. It is used to explain a phenomenon in water in which the space immediately in the rear of the propeller-blades of a steamship is rendered more or less empty on account of the rapid cleavage of the water by the blades, and the relatively slow action of the water in closing in behind the moving blades. The action of the propeller breaks the continuous flood of water and thus prevents its mass, and makes it impossible for the propeller to develop the full force of its power on the water which, were it not or this cavitation, it would be able to do.

"J. R. C." Garrettsville, O.—(1) "Suppose I am a doctor and prescribe exercise for you, and say 'Each morning I want you to start from your home, and walk to the tenth mile-stone.' How many miles do you walk? I say ten; others say nine. Who is correct? (2) What is meant by 'to the tenth problem'?"

(1) Assuming that the home referred to is situated opposite the first mile-stone, the distance traversed to the tenth mile-stone would be nine miles. If the home were situated one mile away from the first mile-stone, or say, for example, at zero, the distance traversed would be ten miles. "To the tenth mile-stone" does not mean beyond it, but it means to it. (2) "To the tenth problem, *inclusive*," means including the tenth; without the word "inclusive" the tenth problem is not included. "J. R. C." cites other examples which, on account of ambiguity of expression, can not be answered satisfactorily.

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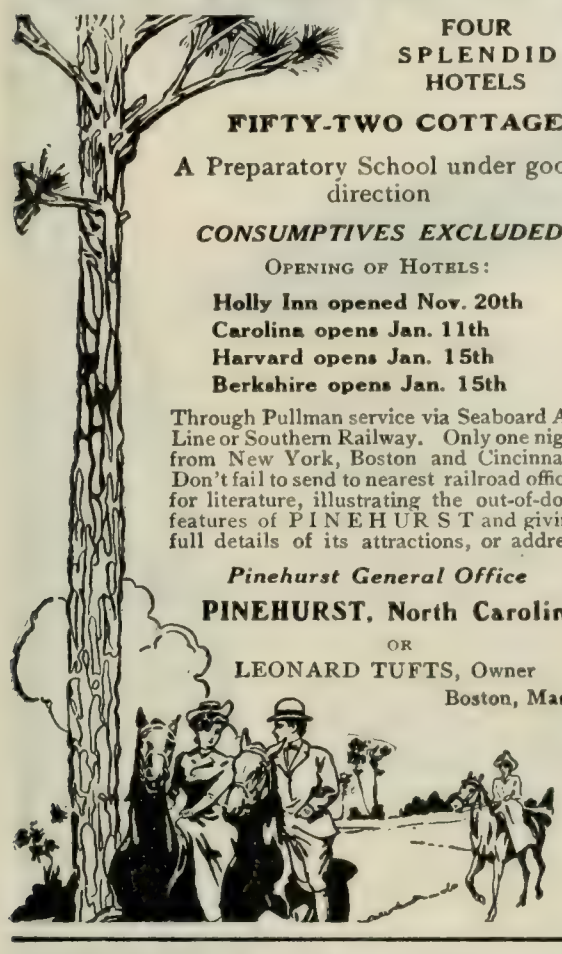

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE THIRD-TERM QUIETUS

WHATEVER may be its reception in inner political circles, President Roosevelt's reiterated refusal to take a third-term nomination under any circumstances is welcomed by the leading papers of both parties with approval and evident relief. Altho his attitude in this matter was never really in question among his friends, say Washington dispatches, the formal restatement of his position at this juncture comes as "a genuine and complete surprize." Various explanations of his action have gained brief credence only to give place to later rumors and surmises. Thus some have connected it with Representative Clayton's anti-third-term resolution now pending in the House. Others say that Mr. Cortelyou's friends unintentionally forced his hand by tactics directed against the welfare of Mr. Taft's boom. But whatever may have precipitated the publishing of his second "renunciation," there is nothing ambiguous about the words in which he eliminates the third-term issue from further consideration in the coming campaign. After repeating literally his famous announcement of 1904 that "under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination," he adds simply: "I have not changed and shall not change the decision thus announced." This "puts it out of the power of even the most irrepressible of his admirers to trade further upon his name in connection with the third-term proposition," remarks the Washington *Evening Star* (Ind.); but as the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) reminds us, this "does not remove him as a potent, possibly a commanding, influence in the contest," since he "has the right to be interested in the choice of a successor who will carry forward the good work which has been inaugurated." But all agree that he is now effectually cleared of the suspicion of "playing hide-and-seek" with the nomination, and practically all the press recognize that the whole situation is vastly changed by the final elimination of the most conspicuous figure among the Presidential candidates. The New York *World* (Dem.), however, reluctant apparently to relinquish at once a picturesque issue, suggests that "in spite of Mr. Roosevelt's emphatic declaration, it is by no means certain that the voters will take him at his word"; and it asks: "Can he turn back the tide? Suppose the Roosevelt shouters, as Governor Hoch, of Kansas, has threatened, ride over the convention like a herd of Texas steers? Will he still decline? Will he be able to decline?" So also the Washington *Herald* (Ind.), which predicts that the "Roosevelt clamor" will "break out again, stronger than before." The New York *Press* (Rep.), however, is not alone in impugning the motives of the third-term boomers, and in regarding the idea that any combination of circumstances could have caused the President to forget his pledge of 1904 as an insulting reflection upon his integrity. His reiteration of that pledge, says the New York *Sun*, apparently forgetting all scores, redounds "to his everlasting honor"; and it adds: "It is a great public service to remove from millions of patriotic and anxious minds the dread of an imminent campaign over the third-term question, with consequences disastrous to the American system, whatever the event of the fight."

The immediate effect of the President's move, remarks the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.), and the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.), is to focus public attention upon the other candidates, and we may now expect to hear frequent rumors and reports about the progress of the Taft, Hughes, Knox, Foraker, Cannon, Cortelyou, Fairbanks, and other Republican booms. Of these names, Secretary Taft, Senator Foraker, and Senator Knox are open and formally avowed candidates for the nomination, while, as John Temple Graves expresses it, "the Republican field is full and the forest is alive with blanketed nags, willing but unannounced"—dark horses ready for the race. Mr. Taft, says the Baltimore *News* (Ind.), is "unquestionably the logical candidate" to succeed Mr. Roosevelt; and the New York *Times* (Dem.) also thinks that the War Secretary is "probably the foremost figure, because of the supposed preference of the President that he should be chosen." But to what extent, ask a number of Republican papers, has the feud between the Foraker and Taft factions in Ohio damaged the prospects of the Secretary of War? That the Taft boom, in spite of misadventures and set-backs in its native State, is not to be abandoned, may be inferred from the comment of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), a paper which is supposed to be very close to the Administration's policies. Says *The Tribune:*

"Our own opinion is that the President's utterance imparts a body and substance to Mr. Taft's candidacy which it has heretofore lacked because of the measure of success with which some friends and more enemies of the President have sought to create a belief that he desired, was willing or might be constrained to become his own political legatee. But while he has permitted the fact to appear that he regarded Mr. Taft's candidacy with particular favor, he is well aware that it is far easier to express a preference than to deliver votes in a convention, and the Secretary's eager supporters will be unwise if they assume that this latest development means anything more than a fair field for a hard fight.

"The most interesting and agreeable reflection which the incident suggests is the well-deserved good fortune of the Republican party in having at command so large a number of fit and seasoned men from whom to choose a Presidential candidate next June. While the Democracy is relapsing into the arms of Mr. Bryan, with only here and there a fitful effort to escape, the party in power entertains no doubt of its ability to remain in power under the leadership of any one of many thoroughly equipped patriots and statesmen."

And the New York *Globe* (Rep.) still believes Secretary

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Taft to be the leading candidate. Thus:

"His strength is diffused and national, whereas that of other candidates is primarily local. Unruffled judgments all over the land have turned to him as the best thing in sight. He is acceptable to the Administration wing of the party through the loyal support he has given his chief; he should be equally acceptable to the anti-Administration wing of the party because of the sanity and orderly conservatism he has shown during an extended public career. It may be predicted that the effort to present this sturdy and solid citizen as an enemy of the industries and property interests of this country will not succeed. Beyond peradventure, if elected President he will be President."

THIS WILL HELP TO "LOOSEN UP" THE CURRENCY.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

The New York *World* (Dem.) discovers that "the Taft candidacy has made great headway since Mr. Roosevelt's announcement"; but it adds that "so, for that matter, has the Hughes candidacy."

Under the circumstances, says the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.), "all the signs appear to point to the nomination of the candidate of the Empire State, Governor Hughes." The New York *Press* (Rep.) stands as firmly as ever in the conviction that the Republican voters of this State at least "want Governor Hughes and will not take anybody else"; and the New York *Post* (Ind.) thinks that the movement in favor of Hughes "should immediately be given a new aspect." We read:

"Thus far, it has been passive; taking note of the deep impression which he has made upon all parts of the country; observing the remarkable unanimity of States with favorite sons in making him second choice; waiting for the heavy hand of the President to be removed. But now it is time that active work were done by those well-wishers of the Republican party and of the nation who desire to see Mr. Hughes made the candidate for the Presidency.

"On the barest grounds of political expediency his title might be urged. The Republicans are, in any case, going to have a hard row to hoe next year. They will have to encounter the argument of hard times. This is always formidable against the party in power; it will be doubly hard for the Republicans, after their record and their boasts, to overcome. Any one can see by the way in which Bryan's spirits are rising that he expects to harp next year upon the Republican panic and the Republican depression. Now, the only way to meet such tactics is, not to put forward a rival in harum-scarum shouting, but a man who has shown himself strong and cool and steady, and in whom the great mass of conservative people, doubtful about the past and timorous about the future, can be induced to repose their confidence. Governor Hughes seems, in fact, as if cut out by nature to be an after-panic nominee."

The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) makes the following interesting comment on the Republican situation:

"It may be that the Roosevelt men, despite the loss of the prestige of his name, will still be able to control the nomination. On the other hand, it may turn out that Rooseveltism without Theodore is just as empty of attraction as *Hamlet* without the *Prince of Denmark*. This latter is certainly the expectation of the agents

THE RISK HE RUNS.
While the hoarder devotes his stocking to such uses how can he expect Santa Claus to do anything for him?
— Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

MOVE ON.
—Gregg in the Atlanta *Constitution*.

SANTA CLAUS TO THE RESCUE.

THE QUILTING PARTY.
—McDougall in the Philadelphia *North American*.

THE DELUGE.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

AFTER THE PANIC.

of the great corporations. If they are not much in error, it will be found that the retirement of Roosevelt means a recovery of power for the interests which, up to his time, were able to control the party machine.

"Should this be so, the campaign next year will have for its main issue, not the tariff or the money question, but the much broader question of reaction on the one side, pitted against consistent progress on the other. The Republican party, irrespective of anything said to the contrary, will be regarded by clear-eyed men as standing for the undoing of all that has been accomplished toward bringing the trusts and monopolies into reasonable subjection to the law, while the Democrats, with Bryan at their head, will, or should have, the advantage of contending for perseverance along the lines of all that has most distinctly commended the administration of Roosevelt to the general body of the people."

Says the New York *Herald* (Ind.):

"The next President may be less picturesque and of less dictatorial temper than Mr. Roosevelt and still prove an admirable Chief Magistrate. The American people, in fact, have had enough for the present of '*dominating personalities*' and long for a return to safe principles. They long for a President who will be merely a chief executive and not an embryonic dictator. Any President fulfilling such conditions is assured in advance of a hearty welcome, whether his name be Taft or Hughes or Magoon."

DEMAND FOR A CENTRAL BANK

OF all the measures of financial reform which will be submitted to Congress as a result of the country's startling object-lesson in the defects of our present system, none promises, at the present showing, to receive more support among the experts than the plan for a central national bank, to serve, as the Denver *Republican* puts it, "as a sort of gyroscope or balance-wheel for the country's finances." Such a project is indorsed by William B. Ridgely, Controller of the Currency, and a bill embodying the idea has been prepared by Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, a member of the Senate Finance Committee. Advocacy of this course, moreover, was the most notable feature of the recent meeting in Philadelphia of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. The evidence of this meeting, says the Philadelphia *Press*, is that "a government bank, or one having its own management, with close government affiliation, is growing in favor with men of weight in the financial world." Most of the leading financiers who addrest the Philadelphia meeting declare themselves for such an institution. Controller Ridgely points to the fact that the experience of all the rest of the world has shown that the best way to give the banks and the people a "proper system of elastic credit notes" is "by means of a strong central government bank which will handle the finances of the Central Government, act as reserve agent for other banks, and have the sole right to issue credit bank-notes; all under government control and subject to severe government supervision." Others who on the same occasion commended the idea of a central bank of issue were Mr. Isaac N. Seligman, and President William A. Nash, of the New York Corn Exchange Bank. Mr. Jacob H. Schiff feared that popular prejudice against such a scheme is still too strong, but Mr. Nash characterized this "venerable and senseless prejudice which obstructs the national well-being" as a bugaboo to be killed, a ghost to be exorcised. To quote Mr. Nash further:

"The average politician is more afraid of it than any other public question except the tariff. The magnetic needle does not point more unerringly to the pole than the clearing-house certificate points to a great central bank; and dodge this as we may, and as probably we will, finally we shall come back to it and hail it as the solution of all our difficulties.

"But such a bank must be organized properly or it will never gain public confidence. The Government must be represented in it, but the dominant power must reside in a board of directors to which the most eminent bankers and business men shall be chosen. Let the clearing-houses of the great central reserve cities nominate those directors, and you will have a governing body as influential and as respected as the Supreme Court of the United States.

"Give us in good faith such a central bank with such management and with such functions as the clearing-houses all over the country have to-day, and you will put us on a par with England and France and Germany, with their great benign national banks. To give it authority and respect, it must be divorced from party politics."

There is no doubt in Mr. Seligman's mind that "if we had had a modified central banking system the forced closing of the Knickerbocker Trust Company could have been avoided . . . and the heedless run on other trust companies would have been prevented." As to the scheme being opposed by popular sentiment, the New York *Times* reminds us that we have no adequate data on that point. We read:

"Public sentiment in this country often changes rapidly under conditions that arouse the public mind. . . . Moreover, it is plain

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SENATOR HANSBROUGH,
Father of a bill providing for a central bank.

WILLIAM B. RIDGELY,
Controller of the Currency.

ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
Prominent New York banker and financier.

SOME MEN WHO ADVOCATE A CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.

from the discussions of Monday, and from those going on all over the country, that 'a central bank' has now a very different meaning from what it had when the prejudice of the public was aroused against it. It is not necessarily a government bank. It is not necessarily a bank in competition with other banks. It is a central organization of the banking interests of the whole country, in which all may be represented or concerned, and which will cooperate with all to the general advantage."

The previous history of the central-bank experiment in this country is briefly outlined in the Buffalo *Express*, which reminds us that three attempts to establish such a bank as a permanent institution "have resulted in failure and subsequent disaster." To quote:

"The first was under the Confederation and was devised by Robert Morris. Tho chartered for ten years, this bank lasted only six years. Its charter was repealed as soon as political power in Congress changed.

"Much more famous is the history of the first Bank of the United States, which owed its existence to the statesmanship of Hamilton. It was chartered early in 1791, with a capital of $10,000,000, of which $2,000,000 was subscribed by the United States. The charter was granted for twenty years; bills were made receivable in all payments to the United States, and it was given power to establish branches. . . . When the bank's charter expired in the Madison Administration, Congress refused, by the casting vote of Vice-President George Clinton, to renew it, and the bank went out of existence.

"The second Bank of the United States was chartered in 1816 under Monroe. It is a noteworthy fact that the general plan of a great central bank was supported by a Northern Democrat, George M. Dallas, and the greatest of Southern States'-rights men, John C. Calhoun, tho the charter, as finally passed, followed closely the original principles of Hamilton. This bank had $35,000,000 capital, of which four-fifths consisted of United States six-per-cent. stocks; the Government had the appointment of five of the twenty-five directors and the bank was made custodian of public funds. Branches were established in all leading cities and, tho at the out set there was a period of mismanagement and unpopularity, the bank soon entered upon a career of prosperity which lasted until Jackson dragged it into politics by attempting to make political spoil of the positions it had to bestow. The refusal of Nicholas Biddle, the bank's president, to yield in this matter led to Jackson's bitter and successful fight to prevent the renewal of the bank's charter. Following its dissolution came another era of business disaster and unstable currency which lasted until after the resumption of the specie payments in the Grant Administration. The present national banking system was then well established."

Can such an institution, asks *The Express* dubiously, be kept out of politics?

When the subject of currency reform ultimately forces itself upon the attention of Congress the public will probably read frequent references to "the Treat plan," "the Fowler plan," and other plans characterized in an equally unexplanatory way. In such an event the following summary of the various plans now most in evidence, as published by the New York *Journal of Commerce*, will be of value for reference:

"The American Bankers' Plan—Providing for an 'emergency' credit currency by permitting any national bank, actually engaged for one year, and with a surplus of 20 per cent. of its capital, to issue additional notes without security equal to 40 per cent. of its bond-secured circulation, subject to a tax of 2½ per cent. per annum on the average amount outstanding; and a further amount, equal to 12½ per cent. of its capital, subject to a tax of 5 per cent., etc.

"The Central Bank of Issue Plan—Recommended by the New York Chamber of Commerce, providing for the organization of a central bank of issue, with a capital of not less than $50,000,000, to carry a large reserve of gold, and act as custodian of the Government's metallic reserves, as its agent in redeeming all kinds of money, as its receiving and distributing agent, doing at its branches the work now done at the subtreasuries, and to deal exclusively with banks. The plan provides for stock ownership of this bank in part by other banks and in part by the Government, but vests its management exclusively in the Government.

"The New York Chamber of Commerce Asset Currency Plan—Providing for the issuance of additional notes equal to 35 per cent. of its capital by any national bank, whose bond-secured circulation equals 50 per cent. of its capital stock, subject to a graduated tax of from 2 per cent. to 6 per cent., according to the amount of additional notes taken out.

"The 'Treat' Plan—Providing for a bond-secured emergency note system, in contradistinction to a credit currency system. Under this plan national banks would be empowered to issue 50 per cent. of their circulating notes on security other than government bonds, and the same would be retired in four, six, and eight months from September 1 of each year. (This is an adaptation of Secretary Chase's idea embodied in the following report to Congress: 'Such currency could be issued as a loan to bankers, on deposit of coin, a pledge of securities, or in some other way.')

"The 'Fowler' Plan—Providing for a credit currency system through permitting national banks to convert bank-book credits, or deposits subject to check, into bank-note credits, or credit currency. The 'Shaw' Plan—Providing for 'emergency' circulation by national banks up to 50 per cent. of their capital without a deposit to secure its redemption, but subject to a tax of 5 per cent."

SUNDAY IN NEW YORK

BECAUSE a New York judge recently rendered a decision based on a neglected clause in the city's charter relating to Sunday amusements, and because the Mayor and the Police Commissioner issued sweeping orders in accordance with this decision, the citizens of Manhattan have had a chance to decide what they really think of their Sunday-entertainment law. The result, as reflected in the local press, has been watched with interest and amusement by our sister cities. The law as it stands—and it is within the power of the aldermen to revise it—prohibits, together with theatrical performances and all the distinctly secular forms of public entertainment, sacred concerts, lectures, and all performances which take place upon a stage. *The World* prints the following list of events which had to be canceled on the first Sunday of the law's strict enforcement:

An entertainment by German ladies for a children's charity;
The symphony concert in Carnegie Hall;
An illustrated Board-of-Education lecture;
Dancing planned for many weddings in hired halls;
Moving-picture show by Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. such as was given the previous Sunday;
Educational Alliance lectures;
The Metropolitan and Manhattan opera concerts;
Plays in Yiddish theaters, whose patrons worship on Saturday;
The "Children's Theatre" on the East Side, one of the most beautiful undertakings in the city.

"The city administration," remarks the New York *American*, "is trying the experiment James Watt tried on his mother's tea-kettle. When he got the lid on tight enough, it had to come off." The same paper deplores the tendency of some persons "to foment an irreconcilable difference between the flatly non-religious conception of Sunday and the extreme so-called Puritanical view." To quote further:

"Both of these elements of needless disputation are immoderate in their fumings compared with their numbers. By far the largest proportion of the citizens regard the matter not as a burning issue for furious debate—the times and the intelligence have advanced far beyond that—but as no issue at all, and only as a matter of common sense and reason and rational public good!

"The great third party—the greater proportion of the reasoning public—is in favor of upholding the dignity of the day of rest, while at the same time, and with equal force, it is opposed to narrow boundaries inflicted upon wholesome public diversion in the name of religion.

"The great American majority objects to ribald and unseemly things on the day of rest, when humanity relaxes after a week of toil and effort and it objects with equal virility to attempts to reach into the burial-places of the past for the rote and rule of conduct of living citizens.

"It is bosh to assume that there is an irreconcilable issue. It is not an issue at all, for the simple reason that the law of New York should follow the lawful view of nine-tenths of American sentiment in great cities. It were pitiful indeed if sincere men, charged with that duty, and duly empowered to enact municipal regulations guarding both Sunday dignity and Sunday happiness, could not prepare such reasonable regulations forthwith and put an end to an unseemly wrangle between persons who do not typify public sentiment."

Bishop Potter, the head of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York, thinks that the problem is too complicated for the Board of Aldermen to deal with adequately, and suggests a Sunday Laws Commission to be appointed by the Governor. While admitting, in a recent interview, that the question is too broad for a snap judgment, he believes that a happy medium of Sunday observance can be found which will conserve the rest day, and at the same time provide recreation for the great class whose leisure is wholly confined to Sunday.

"Why should we be allowed to look at pictures on Sunday when we are not permitted to hear music?" asks the *Evening Sun*; and *The Times* remarks that while the Sunday-amusements law is being so strictly enforced the liquor law remains nearly a dead letter. "The best way to get rid of a bad law is to enforce it," quotes *The Evening Mail*, and *The Herald* finds consolation in the thought that ultimately the people will decide the matter according to their real wish, whatever that may be. While the Washington *Post* has a sigh of sympathy for "poor little old New York" in her novel experience, the Philadelphia *Press* hardens its heart and affirms that "it was high time for the courts to act," else "in another decade theaters would have been as open in New York as in Paris." The Pittsburg *Dispatch* remarks thoughtfully that "after all, it may do New York good."

THE KING OF SWEDEN

OSCAR II. of Sweden, whose death was announced last week, appears to have measured up very closely to our newspapers' ideas of what a king should be; and at the same time, according

FOUR GENERATIONS OF ROYALTY.

Standing are Sweden's new King, Gustaf V., and the Crown Prince, Gustaf Adolf. Seated is the late King Oscar II., holding the son of the Crown Prince.

to the Hartford *Times*, he was "probably the best-loved ruler in Europe." He was "not alone the friend of his people, but the friend of humanity," remarks the Washington *Post*. One of the most cultured men in Europe, and the most scholarly of modern monarchs, he was also a profound lover of peace, his justice and impartiality receiving recognition in the frequency with which he was called upon to act as arbiter in international disputes. He decided the Samoan question in 1902, and was proposed as final arbiter in the Venezuelan dispute of 1896. A poet, orator, and historian, he had, in addition to rare qualities of mind and character, unusual distinction of appearance, and a remarkable record for personal bravery and prowess. In physique and in character, remarks the Philadelphia *Record*, he was "kingly in the best sense of the word," altho "a descendant in the second generation of Jean

Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, the son of a French notary, and the equally lowly born Mlle. Clary." "He was very affable and democratic in manner," says the New York *Independent*, "accessible to the humblest of his subjects and to foreign visitors," and "preferring to walk about the streets or use the street-cars rather than to drive in state." He was great as a king, remarks the New York *American*, "because he did not seem a king at all, but only a higher type of man"; and the Chicago *Post* thinks that in no country, other than Sweden, will his death cause "so deep and so wide a sorrow" as in the United States. Says the New York *Commercial:*

"A more nearly ideal king has never lived, and in his death latter-day monarchy loses a type of potentate that is not likely ever to be reproduced within the lives of the very youngest of this day and generation. The trend is all in the opposite direction—the rule of the strong-hand monarch, or else the rule of the people, a pure democracy. Soldier, author, diplomat, poet, mediator, musician, orator, philologist, scientist, patron of the arts, philanthropist, statesman, king, Oscar II. was altogether a most remarkable man. He would have been such beyond all doubt had his Frenchman great-grandfather never have attracted the favorable notice of the childless King Charles XIII. of Sweden and Norway. As it was, Fate made him one in a line of illustrious kings originated in the peasantry of the inheritors of ancient Gaul, and he fitted himself into his destiny as no other king of modern times has done it.

"If King Gustaf V. does half as well, he will merit the plaudits, the respect, the love of his people."

The Philadelphia *Press* reminds us that King Oscar died a disappointed man because of his failure, two years ago, to hold Norway to his throne. But, as the New York *World* remarks, he had at least the satisfaction of knowing that he "had lost one-third of his subjects only to make of them friends."

THE FILIPINO COMMISSIONERS

THE appearance at Washington of the two new delegates from the Philippines will stimulate, the New York *Tribune* hopes, "a more generous and enlightened treatment of the Filipinos by Congress." The new delegates are Benito Legarda and Pablo Ocambo, the former a friend of the American régime and the latter an Aguinaldist. Each receives a salary of $5,000 a year from our Government, with $2,000 additional to cover all expenses. *The Tribune* says they will "sit in the Lower House of Congress," but the Springfield *Republican* finds nothing to warrant such a statement in the act providing for them, which merely says that the commissioners "shall be entitled to an official recognition as such by all departments." *The Republican* continues:

"So far as the law indicates, the two commissioners will not even have the right of petition in Congress, such as all American citizens enjoy. They may appear, and doubtless will appear, before congressional committees, after being invited, but never will they thus appear by right.

"What 'recognition as such by all departments' may amount to one hesitates to say. There is something humorous about it. When Congressmen appear at the departments they can command some slight attention because they have votes in one House or the other and also they represent the votes at home that make and unmake administrations. The honorable resident commissioners from the Philippine Islands will represent nothing of the sort, and their influence at the departments is not likely to upset the established balance of power.

"The resident commissionerships impress one at the outset as a kind of shallow farce, yet if these offices have the effect of improving our relations with the Philippine Islands through the contact which the commissioners may establish with the Washington Government and the members of Congress, their creation will have been justified. Evidently much will depend upon the character and ability of the commissioners themselves. It is very gratifying that the men chosen to go to Washington appear to be of the best type of Filipinos, altho they represent different political aspirations.

"Mr. Legarda, who was selected by the Philippine Commission at Manila, is a conservative and a long-time office-holder under the American régime. He has no sympathy with the independence idea, and consequently he will represent anybody but his own people in this country. Mr. Ocambo, who was chosen by the Filipino Assembly, will be the real representative of popular sentiment in the islands. As the New York *Times* says, he is an 'ex-rebel.' That is, Mr. Ocambo fought for the Filipinos while their land was being conquered, and when it had been conquered and he had served his time at Guam, he returned to his home and took the oath of allegiance. In his own way each of the commissioners will serve, as he believes, the best interests of the Philippine Islands.

"Will Congress this winter give the commissioners an exhibition of its heartfelt interest in Philippine welfare by enacting the Philippine tariff law? The commissioners can do nothing but sit around and perhaps plead for markets for their people. Will Congress grant them an open door?"

THE MEANING OF THE PACIFIC CRUISE

MYSTIFICATION and uneasiness have persistently manifested themselves in the Eastern press, especially in several of the leading New York journals, ever since the plan of sending the entire fleet to the Pacific was first broached. "Nobody seems to know what is the true purpose of the move," they complain, and when they are not worrying over it as a menace to peace in the Far East they are quoting expert opinion to the effect that even regarded as a practise cruise the undertaking is a blunder. Now no less an authority than Capt. A. T. Mahan, whose knowledge of navies has gained him a world-wide reputation, tells us not only that the practise entailed affords an ample and adequate reason for the cruise, but that this practise is "imperative," and should have been sought sooner. Writing in *The Scientific American* on "The True Significance of the Pacific Cruise," he describes its "effect upon the imagination of several journals" as approaching "the border-line of insanity." As to the possibility of offense to Japan, he says: "Let it be said at once, definitely and definitively, that there is in international law or in international comity absolutely no ground of offense to any state, should another state, neighbor or remote, see fit to move its navy about its own coasts in such manner as it pleases." To quote further:

"The experiment—for such it is until it has become experience—should have been made sooner rather than be now postponed. That it was not sooner attempted has been, probably, because the growth of the Navy has only now reached the numbers, sufficiently homogeneous, to make the movement exhaustively instructive. . . . . .

"The movement of the United States battle fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast is in the highest sense practical, because it is precisely the kind of movement which the fleet of any nation may, and usually will, be required to make in war. It is further practical, because the United States has a Pacific as well as an Atlantic coast, and has not a navy large enough to be divided safely between them. The question is at least debatable, whether for the near future the Pacific is not the greater center of world interest; as it certainly is, with regard to our own military necessities, one of greater exposure than the Atlantic. . . . . .

"No amount of careful prearrangement in an office takes the place of doing the thing itself. It is surely a safe generalization, that no complicated scheme of action, no invention was ever yet started without giving rise to difficulties which anxious care had failed to foresee. If challenged to point out the most useful lesson the fleet may gain, it may be not unsafe to say: its surprizes, the unexpected. If we can trust press reports, surprize has already begun in the home ports. The fleet apparently has not been able to get ready as soon as contemplated. If so, it will be no small gain to the Government to know the several hitches; each small, but cumulative. . . . . .

"In my estimation, therefore, the matter stands thus: In the opinion of Sir Charles Dilke—than whom I know no sounder authority, because while non-professional he has been for a genera-

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ROBLEY D. EVANS, Commander of the Fleet. WILLIAM H. EMORY, Commanding the Second Division. CHARLES M. THOMAS, Commanding the Third Division. C. S. SPERRY, Commander of the Fourth Division.

THE REAR-ADMIRALS WHO ARE TAKING THE FLEET TO THE PACIFIC.

tion a most accurate observer and appreciative student of military and naval matters—the United States Navy now stands second in power only to that of Great Britain; but it is not strong enough to be divided between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Both are part of a common country; both therefore equally entitled to defense. It follows inevitably that the fleet should be always ready, not only in formulated plan, but by acquired experience, to proceed with the utmost rapidity—according to the definition of mobility before suggested—from one coast to the other, as needed. That facility obtained, both coasts are defended in a military sense. By this I do not mean that an enemy may not do some flying injury—serious injury—but that no large operation against the coasts of the United States can prosper, unless the enemy command the sea; and that he can not do, to any effect, if within three months a superior United States force can appear. . . . Such mobility can be acquired only by a familiarity with the ground, and with the methods to be followed, such as Nelson by personal experience had of the Mediterranean and of the West Indies; of the facilities they offered, and the obstacles they presented. Such knowledge is experimental, gained only by practise. It is demonstrable, therefore, that the proposed voyage is in the highest degree practical; not only advisable, but imperative. Nor should it be a single spasm of action, but a recurrent procedure; for admirals and captains go and come, and their individual experience with them. Why not annual? The Pacific is as good a drill ground as the Atlantic."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT—DESTROYER"

THESE words, in large black-faced type, form the heading of a quarter-page newspaper advertisement by means of which a recent arrival in the magazine world makes its bid for public attention. The advertisement, which is displayed from one end of the country to the other, tells whoever reads that years of patient toil must go to the building up of what President Roosevelt "has already torn down"; that "it will take millions of idle machines and miles of hungry bread-lines to pay the price of atonement if his destructive policies are permitted to continue"; that his policies "threaten to paralyze every line of legitimate business—they threaten *your* salary, *your* savings, *your* job"; that his life, his writings, and his utterances "breathe only the thought of destruction—destruction of animal life, of human life, and of the liberty, the property, and the reputations of men." "Should your child," it asks, "be robbed of its bread because of the misdeed of a trust or a railroad?" And it goes on to say, in effect, that if you want more of this sort of literature you will find it in the December issue of *The American Business Man*, of Chicago. Turning to that publication we find four articles which, taken together, may be regarded as a sweeping frontal attack upon the stronghold of the President's popularity. In the opening page, the editors—in special type, double-leaded—deride Mr. Roosevelt's claim to be a champion and apostle of the "square deal." To quote in part:

"Is it the Square Deal when a President of the United States incites the public into a clamor that winds up in panic? Is it the Square Deal when a President takes cases out of the courts and tries them from the rear platform of his train? Is it the Square Deal when a President swings and smashes his big stick and tears down industries that took years of patient effort to build up? Is it the Square Deal when a President uses his high position for personal vituperation and vilification?

"Did that steamboat captain who was discharged by telegraph at the instigation of the President, and who was later, at a court of law, found guiltless—did he get the Square Deal?

"Does the workingman who is thrown out of his job because of dull times which follow this Presidential tirade and talk—does this workingman get the Square Deal?

"Is it a Square Deal for his employer?

"And the merchant, the clerk, the superintendent, the bookkeeper, the jobber, the traveling man—every man in business who is made to suffer 'along with the guilty'—is theirs the Square Deal?

"Who gets the Square Deal? The trust does not get it, when its property is confiscated because of a bloodless crime. The railroad does not get it when it is fined $5,000 for a 45-cent rebate. The bank does not get it when the Presidential destruction of public confidence threatens its safety. The manufacturer, the merchant does not get it. The workingman does not get it. And this in a country where without the interference of the President, the Square Deal would be a mechanical, an automatic fact!"

Next "A Washington Correspondent" draws an alarming picture of Mr. Roosevelt exercising an "autocratic control of the whole American press." We are given to understand that our newspaper editors, like the essayists of Louis XIV.'s court, are subserviently ready "to reflect the glory of their master or refrain from dipping their pens in anything but honey." And after all, we are told, the public is to blame. Thus:

"It is through the press of the country that the occupant of the White House really wields his greatest power. No master ever was a hero to his valet, and neither did there ever live a court jester who recognized divinity in a king. By the same token, the number of newspaper correspondents in Washington who would not like to tell the truth about the President can be counted on the

fingers of one hand. But what would you, when editors, governed by the temper of their hypnotized subscribers, are forced to prostitute themselves and permit nothing but adulation of Theodore Roosevelt to appear in print!

"Public opinion is a curious thing. It may veer in a night, or it may stand seemingly as firm as Gibraltar. In the case of the present Administration, and in spite of blunders that would have damned any other Chief Executive, it has blown steadily from the one quarter for seven long years."

The writer asserts that by his recent advocacy of the removal of the duty on pulp-wood the President has still more firmly "bound the newspapers to his chariot-wheel." On other pages Mr. Jay Howard Russell classifies Mr. Roosevelt as by nature "a destroyer, and not an upbuilder," and another writer discusses "Theodore Roosevelt—The Greatest Living Press Agent."

Has President Roosevelt's popularity suffered such diminution of late as to justify, as a business proposition, this widely advertised attack? Or does the December issue of *The American Business Man* reveal, as a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* asserts, a violent recrudescence of the "great conspiracy" against the "Roosevelt policies"? In this connection it may be interesting to note that the most direct and acrid of all the New York *Sun's* recent onslaughts upon the President was delivered at the very moment that the much-discust advertisement made its appearance. In this attack—which *The World* characterizes as "studiously shocking and offensive"—*The Sun* asserts that "a more conscienceless or more reckless demagog [than President Roosevelt] never afflicted this country," and it sneers at his recent message as "the lucubrations of a mind unhinged."

Returning to the subject of "the conspiracy"—which *The Times* and *The Post* mention only to ridicule—we are told by *The Tribune's* dispatch that the extensive publicity given to the "Theodore Roosevelt—Destroyer" advertisement must have been purchased at a price of not less than $200,000. We read further:

"It is naturally assumed that such a sum could not have been expended by a small publisher or by any firm of poor men, and the circumstance is declared to be the natural outcome of that 'conspiracy' which was so frankly described by a convivial guest at the now famous Bourne dinner of last spring. . . . . .

"The wholesale manner in which the 'Theodore Roosevelt—Destroyer' advertisement is being circulated, the suddenly swollen bank accounts of certain politicians who are working against the Roosevelt type of Republicanism, and the editorials in certain newspapers are all pointed to as clearly indicative of the determination of certain interests to prevent the continuance of the policies for which the President has stood—a determination to relieve certain violators of the law on a magnificent scale from the constant peril of imprisonment which now menaces them. The President is convinced that but for the ruling of a certain judge he would have already placed certain wealthy men behind the bars, and he appreciates to the full the anxiety he has occasioned to every man who regards the violation of the law as essential to his financial success. He is determined that, if it lies in him, there shall be selected to succeed him a candidate who will be in thorough accord with his policy of enforcing the law, and the use of abundant funds to defeat his purpose occasions him no anxiety, as he is confident that once the great body of the people realize the facts the most lavish expenditures of money will prove of no avail."

The Chicago *Tribune* reports that its publication of the advertisement in question drew angry protests from its readers. The New York *World*, taking up *The Sun's* reference to President Roosevelt's mental condition, says:

"There never was a President in the White House who was a shrewder politician, whose mind was less unhinged or more capable of withstanding any tension, strain, or burden to which it might be subjected. . His physical, mental, nervous, temperamental strength is little less than marvelous. If Mr. Roosevelt's mind is unhinged, Cromwell was a chattering imbecile and Napoleon died from the effects of paresis.

"The President's unreasoning admirers and unreasoning opponents refuse to see that there are actually two Roosevelts. One of them is an amazingly resourceful, calculating politician, not over-accurate or overscrupulous or overtruthful, seeing clearly what he wishes to accomplish and not overnice in the means he employs to reach his ends.

"The other Roosevelt shares Lincoln's mastering desire to serve the people and leave a name that will shine forever in American history. This is the Theodore Roosevelt who has grappled with trusts and corporations, terrorized cowardly Wall Street, smashed the mean money power, and, but for Cortelyou, Bacon, and Root, has almost broken the shameful alliance between predatory plutocracy and the Government of the United States.

"This is the Roosevelt that appeals so effectively to the imagination of the masses. . . . The two Roosevelts must be considered together."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Sunday comic supplements will be allowed to continue. The law is against amusements.—*New York Evening Mail.*

THE Pittsburg Stock Exchange, which has been closed more than a month, doesn't seem to be missed.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

A LOT of Illinois legislators are looking forward with some anxiety to the resurrection day of the direct primary law.—*The Chicago Post.*

SENATOR BAILEY says "Congress doesn't understand the money question." However, it seems to understand it well enough to know how to raise its own salary.—*The Washington Post.*

NEW YORK is proudly exhibiting a mummy 4,000 years old because it came from Egypt, but, strangely enough, it shows little veneration for its prehistoric horse-cars.—*Chicago Daily News.*

A FLORIDA paper thinks the President should say something to encourage that Texas man who is the father of forty-two children. Presidential encouragement does not seem to be necessary in that case.—*Omaha Bee.*

GOVERNOR COMER, of Alabama, still has a batch of unsigned bills on hand. Possibly in an emergency United States Judge Thomas Goode Jones can still dig up a few unsigned restraining orders.—*The New York World.*

IN the Atlanta *Constitution* "Uncle Remus" is quoted as saying: "Mr. Roosevelt is a remarkable man, and so is his wife." Evidently a White House dinner has a tendency to cause slips of the tongue.—*The Washington Post.*

ESPECIALLY IN PITTSBURG.—Mr. Carnegie says a man's usefulness is just beginning at the age of seventy. There are plenty of workingmen who would be glad if their employers would look at the matter in the same light.—*Washington Post.*

THE precipitation of a free fight in the Douma the other day indicates that the Russian Autocrat has not yet dared to be autocratic enough to introduce Speaker Cannon's rules for the government of his legislature.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

KICKED OUT.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—Swarthmore College will reject the millions offered it by Miss Anna T. Jeanes, the eccentric Quakeress, who bequeathed them to the institution on condition that it give up all intercollegiate athletic contests, and particularly all football.—News item. —Sullivant in the New York *American.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

HOW STOLYPINE RUNS THE DOUMA

WHILE the aims of the Douma itself seem to be largely of a vague and unpractical character, those of Mr. Stolypine are very plain. His object is to propose a budget, and to have the Russian Parliament pass it. In the meanwhile the Russian Premier is perfectly willing to temporize. He must establish the foreign credit of Russia, for the purpose of floating those loans without which it is impossible for Russia financially to live. This he can not do in Europe without the support of the Russian Parliament. Russian finances at present are in a deplorable condition, and, after going into elaborate calculations with regard to the revenue of the Czar's Government and stating the inevitable expenses for 1908, the London *Economist* declares "thus both ends won't meet by a distance of about 78,000,000 rubles ($39,780,000) of permanent expenses." *The Economist* has, however, no doubt that Mr. Stolypine's budget will be passed by the representatives of the people, and thus gives the grounds for its opinion:

"The present Conservative (or, rather, reactionary) Douma, composed mostly, as it is, of landowners whose own careless manner of life is responsible to a large extent for the present misery of Russia, is just in the humor to pass the budget without examining it at all, if only to show their childlike confidence in the Government and their detestation of these liberal lawyers and mournful economists who are eternally criticizing and objecting."

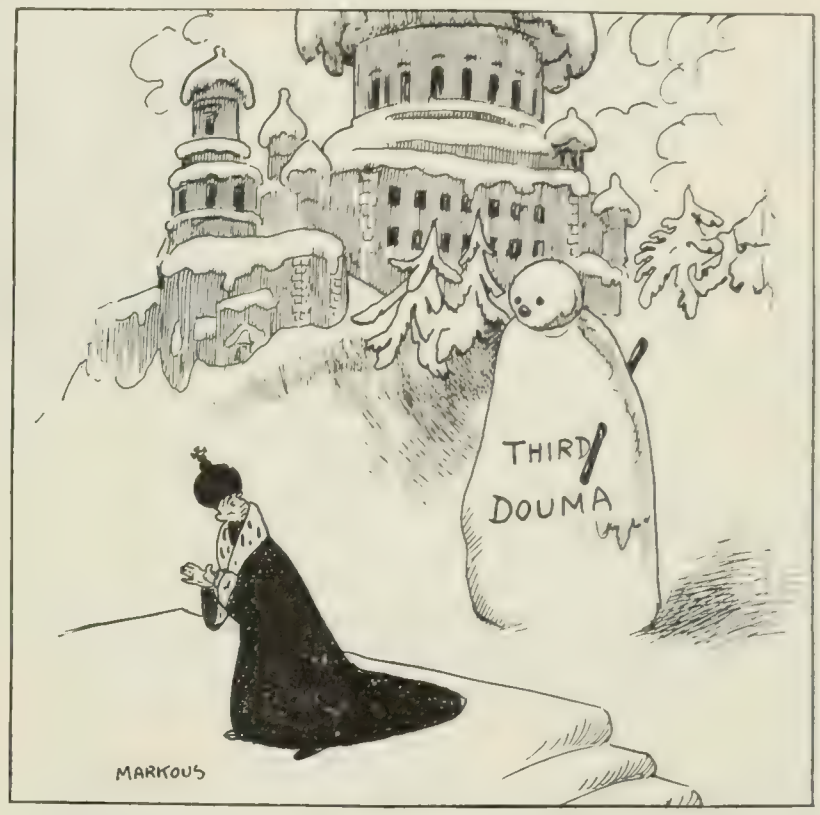
Yet in its very first debate the new Douma came to such a deadlock as might have provoked its dissolution. The Right objected to the use of the word "constitution" in the reply to the Czar's address, evidently thinking the Czar did not care to be reminded of it; while the Left objected just as strenuously to the use of the

THE RUSSIAN BLUEBEARD.

NICHOLAS—"Horrors! I no sooner bring home my third wife than these dreadful signs of warning appear."
—*Humoristische Blaetter* (Vienna).

word "autocracy," on the idea that a government could not be autocratic and constitutional at the same time. The situation became so strained as almost to justify Maxime Kovalsky's statement in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris) that the third Douma is "impossible." Finally, however, the dispute was adjusted by omitting both words.

If they thought this settled the matter, however, they never made a greater mistake, for, as the press relate, no sooner was the reply delivered to the Czar than Premier Stolypine appeared upon the scene and read a declaration in which he repeatedly referred to



THIRD DOUMA.

NICHOLAS—"I am rather afraid of her, but she'll melt away when the spring comes, like her sisters." —*Rire* (Paris).

the "autocracy," amid wild cheers from the Right, and never uttered the word "constitution" once. "The autocracy," he said, "exists as a supreme power to which the Czar will resort whenever the safety of Russia demands it." He declared his intention of presenting to the third Douma "the same bills, including the budget, as were presented to the second Douma," and virtually told the Douma it must approve them. "The representative system," he added warningly, "was granted by the Autocrat, and the autocratic power ever watches over the welfare of Russia and will be exercised in moments of danger." The Premier promised at the same time to introduce measures for agrarian relief, for maintaining the rights of private property, for local government reform, state insurance for workingmen, and measures of relief for the clergy; but the Socialist *Humanité* (Paris) asks: "What do these concessions amount to, made, as they are, by the bond-slaves of absolutism, who dream of nothing less than the bloody restoration of unlimited autocracy?"

This quarrel over constitutionalism and autocracy has thrown the Russian press into a frenzy of recrimination. The *Russkoe Znamya* (St. Petersburg), which marked its pages with a black cross while the second Douma was in session, as an intimation that it ought to be dissolved, now denounces the Right as traitorous for allowing the elimination of the word "autocracy" from the address. The *Novoye Vremya*, too, brands as "perjurers" the 256 deputies who conspired to rob the Czar of his prerogatives. But the St. Petersburg organs of the Left, the *Russ* and the *Tovarisch*, indulged in such heated remarks on the other side that they were suppresst by the Government.

Meanwhile the *Russkoe Tribune* publishes a statement which would imply that the Douma is threatened by other foes than the bureaucracy. The omission of the word "constitution" from the address, we are told, has caused great anger and excitement. This paper informs us that the revolutionary Socialists are distributing

a circular in which the Douma is denounced as a non-representative body, as a "grotesque" outcome of an autocratic *coup d'état*. War is declared against the power of the autocracy; and of this revolutionary Socialist circular, containing nine sections, the Paris *Matin* declares:

"This circular, disseminated in all the industrial centers and in every corner of the Empire where intelligent peasants are to be found, will furnish data for a formidable agitation, which will undoubtedly end in the dissolution of the third Douma by the will of the people."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MR. KHOMIAKOF,

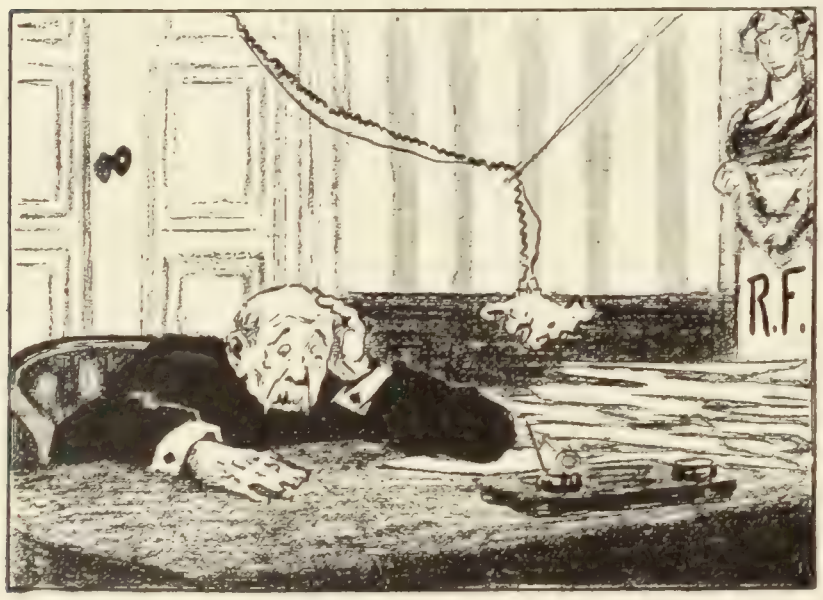
President of the third Douma. He is a large landed proprietor. His father was the noted Slavophil poet.

GUESSING AT THE MOROCCO PUZZLE—Why France should thrust her hand into what the *Gaulois* (Paris) calls the "Moroccan wasps' nest," where a Moorish "holy war" against all Europeans is now threatened, is a puzzle to the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), unless France thinks Germany will connive at her conquest of Morocco. The Paris *Soleil* announces that the connivance of Germany has been already obtained and that Clemenceau and von Buelow have thus made an agreement by which France is to be allowed to occupy Morocco on condition of furnishing a loan by which the overstrained treasury of the German Government may be relieved. The *Soleil* plainly declares:

"Such is the odious plan to which Mr. Clemenceau has lent himself, and in which he is backed by the Ministry and the President of the Republic, under the dictation of a politico-financial syndicate by whose means he can make a loan to Germany. . . . The whole radical press will soon be raising a sentimental song over the *rapprochement* between France and Germany, in order to facilitate a loan to William, under one form or another, in expectation that the scheme will be officially admitted at Paris."

It is interesting to note in this connection a recent speech by the German Chancellor in the Reichstag, in which he said:

"Germany has no reason to place any obstacles in the way of the French action, especially as it has not so far infringed the provi-



THE MOROCCO AFFAIR.

CLEMENCEAU—"A Holy War, did you say? Heavens! I've had enough of that sort of thing with the Pope."—*Rire* (Paris).

sion of the Algeciras Convention nor encroached upon the rights of other Powers. After taking such an attitude as this it naturally becomes incumbent on the German Government to maintain a reserved silence. I will therefore in this place abstain from any detailed reference to certain aspects of French procedure at Casablanca."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANOTHER TOTTERING LITTLE THRONE

ALPHONSE DAUDET wrote a novel called "Kings in Exile," in which he recounted the adventures in Paris of certain minor European monarchs, who were more or less unwilling absentees from their several capitals. Carlos, of Portugal, is not exactly in exile, tho removed from public life in Lisbon, and confined to his palace for fear of meeting a bomb in the street. King Leopold, of Belgium, is really an exile from Brussels, where he is at serious odds with his Ministry, principally on account of his alleged maladministration of the Kongo. Things have indeed reached such a pitch that his abdication, declares the *Meuse* (Liège), is a current topic of conversation. The Brussels correspondent of the *Liberté* (Paris) confirms this item, with the implication that, as the King has piled up millions from his Kongo enterprise, he can snap his fingers at a throne. This correspondent writes:

"The court circle is naturally very reserved about the future of King Leopold, but a person of some intelligence informs me that we must not be surprized if something sensational should happen within a short time. One thing is certain, that the King has made his fortune and is turning it into cash. This, in the public mind, is connected with the belief that his abdication is imminent."

The reasons why Leopold should either mend his royal ways or else abdicate are stated by Paul Janson, Socialist Deputy for the city of Brussels, in the Belgian Lower Chamber. He makes a series of accusations against his sovereign in an article contributed to the Liberal *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna). The King of the Belgians, we are told, is surrounded by a camarilla who flatter and mislead him. Of them Mr. Janson quotes the words of the French dramatist—

Infernal flatterers, you whose presence brings
Heaven's direst visitation upon kings.

These myrmidons belong to the Clerical party, we are told. They brought about the Kongo difficulties, under the following circumstances:

"King Leopold in 1886 was authorized by the Belgian Chamber to assume the title 'Sovereign of the Kongo State,' over which he now rules as absolute master without fear of outside control. There his wish and will are law, so that he is enabled to establish and maintain a personal proprietorship there, and to free himself from all such constitutional safeguards as have been set around the monarchy for its own good, and indeed belong to the very essence of parliamentary government."

Horace says that when once a dog has tasted carrion he can not be kept from it. According to Mr. Janson the Kongo enterprise demoralized Leopold, and he went from bad to worse. In the first place he began to think himself independent of his people, altho "the Kongo enterprise would have been impossible without the material, moral, and financial help of Belgium. The King seemed quite to have forgotten this. At present he appears to believe that he alone deserves the credit of founding the Kongo Free State."

Now that he has enriched himself personally, we are told, Leopold is willing Belgium should annex the Kongo as a national colony. There is one serious objection to this. The Kongo is in debt to those who bought its bonds, and the Kongo is likely to be in difficulties; and bankruptcy, or rather repudiation, seems to be impending there. Another accusation against the King is that he will not attend to the business of his Kingdom. To quote further:

"The King is now abroad. For months he has not held court

in Belgium. He is said to be in Cartaix, but no one had seen him there. Then we are told he is at Royat, but the season in that place is long past. His royal communications are dated from Royat, from Fontainebleau, but a rumor is widely current that he has taken a splendid palace in the close neighborhood of Paris, where he can relieve himself from the burden of government."

Everybody in Belgium feels the remissness, selfishness, and unfitness of their sovereign. Mr. Janson speaks forebodingly of these circumstances as follows:

"The Monarchists are in anguish, the independent spirits are in revolt. The servants of the King carry out his commands, but do not conceal their unwillingness to do so.

"The pigheaded, selfish monarch stands on one side, and the Parliament, which has in vain striven to end a situation of which it is weary, on the other. And now the crisis has reached its acutest stage."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPAN'S HEARTLESS LABOR SYSTEM

SOME writers have exprest astonishment that the Japanese laborer and artizan should so eagerly rush to the ports of the Pacific islands, Canada, and California. In such places he is scarcely ever treated as an equal. Sometimes he is outraged and ill-treated, and never anything more than tolerated. Yet still the stream of immigrants pours on from the Asiatic to the American shores of the "Peaceful Sea." There is something startling in the persistent way in which a fertile land, filled with industries, and not at present overpopulated, allows the blood and sinews of its people to seek life and work abroad.

A few considerations, however, says the Manchester *Guardian*, will make this mystery clear. Japan's development along industrial lines is one of the most remarkable features of her recent progress. In thirty years the Japanese have leapt from simple arts and handicrafts to the employment of the most elaborate machinery. This fact has attracted attention in that large manufacturing center of England, Manchester, and the paper cited recently dispatched one of its correspondents to inquire into the labor conditions in the factories, mills, and dockyards of Nippon. At once this correspondent, whose impressions are published in the paper he represented, was struck by the distress and discontent of the toiling classes whom machinery has put on the shelf. This writer says:

"The sudden and drastic effect of the new system was extremely oppressive to the old artizan class, who, together with their ancient patrons, went down with the fall of feudalism, and the process of the upheaval in society then begun has not yet run its course. In Japan the handicraftsman and the local artist succumbed to the era of machinery with a suddenness unknown to the West. Consequently her industrial advance has been marked by a growing element of disaffection that now, like a smoldering fire, is at any moment ready to be fanned into flames. There is probably no country in the world where industrial disquietude is more general and menacing than in Japan to-day."

This "industrial disquietude" is, however, aggravated further by many other causes. The inhumanity of the whole Japanese labor system is appalling. Thus we read:

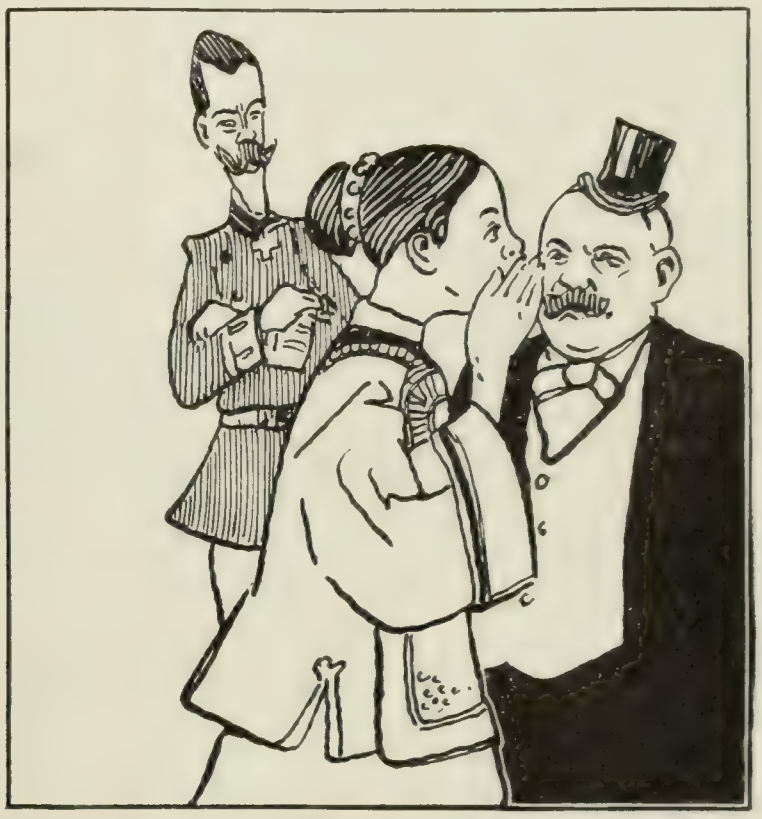
"Nor is all this disaffection due to the agitation of those deprived of an accustomed competence by the increase of the factory system: the root of the trouble lies in the inhumanity of the system itself. Japanese industrialism is a soulless machine in which the worker is ground to a degree that would not be tolerated in any country where those that bear the burden of industry were intelligently and sufficiently organized to protect themselves. And woman, being the cheaper vessel, suffers the nethermost weight of it all. During the last twelve months there has hardly been a week that has not witnessed some exhibition of united protest against the injustice of the present labor conditions. Strikes and other manifestations of discontent have broken out in all lines of industry and among all classes of workers. In some instances, as in the case of the miners, the outbreak was so furious as to result in murderous rioting and wanton destruction of extensive property."

The wage system in Japan is oppressive. Starvation wages are the rule, even in cotton-factories, where one might expect "conditions of labor to have reached the most modern development." Yet we are informed by this writer:

"Examine the labor conditions in Tokyo, where the highest wages in the Empire are paid. There a cotton-ginner at best can make only a shilling [24 cents] a day, and over most of the country he has to be content with less. Thousands of female factory operatives get not much more than 6d. [12 cents] a day. This was hardly a living wage a year ago, but it is less now. The highest wages a carpenter can command are 2s. [48 cents] a day, tilers get 1s. 8d. [40 cents], plasterers 1s. 11d. [46 cents], bootmakers 1s. [24 cents], laborers 10d. [20 cents]. When we turn from the highest to the lowest rate of wages conditions may better be imagined than described. In the last year rice, which is one of the most essential articles of food to a Japanese, went up in price to double the rate of the twelve months before. There are other aspects of the system still more menacing."

The hours of labor in Japan are uncontrolled by law, and the condition of the toilers is pitiable in the extreme. On this point we quote the following:

"There are no laws regulating the hours of labor. In some cases, as on railways, twenty-four consecutive hours are the rule.



NEW LOVER.

MISS CHINA—"Mr. Russ is a good-for-nothing enormity. My dearest is dear, dear Yankee!" —Tokyo *Puck*.

This excessive strain upon the workman is doubtless responsible for the increasing frequency of accidents on Japanese railways. Often, as one passes a station at night, the whole staff appears to be asleep, and probably is. Factory operatives usually work from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M., with a few minutes at noon for a bit of rice to eat. Many of the factory workers are women, for the most part young girls, and these suffer much from the constant strain of time and activity. They are drawn chiefly from the poorer classes, and are usually ignorant and wholly at the mercy of the foreman or employer. It is said that the lot of the Japanese factory girl is the hardest known to woman. She is engaged in a toil that is physically exhausting; her mere pittance keeps her underfed, and she is without either protection or sympathy. The old personal feeling of interest and responsibility that existed between employer and employee in pre-Restoration days has disappeared before the ceaseless grind of modern industrialism."

Nor are there any extra precautions taken to protect the lives of those operatives who are engaged in dangerous occupations. The employers, like all Japanese, says this representative of *The*

Guardian, attribute no value to human life, and are utterly regardless of their employees' safety. His words are thus explicit:

"To a foreigner the most shocking aspect of the Japanese industrial system is the absolute indifference of managers to the unnecessary risk and exposure to which the operatives are constantly subjected. The alarming loss of life that results from accidents from week to week could beyond doubt be much reduced by a little attention to the ordinary dictates of humanity in the way of protecting workmen. In the Mitsu Bishi naval yards at Nagasaki I have often wondered how the thousands there employed could all crowd into a few lighters to be ferried across the harbor every evening. The other day I was not surprized to see one upset and plunge hundreds of struggling men and women into the sea, resulting in considerable loss of life. In an Osaka arsenal hundreds of women were employed in taking the powder from old cartridges left from the late war; a match was dropt, causing an explosion that killed forty-nine women at once, and the consequent fire and explosions killed a great many more. There was no supervision adequate to warn the women of the danger of using matches in such a place. Such accidents are too common in Japan to be justly considered unpreventable."

MORE "CHAOS" IN IRELAND

THE land troubles of Ireland have reached a point of aggravation this year which is unprecedented since the time of Parnell. Assassinations, cattle-driving and conspiracies among the Irish are being multiplied. The English papers are full of accounts of such disturbances. Cattle-driving is the outcome of the land question. The land, say the Irish leaders, is given to cattle by the graziers, instead of to men. Accordingly midnight raids are made in which the cattle are driven from their pastures and scattered over the country. We read in *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London) of this outrage near Athenry:

"A man and his mother, an old lady, whose age and sex might have made some appeal to the pity of the most brutal blackguardism, were shot down within a few yards of the church door to the accompaniment of a salvo of cheers and jeers by the crowd of Irishmen who had just come from mass. With the most valid excuse imaginable such an attack reflects the spirit not of men but of brutes, not of a civilized country but of a savage state. And in this case the reason for shooting was that this man, content to surrender all else, desired to retain as an integral part of his private demesne a portion of one of the farms he had owned, as resident landlord, for years past. . . . Hunting has been made an object of terrorist attack, because graziers joined in what was a national sport. Ladies have been beaten with sticks and pulled off their horses; hounds have been poisoned; all that occurs to the mind of a vindictive savage has been done that can insure the loss to Ireland of the large sums spent by English sportsmen in that country, and of the employment secured in consequence. It is reported that a witness who gave evidence merely as an expert at the Glenahiery trial has been deprived of a contract with a local authority in Waterford, simply because he appeared in the witness-box."

Numberless cases of cattle-driving have been tried in which the juries refused to convict on the most direct evidence. This condition of things is charged to the account of Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, who is accused by the English press of treating the matter with "jocosity," instead of earnestly deprecating and condemning the conspiracy and violence of the Nationalists. Speaking of the state of "chaos" into which Ireland is drifting the London *Outlook* remarks:

"It is in deference to agitators . . . that the Liberal Government refuses to defend private property and to enforce an elementary respect for law and order in Ireland. Mr. Birrell failed with his Conciliation Bill and his Irish Council Bill, but his failure in practical Irish administration has been as complete and far more culpable. Under the rule of this amiable amateur, outrage and disturbance, as the engines of political agitation, have rapidly increased, while he himself has elevated weakness and connivance and compromise into positive principles of state policy. Unless this accomplished purveyor of literary *bric-à-brac* is speedily removed from a position for which he was never ordained by nature, the state of Ireland will go from bad to worse and the excellent results of a prolonged Unionist administration will be entirely undone."

Mr. Birrell is thus earnestly appealed to by *The Spectator* (London):

"We are compelled to say—and we say it with a full sense of responsibility—that the state of Ireland is rapidly drifting into a condition of social disorder of a kind which inflicts the cruelest wrongs upon individuals, and is a menace to the prosperity, moral and material, of the whole community. . . . If Mr. Birrell is not willing to face the facts and retrace his steps, then not only will he do irreparable injury to Ireland, and inflict untold miseries upon her people, but he will also inflict a blow of the severest kind upon the Liberal party, and upon the Government of which he is one of the most prominent members."

Even more severe is the arraignment of the London *Times*, in which we read:

"What is to be said also of the fact that at a critical point in the antigrazing campaign, when certain ringleaders were caught red-handed in a midnight outrage, convicted before the resident magistrate, and sentenced (on refusing to give securities for good behavior) to a term of imprisonment, they were promptly released by the intervention of Mr. Birrell himself, then in the first flush of his enthusiastic reliance upon the 'ordinary law'? How long are people in this country to be hoodwinked by the assurances of a minister such as this? Presently, we suppose, we shall have a grave official indorsement of Mr. Redmond's boast at Cardiff two days ago that Ireland enjoys 'perfect immunity from serious crime,' especially, we suppose, in the vicinity of Athenry."

The Yorkshire Post (York) charges the Chief Secretary with "pusillanimous incapacity"; and the amiable comment of *The Westminster Gazette* (London) is exprest in a "hope" that "it will come to be realized in Ireland that it is not merely the cattle, but also the Chief Secretary, who is to be driven out."

The other side of the question is stated by *The Weekly Freeman* (Dublin). Speaking of Mr. Birrell's refusal to prosecute Mr. Grinnell, a conspicuous cattle-driving suspect, this Nationalist organ observes:

"Mr. Birrell will not prosecute Mr. Grinnell. Wise Mr. Birrell. Let him only prosecute the ranching evil, and he will have to prosecute no cattle-drivers. He will, he declares, give the latter the full measure of the ordinary law. Let us hope that it will be the ordinary law, ordinarily administered. Mr. Birrell is confident to see grow a respect for the ordinary law in Ireland."

The Nation (London) thus supports the cause of the cattle-drivers:

"The object of cattle-driving, avowedly, is to make the life and occupations of the graziers impossible; to win back the rich lands for men instead of oxen, and bring the people from the bogs and mountains and rocky seaboard into the land that their fathers once possest. Distribute the peasant proprietors of Ireland as are distributed the peasant proprietors of Württemberg, of Denmark, of Bulgaria, and the chapter of agrarian agitation in Ireland would be definitely closed."

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

ENGLAND and Germany are now as thick as thieves. Since all the great Powers are now allies, nothing can possibly happen but a world war.—*Humoristische Blaetter* (Vienna).

"THE camel does not see its own hump, but plainly discerns that of its neighbor." This is a Moroccan proverb which the French people might well lay to heart.—*Silhouette* (Paris).

"ROUND about him [the Kaiser, at the Guildhall] were gathered the wealth, the intellect, the beauty, and the aldermen and common councilors of London."—*Daily Express* (London).

IN American religious circles Mr. Roosevelt is being hauled over the coals because on the new gold coin which has just been issued the words "In God We Trust" have been omitted. For ourselves we are inclined to believe that the omission is not due so much to lack of religious feeling on the President's part as to his well-known dislike of the word "trust."—*Punch* (London).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

PRACTICAL POWER FROM THE TIDES

THE project of a large plant to be erected at South Thomaston, on the Maine coast, to compress air by the inflow and outflow of water in a large tidal basin, has already been mentioned in this department. Further information has been communicated to *The Engineer* (Chicago) by William O. Webber, who gives details of the lock and gates, a plan and sections of the construction at the same point, and a profile of the location at South Thomaston. Says Mr. Webber:

"At this point the maximum tide is 10.6, mean tide 9.4, and minimum tide 7.9 feet, giving, respectively, 5,000, 4,000, and 3,000 horse-power.

"In the dam, where the main channel is navigable, will be a lock for vessels, 40 feet wide, 200 feet long, and 28 feet deep. On either side of this lock will be one or more sets of shafts, each making a unit, or compressor, of 1,000 or more horse-power. These shafts will be sunk into the rock to a depth of 203.5 feet below mean low water, the downflow shaft being 15.75 feet in diameter, and the upflow shaft 35.65 feet in diameter. The inflow gates will be five in number and 10 feet wide, the outflow gates six in number and 10 feet 8 inches wide.

"The water on entering the inflow gates will swing them open, pass down the downflow shaft at a velocity of 16 feet per second, drawing in air through about 1,500 half-inch inlet-tubes. Arriving at the bottom of the shaft, the combined air and water will flow in both directions horizontally, the air separating from the water until all of the air is accumulated in the separating-chambers. The water will then flow up the up-take shaft at a velocity of three feet per second, and out through the outflow gates.

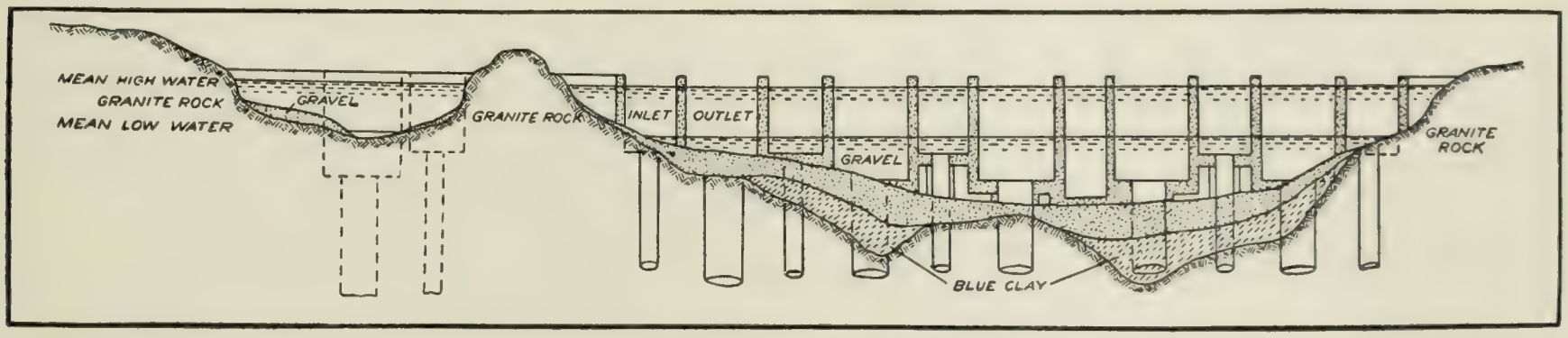
"The air entrapped in the air-chamber is then under a head of water 195.5 feet high, varying with the height of the tides. This comprest air is then led up the upflow shaft in a 14-inch pipe. At the top of the gates these 14-inch pipes are united into a 30-inch pipe, which conveys the air ashore."

The air thus comprest, we are told, will contain only about one-sixth the moisture that is in the atmosphere from which the air is drawn. This dryness makes it particularly adaptable for transmission to considerable distance, in pipes, without undue friction. The author states that the whole 5,000 horse-power could be transmitted 1 mile, in a 30-inch pipe, with a loss of only 1.5 pounds pressure, or 10 miles, in a 48-inch pipe, with a loss of only 2.5 pounds pressure. We read further:

"This air can be used cold, without danger of freezing in expanding, in steam-engines or rock-drills. A test was made on an 80-horse-power Corliss engine, in which the entering air was 5.3° F., and the exhaust minus 40°, and continued for ten hours without the slightest sign of frost in the exhaust passages and pipes of the engines. A marked economy, however, is obtained by preheating this air immediately before using it in motors, as raising the air to 370° will practically double the volume of the air, and, instead of requiring 3 to 4 pounds of coal per horse-power per hour, as air receives heat about six times as easily as water, these results can be obtained at an expenditure of from ½ to ⅝ pound of coal per horse-power per hour.

"As there are no working parts in the compressor, there is no depreciation, or operating expenses, to be taken into account, excepting watchmen to prevent depredations on the plant, keep ice and floating timbers from permanently obstructing the inlet racks, and operate the boat-lock. Therefore the cost per horse-power is practically represented by the interest on the original investment and the wages of these watchmen. The cost of original construction will amount to about $100 per horse-power.

"There are numerous places, all practically situated between the 40th and 50th parallels of latitude, in both the northern and southern hemispheres, where the tides are of sufficient magnitude to make this plan commercially feasible, the necessary requirement being a tidal basin, of considerable size, connected with the ocean by a comparatively narrow outlet. Each acre of such basin, under a 9-foot tide, is capable of producing 5 horse-power. It is not commercially feasible to develop such a plant with a basin containing much less than 200 acres, or requiring a length of dam exceeding 3 feet per acre of pondage."



PROFILE OF THE PROPOSED TIDAL POWER PLANT.

SCIENTIFIC REASONS FOR THE DEATH PENALTY

A STUDY of theories of punishment, based on the Italian work on criminology of Baron R. Garofalo, is contributed by A. van der Mensbrugghe to the *Revue des Questions Scientifiques* (Louvain, Belgium, October 20). Garofalo takes strong grounds in favor of capital punishment. The anthropologic school, he tells us, has hitherto had little influence on the practical side of legislation, because anthropologists have devoted themselves exclusively to the study of the criminal, leaving the notion of crime itself to the jurists. The latter have given it a juridical character, that is, a wholly artificial one, since it depends on the legislator's pleasure. Now crime, declares Garofalo, is a natural phenomenon, the notion of which should be apprehended by all members of society, whether they know the law or not. We should therefore have a sociologic definition of crime. Crime, says Garofalo, is "an offense committed against the average moral sense of civilized humanity." "The element of immorality necessary in order that an injurious act should be regarded as criminal by public opinion, is the violation of the sentiments of pity or honesty in a measure exceeding that indispensable for the adaptation of the individual to society."

Garofalo divides man into two classes, normal and abnormal. All criminals he regards as abnormal and none as normal; of the "chance criminal" he denies the existence. All abnormal persons, however, are not criminals; criminality may remain latent in them and never appear. Such persons are honest or dishonest according to circumstances and environment, but they are not really "good"; man, he says, "is good, not by reflection, but by instinct." Criminal instincts may be the result of heredity, but they may also appear and disappear independently, for the author asserts that strongly marked moral character, good or bad, never persists in one family

beyond the fifth generation, which fact, he says, explains the decay of aristocracies. In some cases the appearance of criminality would seem still to be a mystery. The practical application of Garofalo's ideas appears in his theory of the repression of crime. Such repression is based on physiologic law, he says, since "any organism reacts against every violation of the laws that govern its natural functions." If an offense is against the moral sentiments of the community, the natural reaction consists in exclusion from that community. Thus takes place a kind of social selection corresponding to biologic selection by the death of the unfit. The elimination may be absolute (death) for the greatest crimes and relative for those of lesser degree. The death penalty he justifies by the necessary character of society, saying:

"Man is by nature a social being; he forms part of society without any formal contract, finding himself in the midst of it because he can not be elsewhere, and because he must stay there, no matter what he may do. Hence the absence of qualities essential to the existence of the aggregation changes the necessity for social life into its opposite—the rupture of all bonds with the unassimilable individual. The individual being but a cell of the social organism, when it is injurious to the organism it must not expect to continue to exist in such relationship."

The necessity of cutting the social bonds by death, the author goes on to say, exists, however, only when the delinquent exhibits a "permanent psychic anomaly" that renders him forever insusceptible of social life. The execution of the death penalty is only apparently an example of "social vengeance"—the desire to cause the criminal to suffer what his victim has suffered—it is really due to society's desire to exclude the criminal permanently from the social body. This being the case, the penalty should be exacted with as little pain as possible—the civilized as opposed to the savage view. Nevertheless, the modicum of pain, mental and physical, that necessarily accompanies the infliction of the death penalty will always cause intimidation of the surviving criminals, and this the author regards as a good thing, altho it must be a secondary result and not aimed at directly. Another such effect, which is also beneficial, is selection—an amelioration of the race by removal of undesirable elements, which appears in succeeding generations. This selection assists the work of nature. The author is opposed to the abolition of the death penalty, believing that it would be a step backward, not an advance. He sums up his ideas as follows:

"Punishment should bring about the elimination of the criminal who is unadaptable to social coexistence. . . . The elimination of murderers should be absolute, and this can be accomplished only through the death penalty."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GOOD WORK AT PANAMA—Commenting on the recent annual report of the Panama Canal Commission, *Engineering News* (New York, November 28) takes occasion to commend the reasonable cost, so far, of the excavation. It says editorially:

"It is common enough nowadays to hear people remark that the Government is certainly going to build the canal; and that the work is going ahead rapidly and well; but that the cost will be 'out of sight,' 'because government work is always so costly, you know!' While it is too soon yet to say what unit prices will be reached for the bulk of the work, when the whole plant is in place and the operating force is 'tuned up,' the figures for cost of excavation in the Culebra cut for the past year are certainly interesting. It appears that the average cost of excavating about 5,500,000 cubic yards, three-fifths of it rock, hauling it some ten miles by train and distributing it on the dumps, was 82½ cents per cubic yard, which figure includes an arbitrary allowance of 12 cents per cubic yard for the cost of the plant used. Remembering the tropical conditions, the heavy rainfall, the eight-hour day, the high cost of labor, fuel, materials, and everything else, this indicates that they are not only 'making the dirt fly' at Panama, but making a dollar do the most work possible—which has been set down by high authority as a proper function of the engineer. Again, in dredging work, we learn that at La Boca, on the Pacific end, an old French ladder dredge excavated during the past year 1,213,000 cubic yards at an average cost per cubic yard of about 10⅓ cents, the material being towed out to sea in hopper barges. Certainly figures like these deserve consideration by those who make rash generalizations as to the extravagance of government work."

REAL GEMS FROM WORTHLESS CRYSTALS

IF we may credit a report from Consul-General Frank H. Mason, of Paris, printed in *Daily Consular and Trade Reports* (Washington, December 4), Prof. Frederic Bordas, of the Collège de France, has discovered a process by which the coarse, ordinary crystallized alumina, known as corundum or adamantine spar, may be converted into rubies, sapphires, topazes, and other gems by exposure to the action of radium. He writes that this discovery is "the scientific sensation of the moment in Paris," and suggests that the process may be used industrially for the production of certain precious stones at a cost which will seriously modify the present market values of natural gems. We read:

"It will be remembered that all these gems are in composition crystallized alumina, but through long exposure to varying conditions of heat and pressure during the slow cooling and development of the earth's surface they have assumed different colors, to which the names of ruby, amethyst, etc., have been given. The discovery of radium revealed the active agent through which various changes in certain substances, which had hitherto been of slow progress, might be intensified and accomplished in a comparatively brief time.

"The present discovery of Professor Bordas was suggested by the fact that the minute glass tubes in which radium is confined and kept for scientific use take on gradually a beautiful azure color resembling the sapphire. This was attributed by Professor Berthelot to the presence of minute traces of manganese in the glass, which the marvelous projective power of the radium reveals and revives with varying grades and tints of coloration. Professor Bordas therefore placed crystallized corundum of several tints in contact with minute tubes of radium, laid them away in a dark place not subject to changes of temperature, and found after a lapse of several weeks that the white corundum had become yellow like the topaz, the blue crystals had become green like emerald, and the violet had turned to blue like the sapphire.

"Thus was overthrown the theory held hitherto by scientists that each of these precious stones has its own special coloring oxid, and that these several oxids—green, blue, red, or yellow—have no definite relation to each other. Professor Bordas, as the published accounts relate, took his newly created gems to a leading lapidary jeweler, from whom he had purchased the corundum crystals, who identified and tested them and found that they had been converted into a topaz, a ruby, and a sapphire which fulfilled all the tests and requirements of natural stones.

"He then obtained from the same jeweler a new series of corundum crystals in pairs, each pair of an exactly similar color. One stone of each pair was exposed for a month to the action of radium, the other retained for comparison, and the result of this second experiment was the same as before. The light reddish corundum, valued in commerce at about 50 cents per carat, had been converted into a ruby valued at $100 to $150 per carat. The dark red corundum became a deep brilliant violet, the violet amethyst had become a sapphire, and the bluish corundum a topaz.

"The possible effect of this discovery upon the trade in jewelry and precious stones can be readily inferred. Radium is as yet one of the rarest and most precious substances known to science, but the duration of its power is practically unlimited, and since 1 milligram (0.0154 grain) of radium is sufficient to convert several corundum crystals into precious stones within the space of a month, and since this process may be repeated indefinitely with the same speck of radium, it is naturally, tho perhaps prematurely, assumed that this latest discovery may have an important industrial value and lead to serious modifications in the commercial prices of certain precious stones. Professor Bordas, however, regards his discovery as a mere laboratory experiment and disclaims any intention to secure for it a commercial value."

DRUGGISTS—BAD AND GOOD

THE same classification that has been applied by President Roosevelt to trusts is made to serve for pharmacists by Prof. J. H. Beal, writing in *Merck's Report* (New York, December). While all drug-stores look pretty much alike to the general public, those more familiar with their internal economy, he says, know that they are "divided into two classes which are as widely separated from each other as light is separated from darkness, and honor from dishonor." Those of the first (and largest) class are conducted by "men of probity and intelligence" who try to earn a living by "means void of offense to the laws of either God or man," and who are "jealous of the good name and reputation of their profession." As for the smaller class, however:

PROF. J. H. BEAL,

Who thinks the respectable druggists should make the disreputable ones reform, or drive them out of business.

"Those of the second class are conducted by men who pursue pharmacy with purely mercenary motives, entirely careless of its honor and reputation, and using its good name and fame merely as a convenient disguise for a disreputable business.

"The evil committed by the latter being so palpable, the general public being unable to distinguish between those who are responsible for it and those who are not, it is not surprizing that society has come to the conclusion that the entire craft is deserving of close surveillance, which opinion has borne fruit in the form of a multitude of restrictive measures each year either proposed or passed by the State legislatures. So common has this legislative baiting of the pharmacist become that a State assembly which should meet and adjourn without considering one or more measures affecting the practise of pharmacy would be considered as remarkably deficient in constructive statesmanship.

"In searching for the reasons which have contributed to make pharmacy so unjustly the object of general suspicion, we are brought face to face with the fact that it seems to afford larger and more frequent opportunity for wrongdoing than any other common calling except the practise of medicine.

"For example: The druggist's regular stock includes many substances which, altho of the highest remedial value when properly employed, are capable also of base uses, and when so used are productive of the greatest injuries to society. . . . . .

"Again, drugs and medicines more readily lend themselves to adulteration and sophistication than any other class of commodities. In the case of nearly everything else the purchaser can usually make a fair judgment of its quality either by examination or by use. His prescriptions, however, he must take upon trust; and if these are dishonestly compounded, neither he nor his heirs will probably be the wiser. . . . . .

"Another factor lately introduced into the problem is the increasing number of towns which, acting under local-option laws, have voted out saloons. A common occurrence in such towns is the establishment of new drug-stores which are really but saloons in disguise and frequently owned by ex-saloon-keepers. A few rows of shelf bottles half filled with drugs, a showcase or two filled with cigars or toilet articles, and the usual globes of colored liquids in the show-windows, and the trick is done. I have been told of towns in this State where the number of ostensible drug-stores has doubled within a few months after a dry vote. . . . . .

"It is these facts, namely, the opportunities offered by pharmacy for the practise of fraud and wrong, and the presence in pharmacy of men who are willing to make use of these opportunities, that are responsible for the flood of legislation which threatens to overwhelm the innocent with the guilty, and render pertinent the question: How can the public be taught to distinguish between the legitimate pharmacist and the man who uses the cloak of pharmacy merely as a convenient disguise for evasion of law?"

The remedy, Professor Beal points out, lies in the hands of the druggists themselves. Those of the first class must assist the community in reforming or eliminating those of the second. Otherwise all will suffer together, unjust tho this may be. He concludes:

"It would be the extreme of folly to imagine that the State will close up the taxpaying saloon and then permit the same business to be carried on tax free under the title and form of a drug-store.

"The other abuses which afflict pharmacy, such as the selling of narcotics to habitués, adulteration, and substitution, are likewise destined to be wiped out at a distant day.

"There never was a time when public opinion was so alive to the existence of these evils, and so ready to join in the efforts for their destruction, as the present. The moral standards set for public and professional men are going to be higher in the future than in the past.

"The time is propitious, therefore, for a campaign of education, which shall set public opinion right upon the subject of pharmacy and bring out in bold relief the difference between the honest, capable, scientifically trained pharmacist and the untrained, incapable, dishonest saloon-druggist.

"If the druggist in looking over his business finds anything which is not as it should be, let him clean it out, and, having done so, ally himself on the side of the forces which in his community stand for good order and good morals.

"His reward will be not only the satisfaction of a clear conscience, but the esteem and respect of the entire community."

A DANGEROUS PLAYGROUND

SIR LESLIE STEPHEN'S familiar name for the Swiss Alps —"The Playground of Europe"—takes on a somewhat sinister aspect when we realize that the Alps are responsible for over four hundred accidents a year. So many of these are fatal that *The Lancet* (London, November 13) seems justified in saying that this "playground" has for many been a graveyard—a fact which experience from year to year emphasizes rather than modifies. Says this paper:

"Statistics officially compiled for 1907 supply us with the death-rate due to misadventure in the year now closing on the Alps—Italian, Swiss, and Austrian, and those of Dauphiné. Actual loss of life is noted in 75 cases, the majority of the victims being divided between Swiss and German 'peak-stormers'; next in number are those from the British Isles; and then come the Italians. Among the causes of this fatality, that which overtops all others is the foolhardiness (every year more prevalent) of essaying the more difficult ascents without a guide; in many cases, moreover, without even a companion. The Alps which figure first in the black list as the scene of most frequent 'misadventure' are those of Central Switzerland—the Bernese Oberland particularly; next come the Graian Alps, the highest peak of which is the Gran Paradiso, and the Pennine range, culminating in Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa. Among the 'incidents of fatality' fourteen are classed under the head of 'flower-gathering in dangerous localitites,' the edelweiss tempting the majority of victims. Of those thus lured to their destruction there were two ladies of mature years, two young ladies, and three young men. Accidents not terminating fatally but more or less grave were three hundred and fifty—some not figuring in that number from not having been reported or registered."

The compilers of the above statistics, the writer goes on to tell us, recommend 'international action' on the part of Switzerland, France, Italy, and Austria to prohibit the ascent of dangerous mountains unless the adventurer is accompanied by a duly qualified and accredited guide. We read:

"So escorted he might be spared even such risks as that which

cost the young student Herr Mancken his life, only a few days ago, when clambering up the Jungfrau—a mass of ice, loosened by the summer heat, having finally detached itself and crusht the unfortunate youth. Even such causes of danger can not always be foreseen and allowed for, but there is one consideration which it is never superfluous or inopportune to insist upon, and that is the state of health of the Alpine climber. In fact, some twelve years ago a congress of Swiss medical men, convened at Arosa, issued, after full discussion, a unanimous recommendation that professional assistance should be available at the stations both of departure and arrival of even the funicular mountain railways, to save the traveler from the danger of being 'ballooned up' to an altitude of several thousand feet with what Sir William Gull used to call 'a tired heart,' and also, in case of sudden cardiac failure at the terminus, to render all assistance possible. In truth . . . many cases of so-called 'misadventure' are simply cases of instantaneous arrest of the heart's action on the brink of a crevasse or other danger point. This was exemplified in the tragic fate of Baron Peccoz, an enthusiastic Belgian 'peak-stormer' who, some twelve years ago, in the presence of Queen Margherita (now the Dowager), dropt down dead when 'negotiating' one of those critical 'hazards' on the Lyskamm. There was no misplaced footing or loss of balance due to a false step, but the sudden failure of a heart known to be atheromatous and exhausted by many hours' exertion."

THE PRESSURE OF LIGHT

THAT a ray of light exerts a minute but measurable pressure on any surface on which it falls is now admitted by all scientific men. It was shown by Maxwell, the English physicist, that theory requires the existence of such a pressure, and it has been detected experimentally by several investigators, among whom the Americans Nichols and Hull are conspicuous. Recent work in England by Professor Poynting and Dr. Barlow has added to our knowledge of this interesting phenomenon. They have shown that, just as a sound is altered in apparent pitch if the source and the ear are in relative motion, so the pressure of light is altered in like case. The alteration of pitch is known as the "Doppler effect," after its discoverer, and Professor Poynting gives the similar alteration of light pressure the same name, calling it the "Doppler emission effect" when the source is moving, and the "Doppler reception effect" when the receiving body is in motion. He says, writing on the subject in *Popular Astronomy* (Northfield, Minn., December):

"In considering the consequence of light pressure, it is necessary to know the temperature of a body exposed to the sun's radiation. It can be shown that a small black particle, at the distance of the earth from the sun, has about the mean temperature of the earth's surface, say 300° absolute temperature, and that the temperature of the sun is about twenty times as high, say 6,000° absolute temperature. The temperature of the particle varies inversely as the square root of its distance from the sun.

"The direct pressure of sunlight is virtually a lessening of the sun's gravitation pull. On bodies of large size this is negligible. On the earth it is only about a forty-billionth of the sun's pull, but the ratio increases as the diameter decreases, and a particle one forty-billionth of the earth's diameter and of the same density would be pushed back as much as it is pulled in if the law held good down to such a size. If the radiating body is diminished, the ration of gravitation pull to light push is similarly diminished, and it can be shown that two bodies of the temperature of the earth's surface and the earth's mean density would neither attract nor repel each other, if their diameter was about one inch. The consequence of this on a swarm of meteorites is obvious. It is probable that this balancing of gravitation and light pressure must be taken into account in the motion of the particles supposed to constitute Saturn's rings.

"When we consider the motion of a small particle round the sun, we have, first, the direct pressure lessening gravitation. If it has density equal to that of the earth and diameter one-thousandth of an inch, the lessened pull at the distance of the earth will imply a lengthening of the year by nearly two days."

Besides this, Professor Poynting continues what he calls the "Doppler emission effect" also comes into play, the particle crowding on its own waves in front, and drawing away from those behind, so that the motion is resisted. The particle will tend to fall inward, and in the case considered would probably move in a spiral into the sun, and reach it in less than 100,000 years. A particle one inch in diameter would reach the sun from the earth in less than 100,000,000 years. As regards the "Doppler reception effect" this will not come into play in a circular orbit, but it tends to make an elliptic orbit even more circular. We read further:

"Applying these considerations to a comet regarded as a swarm of small particles coming into our system, a sorting action will at once begin. The smaller particles will have their period of revolution lengthened out more than the larger ones, and they will tend to trail behind. The Doppler emission effect will damp down the motion, and again, more markedly with the smaller particles, all will tend to spiral into the sun. The Doppler reception effect will tend to destroy the ellipticity of the orbit, more especially with the smaller particles, and ultimately the particles of different sizes, may move in orbits so different that they may not appear to belong to the same system. In course of time they should all end in the sun. Perhaps the zodiacal light is due to the dust of long dead comets.

"It appears just possible that Saturn's rings may be cometary matter which the planet has captured, and on which these actions have been at play for so long that the orbits have become circular."

WASTED WARNINGS

IT is often a subject of amazed comment that altho certain familiar "confidence" games are so well known as to be even somewhat threadbare subjects for jest, a large number of citizens continue yearly to be deceived and fleeced in the good old ways. Similarly the man "who didn't know it was loaded" continues to shoot his companion, and the person who rocks the rowboat still manages to drown himself and his party. Likewise unheeded, as *The Druggist's Circular* (New York, December) complains, are the repeated warnings of the press that benzin is explosive and that "wood-alcohol" is a dangerous poison. Says this paper:

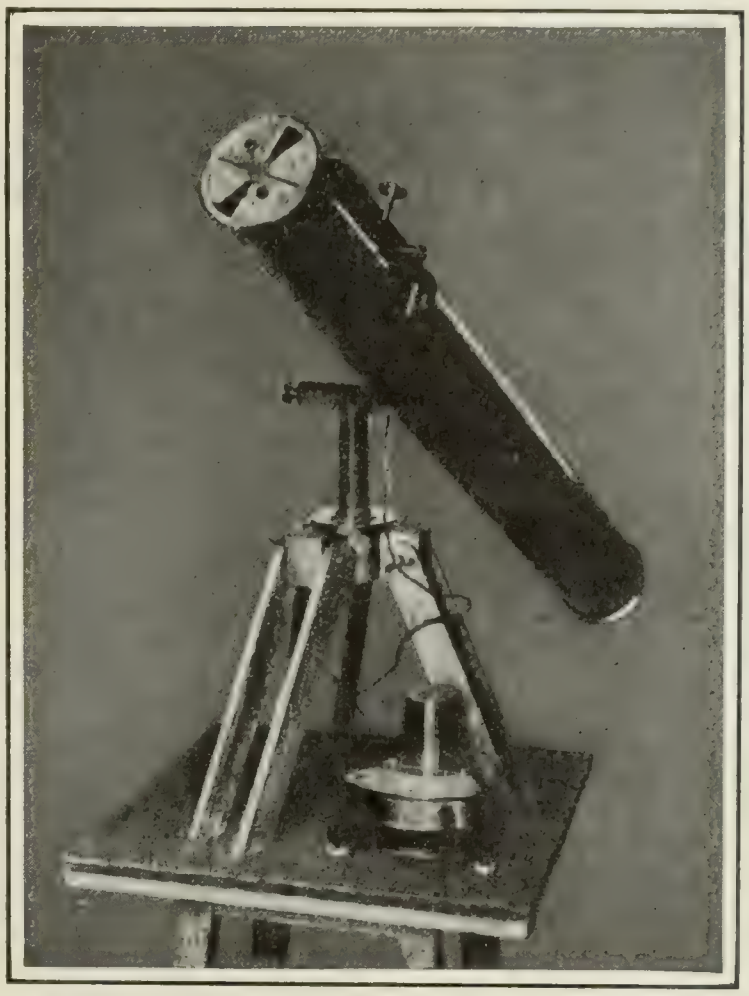
"Resisting the effort of information to enter it, seems to be the strong point of some heads. Prudent people preach against the careless use of benzin, and for their pains get laughed at—until there happens to be a funeral in the family of the careless one, brought about through the ignition of the benzin. The other day an old friend of ours was telling his daughter and a girl visitor of the danger of using benzin about the house. The young people did not seem to be much imprest; the visitor knew people who made a common practise of using the treacherous fluid for all kinds of household purposes, and without any harm ever having come to them on account thereof. A few days later the daughter went to call on her erstwhile visitor, and learned that she was out —out attending the funeral of a child of the family which had made a common practise of using benzin. The child had been burned to death as a result of an explosion of benzin vapor. Some time ago a popular newspaper writer advised the use of wood-alcohol as a floor-cleaner. We wrote him some facts, and suggested that inasmuch as such use of wood-alcohol had caused blindness, it would be well for him to refrain from advising it, and also to warn those who had read his previous directions, of the danger. He referred to our letter in his department, but was inclined to make light of it. A few days ago he again recommended the use of wood-alcohol for scouring and polishing purposes, and about the same time we read in a Massachusetts paper of a lawsuit in that State growing out of the loss of the sight of one eye by a man who had used a liniment containing wood-alcohol, none of the liniment having come into direct contact with the member. Records of cases of loss of sight through the handling of wood-alcohol are so numerous and have been so widely published that it seems little short of criminal for even a lay writer to advise the indiscriminate use of this liquid; and for a manufacturer or druggist to so advise seems an inexcusable crime. We believe it to be the common practise of druggists to warn purchasers of the danger lurking in benzin and wood-alcohol."

HOW HOT IS THE SUN?

IF we mean by "the sun," the sun's rays as they reach the earth after passage through its atmosphere, we have here a question answerable by means of the ordinary thermometer, in connection with simple apparatus. But what would be indicated by a device for measuring temperature if it were plunged into the mass of the sun itself? This is a difficult question, but physicists have not hesitated to attempt its solution. The consensus of several different methods seems to indicate that the temperature of the sun is somewhere near 10,000° F. Professor Millochau, a French physicist, who has studied the subject by means of observations from the summit of Mont Blanc, contributes to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 7) an account of recent work along this line. He writes:

"All work done with the object of ascertaining the sun's temperature has been directed toward measurement of its calorific effect on the earth, or what physicists have named the solar constant. This is the heating effect produced in one minute on a cubic centimeter of water receiving solar radiation through a blackened surface at the limits of the terrestrial atmosphere."

That our ability to measure this effect is yet limited appears from the table given by the author. The values for the solar constant vary all the way from 1.8, obtained by Pouillet in 1837, to 4, by Angstrom in 1890, a difference of over 100 per cent. The last result, that of Hansky in 1905, is 3.3. Mr. Millochau thinks that these variations are not wholly due to inaccuracy, but partly to the fact that the sun's heat is really not a constant, but changes from year to year. The correction for the absorption of the earth's atmosphere is also very difficult to make. But supposing we could be sure of the absolute value of this constant, would this enable us to get an idea of the actual temperature of the sun itself, that is, the registration of a thermometer plunged into the solar mass? Yes, answers the author—provided we are able to agree on a definition of this temperature. A body emits more or less radiation according to its constitution, and physicists have agreed that a black body emits and absorbs the maximum possible amount of radiation. Experiments on furnaces have been made with a view to obtaining the relationship between their temperature and the intensity of their radiation, and on the basis of these the sun's temperature would be from 5,600° to 7,000° C., according to the various values assigned to the solar constant. Another method is to measure the temperature to which the sun's radiation raises a black body on the earth's surface. The so-called law of Stefan states that the sun's temperature would be proportional to the fourth power of this quantity, which would give between 5,000° and 6,000°.



PYROMETRIC TELESCOPE.
Used by Millochau on top of Mont Blanc to measure the sun's temperature.

The author's own work at the Mont Blanc observatory was done with the so-called pyrometric telescope devised by Féry in 1902 and used by him to measure the temperature of furnaces. This instrument concentrates the radiation from the body under observation on a thermoelectric couple, where it generates a slight electric current measurable with a galvanometer. Results are obtained with a body of known temperature, and these afford means of calculating that of an inaccessible body. Millochau's telescope was standardized by an electric furnace heated to 1,400° C. (about 2,500° F.), and the sun's temperature, as obtained by its use, was found to be 5,480° C. Says the author:

"We have seen that by applying Stefan's law to the numbers given by various observers for the solar constant, we find that the sun's temperature is between 5,600° and 7,000°. Wilson and Gray in 1902 made a direct measure of this temperature [by means of the thermoelectric pile] and obtained 5,573°, and measurements made with the pyrheliometric telescope lead to the figure 5,663°. There is yet a third method of evaluating the solar temperature; it consists in an application of the physical law of radiation known as the 'law of displacement.' The product of the wave-length corresponding to the maximum of intensity in the spectrum emitted by the body, multiplied by its temperature, is a constant quantity which has been found by experiment to be 2,900. Now the maximum of energy in the solar spectrum is found near wave-length 0.5, which would make the temperature 5,800°.

"The agreement of the results reached by these various methods is certainly not due simply to chance, and we may assert that the effective temperature of the sun is very nearly 5,400° C. [9,700° F.]."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES

A NEW finishing-machine for woolen and worsted goods, in which the cloth is drawn over rolls covered with finely ground glass, is described by *The Textile World Record* (Boston, November). Says this magazine: "The pressure is applied by a pneumatic device which enables the energy of the machine to be regulated very closely. The millions of small glass crystals act on the thread in a manner that can not be otherwise duplicated, and the result is a uniform, smooth, polished surface with a very thick nap."

THAT candy containing chloroform is now manufactured in considerable quantity was asserted in an address by Sir James Crichton Browne before a recent meeting of the British Sanitary Inspectors' Association at Llandudno, Wales. Says the London correspondent of *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette*: "Such 'sweets' are made in the form of lozenges and are labeled licorice, linseed, or chlorodyne lozenges, and are swallowed in large quantities by those who appreciate their sedative and narcotic effects; by women who find they can obtain the obfuscation they desire while avoiding the sense of shame that attends being seen entering the public-house; by errand boys and shop-girls; and even by school-children. Analysis showed that the lozenges contained chloroform in slightly variable quantity; and in the quantities of the lozenges taken, the dose arrived at was clearly dangerous."

"OUR so-called 'muck-rakers' are certainly accomplishing some good," says *The Fireproof Magazine* (Chicago, November). "Upton Sinclair's 'Jungle' not only raised Cain in the ethical world, but has caused the stock-yard people to clean up and make improvements that will not only better the condition of their employes, but will tend to a more profitable handling of the business. I notice that the old wooden pens and platforms and sheds are disappearing, and concrete is being used instead. Concrete feeding-troughs, concrete platforms and divisions, concrete pens and floors, surely a sane and sanitary improvement. Not only is all this infinitely more cleanly, but it is incombustible, for under the old arrangement of things fire was one of the most dreaded possibilities in the stock-yard."

"A PLAN has been suggested by a retired naval officer," says *Shipping Illustrated* (New York), "whereby a powerful modern search-light could be installed on the Isles of Shoals off the Piscataqua River mouth. This, he says, would light up the coast from Eastport to Cape Cod, and prove of incalculable value to the Navy Department. But why stop at a search-light the rays of which would reach only to Eastport or the tip of Cape Cod? Would it not be much more economical to set up one which would light to Cape Race and Cape Hatteras, and thus eliminate the great expense of maintaining lighthouses, while even vessels under way could save money by extinguishing their running lights? It is some consolation to reflect that the father of this wonderful scheme hails from an inland State, but it would be more satisfactory to learn that he was from the U. S. A. rather than the U. S. N."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

ARE THE JEWISH DEMANDS UNAMERICAN?

THE flurry caused by the mistaken report that the New York School Board, in deference to the Jewish element of the population, would eliminate all references of a Christian character from the Christmas celebrations in the public schools, has subsided. But religious papers continue to reflect the views of the opposing parties, Christian and Jewish, on the point at issue and the parties at issue. The Jewish claim, of course, is not in the least conceded by the Christian papers, who look upon it as ill-advised, if not in a sense revolutionary. *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston) says of the attempt to eliminate the name of Christ from the Christmas exercises:

"It would be difficult to imagine any act prompted by Jews which would be more hostile to their own interests. Driven from Russia and other countries by race antipathies intensified by their opposition to Christianity, they have found a refuge and a welcome in the United States; they have been freely permitted to share in all our public institutions and privileges of citizenship. No restrictions have been placed upon them in the exercise of their religion. If, emboldened by their rapid increase in our metropolis, they were to make any concerted effort to destroy a national institution cherished alike in all Protestant and Catholic countries, they might easily forecast the time when they would be as unwelcome here as in the countries from which anti-Semitism has driven them."

Success in their effort, this journal thinks, would logically lead to movements to repeal the Sunday laws, and to eliminate the letters A.D. from school text-books.

The Jew, on the other hand, declines to regard himself as "an alien residing here on sufferance." He asserts that members of his race accompanied Columbus on his first voyage, that he has always been an integral part of the nation, and now only demands that his rights as an American citizen be not infringed upon. Turning the charges of un-Americanism against the accuser *The Jewish Tribune* (Portland, Ore.) declares:

"It seems that forcing one's children into a religion which his parents do not share is un-American, and, consequently, not the Jews, but the Christian clergymen, are un-American.

"The demand of the Jews to eliminate from the public schools any exercises which bear the character of any religion is just and should be granted; and those who are opposed to it are at fault. They cause strife between the citizens of this country, and the people of our country should not encourage them to do wrong."

The above is the position taken by practically all the Jewish papers, tho there is a difference of opinion as to the expediency of the methods recently used to assert their views. *Jewish Comment* (Baltimore) thinks the New York Jews were "undiplomatic," and reflects that the bad blood that has been stirred up is "a great price to pay for the expurgation of hymns." The most valuable asset the Jew can have, it adds, is the good-will of the Christians of New York, and "jeopardizing it for the sake of a few songs, about which the Jews have not troubled themselves in years past, is about as foolish an exchange as sensible people have ever attempted." This paper, however, views the merits of the case in this light:

"There was an intimation that the Jews are persecuting the Christians, tho what they have done has been by petition, and this is allowed them by the Constitution, tho that instrument, conceived by a godless body, has no meaning for the minister when it stands in his way. At the bottom of the dispute is the fact that the Christian asserts the right to proselytize as a natural right, and he can not brook opposition to this belief. It is an established element in Christian psychology, the result of ages of proselytizing. Scratch a Christian and you find a missionary. This has given vitality to his religion, and bespeaks the confidence Christians have in their message. It even argues a high standard of conduct, in that they are so willing to bring their greatest blessing to all men. But they should not demand that they be allowed to play the game alone. Every man has some light, which he should be permitted to exhibit for what it is worth. Ministers may stamp their feet and say this is a Christian country, Constitution or no Constitution; but what they really mean is that might makes right—the majority should be able to do what it pleases. Even from this point of view the Jews are entitled to the exclusion they seek in those schools where Jewish children predominate. These are not few in New York. But argument is useless. The patience the ministers speak of simply means indifference to weakness. When their strength is challenged there is no patience, no 'sweet reasonableness,' only wrath and threats."

Under the true American principle, the doctrine of majority rule, so essential in political affairs, has never, since the foundation of our Government in its present shape, says *The Jewish Exponent* (Philadelphia), been held to apply to religious questions. We quote further:

"The Jewish citizen is loyal to his government, and altho he may question the soundness of the 'Christian nation' decisions of the courts, he obeys them because they are the declared law. But he is not going to permit without vigorous protest his children to be taught or made to repeat ideas and doctrines that are in opposition to his and their religious beliefs. If that contest, conducted in the forum of the public conscience and in the proper channels of interpretation is decided against him he will yield because he can not do otherwise. But for his own sake and that of his children, he will view with a sad and heavy heart this deprivation of fundamental rights in the land of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and Lincoln."

POETS AND CHRISTIAN ORTHODOXY

THE poet of the future will be apt to "tend toward Christian orthodoxy," declares Mr. G. K. Chesterton, "because it is about the simplest and freest thing now left in the world." This reflection is aroused by the comment rife since the death of the English poet, Francis Thompson (a sketch of whom appeared in our last issue), upon "his attraction to and gradual absorption in Catholic theological ideas." This poet, Mr. Chesterton goes on to say, "devoted himself more and more to poems not only purely Catholic, but, one may say, purely ecclesiastical." What is more, according to the same writer, who has before this broken lances in behalf of Christianity, "if things go on as they are going at present, more and more good poets will do the same." Mr. Chesterton's reason for this assertion we have already stated—because Christianity is "about the simplest and freest thing left in the world." When people impute special vices to the Christian church, he says, "they seem entirely to forget that the world (which is the only other thing there is) has these vices much more." The church, he admits, has been cruel, has plotted, and has been superstitious; but the world has been much more cruel, has plotted much more, and been more superstitious "when left to itself." In his own vivid way Mr. Chesterton, writing in *The Illustrated London News*, amplifies his view in these words:

"Now, poets in our epoch will tend toward ecclesiastical religion strictly because it is just a little more free than anything else. Take, for instance, the case of symbol and ritualism. All reasonable men believe in symbol; but some reasonable men do not believe in ritualism; by which they mean, I imagine, a symbolism too complex, elaborate, and mechanical. But whenever they talk of ritualism they always seem to mean the ritualism of the church. Why should they not mean the ritual of the world? It is much more ritualistic. The ritual of the army, the ritual of the navy, the ritual of the law courts, the ritual of parliament are much more ritualistic. The ritual of a dinner-party is much more ritualistic.

Priests may put gold and great jewels on the chalice; but at least there is only one chalice to put them on. When you go to a dinner party they put in front of you five different chalices, of five weird and heraldic shapes, to symbolize five different kinds of wine; an insane extension of ritual from which Mr. Percy Dearmer would fly shrieking. A bishop wears a miter; but he is not thought more or less of a bishop according to whether you can see the very latest curves in his miter. But a swell is thought more or less of a swell according to whether you can see the very latest curves in his hat. There is more *fuss* about symbols in the world than in the church.

"And yet (strangely enough) tho men fuss more about the worldly symbols, they mean less by them. It is the mark of religious forms that they declare something unknown. But it is the mark of worldly forms that they declare something which is known, and which is known to be untrue. When the Pope in an encyclical calls himself your father, it is a matter of faith or of doubt. But when the Duke of Devonshire in a letter calls himself yours obediently, you know that he means the opposite of what he says. Religious forms are, at the worst, fables; they might be true. Take a more topical case. The German Emperor has more uniforms than the Pope. But, moreover, the Pope's vestments all imply a claim to be something purely mystical and doubtful. Many of the German Emperor's uniforms imply a claim to be something which he certainly is not and which it would be highly disgusting if he were. The Pope may or may not be the Vicar of Christ. But the Kaiser certainly is not an English colonel. If the thing were reality it would be treason. If it is mere ritual it is by far the most unreal ritual on earth."

The writer asks us to remember that "tho religious formalities have been absurd enough, no religious formality was ever so frankly topsy-turvy, so openly the opposite of the truth, as this formality of the exchange of uniforms among European kings." Apply this "formality" to the church and we get the following, conjured up by the brilliant English layman:

"No clergyman keeps all the costumes of all the opposite sects. It is not true that the Rev. R. J. Campbell has hanging up in his wardrobe the apron and gaiters of a bishop of the Church of England, the white robes and tiara of the Pope, the complete uniform of an officer in the Salvation Army, the green turban of a descendant of Mohammed, and a set of soft pale garments modeled on those of Mrs. Besant. But if this were actually and literally true, it would not be so frantically false as the fact that the Austrian Emperor can appear in the uniform of the Italian Army. For, after all, creeds are only indirectly hostile, armies directly so. The object of Buddhism is to preach Buddhism; only in so far as Islam is against that, Islam is attacked. But the only object of having an army is that foreigners should not rule us. If a foreigner has some ritual right to rule one of our regiments, that is the last ecstasy of the unreal. The only fun of seeing any priest—even a pagan priest—performing a sacrament is that perhaps he can do it. The only fun of seeing the Kaiser command an English regiment is to remember that, after all, he can't."

Poetical people like Francis Thompson will, Mr. Chesterton iterates, "tend away from secular society and toward religion" because "there are crowds of symbols in both, but those of religion are simpler and mean more." Further:

"To take an evident type, the Cross is more poetical than the Union Jack, because it is simpler. The more simple an idea is, the more it is fertile in variations. Francis Thompson could have written any number of good poems on the Cross, because it is a primary symbol. The number of poems which Mr. Rudyard Kipling could write on the Union Jack is, fortunately, limited, because the Union Jack is too complex to produce luxuriance. The same principle applies to any possible number of cases. A poet like Francis Thompson could deduce perpetually rich and branching meanings out of two plain facts like bread and wine; with bread and wine he can expand everything to everywhere. But with a French menu he can not expand anything except perhaps himself. Complicated ideas do not produce any more ideas. Mongrels do not breed. Religious ritual attracts because there is some sense in it. Religious imagery, so far from being subtle, is the only simple thing left for poets. So far from being merely superhuman, it is the only human thing left for human beings."

AMERICAN CATHOLICS WARNED

THE fact that American Catholic papers have not been much concerned with the Pope's recent encyclical on "Modernism" beyond a general acquiescence, would seem to imply that Modernism is not thought to be dangerously prevalent in the American church. Archbishop O'Connell, of Boston, has, however, just issued a noteworthy pastoral letter dealing with the matter, in which he points out the special application of the Pope's document to the American branch of the Catholic Church. This is the first pastoral letter issued in this country on this subject. "Those who have mistaken the sound for the sense," says the Archbishop, "have been led to believe that the Pope antagonizes the age in which he lives." This mistake is not a new one, it is asserted. "Names have often before lent strength to the church's enemies. 'Reformer,' 'Puritan,' 'Liberal,' 'Old Catholic' have been weighty names to cloak insidious errors in a guise that appealed to the superficial." In defining and characterizing Modernism, the Archbishop, whose letter is printed in *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland), goes on to say:

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ARCHBISHOP O'CONNELL,

The Boston Catholic prelate, who declares that "tho the Modernist system has few, if any, open advocates in America," there is "danger of being weakened in faith by the Modernist spirit."

"It is a spirit, a tendency, rather than a system. It is the spirit of a school of perverse or misguided men who, arrogantly assuming a right not theirs, would reconcile the Catholic Church with what they imagine the modern age demands; who would reconcile at any cost Catholic philosophy with the principles of a realistic and rationalistic age; who would bend the inflexible truths of God to the spirit of an age that threatens to become godless; who would compromise Catholic spiritual and moral ideals to a 'matter-of-fact' age which demands tangible proof for even what transcends the power of the senses. This they would do on the pretext of concord between faith and science; but the concord they attempt to create would destroy equally the sound conclusions of right reason and revelation which is above reason. They would, forsooth, make the church and its dogmas acceptable to the modern age, by presenting them in a form attractive to the modern mind. For the modern age, say they, is an age of action and achievement. Its

productive results are its criterion of success. He is esteemed greatest who can show most for his efforts. What is thus true of the material order is truer still of the intellectual. Culture yields to utility. The polite education of our fathers gives way to technical training. The exact sciences set the standard to which all demonstrations must conform. Scientists must claim no more than what they can palpably prove to be true. Historians must assert no more than they can verify by patent facts. Only that which is seen to be so with the eyes of experience and reason can be admitted as worthy at all of belief. It is a hard and doubting spirit.

"This is the spirit of the modern age, yet neither Pope nor church has any conflict with it provided it is exercised within its proper sphere. But conflict they must have with one who would assert that matters of a world beyond their touch or vision shall so be tested. The Modernist would meet an age in which faith is ridiculed in reason's name, and offer to that age divine revelation shorn of all that unaided reason could not itself discover and thus rob it of all that makes it revelation."

Tho, according to the Archbishop, "the Modernist system has few, if any, open advocates in America, the danger of being weakened in faith by the Modernist spirit is not to be lightly considered." He continues:

"The books of one of the recognized exponents of Modernism are published here and have been widely circulated. The non-Catholic universities of this country are pervaded by a philosophy akin to that which is at the root of Modernist errors. Scientific and historic literature is impregnated with it. This is not without an indirect influence on secular education in general, and there is a literature current and wide-spread among us which shows a manifest eagerness to glorify any movement set afoot by erratic scholars, which aims to weaken in the popular mind the strength of historic and traditional Christianity. . . . . .

"But it is not in the intellectual sphere that the greatest danger lies. The American people are not given to religious speculation as those more idealistic; but in practical life their characteristics are precisely those by which the Modernist was influenced in framing his scheme of doctrine and apologetics. If the modern age in general is active, productive, utilitarian, this is true in America to a superlative degree. Animating this activity is the desire for material gain and progress. Divine truth has little or no influence with many of those who are immersed in these activities, tho they may be by no means openly irreligious men. But religion and morality are interpreted by them in the light of practical exigencies."

SEAMY SIDE OF CHRISTMAS—The "annual travesty of the observance of the Christ Child's anniversary" is the phrase by which Christmas, as it is observed by us, is characterized by a writer in *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston). "What should be a cheerful, reverential, loving festival is in the grip of greedy trash-mongers, who are turning the Christian holiday into a rush and a grab for bargain-counter attractions," this writer observes, with an even more mordant indictment of what appears to him as our "spurious Christmas." We read:

"Shoppers are swirling pell-mell down the middle of the streets jostling one another, and elbowing their way to the thronged counters, where they go through a siege of exasperating delay and unhealthy excitement, to say nothing of unholy irritation, that brings them to the borders of nervous prostration. Physicians recognize the Christmas-shopping period as one of the most critical to many of their patients.

"Presently a horde of street-fakers will be licensed by the city who will take possession of the sidewalks, and discordantly cry their wares—cheap, trashy, mechanical toys and other gewgaws which it is a pure waste of money to buy. For days, if not weeks, our cities will be subjected to this nuisance.

"Meanwhile, in the shops the salesgirls will be worked day and night, to the point of nervous collapse. Conventional presents will be bought by the thousand, because an obligation exists to return present for present. No good-will, no love, goes with these presents; it is sheer jockeying to get a few cents' advantage of one another.

"Did the Christ Child usher in such a holiday? No, we have allowed human greed and keenness after bargains, and bustle and bawling on the streets, to usurp the place that quiet and holy and blessed service of him should have.

"This is no attempt to create the impression that there is no true Christmas spirit, no unselfish giving, no loving planning of delightful surprizes, no tender thoughtfulness for the poor. There is much of this under the surface; but there is too much of the sordid, bargain-counter huckstering that sickens the reverent soul. Away with the spurious Christmas! Away with the gabble and the dickering, and the coarse, crafty calculating! Let us give the gentle Christ of 'Peace on earth, good-will to men' a chance in our lives and at our firesides."

AN INVERTED "CONVERSION"

A STRANGE story of "conversion" is contained in a recent autobiographical work called "Father and Son." This book, tho published anonymously, is quite frankly referred to by the English reviews as the work of Edmund Gosse; and the relations there analyzed as that existing between himself and his father. The latter, tho a man of science, was an extreme Calvinist, as was also his wife. Pictures of the home life where the only child, now become a distinguished man of letters, was dedicated, like the infant Samuel, to the service of the Lord, are here reproduced in the words of the writer:

"For over three years after their marriage neither of my parents left London for a single day, not being able to afford to travel. They received scarcely any visitors, never ate a meal away from home, never spent an evening in social intercourse abroad. At night they discust theology, read aloud to one another, or translated scientific brochures from French or German. . . . Here was perfect purity, perfect intrepidity, perfect abnegation; yet there was also narrowness, isolation, an absence of perspective, let it be boldly admitted, an absence of humanity. And there was a curious mixture of humbleness and arrogance; entire resignation to the will of God, and not less entire disdain of the judgment and opinion of men. My parents founded every action, every attitude, upon their interpretation of the Scriptures, and upon the guidance of the divine Will as revealed to them by direct answer to prayer. Their ejaculation in the face of any dilemma was, 'Let us cast it before the Lord.' . . . They lived in an intellectual cell, bounded at its sides by the walls of their own house, but open above to the very heart of the uttermost heavens."

No fiction of any kind, it is said, was allowed to be read, nor any poems which told a story. The writer continues:

"Never in all my childhood did any one address to me the affecting preamble, 'Once upon a time.' I was told about missionaries, but never about pirates; I was familiar with humming-birds, but I had never heard of fairies. . . . . .

"They desired to make me truthful; the tendency was to make me positive and skeptical. Had they wrapt me in the soft folds of supernatural fancy, my mind might have been longer content to follow their traditions in an unquestioning spirit."

After the mother's early death the boy and his father became close associates. The young son was admitted into "the community of the saints," and upon him was laid the obligation to "testify" "in season and out of season." Mr. Desmond MacCarthy, commenting upon the book in *The Albany Review* (London, December), gives in these words the story of the crisis:

"Almost the most remarkable part of the whole book consists in the showing how instinctively and unconsciously his soul continued to catch at every message that came blowing in from the outside world of beauty and romance which his father strove to keep from his ken.

"After a period during which all these stray inklings of a life to which his heart and mind responded were germinating in the unconscious growing part of his nature, there came such a moment of conversion as his father had longed for, only now it was in a contrary direction. When the story closes, tho father and son walk henceforth 'in opposite hemispheres of the soul with the thick of the world between them,' they still remain bound to each other by affection and respect."

LETTERS AND ART

KIPLING'S FITNESS FOR THE NOBEL PRIZE

THE award of the Nobel prize for literature to Rudyard Kipling has brought out in this country some comment of mild approval and some of flat disapproval. That we almost nowhere observe expressions of whole-hearted congratulation for the English author is curiously significant of Kipling's failing popularity among a people that once waited with bated breath for news from his sick-bed. Perhaps it is only a curious illustration of this same people's fickleness. Taken coincidently with the recent record of a great fall in auction prices of first editions of his books, there are furnished signs of "a day that is dead." Some of those who criticize the Nobel award resent the passing over of George Meredith and Algernon Swinburne. Others recall that Mark Twain had seemed to have been in the running. Few fail to see something either ironic or humorous in the crowning of a man "for idealism" who has devoted much of his literary expression to "preaching the gospel of force and of the material." The Chicago *Post* asserts that the "single strong claim to producing most 'excellent work of an idealistic character' that can be made for Mr. Kipling" is that "he has sung the glory of labor and service." *The Post* continues:

"But when one considers the ends to which Mr. Kipling dedicates labor and service this claim can be dismissed. His idealism is idealization—the idealization of might, combined with the faith that might is right. Mr. Kipling has no conception of the idealism of democracy. From the 'Plain Tales' to the 'Islanders' he has harped on the militaristic ideal. A broad or fine social sense he does not possess. His 'American Notes' showed how trivial and inadequate was his observation of this vast democratic experiment. What inflamed his imagination was the unprotected seacoast. Not less characteristic is his phrase in looking out on Calcutta: 'What a city to loot!' And his phrase in the mouth of a war correspondent scanning London: 'God, what a city to loot!'

"Mr. Kipling is infected by Biblical English. His fine 'Recessional' is psalm-like. But in essence it is a prayer to God to stick to the Anglo-Saxon in his dominion over palm and pine.

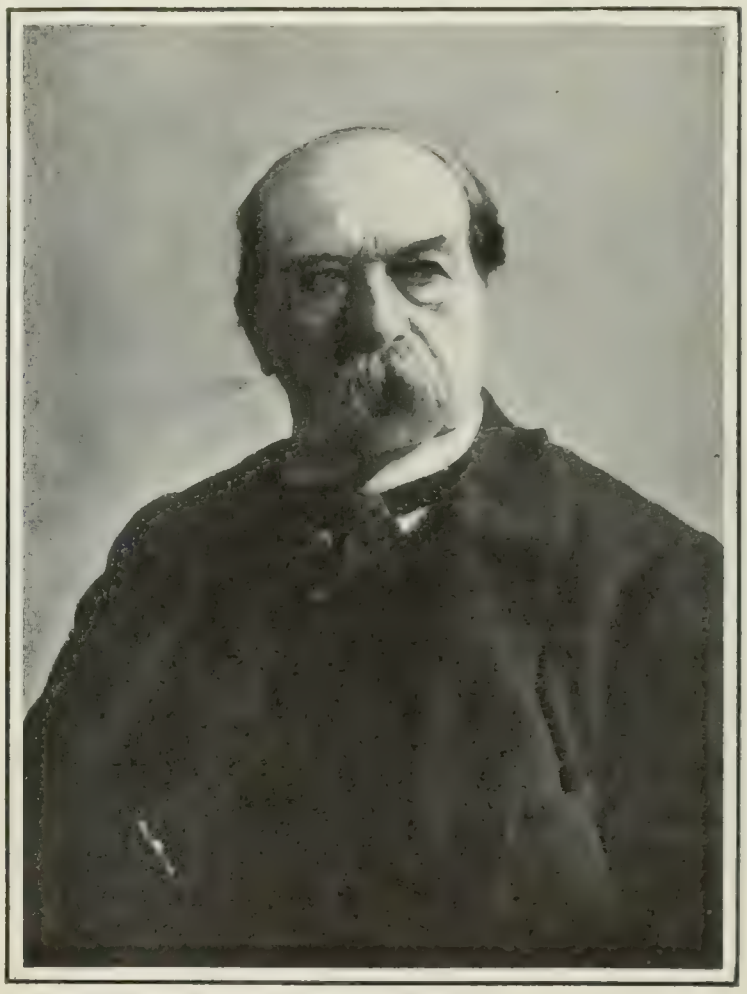
"'Excellent work of an idealistic character' it was Nobel's intention to reward. The men previously honored, with perhaps two exceptions, had a broad and inspiring message. Mistral and Carducci, Bjornson and Sienkiewicz have undeniably had a liberal, emancipating, ennobling influence. This no one can dare to say for Mr. Kipling. In comparison with these men and in view of the inventor's purpose, his selection is highly discreditable to the Nobel trustees."

The Philadelphia *Press* takes a mediating course and allows that the award to Mr. Kipling for the highest "idealistic" work by a living author "will be incomprehensible to those whose reading began before his work, and natural to those moved and molded by his genius." *The Outlook* (New York), addressing those who question Mr. Kipling's claim to the honor, goes on to point other phases of his work than that extolling force and imperialism, phases upon which his claims may perhaps rest. Thus:

"He has struck the great note of responsibility as well as of achievement, and has appealed to the highest instincts of the English race. Mr. Kipling has a passionate love of life and an insatiable interest in all forms of human activity. Movement has great fascination for him, and he is the embodiment of the English instinct for doing things. A great machine in motion is almost as impressive to him as a group of men in action. Those striking productions, '.007' and 'The Ship that Found Herself,' are illustrations of his power of interpreting machinery in terms of moral achievement; that is to say, as illustrating intelligence and purpose. Mr. Kipling has sometimes taken insular views and has preached the gospel of racial antagonism and misunderstanding, but this side of his work may be regarded as ephemeral. What is likely to survive, and what deserves amplest recognition, is his quick sympathy for the man striving to achieve something, his passion for life exprest in terms of achievement, a certain daring of spirit which is not content with accomplishment for its own sake but as an outgo of the energy of the human will. Nor must it be forgotten that in such stories as 'Without Benefit of Clergy,' 'The Man Who Would be King,' and 'My Lord the Elephant' Mr. Kipling has shown a mastery of pathos, terror, and humor which gives him a high place among modern English writers; while 'They' and one or two other tales in a similar vein show that Mr. Kipling's imagination is still sensitive to the appeal of the spiritual side of life."

SALVINI ON THE "HAMLET" RIDDLE

TOMASSO SALVINI, the greatest of living actors, solves the enigma of *Hamlet's* character by looking upon the *Prince of Denmark* as less a "character" than a "conception."



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TOMASSO SALVINI,

Who thinks there never has existed nor ever will exist a man of *Hamlet's* temperament.

He furthermore declares that during his stage career the two best interpreters of this perplexing character were Charles Fechter and Edwin Booth. The present generation may not remember the interpretation given to the part by Fechter, but the tradition established by Booth is a permanent possession of the American stage. In the main this tradition is perpetuated in the present day by E. H. Sothern, and its acceptance by English-speaking peoples forms one part of an interesting rivalry. Henry Irving, whose nearest congener known to Americans is Forbes Robertson, created a new tradition. While Booth and his followers represent the *Hamlet* of the intellect, the man of melancholic reserve, the classic conception, Irving emphasized the human side, the gentleman, the man possest even of humor, the essential modern. What Salvini thought of Irving's *Hamlet* is given in an anecdote published in *Putnam's Monthly* (December) concerning his own assumption of the part in London. He says:

"When I arrived in London I found Henry Irving, whom I admired greatly, performing in the same play. Knowing how popular

he was in England, I went to the manager and asked him to cancel 'Hamlet' from my répertoire, but he would not do so. One evening, two days before I was to appear, I bought a ticket for the gallery, so as not to be recognized, and went to see Irving. I said to myself, 'I will not play *Hamlet!*' After the second scene I said the same thing; but when the act came with *Ophelia* and the closet scene with the *Queen* I said to myself, 'I *will* play *Hamlet*'!"

Salvini gave one hundred and fifty performances of *Hamlet* alone during that engagement.

Without giving evidence that he is aware of the rivalry existing between English players over the "classic" and the "modern"

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AVE MARIA.

A painting by Horatio Walker in the collection of the Corcoran Art Gallery. The peasant murmurs a prayer before a wayside crucifix. The painter here uses "sky and background to express the mystery of the faith in addition to the more obvious symbolism of the crucifix and the tortured God."

conceptions of *Hamlet*, Salvini, in presenting his interpretation of the enigmatic figure, throws some interesting light upon the problem. He says:

"After a careful analysis of the part, I am strongly convinced that Shakespeare wished to portray in *Hamlet's* character that constant thought causes doubt; in other words, the power of thought over action. Evidently, it is more a conception than a character. I shall probably shock many lovers of Shakespeare by saying that I don't believe there has ever existed or ever will exist a man of *Hamlet's* temperament. In the long course of my travels I have met many men who posed *à la Hamlet*, but none whose psychological state was that of the *Prince of Denmark*. Maybe this is the reason for the innumerable different interpretations of *Hamlet* on the stage. By some actors he has been represented as actually mad, by others as only pretending insanity; by some as a cold-blooded, calculating man, by others as a passionate investigator of occultism; by some as severe, by others as merciful and indulgent, toward his mother; by some as irreligious, and by others still as devout."

Salvini warns us not to forget, however, that *Hamlet* is "a scholar, full of imagination and sentiment, and that an analytical brain like his would be incapable of acting quickly." Hence *Hamlet's* delays in prosecuting revenge for his father's death. Upon the oft-discust question of *Hamlet's* madness, Salvini observes:

"After the scene with the *Ghost*, *Hamlet's* gentle melancholy becomes hard and bitter—a moral change that the actor should emphatically portray, showing the combat of *Hamlet's* soul, his growing distrust in the world, and in his friend *Horatio*, in his beloved *Ophelia*, in his mother, in the *Ghost*, and in himself.

"With this real change of temper there is no doubt, for Shakespeare is entirely explicit about it, that *Hamlet* intends to feign insanity. The mania that he assumes is a mixture of truth and illusion, well characterized by *Polonius* in his comment:

> How pregnant sometimes his replies are! A happiness that often madness hits on, which reason and sanity could not so prosperously be delivered of.

"In adopting this kind of insanity he has the advantage of being able to scrutinize the souls of all those who surround and spy upon him; but that his insanity is a mere pretense there is much to convince us. For instance, in Act II., scene ii., he says:

> Now I am alone.
> O! what a rogue and peasant slave am I.

"After this sentence, how can we still doubt and go on discussing whether his insanity is real or feigned? In order to relax his thoughts, as the continual pretense to madness might affect even a sound mind, he amuses himself by telling frankly his views regarding his so-called friends, or by inviting the comedians to perform a dramatic composition. If he were really mentally deranged he would not find comfort in relaxing his madness.

"Neither can he be accused of not being a real thinker, since he is always anxious to know the truth. Moreover, it is very hard for him to control his impulsive nature, which longs always to avenge his father. And, after all, there is the monolog, 'To be or not to be,' which explains exactly the state of his soul."

AN AMERICAN MILLET

THE Canadian "habitant" seems destined to live in the world of art tho he never produce either painter or poet. Outside his own people he has found his poet in the late W. H. Drummond, and his painter in Horatio Walker. This latter, more "American" even than Canadian, is a prominent figure of the important landscape school, now thought by competent critics to be leading the world. With the art of Millet strongly appealing to his imagination, he has found even the subjects of Millet's art ready to his hand on this side the ocean, and has occupied himself in recording the life of the people of the St. Lawrence Valley, "before the march of events, scornful of peasant stubbornness and Celtic imagination, shall have shorn them of their picturesqueness."

Such an eventuality is, however, not imminent, as Mr. Charles De Kay points out in a sketch of the artist in the New York *Evening Post*. Descending from hardy peasants of Normandy, Picardy, and Brittany, these dwellers near the St. Lawrence are "tenacious of ancestral customs, of dwellings, and dress, holding to their ancient patois, to the curé and the village church, and differing only from the European cousins they have separated from in the singular fact that big families of children are the rule with them rather than the exception."

Walker, we are told, is Canadian by birth, but "American" by education and affiliation in art. He was educated in the art schools of New York, is a member of the Academy of Design, and exhibits in the galleries of this city. Remarking upon the rather singular fact that no local painter of French-Canadian birth should have undertaken to preserve these picturesque views of French life on the St. Lawrence, Mr. De Kay points out the attractive features that have lured this alien. Thus:

"His early sketches and drawings demonstrate how natural and inevitable was the turn toward that part of North America so eminently paintable for its own sake and doubly valuable to a painter

from its population. Along the St. Lawrence are strung the brown thatches and whitewashed walls of hamlets and villages, each proudly watched over, not by a feudal castle, but a lofty church whose metal tiles shine and sparkle in rivalry with the flashing of the white caps on the stream. Here are the sturdy brown-cheeked farmers and woodsmen, the curé in his tall hat, the village maid in her bright-colored shawl. Here is a place to study on American soil a peasant who remains a peasant from choice, living by preference close to the soil despite the enticements of the United States and the Western provinces.

"Walker found them a cheerful race, tho serious enough while at work, just as the modern French peasant is by no means the gloomy creature some good people have imagined him, mistaking utterly what Millet meant to imply. Neither section of the old stock consists of whiners who dislike work and are hopeless or even blue concerning their lot. Rather may it be said of Canadian habitants and French peasants that they learn through natural wit as well as early teaching that labor is a good thing in itself and a comforting, useful thing also if its fruits are protected from the rapacity of 'men higher up.'"

Some of Walker's notable works are indicated in these words:

"Among Walker's early pictures is 'Plowing in Acadia.' And it may be noted how perfectly he has exprest the straining of the horses against the yoke and has reenforced the activity of the scene by the vigorous pose of the peasant running alongside and urging them on. Already we find the seriousness and virile emotion of this first act in the homely drama which ends by insuring bread to the family. One thinks of emperors of China, making solemn sacrifice to the gods of agriculture, and the ancient ceremonies performed by Roman magnates in a similar field, of the sacred rites of Ceres about the Ægean, and the corn-dances of American Indians. We get a like serious note in 'Plowing—First Gleam,' and observe that Walker is as much concerned with the environment of his plowmen as with the human and other actors in the scene, the background adding a certain dramatic intensity to the simple rite.

"The peasant scraping a hog is a picture that repels sensitive souls who have never seen farm life. Here for background is the scalding-shed, full of vapor from the vats, and half immersed in swirls of steam, working hard, is a powerful man making the carcass ready for market. 'Sheep Shearing' shows the patient beast fettered while a peasant woman uses the shears with practised hand. 'Woman Feeding Calves' is a pleasant bucolic theme. 'Sheepyard-Moonlight,' one of the pictures given by Mr. William T. Evans to the National Art Gallery in Washington, is full of the magic of the night, the sheep lying about asleep. 'Wood-Cutters,' owned by the Museum of Fine Arts in St. Louis, is all action and muscular power."

These and other pictures representing these humble folk engaged in humble employments make up this artist's work. Nor has he ignored the religious side of their life which, as the writer observes, "perhaps more than any other marks this people off from the rest of North Americans." "Ave Maria" shows the peasant murmuring a prayer before a wayside crucifix as he leads the cattle home, and here "we see the painter using sky and background to express the mystery of the faith in addition to the more obvious symbolism of the crucifix and the tortured God." His preoccupation with sides of life similar to those that stirred the imagination of Millet may be seen even more intensely by the things which he omits to paint. Thus writes Mr. De Kay:

"There are many obvious points in the appearance, the settlements, the life of the French habitants of Canada, which Mr. Walker has not seen fit to chronicle, such as their churches, too brilliant for paintings of sentiment and feeling, their jolly dances, processions and religious ritual. But it may be that he will find some way to indicate sides of life hitherto avoided without allowing them to approach the commonplace or banal. For one thing he has a very delicate sense of color, which leads him to eschew the literal and the superficial and select subjects that permit of the use of color as a means to express emotion, just as a composer uses certain instruments to express emotions in music. He is in no sense a 'literary' painter, altho his sympathies and interest in literature are wide."

From the art critic of the Brooklyn *Eagle* we quote this passage, which interprets the deeper meaning that Walker seeks to convey. The writer speaks of the picture called "Plowing—First Gleam":

"It is early morning in the fields; the earth yet to be broken is hard and gray and frosty. Four big oxen, types of strength, climb the slope toward the spectator, tugging the iron through the soil,

GIRL FEEDING TURKEYS.

From a painting by Horatio Walker in the collection of Dr. Alexander A. Humphreys. One of the artist's pictures exhibiting the life of the Canadian habitant.

and their brown bodies are huge against the light that is beginning to flood the east. A single ray of the sun, which is just out of view at the right, strikes their rough flanks and makes the beaten grass glint and sparkle. Against the growing day rises the alert figure of a driver, waving a stick above his head to urge the creatures on, and more dimly seen is a companion who holds the plow. The theme is simple, but in its treatment we have an epic. The mystery and majesty of the morning are in these laboring forms and the canopy of fire and cloud. In the driver we see no 'man with a hoe,' dull, hopeless, dragging his way through an existence that means no more to him than food and shelter; it is a man who, tho brother to the ox, feels joy and purpose in his work; a man in whose air there are resolution and command; a man into whose life has come something of the calming greatness of nature. He is sprung from the earth, and the strength of the soil is in him. His environment is of a splendor that kings can not command. The freshness and fragrance of the morning are about him; the distances recede into glowing infinities; the immense sky, shot with rays and shadows, is pouring its light on a freshened earth, and the curtains of the night are rolling away before the sun. Life, power, joy are the meaning of the picture. It is one of those really great canvases which make the art of a nation. No nation can produce a better."

Walker, says Mr. De Kay in conclusion, "is a very serious master, without being in any sense a solemn person." Further:

"Artists for whose work he has particular sympathy include Whistler, Ryder, and La Farge, to mention only a few contemporaries. Among the living French artists, Harpignies and Le Sidaner find him sympathetic. Mr. Walker is now at an age when painters may reasonably expect to have the making of their finest pictures still before them. In the field he has chosen he stands almost alone, and it is fortunately one that offers inexhaustible materials for further works. One may expect that he will give greater scope to his imagination and depict the life of the habitant from many other angles, thus preserving a precious record of this small but self-contained and attractive portion of the human mosaic which goes to make the Dominion of Canada."

DICKENS AN ANTIMILITARIST

CHARLES DICKENS in all his works, says Edwin Pugh, in *The New Age* (a Socialist weekly of London), was an out-and-out Socialist and Antimilitarist. Altho he was born in a time when the countries of Europe were engaged in a bloody struggle against France, yet he never suffered himself to be carried away by the war enthusiasm. As Mr. Pugh observes:

"It is a remarkable circumstance of his career that, tho he was born in a seaport, and brought up in the midst of men who had fought under Wellington in India, in Spain, and in Belgium, and under Nelson in the Baltic and in the Mediterranean, and tho he lived through the strenuous periods of the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny, and was saturated with all manner of war-lore, yet he went out of his way to avoid description of a battle-field, just as he refrained from putting the heroism of sudden effort before the day-to-day, hand-to-mouth fight of the poor.

"That war of any kind, defensive or aggressive, is a stupid and barbarous and utterly indefensible method of settling international or any other differences was one of those obvious facts that a man possest of such robust common sense as Dickens could not fail fully to realize."

He never glorified the soldier's calling as Scott had done, as James and Lever were doing. Even Thackeray is less blameless in this particular than the author of the "Pickwick Papers." He was brought up among soldiers, yet instead of admiring them he was rather inclined to make them the object of his ridicule. To quote Mr. Pugh on this point:

"Not once, despite the temptations to do so that, considering his upbringing, must continually have beset him, did Dickens apply his art in any way that could be construed into any sort of glorification of the soldier's calling. He knew full well that God is far more often than not on the side of the big battalions; and that there is more than a mere nuance of vulgarity, that there is a certain brutal wisdom, in fact, in the parodist's flippant addition to Shakespeare's line: 'Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just. . . . But four times he who gets his blow in fust.' There is, for instance, never a word in Dickens's books, and so far as the writer has been able to find out, no mention whatever in his letters of the Indian Mutiny; and only a few most casual references in his letters to the Crimean War. And wherever these do occur, it is more commonly the humors of militarism, rather than what to some people seem its impressive features, that engage his attention."

When in 1854 he was at Boulogne and saw the magnificent regiments of France parading in the square, filling the streets, and crowding every café, the spectacle only excited his amusement. In his letters of that date he observes "they made the streets red with trowsers." One recruit he thus describes:

"I met to-day a weazen sun-burnt youth from the South with such an immense regimental shako on that he looked like a sort of lucifer match-box, evidently blowing his life rapidly out, under the auspices of two magnificent creatures all hair and lungs, of such breadth across the shoulders that I couldn't see their breast-buttons when I stood in front of them."

On which passage Mr. Pugh comments as follows:

"Nothing here, you see, of thrilling at the sight of these noble fellows. No; to Dickens, as to many others, soldiers were funny; and the sight of a vast number of men, all ridiculously tricked out, and all doing the same thing together, was a highly ludicrous spectacle. . . .

"At a play he went to in Paris the performance was stopt while the news of the last Crimean engagement was read from the stage. It made not the faintest effect upon the audience; and even the hired claquers, who had been absurdly loud during the piece, seemed to consider the war not at all within their contract, and were as stagnant as ditch-water. The theater was full. It is quite impossible to see such apathy and suppose the war to be popular, whatever may be asserted to the contrary.

"No trace of enthusiasm, of latent war-fever, here. No bitter cry of protest against the dull, indifferent attitude of the people. But rather a sense of grim satisfaction that things should be so, and that the miserable political plot, with its catch-penny motives, should have ignominiously failed of its object."

HENRY IRVING'S EGOTISM

HENRY IRVING is described as having been an egotist, but "an egotist of the great type." This is the estimate of him by one who probably knew him better than any other—Ellen Terry, his artistic partner for many years. Miss Terry is characteristically undogmatic in saying this, but at the same time candid and generous. "I, of all people, can perhaps appreciate Henry Irving least justly," she writes in *McClure's Magazine* (December), "altho I was his associate on the stage for a quarter of a century, and was on terms of the closest friendship with him for almost as long a time." "He had precisely the qualities I never find likable," continues Miss Terry, adding that he was an egotist, but "*never* 'a mean egotist.'" "All his faults sprang from egotism, which is after all only another name for greatness." She thus enlarges on this theme:

"So much absorbed was he in his own achievement that he was unable or unwilling to appreciate the achievement of others. I never heard him speak in high terms of the great foreign actors and actresses who from time to time visited England. It would be easy to attribute this to jealousy, but the easy explanation is not the true one. He simply would not give himself up to appreciation. Perhaps appreciation is a *wasting* tho a generous quality of the mind and heart, and best left to lookers-on who have plenty of time to develop it.

"I was with him when he saw Sarah Bernhardt act for the first time. The play was 'Ruy Blas,' and it was one of Sarah's bad days. She was walking through the part listlessly, and I was angry that there should be any ground for Henry's indifference. The same thing happened years later when I took him to see Eleonora Duse. The play was 'Locandiera,' to which she was eminently unsuited, I think. He was surprized at my enthusiasm. There was an element of justice in his attitude toward the performance which infuriated me, but I doubt if he would have shown more enthusiasm if he had seen her at her best.

"As the years went on he grew very much attached to Sarah Bernhardt, and admired her as a colleague whose managerial work in the theater was as dignified as his own; but of her superb powers as an actress I don't believe he ever had a glimmering notion!

"Perhaps it is not true, but as I believe it to be true, I may as well state it: *It was never any pleasure to him to see the acting of other actors and actresses.* Salvini's *Othello* I know he thought magnificent, but he would not speak of it."

Miss Terry pauses to exclaim, "How dangerous it is to write things that may not be understood!" "What I have written," she goes on qualifiedly, "I have written merely to indicate the qualities in Henry Irving's nature which were unintelligible to me, perhaps because I have always been more woman than artist." We read further:

"He always put the theater first. He lived in it, he died in it. He had none of my bourgeois qualities—the love of being in love, the love of a home, the dislike of solitude. I have always thought it hard to find my inferiors. He was sure of his high place. In some ways he was far simpler than I. He would talk, for instance, in such an ignorant way to painters and musicians that I blushed for him. But was not my blush far more unworthy than his freedom from all pretentiousness in matters of art?

"*He never pretended.* One of his biographers has said that he posed as being a French scholar. Such a thing, and all things like it, were impossible to his nature. If it were necessary, in one of his plays, to say a few French words, he took infinite pains to learn them, and said them beautifully.

"Henry once told me that in the early part of his career, before I knew him, he had been hooted because of his thin legs. The first service I did him was to tell him that they were beautiful, and to make him give up padding them.

"'What do you want with fat, podgy, prize-fighter legs!' I expostulated.

"I brought help, too, in pictorial matters. Henry Irving had had little training in such matters; I had had a great deal. Judgment about colors, clothes, and lighting must be *trained.*"

A ROAD IN JAMAICA.

MOONLIGHT IN VENICE.

PÆSTUM IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

ON THE NILE AT CAIRO.

WINTER TRAVEL TO THE SOUTH

On this and the following page will be found, besides other matter, a digest of useful information as to the popular winter resorts in southern parts of Europe and North America, to which the tide of travel in full volume is now setting in. An effort has been made to present definite statements as to what may be seen and enjoyed on these trips and what are the conveniences for making them, with statements as to minimum of cost.

WHAT TRAVEL MAY DO

Mr. A. C. Benson, the accomplished essayist (author of "The Upton Letters" and other widely read volumes), contributes one of the best of his later essays to *Putnam's Monthly* for November, in which his theme is travel and what it may or may not do for the traveler. He remarks that to "people of cultivated and intellectual taste" it is usually found worth while to endure a little fatigue in order.

"to see the spring sun lie softly upon the unfamiliar foliage, to see the delicate tints of the purple-flowered Judas-tree, the bright colors of Southern houses, the old high-shouldered château blinking among its wooded parterres; it is pleasant to see mysterious rites conducted at tabernacled altars, under dark arches, and to smell the 'thick, strong, stupefying incense-smoke'; to see well-known pictures in their native setting; to hear the warm waves of the canal lapping on palace-stairs, with the exquisite molded cornice overhead. It gives one a strange thrill to stand in places rich with dim associations, to stand by the tombs of heroes and saints, to see the scenes made familiar by art or history, the homes of famous men."

Mr. Benson realizes that it is useless to dictate to others the aims and methods of their travel, since each must follow his own taste; but for himself "the acquisition of knowledge and information is an entirely negligible thing." He adds:

"To me the one and supreme object is the gathering of a gallery of pictures; and yet that is not a definite object either, for the whimsical and stubborn spirit refuses to be bound by any regulations in the matter. It will garner up with the most poignant care a single vignette, a tiny detail. I see, as I write, the vision of a great golden-gray carp swimming lazily in the clear pool of Arethusa, the carpet of mesembryanthemum that, for some fancy of its own, chose to involve the whole of a railway viaduct with its flaunting magenta flowers and its fleshy leaves. I see the edge of the sea, near Syracuse, rimmed with a line of the intensest yellow, and I hear the voice of a guide explaining that it was caused by the breaking up of a stranded orange-boat, so that the waves for many hundred yards threw up on the beach a wrack of fruit; yet the same wilful and perverse mind will stand impenetrably dumb and blind before the noblest and sweetest prospect, and decline to receive any impression at all."

Elsewhere in the article Mr. Benson discourses of historical scenes in his own charming manner:

"I see the mouldering brickwork of a crumbling tomb all overgrown with grasses and snapdragons, far out in the Campagna; or feel the plunge of the boat through the reed-beds of the Anapo, as we slid into the silent pool of water in the heart of the marsh, where the sand danced at the bottom, and the springs bubbled up, while a great bittern flew booming away from a reedy pool hard by. Such things are worth paying a heavy price for, because they bring a sort of aerial distance into the mind, they touch the spirit with a hope that the desire for beauty and perfection is not, after all, wholly unrealizable, but that there is a sort of treasure to be found even upon earth, if one diligently goes in search of it.

"I should not wish to see Etna merely because Empedocles is supposed to have jumped down the crater, nor the site of Jericho because the walls fell down at the trumpets of the host. The only interest to me in a historical scene is that it should be in such a condition as that one can to a certain extent reconstruct the original drama, and be sure that one's eyes rest upon very much the same scene as the actors saw. The reason why Syracuse moved me by its acquired beauty, and not for its historical associations, was because I felt convinced that Thucydides, who gives so picturesque a description of the sea-fight, can never have set eyes on the place, and must have embroidered his account from scanty hearsay. But, on the other hand, there are few things in the world more profoundly moving than to see a place where great thoughts have been conceived and great books written, when one is able to feel that the scene is hardly changed."

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN

The Mediterranean trip has now become such an easily arranged affair, by means of the "floating palaces" which leave New York for Mediterranean ports and the Near East, at regular intervals and on special dates, throughout the winter season, that year after year the same people will travel on the same boat, with, as it has been remarked, "a certain sense of possession and privilege, such as they might feel on their own yachts." To those not tied down by daily duties the Mediterranean trip may prove, with all it offers, even an economy, when the total cessation of home expenses is considered.

Starting from New York, one may voyage to Spain by way of Funchal, Island of Madeira, taking one line, or direct to Gibraltar by another, or he may stop on the way at the picturesque Azores. In most cases it is also possible to stop over between steamers, or arrangement is made in the case of a special-trip steamer to visit some of the old Moorish towns in Southern Spain, such as Granada with its Alhambra, and Seville with its Giralda tower. Some of the steamship tours permit a visit to Algiers on the African coast, the capital of the French colony of Algeria, and a view of the Bedouins and Moors in their native land, amidst distinctly Oriental scenes.

Thence one proceeds to Genoa or Naples, and the arrangements for idling through the ancient Italian cities are varied and extensive. "The land of history and romance and the home of art and song" are embodied in Capri, Amalfi, Pæstum, Ravelli, Sorrento, Taormina, Perugia, and Siena, not to speak of Venice, Florence, and Rome.

The steamer's whistle, however, recalls one to the scenes beyond, and one sails southward along Calabria, past the volcanic island Stromboli, and through the Ionian Sea to the Piræus and Athens. There one may see the famed Acropolis and all the other historic relics, and may proceed to Corinth, Patras, Olympia, and beyond if necessary. Smyrna and Constantinople attract many. Some have found it interesting to stop at the British island-fortress Malta, with its miniature representation of English life cheek by jowl with the ancient customs of the native Maltese.

The traveler hears the East "a-callin'," and presently arrives at his goal, old Egypt, where the season for travel extends, generally speaking, from November 1st to May 1st. There, when you reach Alexandria, after perhaps only thirteen days' sailing, according to your resources you may visit Cairo, the Pyramids (and even Luxor and Assuan at an additional cost of $100), or you may proceed up the Nile and by rail as far as Khartum, so recently in the hands of the Mahdi, but now as safe as,

and perhaps safer than, the Great White Way.

Meanwhile, if one takes passage on a twin-screw steamer which makes a Mediterranean and Oriental tour this winter, leaving New York on January 29, 1908, he may in addition enjoy a visit to the Holy Land, with all its sacred memories. This tour occupies 79 days, and special arrangements are made for land tours. Passengers also have the option of returning via Europe on this line's flyers from northern ports. At every port, as in the case of other lines, there are special agents to look after the voyager's comforts. The hotels and arrangements for social entertainment in Egypt will be found equal to those in Continental and American cities. The rates on this tour run from $300 upward. There are regular sailings to Mediterranean ports by the same line through the winter.

Another line has arranged for special sailings to Naples on January 11th and 25th and on February 29th from New York, and thence by the same line's steamers to Alexandria. The rates to Naples vary from $80 upward, and from Naples to Alexandria $55 upward. Their regular sailings to Naples and Genoa continue as usual.

A third line will maintain its regular and well-organized service of large, steady, full-powered, and splendidly equipped transatlantic liners from New York and Boston to Italy and Egypt, while a fourth line has arranged special sailings of one of its new triple-screw turbine steamships and one of its new twin-screw steamships on January 4th and 16th and on February 18th to the Mediterranean and Egypt from New York. The fare to Alexandria is from $130 upward. This line also maintains a regular and comfortable service to Gibraltar, Genoa, and Naples.

BERMUDA AND THE WEST INDIES

No summer isles are more attractive than the Bermudas, only six hundred miles from Cape Hatteras, and forty-eight hours' sail from New York. Much has been written concerning these 300 islands, where the brilliantly colored birds and plants of the shore vie with the hues of tropical fishes, corals, and sea vegetation. Equally attractive are the Bahamas, some 200 miles from the Florida coast, where Nassau, the principal island and town, is the resort of many winter wanderers.

Three short cruises down to Nassau, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Bermuda have been arranged by a twin-screw steamship sailing from New York on January 23d, February 12th, and March 3d, 1908, the duration of the trips being sixteen days each, and the cost from $100 upward.

Haiti, lying between Cuba and Porto Rico, with its day ashore among the curious surroundings of its African republic, is reached on some of the regular trips of the steamships that ply among the islands. Jamaica, still more gorgeous in its vegetation than its northern sister islands, is patronized to a greater extent than the others as a regular winter resort. There are plantations throughout the island, and on the hills behind its capital, Kingston, is the noted Constant Spring Hotel.

St. Thomas (Danish West Indies), the lovely island which Uncle Sam has been trying to purchase, St. Croix, its sister island, St. Kitts or St. Christopher (British), Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica with its lofty peak, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Barbados are all on one route or another—and between them are the cerulean waters and the balmy breezes of the Carib Sea.

One of the steamship companies, besides its service to Bermuda and Nassau ($25 to Bermuda, and $65 to Nassau via Bermuda), maintains mail services to the Windward Islands, costing for the round trip and return from $80 and $130 upward, according to the extent of the voyage.

Another company has a special winter service to Nassau, $40 upward, and from there to Havana and other Cuban ports, $17.50 upward, according to the length of the trip. There is a reduction for a round trip to Cuba, and one can move about from one Cuban port to another, or go to Mexico or Tampa, Fla., at reasonable cost.

Two special cruises to the principal islands in the West Indies, the Spanish Main, and the Panama Canal, from New York have been arranged by one of the German lines for January 25th and February 27th. Duration of trips, 28 days each. Cost, $150 and upward. The same line's regular service from New York to Jamaica, Haiti, Colon (Republic of Panama), South and Central America makes use of new and luxurious steamers recently provided for its popular "Cruise to the Caribbean," varying from $115 upward—to Jamaica, $60 upward, there and return.

Other ships, luxurious in appointments, and of about 6,000 tons, make bimonthly sailings from New York until April, touching at Port Antonio and Kingston (Jamaica), Colon, Porto Columbia, La Guayra, Trinidad, and Barbados. The return fare runs from $75 to Jamaica to $162 to Barbados and upward. The same line provides an Intercolonial (or interisland) service, the charming little steamers of which make side trips among the Lesser Antilles at the rate of $5 a day.

FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST

The general rule in going to Florida is, "first get to Jacksonville"—unless one prefers to take a steamship from New York direct to Key West by the South Florida Water Route, transferring there to Miami, and to Tampa on the West Coast by boat, and thence by rail to more northern points in the "Peninsula State." By this route the excursion rates to Miami and Palm Beach are $69 each, and to Tampa $72, with cost of meals and sleeping-car accommodations added when traveling by rail.

Or one may take a steamship from New York to Brunswick, Ga., and thence by railway to Jacksonville and all Florida points. By this route the single fare to Jacksonville is $22.25, to Miami $33.15 and to Tampa $28.45.

Another company provides a direct all-water line between New York, Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, with four sailings weekly. This line also provides a side-wheel steamer service on the beautiful St. John's River, 100 of whose 300 miles are navigable from Jacksonville to Palatka and Sanford. The ocean service of these steamship lines is provided with every comfort for passengers. The excursion rates from New York are: to Jacksonville, $43.30, to Miami $63.30, and to Tampa $55.90.

A line with sailings from New York to Norfolk, Va., every day except Sunday provides a shorter sea voyage, the journey being continued from Norfolk to Jacksonville and other Florida points by railway.

The season excursion rate to Norfolk and adjacent railway terminals is $12.50, to which railway fares must be added.

For those who desire swifter transportation by land, the excursion rate from New York to Jacksonville by rail is $50. One may travel in various ways from the north, connecting with the southern lines.

If your thoughts turn to the picturesque Southwest, the country formerly given over to cowboys and miners, but now the land of new States and magnificent expansion, you may, if you are an Easterner, step aboard a comfortable steamer in New York which charges for the round trip to New Orleans $60. Arriving at New Orleans you may take a daily California flyer,

(Continued on page 967)

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THE NEW RAILWAY STATION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AND BALTIMORE & OHIO IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

equipped with every convenience for the traveler that years of experience can suggest.

The all-rail route to Los Angeles from New York involves an expense for a return ticket of from $143.70 upward. Rates from interior points vary with the distance. Starting from Chicago, Omaha, or New Orleans are other convenient routes which present features of great natural interest along the way. One line presents personally conducted excursions run triweekly between Chicago, Kansas City, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. The regular round-trip rate from Chicago to California cities is $110. In general the trip from Chicago to California and back, occupying say four weeks, may be made approximately for $175. Side trips to the wonderful Grand Cañon of Arizona, the Petrified Forest, also in Arizona, the Zuni pueblos in New Mexico, and to the bustling New State, Oklahoma, may be made at a moderate increased cost at the tourist's desire. By another route free side trips may be taken to Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, or Pueblo, with stop-over privileges and other special features.

Having reached the Pacific Coast, the traveler may wish to press on across the Pacific. Splendid modern trips representing three lines now sail regularly from San Francisco, Seattle and Vancouver for ports in Japan and China. Two of these boats are each 630 feet long, with 28,000 tons capacity, and are thus "the largest cargo carrying vessels in the world." The minimum of first cabin fare from Pacific Coast ports to Yokohama is about $150 one way.

CURRENT POETRY

The Parting of Launcelot and Guinevere.

By Stephen Phillips.

Into a high-walled nunnery had fled
Queen Guinevere, amid the shade to weep,
And to repent, 'mid solemn boughs, and love
The cold globe of the moon; but now as she
Meekly the scarcely breathing garden walked,
She saw, and stood, and swooned at Launcelot
Who burned in sudden steel like a blue flame
Amid the cloister. Then, when she revived,
He came and looked on her; in the dark place
So pale her beauty was, the sweetness such
That he half-closed his eyes and deeply breathed;
And as he gazed, there came into his mind
That night of May, with pulsing stars, the strange
Perfumed darkness, and delicious guilt
In silent hour; but at the last he said:
"Suffer me, lady, but to kiss thy lips
Once, and to go away forevermore."
But she replied, "Nay, I beseech thee go!
Sweet were those kisses in the deep of night;
But from those kisses is this ruin come.
Sweet was thy touch, but now I wail at it.
And I have hope to see the face of Christ:
Many are saints in heaven who sinned as I."
Then said he, "Since it is thy will, I go."
But those who stood around could scarce endure
To see the dolor of these two; for he
Swooned in his burning armor to her face,
And both cried out as at the touch of spears
And as two trees at midnight, when the breeze
Comes over them, now to each other bend,
And now withdraw; so mournfully these two
Still drooped together and still drew apart.
Then like one dead her ladies bore away
The heavy queen; and Launcelot went out
And through a forest weeping rode all night.

—*From "New Poems"* (John Lane Company).

Women know!

It isn't necessary to tell *them* how to wash the thousand and one pretty trifles that come under the general name of "fancy work."

They would not think of using ordinary laundry soap—or washing powders—or chemicals.

Oh, no!

There is a better way; a safer way—Ivory soap and lukewarm water.

Why Ivory Soap? Because it is pure; because it contains no "free" alkali; no coloring matter; no harmful ingredient of any kind.

Ivory Soap - 99 44/100 Per Cent. Pure.

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CAN you imagine anything that will show more thoughtful consideration on your part, than the selection, as a CHRISTMAS GIFT, of a

GUNN IMPROVED SECTIONAL BOOKCASE

It is the kind of a gift that Father, Mother and all of the children may enjoy and appreciate. And don't buy any sectional bookcase but the GUNN.

THE ROLLER BEARING, NON-BINDING REMOVABLE DOOR is found in no other make. BUY THE BEST.

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OUR NEW fall and winter CATALOGUE shows the MISSION effect as applied to "GUNN" construction, and will interest you. WRITE TODAY. It's free and worth reading. A postal-card request will bring it FREE.

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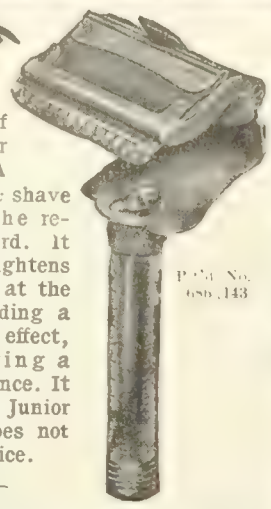

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By W. I. Funk.

[The following poem, offered as a specimen of current undergraduate verse, is called by Prof. Stockton Axson, in the *Daily Princetonian*, a lyric of unusual tunefulness and beautiful imagery.]

The sunset steals its glory from the rose,
Then fades and dies: the woods grow wondrous deep.
Like some sweet maiden's breath the south-wind blows
And gently stirs the flowers that nod in sleep
Hushed and low,
Soft, soft and low
It whispers so mysteriously.
And still I sit and think of thee.

I think no night was ever quite so clear,
So filled with light, so silent and so still—
So strangely sweet, I fancy I can hear
The notes of shepherd's pipes above the hill;
And by their grace
And charm, thy face
Steals through the gathering dusk to me.
And still I sit and think of thee.

These quiet hills content a weary mind,
The fragrant meadows fill a heart with ease;
And whispered messages come down the wind,
And whispered answers stir among the trees,
While soft and fair
And light as air
Thy presence hovers over me.
And still I sit and think of thee.

—*Nassau Literary Magazine* (Princeton).

La Belle Marie.

By Frederick Truesdell.

The maid looked out on the wind-swept sea
Where the spoondrift drove on the breath of the gale.
Oh, fair as a dusk-red rose was she,
As she sought her lover's sail;
For she was the pride of the Norman Coast,
The flower of Normandie,
Who watched for the absent fisher host!
Alas, La Belle Marie!

La Belle Marie, La Belle Marie, there are many prayers in the litany:
There's one for the wedded and one for the free, and one for the brave men lost at sea:
Oh! gray are your eyes as the storm-swept lea, but where are your roses, Belle Marie?

Three nights wore on and three dawns broke dun,
And the maid still watched for a sign of the fleet
Alas for the wedding-gown begun
And the girl-dreams, fair and sweet!
Alas for the homes of the Norman Coast,
Alas for Normandie,
Alas for the absent fisher host,
Alas, La Belle Marie!

La Belle Marie, La Belle Marie, there are many beads in your rosary:
There's one for the wedded and one for the free, and one for the brave men lost at sea.
Oh, gray are your eyes as the storm-swept lea, but where is your lover, Belle Marie?

The fourth day broke in a sob of rain,
And a ship came in on the turn of the tide.
The heart of the maid beat warm again
As a boat's crew left the side;
For she was the pride of the Norman Coast,
The flower of Normandie,
The ship of the man she loved the most,
The tattered Belle Marie!

La Belle Marie, La Belle Marie, there are many beads in your rosary:

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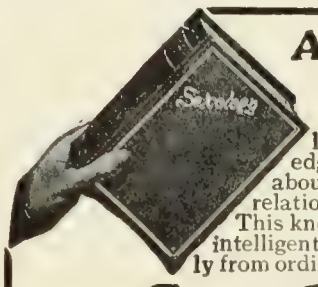

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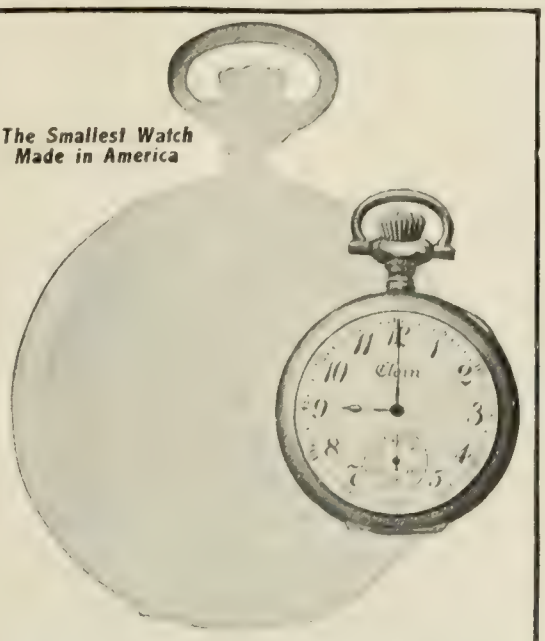

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They laid him down at her feet stark dead,
And the maiden gave nor a sob nor a groan,
But into her lap she took his head,
And she sat as turned to stone.
Alas for the flower of the Norman Coast,
Alas for Normandie,
Alas for the man she loved the most,
Alas, La Belle Marie!

La Belle Marie, La Belle Marie, you shall hear the prayers in the litany:
There's one for the wedded and one for the free, and one for the brave men lost at sea!
And hark! Through the roar of the storm-wracked lea, the spades in the churchyard, Belle Marie!
—*Appleton's Magazine* (January).

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Sure to Have Them.—MIFFKINS—"It is said that aggressive, impulsive people usually have black eyes."

BIFFKINS—"That's right. If they haven't got them at first they get them later."—*Chicago News.*

Playing 'Possum.—ELLEN (the nurse, to little girl of six, who is supposed to have an afternoon sleep every day)—"Nancy, you are a naughty little girl not to have gone to sleep this afternoon!"

NANCY (reproachfully)—"Ellen! Ellen! Don't you remember the three times you looked over the screen and I was fast asleep?"—*Punch.*

Fond of Both.—HE—"Are you a vegetarian?"

SHE—"Oh, no; I love good beef."

HE—"Ah! I wish I were a beef!"

SHE—"Well, I like veal, also."—*The United Presbyterian.*

A Noble Work.—A suburban minister, during his discourse one Sabbath morning, said: "In each blade of grass there is a sermon." The following day one of his flock discovered the good man pushing a lawn mower about his garden and paused to say: "Well, parson, I'm glad to see you engaged in cutting your sermons short."—*The Standard.*

The Wily Burglar.—FIRST BURGLAR—"What's that?"

SECOND BURGLAR—"That's my sample case. Ye see, I've just become a house-to-house canvasser."

FIRST BURGLAR—"What are ye sellin'?"

SECOND BURGLAR—"Oil to keep doors from squeakin'. Great scheme, ain't it?"—*London Telegraph.*

The Truth of It.

'Twas the night before Christmas, and all through the house
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;
They all had been shopping and spent their last red,
And nervous prostration had sent them to bed.
—*Harper's Bazar.*

Enthusiasm.—INSTRUCTOR IN PUBLIC SPEAKING—"What is the matter with you, Mr. Brown? Can't you speak any louder? Be more enthusiastic. Open your mouth and throw yourself into it!"—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Perfectly Truthful.—"I really don't believe that you particularly wanted to hear me sing," said a young lady coyly. "I did, indeed," her admirer protested. "I had never heard you before."—*Pick-me-up.*

Looked Like It.—A little boy from the Far South, visiting in Chicago, on seeing the first snow-storm, exclaimed, "O mama, it's raining breakfast food."—*Chicago Tribune.*

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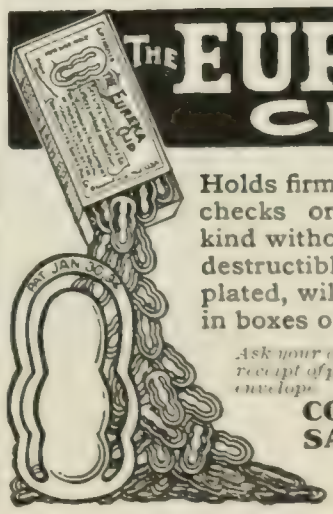

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Bad News.—"How are you, Mr. Myers, this inclement weather?"

"Just managing to keep out of the undertaker's hands."

"Oh; I am sorry to hear that!"—*Southwestern Presbyterian.*

He Never Did That.—A Scotch minister had been away on a vacation, says a writer in *Punch*, and on his return asked the sexton how all had gone in his absence. "Very well, indeed," was the cheering response. "They do say that most meenisters leave some one worse than themselves to fill the pulpit when they go away—but you never do that, sir."—*The Christian Register.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

December 6.—Thirty persons are drowned in the sinking of the Brazilian coasting steamer *Guasca.*

Japan thanks President Roosevelt for the recommendation in his message pertaining to the proposed Japanese exposition.

December 7.—An agreement is reached between Ambassador O'Brien, for the United States, and Foreign Minister Hayashi, for Japan, whereby Japan will limit emigration of subjects to the United States to the student and merchant classes only.

December 8.—King Oscar of Sweden dies and the new king, Gustave V., takes the oath of office.

December 10.—The Nobel prizes are awarded at Christiania and Stockholm. The peace prize is divided between Ernesto Teodoro Moveta, of Italy, and Louis Renalt, of France. The other awards are as follows: Literature, Rudyard Kipling; Physics, Prof. Albert A. Michelson, of the University of Chicago; Medicine, Dr. Laveran, of Paris; Chemistry, Prof. Edouard Büchner, of the University of Berlin.

December 12.—General Kuropatkin testifies in favor of Lieutenant-General Stoessel, saying that the crippling of the Russian fleet brought about the fall of Port Arthur.

Dr. Ernest Brenner, a Radical, is elected President of the Swiss Republic.

Domestic.

December 6.—Secretary Cortelyou accepts bids for $25,000,000 Panama-Canal bonds at an average price of 103.

Miners estimated to be at least 300 and probably 500 are entombed by an explosion near Monongah, W. Va. There is practically no hope held out of their rescue alive.

December 7.—The Central-American Peace Conference at Washington agrees upon plans for a court of justice to settle all disputes among the five republics.

The Republican National Committee selects Chicago, June 16, as the place and time for holding the national convention.

Federal troops are sent to Goldfield, Nev., to control mining disturbances.

December 8.—Union-labor men on railroads east of the Mississippi begin voting on demands for a 10-per-cent. raise of wages, with a general strike as the possible alternative.

December 9.—John F. Ahearn, borough president of Manhattan, is removed from office by Governor Hughes on charges of neglect and misconduct preferred by the City Club.

December 10.—Andrew Carnegie adds $2,000,000 to his endowment of $10,000,000 for the Carnegie Institution at Washington for Scientific Research.

Postmaster George A. Hibbard, Republican, is elected mayor of Boston, defeating Mayor John F. Fitzgerald by about 2,000 votes.

December 11.—President Roosevelt repeats his election-night announcement that he will not be a candidate for reelection.

December 12.—Shoe factories in Brockton, Middleboro, and North Adams, Mass., employing more than 4,000 hands, are ordered to resume a full-time schedule.

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44 60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXV., No. 26 NEW YORK, DECEMBER 28, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 923

TOPICS OF THE DAY

LITERARY DIGEST INDEXES.

The index of Vol. XXXV. of THE LITERARY DIGEST will be ready about January 25, and will be mailed free to subscribers who have previously made application. Other subscribers who wish to be supplied regularly with future indexes will please send request accordingly.

A GRAVE INDICTMENT OF OUR NAVY

ACROSS the pride with which the country contemplates its great battle-fleet now steaming on its peaceful mission to the Pacific falls a chilling story of grave structural defects which, were the cruise a militant one, might spell untold disaster. Mr. Henry Reuterdahl, an associate of the United States Naval Institute, makes this astonishing indictment in *McClure's Magazine* for January. It will be remembered that Secretary Metcalf, in his recent annual report, showed by statistics that the fleet of the United States is now the second strongest in the world. But if Mr. Reuterdahl's criticisms are sound—and they have all been formulated, tho with less publicity, before, and are echoed, according to the New York *Post*, by the bulk of the younger sea-going officers—the Secretary of the Navy's statistics do not tell the whole story. Specifically, the writer sets forth that not one of our battle-ships has enough of the armor belt above the water-line to serve the purpose for which it is intended; that the freeboard and bows of the ships are so low that the forward turret guns and the broadside guns on the windward side can not be used to advantage in a heavy sea; that the turrets communicate too directly with the magazines; and that in many instances the ships have gaping turret ports through which shells would almost surely pass in battle with an efficient enemy. To quote:

"A modern battle ship is a simple thing in its big general principles. Two points are essential in its protection—a shell-proof armor, which guards its water-line, and high, shell-proof turrets, which lift up its guns just above the wash and spray of the waves.

"Obviously, the most important feature of all must be the belt along the water-line. A wound upon a turret may silence that one turret's guns. A hole upon the water-line will cripple or sink the ship. Of all the Russian follies which came to light in the great battle of Tsushima that sealed the fate of the Russian-Japanese war, one stands out especially. The Russian battle-ships, when they went into that fight, were overloaded until the shell-proof armor of their water-line was underneath the water. They were not battle-ships at all.

"Within a year afterward, our Navy awoke to the realization of a startling fact: The ships of the battle fleet of the United States are in exactly the same condition as the Russian ships at Tsushima —not temporarily, but permanently.

"Of all our battle-ships, not one shows its main armor belt six inches above the water when fully equipped and ready for sea. There is a continuous belt of this main armor from seven and one-half to nine feet wide around every ship. The constructors' plans were made to have from twelve to thirty inches of this out of water when each vessel makes her trial trip. But trial trips are made with something less than half the weight of actual service on board the ship. When fully loaded for sea, practically the whole of the ship's water-line belt is under water. Above this is a thinner armor, which can be pierced by heavy shells. The standard heavy gun of to-day throws a steel projectile 12 inches in diameter, 4 feet long, and weighing 850 pounds, charged with a high explosive. The bursting of one of these shells in this thinner secondary armor would tear a hole bigger than a door upon a ship's water-line."

In the past ten years, says Mr. Reuterdahl, this country has built twenty first-class battle-ships, at a cost of over $100,000,000; and five more which are now being built will cost $45,000,000. Yet of all these ships, completed or in course of construction, "none has yet been planned to have a water-line protection reaching more than six inches above the water when she is ready to fight." No other nation in the world, we are told, has ever made this fundamental mistake, except in the case of a few isolated ships. In the French Navy the armor belt "reaches from five to eight feet above the water-line."

Turning to the question of low bows and freeboard, Mr. Reuterdahl says:

"The three ships of the *Indiana* class have their bows but eleven feet above the water; the two ships in the *Kearsarge* class but thirteen. And in the very latest of our ships afloat, the *Connecticut*, the bows are only about eighteen feet above the water-line. The bows of our latest armored cruisers are only twenty feet above.

"Now, all modern battle-ships in foreign navies have forward decks from about twenty-two to twenty-eight feet above the water; the armored cruisers have theirs from twenty-five to thirty-two feet high. And in the latest of the foreign ships, especially in the French and British navies, the high bow is universal. The *Dreadnought's* forward decks are twenty-eight feet high. . . . . .

"The result of this difference in construction would be disastrously apparent in any naval war. . . . In other words, it would be impossible in rough weather to aim and fire the forward turret guns, one-half, that is, of our heaviest guns, which form the main reliance of the modern battle-ship. In the same weather, foreign battle-ships, with their high bows, could fire their forward turret guns with ease. The handicap is still worse for our armored cruisers, for these ships steam faster than the battle-ships, and, consequently, throw up more water at their bows; and, being longer than the battle-ships, they plunge their bows much deeper into the waves.

"But the broadside guns on our ships are in an even worse position than those in the forward turret. In the *Georgia*, *Idaho*, and *Connecticut* classes—containing the twelve latest battle-ships afloat —they are only about eleven feet above the water. In each of our

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new armored cruisers, ten of the fourteen medium guns are at the same height. None of these guns could be fired to windward while the ships were steaming at battle speed against even a moderate sea; that is, these guns could not be fought at all in the most advantageous positions; for the ship which fires to windward holds the great advantage of being free from the smoke of her funnels and guns. The broadside guns of foreign battle-ships and cruisers are, generally speaking, twice as high as ours, and many of them are three times as high.

"The three or four best navies in the world have faster ships than ours; they could, in most cases, pick their time of fighting. If they chose to fight us in rough weather, their advantage would be enormous. In only fairly heavy seas, while the French and Japanese could be using entire batteries, our forward turrets and three-quarters of our windward broadside guns would be heavily handicapped, if not quite useless. These constitute more than one-third of the guns upon a fighting-ship."

How is it possible, asks Mr. Reuterdahl, that blunders of these proportions can be perpetuated? The fault, he answers, rests with the bureau system. Thus:

"The Navy Department of the United Sates is operated, under its Secretary, by a bureau system. The Secretary is a civilian—generally, in recent years, a lawyer, passing on from this stepping-stone to a higher political career. The conduct of the Department must, naturally, come into the hands of the bureaus beneath him. There are seven of these—navigation, ordnance, equipment, construction and repair, steam-engineering, supplies and accounts, and medicine and surgery. The United States Navy is built, equipped, and operated by these bureaus. The criticisms of the Navy all come back to them. They are, when these criticisms are to be acted upon, practically both judge and defendant. Naturally, they acquit the defendant almost invariably. This kills the criticism."

When these indictments were shown to Lewis Nixon, the naval architect who has built eleven battle-ships for this country, he defended the Navy Department and placed the blame on the American people. To quote:

"The American people are to blame. They always have two howls so far as the Navy is concerned. First, they howl at the size of every proposed naval appropriation, and have it cut down; and later they howl because the new ships, built under severe limitations, are not what might have been constructed if the people, through Congress, had not tied the hands of the Department.

"Seventeen years ago, when we built the ships of the *Indiana* class, the old idea of coast-line battle-ships still prevailed. Congress tried to limit us to ships with coal capacity of 400 tons. I realized that was not enough. Ships must be built to go to sea. If they are going to fight, they must be efficient to get to the fight on time, and they can't depend on colliers.

"So we gave to those ships a coal capacity of 1,850 tons. Of course, that coal loaded them down and sunk the armor belt way below where it should have been. . . . . .

"If the Department had had money, the present faults would not exist. When the Department is freed from financial restrictions, the Navy will approach much nearer to a state of perfection.

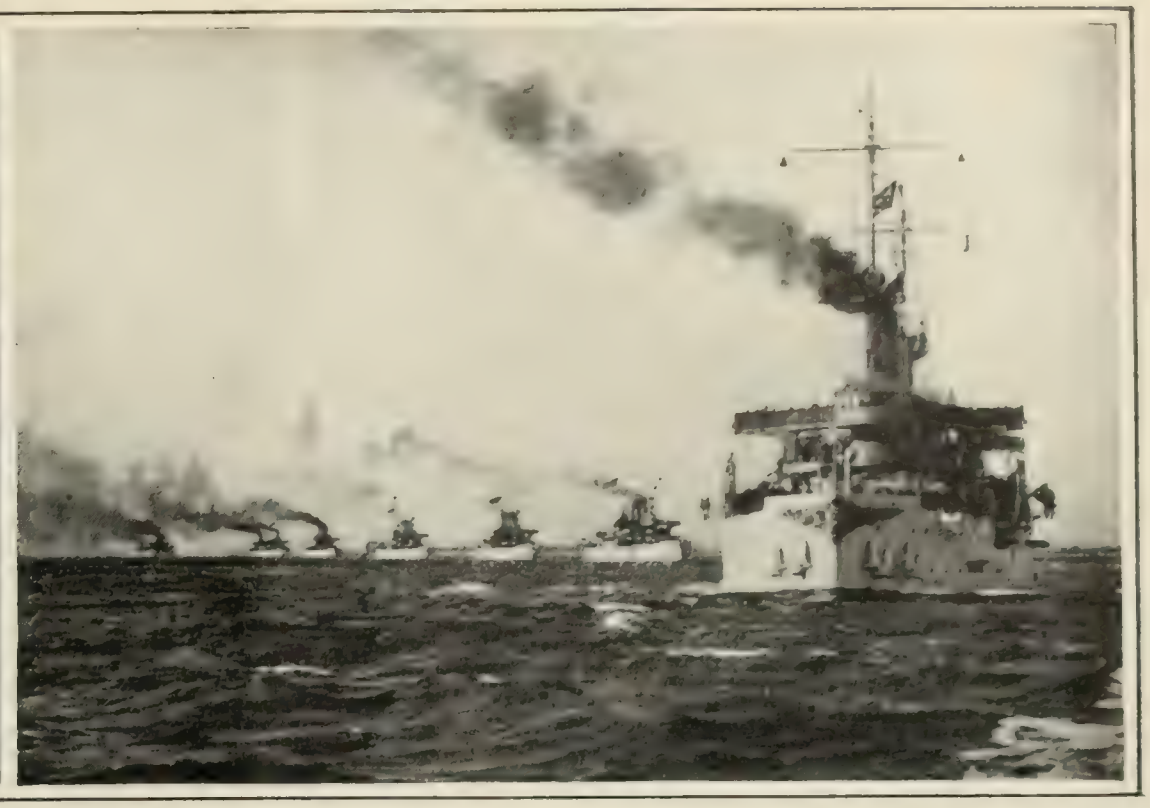
"As it is, I believe that our boats are superior to those of

A "BONE IN HIS TEETH."
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

TRYING ON HER NEW NECKLACE.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

TAKING NOTICE.
—Sullivant in the New York *American*.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE CRUISE.



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THE PRESIDENT'S GOOD-BY TO ADMIRAL EVANS. THE BATTLE-SHIP FLEET GETTING UNDER WAY FOR THE PACIFIC.

THE FAREWELL AND THE DEPARTURE.

any other nation in the world. I believe that we could whip any other nation on the sea. When I say that I have both our men and our ships under consideration."

General Tracy, who was Secretary of the Navy in President Harrison's Cabinet, agrees with Mr. Reuterdahl, *The Navy*, and other critics, that the bureaus are responsible for the shortcomings of the ships. Thus:

"They get into ruts, and can't get out. What they do, they do well, and they don't improve, never do anything new. There are no new suggestions or ideas. That is the chief trouble with the Navy. It is not in the lack of money. It seems to be impossible for a bureau officer to take the initiative."

The Navy, a service journal that has for some months past fearlessly criticized the bureau system of naval construction, publishes in its December issue statements which corroborate Mr. Reuterdahl on many points. According to this authority, "the belts of the *Louisiana* and *Connecticut* are three inches under water at full load; the belts of the *Delaware* and *North Dakota* will be in substantially the same position." "What Mr. Reuterdahl has revealed to the trusting American people," remarks the New York *Sun*, "is known to alert specialists in foreign navies." Adds the same paper: "Mr. McClure and Mr. Reuterdahl, we affirm, have done a patriotic service in giving publicity to the errors and shortcomings of a system that is not likely to be tolerated long by the American people when they understand that failure to reform it invites national disaster." If the cruise to the Pacific should call the attention of Congress to the need of a radical reorganization of the Navy Department, it will certainly not be in vain, comments the New York *Post*.

"Our ships are not built as they ought to be built; and the Navy Department is responsible for their deficiencies," said *The Navy* in June of this year. And in the following month Admiral Evans, in an interview in the New York *Herald*, said: "I believe the water-line armor belt is a mistake in any ship unless it is so placed as to give maximum protection possible by water-line armor when the fleet goes into action. This is not possible when the armor belt is submerged, or nearly so." *The Navy*, in its December issue, accuses the constructing bureaus of "resisting the demands of common sense in order to preserve their own reputations for infallibility." Moreover, adds the same publication, "the bureau system has developed an atmosphere of coercion that is exceedingly powerful, forcing all those concerned in bureau work into supporting the system as it is."

A representative of *The Post* finds sentiment among the naval officers stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard somewhat divided over Mr. Reuterdahl's article. One of them is quoted as explaining that "it is a matter of opinion whether a high or a low freeboard is best," since "the lower the freeboard the less there is to aim at," and consequently the less chance of the ship being hit. A Philadelphia dispatch to *The Sun* describes Rear-Admiral George W. Melville, who was for sixteen years Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, as angry and impatient over the criticisms of Mr. Reuterdahl and others. "Ton for ton and gun for gun," he says, "we have the best war-ships in the world."

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THE FLEET SALUTING THE PRESIDENT.

"Did you ever see such a fleet?" exclaimed the President. "And such a day! Isn't it magnificent? Oughtn't we all to feel proud?"

COAL AND HUMAN LIFE

THE cost of coal "is not measured in the price the dealer puts upon it," nor "in what the miner gets for producing it," remarks the Watertown (N. Y.) *Times*—"it costs human lives." It must be, adds the same paper, "that human greed has something to do with conditions that make the mines a deadly peril to those who work them." And the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, published in the heart of the coal region, suggests that "if human life has been sacrificed to negligence or cupidity, the manslaughter can not be stopt unless those responsible for it are made to suffer an adequate penalty."

These grim reflections are inspired by the four explosions that make December the blackest month in the history of American mining. On December 1st, 34 men were killed by an explosion of black damp in the Naomi coal-mine near Fayette City, Pa.; on the 6th nearly 500 men were entombed by an explosion in the coal-mines at Monongah, W. Va.; on the 16th 60 men were killed by a mine explosion at Yolande, Ala., and on the 19th from 200 to 250 men were buried in a mine explosion at Jacob's Creek, Pa. This makes a total of some 800 lives sacrificed within twenty days.

It has seemingly taken no less a shock than this to arouse our newspapers to the fact that more than a thousand men a year have been killed in our coal-mines during the last seventeen years, the number rising in recent years to more than two thousand a year. When a thousand men were killed in a coal-mine explosion in France last year the newspapers all over the world, including our own, experienced a thrill of horror; but not until the fourth one of our December explosions piled disaster upon disaster did our papers begin to think the mining fatalities worthy of editorial remark.

Now it is being brought out, however, that America leads the world in the deadliness of its mining. Mr. John L. Dixon, one of the best-known consulting engineers in the Pittsburg district, says that during the past ten years the death-rate from explosions has been gradually decreasing in every mining country in the world except our own, and the reason he gives for it is that other countries exercise more care and have more regard for the sacredness of human life. In France the proportion of men killed annually in the mines is less than 1 in a thousand; in Belgium it is 1 in a thousand; in Great Britain 1.28; in France 2.06, and in the United States 3.39. For 1907 our figure is likely to be still higher. Mr. Dixon speaks as follows (in a Philadelphia *Press* interview) about the chief cause of coal-mine disasters:

"That coal-dust will and does explode with the most disastrous results is no longer questioned by intelligent mining men. Its explosive force, weight for weight, is said to be four times greater than gunpowder. Here, then, is the combination that is increasing the number of mining fatalities—electricity added to coal-dust. The introduction of electric coal-cutting machinery has intensified the old danger, for it furnishes the spark that completes the tragedy.

"Regarding gas explosions, I am of the opinion that very few of them occur. Generally it is gas and coal-dust combined and could not have happened unless the gas was supplemented by the dust and the whole magazine set off by the electric spark. In the case of the Monongah mine, with its splendid system of ventilation, no gas explosion could have wrought one-tenth of the havoc as the dust explosion. The gas explosion could have been confined to one portion of one of the mines, to one of the ventilated portions, but a coal-dust explosion is a different thing. A properly ventilated mine is, under ordinary circumstances, under ordinary conditions, in no danger of a gas explosion.

"The remedy is briefly this: After a room or entry has been undermined by machine, and before a shot is fired, the dust should be thoroughly soaked with water and the roof, sides, and floor of the room thoroughly sprayed for twenty-five or thirty feet back from the face.

"It should be done in every room and entry near by."

Dr. J. A. Holmes, chief of the technological branch of the Geological Survey, says that our high death-rate in the mines "is due to the fact that in this country we have so far failed to take intelligent precautions, and have gone it blind." In an interview in the New York *Sun* he adds:

"The investigation to determine conditions of safety is carried on in Belgium in the government laboratories, and the Government sees to it that the mine operators and the people get the information.

"In this country? Well, I am not in a position to make comparisons, but you can draw your own conclusions. Here the State in nearly all coal-mining sections supplies inspectors of the mines. In the majority of cases these inspectors are politicians, who may or may not have had mining experience. Some of them are as efficient as could be desired. But suppose an inspector is efficient, no such investigations to determine conditions have been made here as is done in Belgium, and the inspector has to go it blind.

"Take coal-dust explosions—the one in France was caused that way probably. So long as we are uncertain concerning the properties of the dust in our mines and won't take precautions, but leave so much to the personal equation of the mine-owners, foremen, etc., we must expect to have such things 'happen.'

"Whether the necessary investigations should be carried on by the United States, the State governments, or the mine-owners I have no opinion to express, but I do know that unless we get the proper information somewhere and use it for the basis of intelligent legislation and regulation, these awful disasters will become more and more common in this country."

KEEPING WAGES UP

FORMAL notice is served by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, that the workingman will not submit to the reduction of wages threatened as a result of the panic. Wages have already fallen in the copper, coal, coke, iron, steel, and building trades, and are expected to go down in other industries. The labor-unions will resist these reductions, their leaders say. "It is not going to make matters any better to reduce wages—such reductions have never failed to make matters worse instead of better," said John Mitchell, of the Miners' Union, at the Civic Federation dinner in New York last week; and Mr. Gompers, at the same gathering, which was intended as a sort of love feast of labor and capital, said earnestly:

"Since I have been in New York to-day I have been approached a dozen times by bankers, financiers, capitalists, in open conversation, in written communications, and in whispers, to the effect that wages must come down, that the laboring man must make up his mind to bear his share of the hard times.

"And I turned to these men and I asked them whether the soil of our country is less fertile, the treasures beneath the soil less valuable, men's minds less active, the laboring men less industrious. Wherefore, I asked them, is there reason or necessity to thus attack the American standard of living of our workingmen?

"The history of industry demonstrates that every such reduction of wages, intended to meet such conditions as now exist, has only accentuated the situation, made matters worse. When you reduce the laboring man's earning capacity you reduce his consuming power, and thereby intensify what was already bad enough.

"So I say to the employers—to the bankers, the lawyers, the manufacturers, the mine operators, to all employers—that if they now attempt to reduce wages they are not going to have the easy sailing they had a few years ago, for the American workingman has come to the conclusion that if for any reason the financial situation is as it is—and I shall not suggest any reason to-night—it was not, at any rate, due to any fault on the part of the working people.

"They have made up their minds that they are not going to be the chief sufferers because of an artificial panic, or of one caused by the blunders of those in charge of the finances of the country."

A similar note is sounded by the Chicago *Socialist* in the following editorial:

"There is one phase of the crisis which is greeted with ill-concealed exultation by the financial rulers of America. This is the opportunity which it will afford to secure a reduction of wages.

"One of the Wall-street brokerage firms assures its customers

that the mass of unemployed will soon make possible a reduction of wages. The Steel Trust announces that it is about to make a reduction of ten per cent. to the wages paid to its employees. . . .

"In this effort to lower wages there will be a more powerful army at the disposal of the capitalist than the regulars or the State militia—THE ARMY OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

"The gaunt mass of workless workers, of producers deprived of the right to produce, will be driven by the hunger whip to the wage-block auction, there to underbid their fellow-workers and assist the buyers of wage-labor to force still lower the price of the human commodity.

"Against this attempt to reduce the standard of life of the nation's workers organized labor must steadily set its face.

"Every such reduction only decreases the amount of the product consumed by society, throws other workers out, increases the army of the unemployed, forces wages still lower, and so on in a ghastly, dancing social circle.

"The most effective way to meet this problem is to demand that the army of the unemployed be cared for by organized society. Insist that the present session of Congress provide for productive work for those whom capitalism has deprived of the right to enjoy man's primal curse.

"Take away this host of jobless workers, and those who remain at work can maintain their standard of life, can fight with some show of success against the attempts of their masters to take away a still larger portion of the workers' product.

"Because the rulers of to-day are anxious to force wages as low as possible, every effort will be made to avoid taking any steps to relieve the pressure of the workless army.

"Only when that army threatens capitalism itself will capitalists move to give it relief.

"That is why it is necessary to convince the master class that we are in earnest, and to do this as quickly as possible."

In their replies to Mr. Gompers the "capitalist press" say that in many trades the employer has to cut wages or shut down, and the Buffalo *Express* asks pointedly:

"Is it more important to Mr. Gompers to preserve the blessed wage scale, and thus throw many men into idleness and many others into partial idleness, than to permit general reductions and permit every one to earn something?"

Perhaps it will be more authoritative, however, to quote a reply to the labor leader from a great employer of labor, Frederick D. Underwood, president of the Erie Railroad. In a New York *Tribune* interview he says:

"The inexorable law of supply and demand, which is the basis of political economy, will make itself felt in the case of organized labor, as well as in all other branches of business, Mr. Gompers notwithstanding. In case an attempt is made to hold up the present abnormally high price of labor, when the earnings of railroads and industrial corporations do not warrant it, the alternative will be to shut down.

"Labor has been at a premium for the last four years, and it has also been less efficient than ever before. All classes of employees have pointed to the heavy earnings, and in consequence have received their share in the shape of higher wages. Now a change has come. Earnings are falling off, and employees will receive a lower wage. This they should do without protest, as they have the precedent that when earnings are improved their wages are advanced.

"Mr. Gompers overlooks the axiom that when labor is at a premium the employee is in a position to make terms with the employer, but when labor is at a discount, as it is now, the employer is the dictator. In the immediate future employers will have more to say about the scale of wages than for several years, provided the present business recession obtains as now. The price of unskilled labor has already declined, and reductions in the price of skilled labor are inevitable as the contracts with it expire and are brought up for renewal. . . . . .

"All that the employees need do is to scan the current reports of earnings to understand that in fairness they should stand their share of the necessary reductions. It is a case of apportioning the necessary curtailments equitably among those concerned—labor and the owners of the properties."

The Wall Street Journal believes that the decrease in hours and advance in wages that have been in progress for ten years have reached their climax, and it thinks a reaction now due. It says:

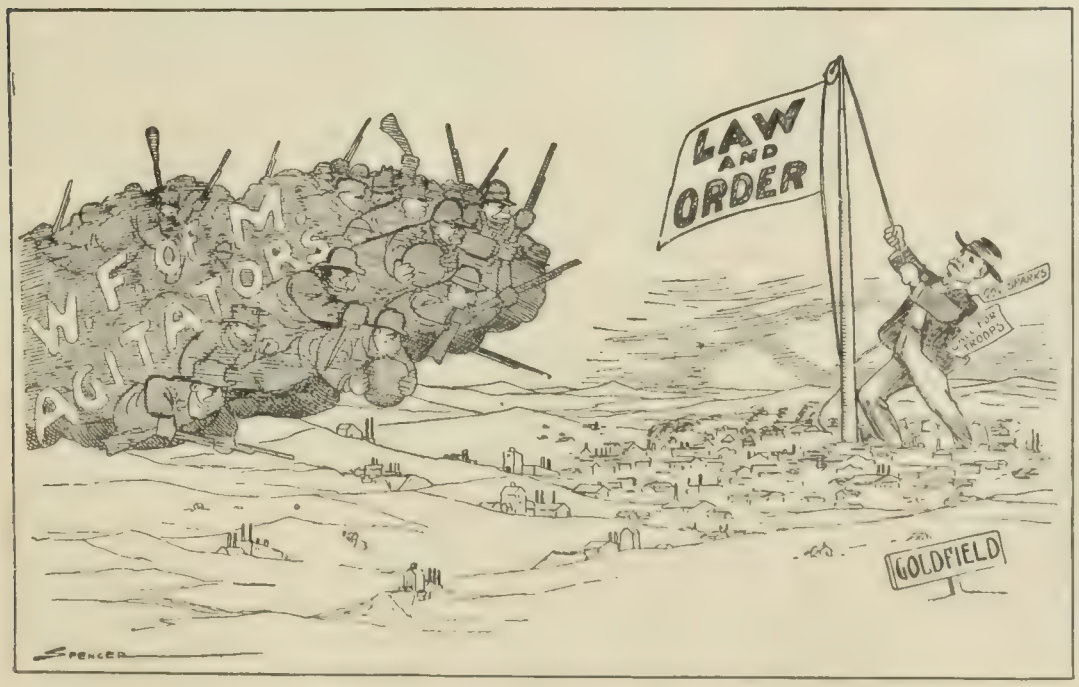
"A glance at the course of hours and wages of labor during the past ten years shows that in all probability the climax in the reduction of the one and the increase in the other was reached in 1906. The following comparison of hours and wages is with the relative weekly earnings from 1897 to 1906. The period of rise of wages seldom exceeds ten years at best:

	Hours.*	Wages.†	Earnings.‡
1897	99.6	99.6	99.2
1898	99.7	100.2	99.9
1899	99.2	102.0	101.2
1900	98.7	105.5	104.1
1901	98.1	108.0	105.9
1902	97.3	112.2	109.2
1903	96.6	116.3	112.3
1904	95.9	117.0	112.2
1905	95.9	118.9	114.0
1906	95.4	124.2	118.5

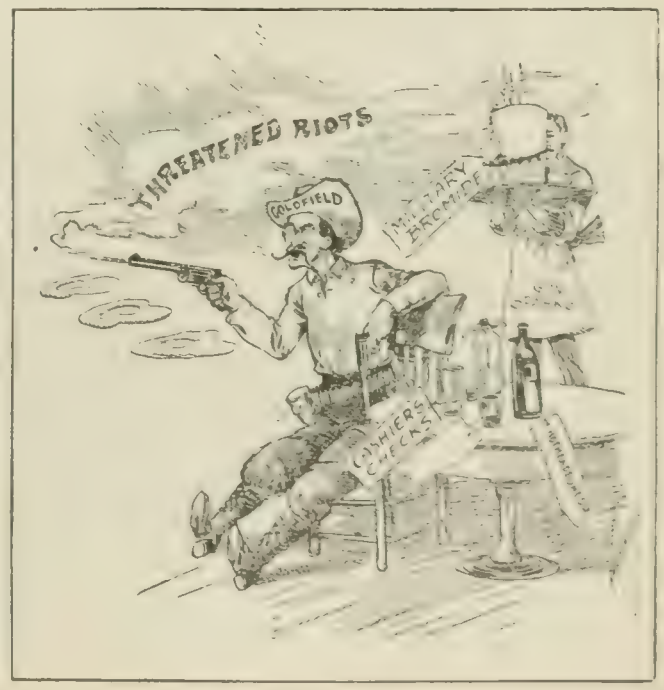
100 equals average for period 1890–99.

* Hours per week. † Wages per hour. ‡ Relative weekly earnings per employee.

"If the turn for a lower wage has come, or is due as a result of readjustment, it will be in keeping with the perfectly natural course of wages over a series of years, as seen in the swing to a maximum to be followed by a decline. Wages as a rule rise more slowly



THE PEABODY BANNER IS UP IN NEVADA.
—Spencer in the Denver *Republican*.



A HINT TO THE UNRULY.
—Johnson in the Salt Lake *Tribune*.

THE GOLDFIELD SITUATION AS THE CARTOONIST SEES IT.

than prices and are later in declining. But their correlation with prices is established, and the wage-earner himself can not wholly escape the universal trend of values, no matter how well he may be organized."

KENTUCKY'S NIGHT RIDERS

"NIGHT riders," who for a year past have been a picturesque but ominous feature of the price war waged between the so-called Tobacco Trust and the Planters' Protective Association, seem to have effectually overreached the mark in their recent raid upon the town of Hopkinsville, Ky., and public feeling in that State is in consequence up in arms against methods which threaten to revive the terrorism of the Kuklux days. The immediate facts of the raid, as given in a Louisville dispatch to the New York *Sun*, are as follows: Five hundred riders, masked and heavily armed, slipt into Hopkinsville—a city of 10,000 inhabitants, and the largest in Southern Kentucky—at 2 A.M., and after safeguarding themselves against outside interference by taking possession of the telegraph and telephone offices, burned to the ground a number of big tobacco warehouses and factories. Had the night been windy, the whole town would have been burned. As it was, the property destroyed by fire is said to have amounted to $200,000. In addition to this the raiders "shot up" the town with such zest that they killed one citizen and shattered $2,000 worth of glass. Says the same dispatch:

"The Hopkinsville raid was the second time in twelve months that the night riders seized and terrorized a city. On December 1, 1906, they entered Princeton, Ky., a town of several thousand inhabitants about thirty miles north of Hopkinsville, took possession of the police and fire departments, the water-works, the telephone and telegraph offices, and, with the town shut off from the rest of the world, dynamited and set fire to the Steger & Dollar and the John C. Orr tobacco-factories, which were allied with the trust. The damage here was $100,000.

"The first appearance of the night riders was in November, 1906, when they destroyed some tobacco-barns and small factories in Todd County with a loss of about $10,000. The first raid came on the night of November 11, 1906, when masked bands entered the towns of Eddyville and Kuttawa, situated close together in Lyon and Caldwell counties, and destroyed the plants of the American Snuff Company and M. C. Rice, with $20,000 loss.

"Besides these there have been many smaller raids and visits to individual growers. Tobacco-barns have been burned, growers who refused to pool their tobacco have been taken from their homes and whipt, houses have been fired into and the occupants wounded.

"The loss approaches a million dollars. In part it is as follows:

Hopkinsville raid	$200,000
Princeton raid	100,000
Miscellaneous damage	200,000
Eddyville and Fredonia raids	20,000

"Paducah, a city of 30,000 in the northern part of the State, received warnings from the night riders and stationed heavy guards at all its approaches. Even Lexington and Louisville are threatened.

"The greatest fear from the night riders is that the fires they start, with the fire departments held in check, may spread until they consume an entire town.

"The tobacco war is not confined to the Black Patch or the western part of the State. The white Burley district, which comprizes fifty-two counties, or the greater part of Central Kentucky, has the same fight on. So far this district has been comparatively peaceful, tho there have been many barn-burnings, plant-bed scrapings, and acts of individual violence."

Such a condition of fear and terrorism is intolerable, exclaims the Louisville (Ky.) *Post*, which reports a condition of excitement that pervades in varying degrees the whole State. To quote further:

"'Men here,' writes one farmer, 'fear to go to sleep in their beds, and some refuse, hiding out, that they may not be at home when the raiders come.'

"This takes us back to the days of the Indians, when no man lay down in quiet, peace, or security. That was one hundred and fifty years ago. Kentucky has slipt back that far.

"The one remedy is to strike with greater force, with greater promptness, and with equal directness; to strike hard and strike home.

"Every citizen owes something to himself and his neighbor. Fear is not a characteristic of Kentuckians, and it should be put aside, and concerted action be taken for self-protection.

"Surely these mobs can not assemble and disperse without the leaders are known. All that prevents full disclosures is fear. Fear must be destroyed. . . . . .

"Men stand for law or for lawlessness.

"They stand for order or for anarchy.

"They stand for Kentucky or for the Kuklux.

"There is no middle ground. Men may not hide behind any organization whatever. They do not escape responsibility by organization. No organization is as strong as the State. The State will vindicate its authority against all who defy it, and will do it swiftly and in a manner to change in a moment the whole aspect of life in certain sections of the State."

When, a few years ago, the planters found that their tobacco was selling for less than it had cost to raise it, they formed the Planters' Protective Association, and undertook to bring the trust to terms by pooling the crops and holding them for higher prices. Says Mrs. Martha McCulloch-Williams, writing in the New York *Independent*:

"At present the association has twenty-seven thousand members, and controls the biggest part of the export tobacco crop raised in Western Kentucky and Northwestern Tennessee. Prices have risen amazingly. The association takes the credit of raising them. No doubt it deserves much of it, tho other things have helped. Where the shoe pinches is that they have risen most for the hill-billys. Hill-billys are the tobacco-growers who stay outside, and are rewarded for their contumacy by the independent buyers. They are not so plenty as they were—the night rider has done effective missionary work."

Tennessee has had the same sort of trouble in its tobacco districts, but in milder form. Mrs. Williams points out that the present acute outbreak in Kentucky is "a curious echo of the panic." Thus:

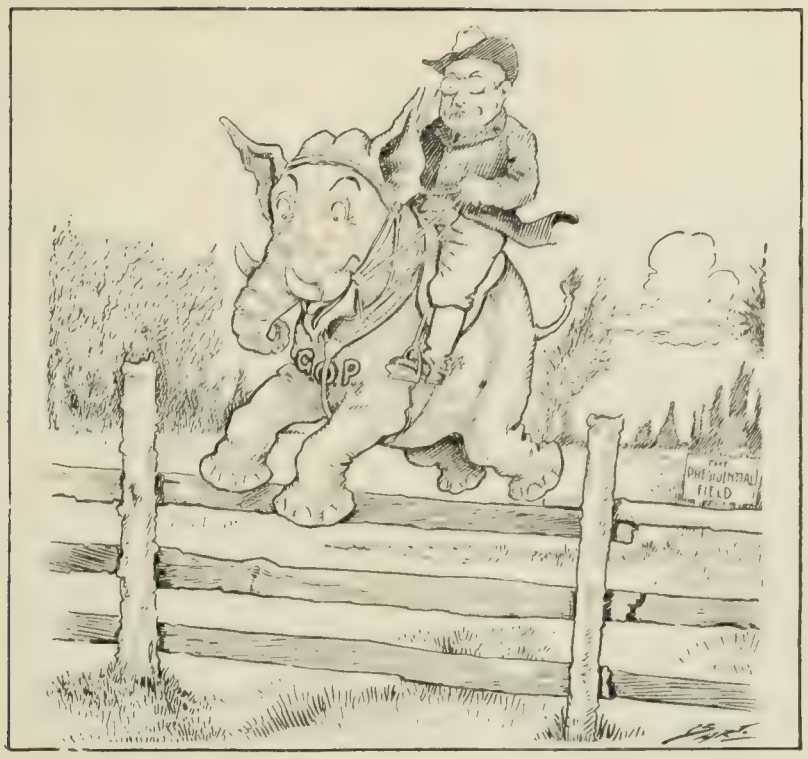
"The panic, of course, pretty well stopt advances on tobacco, and made hard lines for those who had no other way of raising money. Men who had pledged their crops to the association had to wait the moving of the financial waters. Those outside could sell right off, get the money from the trust, and go about jingling it in their pockets. So there was great temptation to quit the Association and sell independently. Somehow the night riders got a notion that the panic was superinduced on purpose thus to break up their organization and the many similar ones among other sorts of farmers. There was but one remedy, a dreadful and drastic one—to drive out the trust, root and branch, likewise the independent buyers allied to it. Then the hill-billys must perforce come into the association—as, in turn, whoever wanted tobacco must come to it to buy."

Says this writer in conclusion:

"Night-riding is wholly, utterly, entirely indefensible—those who do it are enemies of the common weal—yet it is born of a deep, dumb conviction that, since the trust either owns the law or is beyond its reach, the only recourse of the plain people is to be thus a law unto themselves. Beliefs are contagious. Should this one by any chance spread to even half the eighty-odd millions in these United States, the results might be such as would truly stagger humanity."

An international aspect of the situation is revealed by the fact that Secretary Root, at the request of the Italian Ambassador, has called upon the Governor of Kentucky to intervene to prevent the further destruction by 'night riders' of tobacco belonging to the Italian Government and stored in Kentucky.

Mr. Charles Edward Russell, writing in *Everybody's Magazine* for December, describes these night riders as "peaceful farmers, goaded by extortion and fraud, against which they had no protec-



OVER THE FENCE IS OUT.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

tion, to revenge themselves in the only way in their power upon the men who oppress them." Mr. Russell is unqualified in his condemnation of the American Tobacco Company, or "Tobacco Trust," of which he says:

"Under the operation of its system, such tobacco as for years had brought in a free and open market six to eight cents a pound sells for three cents a pound or less. The land that had formerly produced $75 to $200 an acre now yields less than half of its former returns, and a distinguished Kentuckian has calculated that in his State, because of the operation of the trust, the returns to the tobacco-farmer are less than twenty cents a day for his labor.

"In four of the countries of Europe—France, Italy, Austria, and Spain—tobacco is a government business, and these four governments buy in the United States every year about one million pounds of tobacco. The trust arranged with the buyers for these governments that they should have a certain fixt territory in the South in which they might buy without opposition, provided they should buy nothing outside of that territory.

"When this arrangement was made it destroyed the last chance of competition, and gave over the producer bound to his despoiler."

VIRGINIUS.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

PRESENT STANDING OF THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES

SECRETARY TAFT'S home-coming has been the signal for a good deal of political stock-taking in the Republican ranks, with results which are more interesting than illuminating. Altho the President's summary disposal of the third-term movement brought all the other candidates into greater momentary prominence, public interest, as reflected in the press, centers at this time principally around the figures of the War Secretary and of Governor Hughes. Prior to the Secretary's return many editorial observers felt that his boom—owing to inefficient management by its backers, Senator Foraker's shrewd tactics in Ohio, and the growth of Hughes sentiment throughout the country—was in a forlorn and drooping condition. His return, however, and the recent omission of the New York County Republican Committee to endorse Governor Hughes's candidacy, appear to have had an instantly revivifying effect. "It is now Taft against the field," asserts the Newark *News* (Ind.); and the Washington *Post* (Ind.) finds that "there is more talk about his candidacy than about that of any other man." It is true that Mr. Bryan's *Commoner* (Dem.) predicts that if nominated Mr. Taft would "straddle the issues and would be unable to keep both wings of the Republican party together"; but on the other hand President Roosevelt is reported as well content with the prospects of his favorite candidate, whose nomination, according to a Washington despatch in the New York *American*, he considers "practically assured." From the same source we gather the following information:

"Mr. Roosevelt is claiming the delegates of fourteen Western States, those of the entire South and two Eastern States for Taft. He admits that Indiana will probably be for Vice-President Fairbanks, Illinois for Speaker Cannon, and Pennsylvania for Senator Knox on the first ballot, but is sure they will be in line by the second ballot."

An important consideration in connection with Mr. Taft's candidacy, says the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.), is that the Republican party can elect him next year, whereas "going farther, it may fare worse." The New York *World* (Dem.) believes the Taft boom to be in a far more flourishing condition than when he sailed for the Philippines. Whatever may be the political standing and prospects of the various Republican candidates, says the same paper, "there are only two in the field who have succeeded in appealing to the imagination of the Republican masses," and who "have ardent support outside their home States." These, it need hardly be said, are the Secretary of War and the Governor of New York. Of the former *The World* says:

"The Missouri Republican State Committee has just indorsed Taft. The Detroit *Journal's* poll of the Michigan Constitutional Convention showed overwhelming

SHOT, SKINNED, AND NAILED UP TO DRY.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

HOW HE DID IT.

Taft sentiment. Taft clubs are in process of organization in various Western and Southern States. Wherever Roosevelt sentiment was strongest Taft is accepted as the natural nominee of the party."

Apropos of his indorsement by the Missouri Republican State Committee the Kansas City *Times* (Ind.) remarks:

"For a long time there has been a conviction in Missouri that Mr. Taft is the best man to carry forward the work of the Roosevelt administration—the best in point of equipment, experience, and personality—and that he is the strongest of all the Republican candidates politically. . . . . .

"Missouri Republicans have a peculiar interest in Mr. Taft's candidacy. Aside from the fact that the Secretary is the strongest candidate of the party before the country, it is believed that he is the only Republican who would have a chance to keep this State in the Republican column."

There is some reason to believe, says *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.), that the strength of Secretary Taft has not been appreciated at its full value in New York.

The same paper, however, admits that the rapid growth of Governor Hughes's popularity has been "one of the most remarkable political developments of recent years," the more remarkable since "his personality, while it inspires respect, and his mental powers, while they excite admiration, are not such as ordinarily to attract popular enthusiasm." The newspapers of the country, reflecting the sentiment of their communities, are very flattering in their references to Governor Hughes; but some of them feel that he has reason to say, "Save me from my friends." Thus the unsuccessful attempt of his supporters to secure the New York Republican County Committee's indorsement of his candidacy means, say some, that "the Hughes boom has been side-tracked for at least a month in a critical time right in Hughes's own home." Says the New York *Globe* (Rep.):

"It will be read as indicating that New York Republicans are by no means yet sure that it is wise to present Governor Hughes as a Presidential candidate—that there is a disposition to find out what kind of a candidate he is to be before committing the State to his candidacy. The advocates of Governor Hughes have obviously committed a great blunder. They should have frankly recognized that a Presidential candidacy has relation to national issues, and that it is necessary for Governor Hughes to define his attitude toward these issues—something he has never done. In the next month, unless there is some definite and authoritative expression from or in behalf of Governor Hughes, it is difficult to see on what grounds support of him throughout the country can be asked. . . . . .

"In fact, in regard to Cannon, Fairbanks, La Follette, and every other possibility except Governor Hughes, it is possible to make a reasonably correct statement of their national views. The small boys and others who have taken charge of his political affairs may not know it, but others do—that it isn't possible to work up enthusiasm for a platformless Presidential candidate."

"The Republican machine," says the New York *Times* (Dem.), "is against Hughes in New York, just as the Senatorial machine is against Taft in Ohio." But *The Evening Mail* (Rep.) remarks confidently that "Governor Hughes himself is by far the best campaigner he can have, and his record as Governor is the only campaign document he will need." *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.) finds a striking proof of his popularity in the fact that "in spite of an enthusiastic public indorsement by Chancellor Day, his stock is rapidly rising in favor." "The one man who is on the tongues of the American people who do the voting is Charles Evans Hughes," asserts the New York *Press* (Rep.), which has been from the first in the vanguard of the Hughes enthusiasts. "It is not surprizing that the politicians should fail to appreciate the strength and popularity of Governor Hughes," remarks the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), "for they do not understand such a man."

When informed in a letter by Senator Martin Saxe that his name would be submitted to the New York County Republican Committee for indorsement as a Presidential candidate the Governor replied in part as follows:

"I do not think it proper for me to make any suggestion as to what the County Committee should do or should not do. . . . It is of the highest importance that the work of the Administration shall be disinterested, and I shall do nothing to influence the selection or vote of delegates. I assume that the party representatives will take such action, whatever it may be, as they believe to be best. They have their duty and I have mine. I think my position is clearly understood."

The letter, which the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) describes as "perfectly characteristic," is generally interpreted as putting Governor Hughes definitely in the "receptive" class. Says the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.):

"The Governor stands just where he has stood since he first entered public life, doing the nearest duty, without any thought of the next step; seeking no office and trying to influence no other man's sense of duty. If he is nominated and elected President he will pursue the same policy. If the people of the United States want so high-minded a man, this is their opportunity. They can have him on no other terms than his own—which are the letter and the spirit of the Constitution."

Scrutinizing Speaker Cannon as a factor in the Presidential situation, the press agree that he has great power and great patronage, and is not likely to be speedily eliminated. "His age," says the New York *Sun*, "is the main argument—if it can be called one—against his nomination;" and *The World* points out that "more than half the delegations will include men under personal obligations to him for favors and ready to support him if there is a deadlock."

In Pennsylvania the candidacy of Senator Knox is vigorously championed on the ground that no other man is so intimately identified with President Roosevelt's battle against corporation abuses, since he as Attorney-General prepared the principal weapons with which that battle has been fought. His State is solid for him, but his boom does not as yet appear to have traveled far beyond home territory.

As to Senator Foraker, "there is good reason to believe that he has no real hope of securing the nomination," says the Rochester *Post-Express*, "and that his only purpose is to prevent Secretary Taft from getting it."

Secretary Cortelyou, who loomed into sudden prominence at the time that President Roosevelt broke his silence on the third-term issue, has repudiated the rumors then circulated. "I have not," he asserts, "been a candidate for anything but the confidence of the people in the discharge of my duties as Secretary of the Treasury."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Hon. Samuel Gompers announces officially that he has suspended the law of supply and demand.—*New York Sun.*

As a result of Blue Sunday in Gotham a great many husbands have become very well acquainted with their wives and children.—*Puck.*

ALTHO not heard round the world, the shots fired at Brownsville are noteworthy for the amazing tenacity of their echoes.—*The Chicago Daily News.*

THE friendly nature of the Pacific cruise is somewhat belied by the fact that there are twenty-six mechanical pianos with the fleet.—*The New York Post.*

THE Erie is the latest railroad to devise a pension plan for employees. Pensions for disabled stockholders would meet a long-felt want.—*The New York World.*

UNDER the heading "What Women Say," a New York paper prints three short paragraphs. Evidently the editor doesn't believe in printing all he hears.—*Washington Post.*

BEFORE Senator Jeff Davis's speech got into the *Congressional Record* the proofreaders took the trouble to correct the grammar. That spoiled the speech.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

TOM WATSON advocates the immediate issue of $100,000,000 in greenbacks to tide over the financial stringency. Tom always did believe in the power of the printing-press.—*The Chicago Daily News.*

ON the same afternoon New York courts awarded $10,000 to one boy for the loss of his leg and $800 to the parents of another who was killed. It is cheaper to be thorough in New York.—*The Chicago Daily News.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

EUROPEAN EXPERT OPINION ON THE PACIFIC CRUISE

THE eyes of Europe are naturally fixt upon the fleet commanded by Admiral Evans as it starts to double Cape Horn and enter the Pacific Ocean. The enterprises of the great English circumnavigators are to be eclipsed, we are told, tho the European press in some quarters speak as forebodingly as did Nicias when the Athenian galleys set sail for their disastrous campaign against Syracuse. One English paper, the radical and antiimperialistic *Daily News* (London), somewhat gratuitously hazards the prediction that the "American fleet would crumple up and disappear" before its Japanese antagonist if ever the two nations came to blows, but the *Journal* (Paris) speaks admiringly of the undertaking of such a voyage by a transatlantic "armada," which is certainly unparalleled in naval history. The *Figaro* (Paris) thinks that Admiral Evans is going to take his time in accomplishing the cruise in the success of which there will be nothing miraculous. An eminent German naval authority, Count von Rooentlow, in answer to the questions of a representative of the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, thinks it a reflection on America that the fleet is not to be revictualed and supplied with coal from ships flying the American flag. This author observes:

"The most interesting question, from a technical point of view, with regard to the American fleet is the method of supplying coal during its long voyage. The fact that nine-tenths of the colliers employed are English, and not American, ships throws an unfavorable light on the strength of the American mercantile marine. Perhaps in view of possible complications the Americans will hasten to remedy this deficiency, for in case of war between them and Japan they could not of course rely upon the support of England in this particular."

Another maritime authority of European celebrity has been talking on the same subject with one of the editors of the Paris *Temps*. This is Admiral Gervais, president of the French Naval League. He is reported to have remarked:

"I myself doubled Cape Horn in the *Triomphant* in 1880. I do not believe that the expedition commanded by Admiral Evans is likely to prove very dangerous, altho it is certain to be long and tedious. Everything will depend upon the measures that have been taken to provide revictualing and coaling facilities. . . . The voyage will certainly prove a severe test both to officers and men. If it be accomplished successfully it will afford assurance of the efficiency of the American fleet and serve as an object-lesson to the whole world."

The Russian Admiral Rohdzestvensky, who moved with such courage and resolution to meet his Trafalgar in the Japan Sea, thinks that the voyage will have a good effect on the somewhat chauvinistic spirit of Japan. Speaking to a representative of the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) he declared, as reported in that paper, that, judging from his own experience, the completion of such a voyage by the large squadron commanded by Admiral Evans would certainly be a remarkable feat. Its political effect would be equally signal. In his own words:

"This voyage will not only result in rendering the fleet engaged in it a homogeneous unit, but will have still greater value from a strategic point of view. It will teach the Japanese to lower their somewhat arrogant pretensions, which indeed have already been considerably diminished since the news of the intended cruise went abroad."

Comparing the Japanese and American fleets this experienced naval fighter remarked:

"The Japanese sailors are undoubtedly more completely trained than the Americans, but superiority still remains with the latter on account of their better and more numerous vessels."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BETTER FEELING IN INDIA

LAJPAT RAI and Ajit Singh, the two incendiary writers and speakers who have been agitating in the Punjab against English rule and who actually caused a feeling of alarm which spread throughout the Indian Empire, have been arraigned, tried, and condemned to deportation. The loyalty of the native population has, however, been so generally manifested that all the exaggerated forebodings and prophecies of a second Cawnpur massacre have been dissipated, and Mr. Morley has ordered that the two deported men be released. A correspondent of *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* writes as follows about the movement with which Mr. Keir Hardie so rashly meddled:

"It is declared that the political storm is subsiding, and that the more violent leaders are discredited. The situation must have altered greatly for the better during the last few weeks, for the Government of India have found it possible to release Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh, who were removed a few months ago from the

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
JUPITER (to the American Eagle)—"Now, listen to me—keep quiet and don't flap!" —*Westminster Gazette* (London).

THE STATIONARY CRUSADER.
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT—"Follow me!" (or 35,000 words to that effect) —*Punch* (London).

HOW THE MESSAGE STRIKES THE BRITISH.

Punjab. Nor, so far as I know, have any conditions been attached to their release. The summary deportation of these two men from the Punjab, and their seclusion in Mandalay, somewhat inappropriately called a fort, had an excellent effect all over India, and would have been justified even if it had entailed more hardship to the offenders. As a matter of fact, they have been treated with a consideration out of proportion to their social rank, not to speak of their merits. Imagine—oh, that it were possible!—Mr. Keir Hardie secluded in York, with a comfortable house and a first-class cook, and little restriction on his liberty, and you will have a fair idea of the sufferings inflicted on his victims by Mr. Morley."

The Indian Witness (Calcutta) reports that "this action on the part of the authorities has been received with almost universal approval," and "the extremist journals do not seem to regard it in the light of a concession wrung from Government, but as the only right thing to be done." According to *The Indian Mission* (Calcutta) the burst of general indignation which forced the hand of the authorities was roused by the fact that the men never had a fair trial, but were the victims of political panic. To quote this journal:

"Had Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh been punished, after a fair trial in a court of law, no hue and cry would have proceeded from the public. If the Regulation could be applied in the case of two it could be applied in the case of others, on the mere suggestion of the secret police. This feeling aggravated the unrest after the deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh from the Punjab. However, the Government will have nothing but the congratulation of the public upon the wise course it has taken in giving freedom to the two state prisoners. This is one of the acts which the Hon. Mr. Gokhale suggested to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council as the means of restoring peace and order in the country. It is to be hoped that the result of the Rawalpindi case, together with all that has transpired in connection with the arrest and deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh, has brought home to the Government the administrative and political dangers of taking on trust all that proceeds from the police in this country."

Yet, declares *The Friend of India* (Calcutta), an organ of the British Government, the deportation was both justifiable and efficacious, altho it is a good sign for India that "the Government have been able to dispense with exceptional measures which, however necessary, were certainly arbitrary and consequently out of harmony with the spirit of British rule." It goes on to say:

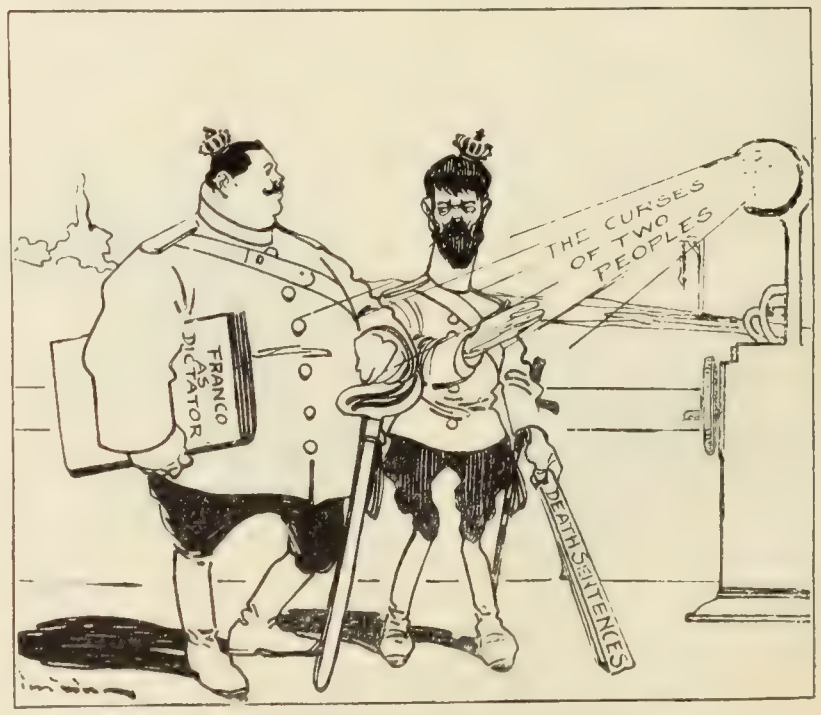
"The honorable tradition of the British constitution is that no man is to be deprived of his liberty unless he has been given a fair trial in open court. In the case of Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh this safeguard of the subject was dispensed with. The deportations can not indeed be compared with those which are common in Russia. The two exiles were not smuggled away with absolute secrecy. The procedure of the Government was openly announced in the House of Commons, and the names of the exiles were made known. Further, every care has been taken to render the period of exile as little irksome as such detention can be made. We shall be much surprized if either prisoner has any complaint to make regarding his treatment while under confinement. Nor can it be denied that the swift and arbitrary exercise of power answered its purpose in a most efficient way."

A CLERICAL DOUMA

PEOPLE who are reminded of the Middle Ages by the present state of things in Russia will find a further illustration of the parallel by the ascendency the clergy are gaining, especially in the Douma. During the Middle Ages the work of political administration drifted into the hands of the archbishops and cardinals, while the successors of Peter, as a brilliant American writer puts it, eventually climbed into the throne of the Cæsars. A similar movement is now detected in Russia by a writer in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Lausanne). The invasion of the Douma by the priests is believed to be due to the slackening interest of the peasantry in politics. Three doumas have met in eighteen months, two of them to be shortly dissolved, and the third now threatened with a similar fate if it does not obey imperial orders. As a result, says the writer, all popular confidence in parliamentary government has evaporated. In the last election most of those who had votes refused to cast them. "Why should we take the trouble?" the villagers would remark; "whatever pains we take to secure the election of our own candidates, they will not fail to be cut out by the candidates of the landed proprietors." Even peasants who might have stood a chance of securing a seat in the national parliament declined nomination. The clergy, however, took an active part in the elections, and have been largely represented among the candidates chosen. In the words of the *Bibliothèque Universelle*:

"While the laity of the villages have shunned the polls, the clergy have been remarkably active during the elections. The

EDWARD, THE INTERNATIONAL JUGGLER.
He keeps them all in good humor.
—*Rire* (Paris).



A REAL AND AN AMATEUR AUTOCRAT.
NICHOLAS—"Don't mind 'em, Charley. After all, we are the only real rulers in Europe."
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

KINGS IN CARICATURE.

THE THIRD DOUMA.

Assembled in the Tauris Palace and dominated by Clerical members.

priests have actually omitted the saying of mass on Sundays, in order to vote and canvass during that day, the legal election day. It need scarcely be said that the civil and ecclesiastical authorities have encouraged this political zeal. The high-church dignitaries kept watch over the elections and directed the voters in such terms as 'Send up delegates who stand for an autocratic and absolute Czar; refuse your vote to those flatterers and liars who call themselves the party of liberty. If you vote for them they will give the country into the hands of Jews, and then the Russians will be made slaves to these strangers.'"

The clergy have yielded to the commands of those in authority and have not only voted for the representatives of bureaucracy and autocracy, but have accepted nomination and election by their party. It can not but be seen, this writer adds, that the priests of Russia are absolutely uninfluenced by any desire to emancipate their country and their countrymen from the blind and crippling influence of a Byzantine autocracy. As their aim is neither to promote the introduction of a monarchy limited by the authority of a parliament nor to associate themselves with those who represent a reactionary monarchism, nor yet to carry out the agrarian reforms hazily outlined and promised by Nicholas II., they practically constitute a party of themselves, a party in opposition to all existing phases of Russian parliamentary opinion. We read further:

"The lower clergy have been so exceedingly busy over the elections that they have in many instances neglected to collect their autumnal tithe, which is legally theirs in every agricultural district. Indeed, the third Douma, from the large number of priests who sit in it, looks more like a church synod than a civil parliament. It is somewhat difficult to see how these clerical members will serve the purpose of the landowners, as priests generally side with peasants. A representative of the *Messager d'Europe* who attended an election meeting in a certain village tells us that few landed proprietors were present, and that the priests were especially active there in urging their own rights, for their financial condition was by no means one to be envied. Most of the orators of the Douma have thought it desirable to form themselves into an independent party. They criticize with impartial severity the program of the Octobrists and of the Monarchists, and if the third Douma does not know either Cadets or Socialists, it is probable that the great party of opposition will be formed by the clergy."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SOCIALIST REASSURES THE BRITISH

THE Socialist scare in England has reached such proportions that one of the dread sect rises to comfort the threatened population. Socialism is not so bad as it is painted, he explains, and, anyway, there is no immediate likelihood of its getting into the saddle. Socialism is no enemy to the state, to the home, or to patriotism, and altho the spread of Socialism in England is an acknowledged fact, its danger, if danger it be, is much exaggerated by the Conservatives, says S. H. Swinney in *The Positivist Review* (London). The losses of the last general election were largely restricted to the agricultural districts, and in order to induce the average man who does not love Conservatism to turn from Liberalism, the Conservatives, we are told, raise the cry that the present Liberal Parliament is favoring Socialism, and Socialism preaches "class-war," the abolition of marriage, and the futility of patriotism. Mr. Swinney, altho a thoroughgoing Socialist, admits that in any case Socialism is not likely to have much immediate success in England. "For better, or worse," he declares, "we are as far as ever from the realization of the Socialist Utopia."

But Socialism, he proceeds to say, is a menace neither to the state nor the family. Attacks on marriage have been made by all extremists whether Socialist or Individualist. In his own words:

"Socialism, by its policy of industrial nationalization, tends to increase the power of the state; but by its proposed union of the workers of all countries, it tends to soften national animosities. Tho its patriotism would take a different form from that of earlier ages, it could still exist. But it is the family, we are told, that is in especial danger. The Socialist state will overshadow it and deprive it of its functions. But considering how much the family has already suffered, and is suffering, from our plutocratic organization of industry, and from that result of its search for cheap labor—the economic independence of women—it is curious that we are so sensitive to these problematic dangers of the future. It is further urged that eminent Socialists have attacked marriage. It is true, and so did eminent Individualists when theirs was the revolutionary creed. Advanced parties are always troubled with those who desire changes in the accepted canons of sexual morality,

both because the more logical revolutionary minds tend to be revolutionary all round, and because the advocates of these changes hope to find a hearing and a platform among revolutionists. But I do not know that Socialists have been more plagued than other advanced reformers in the past. Attacks on marrriage form no essential part of the Socialistic propaganda."

IMPOSSIBILITY OF WAR WITH JAPAN

THE subject of war between the United States and Japan has not been dropt by the European press, and is handled with considerable care and judgment by Mr. von Brandt in the *Deutsche Rundschau* (Berlin). In his opinion such a struggle is at present beyond the bounds of possibility. Japan, according to this writer, lies crippled with debts which she incurred in the defeat of a wealthier antagonist, and the United States has neither naval supplies nor bases of naval warfare on her Pacific coast sufficient to carry on, or even to venture upon, a struggle with a Far-East antagonist. The unpreparedness of the American Navy, we are told, is shown by the delay with which Admiral Evans has collected and started his fleet. The influence of the Powers which prevented Japan obtaining an indemnity from Russia has left the Mikado's Government in a condition of absolute helplessness. A Japanese loan is something almost impossible to float. Speaking of the unpreparedness of the United States for a naval war this writer observes:

AMERICA AND JAPAN.
"Why, yes, bless you. We are the best friends in the world."
—*Pasquino* (Rome).

"The United States are, at this present moment, but ill prepared for a war in the Pacific. They do not possess any naval base there. Nor have they a fleet of sufficient size, even if they were willing to leave their Atlantic coast without protection. In any case it would be to their interest to postpone a naval struggle in the Pacific at least until the Panama Canal is completed, however inevitable they consider such a struggle to be. They must delay that struggle at least until they have built all the necessary arsenals and magazines upon the Pacific coast."

While the Japanese are well equipped in regard to their navy and their dock-yards, as well as in their supply and storage of ammunition, they are inferior to the Americans in the matter of the genuine sinews of war, hard cash. As our authority puts it:

"The Japanese are infinitely better prepared than their rivals in the muniments of war. But they are deficient in the principal thing, and that is money. The Japanese made war with Russia principally on borrowed capital. They were supported by the hope of a rich indemnity from Russia, of which the judgment of the Powers deprived them, altho they had received such an indemnity from China. It is not very probable that their English alliance will guarantee any assistance to the Japanese in fighting the Americans."

The financial affairs of Japan are in a very shaky condition, in a worse condition indeed than this country ever experienced. In the United States currency may run short, but the Treasury has never been drained. Of the financial condition of Japan this writer remarks:

"Finances in Japan have passed through an earthquake. The threatened collapse of the Tokyo exchange is something actually unheard of in our epoch, where financial panics are not unknown. It is calculated that $30,000,000 in the value of securities were lost during the recent crisis. The memory of the frightful financial catastrophe which befell Japan in 1896, added to the more recent depreciation, renders foreign capitalists very shy about making loans to the adventurous Japs. The financial position of the Mikado's Government, in spite of the way in which the last budget deficiency was met, is by no means brilliant. The attempts to float a loan for the Japanese railroad in Manchuria ended in dismal failure."

These are plain and very practical facts, and altho Japan has built ships and whipt Russia she is practically of no account upon the European exchanges. As this judicious writer remarks:

"The condition of things which we have outlined ought to act as a cold douche upon the hotheads of Nippon, and should also influence the public opinion and the press of other countries. It is of course impossible to deny that many storm clouds are gathering on the Pacific horizon, yet we may feel assured that unless something unforeseen takes place, the considerations which we have just dwelt upon are guaranties of many peaceful years. Yet we must not be blind to the fact that the serious anti-Japanese outrages which have taken place in California may issue in some unexpected crisis. The temperament of the Japanese is excitable, like that of the Americans. The Japanese are proud and venturesome. These moral aspects of the question are very important, so important indeed as to give all friends of peace serious grounds for thoughtfulness." — *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A COUNTER-THRUST AT HARDEN—Maximilian Harden's fame was made by attacking some of the proudest names in the German Empire; but in so doing he has raised his own name to a point where it is a stroke of journalism to attack him. This chance is seized by *The Fortnightly Review* (London), which goes for the camarilla-smasher thus:

"Maximilian Harden, now a man of forty-six, is one of the most effective and least responsible personalities now living. He imagines himself the anti-Kaiser, as Julian might have imagined himself the anti-Christ. Through all his work there runs that vein of brilliant charlatanism usually required for the overwhelming immediate successes which resemble those of the footlights. His little buff weekly, *Die Zukunft*, is more original and more dreaded than any other periodical in the world. But this is not chiefly because he is the Heine of journalism—a term more exact than might seem at first glance—but because he is a human stiletto invisibly driven by Bismarck's dead hand. His beginnings were enigmatical, and his own name is Witkowski. As it is Treitschke's Slav blood that flames in that great historian's worship of German power, it is Harden's Slav blood which makes the extremism he affects the caricature of German patriotism. In early life he was on the stage, and showed himself later a born dramatic critic. It is essentially what he is yet. Thus his own name, as sometimes happens with actors, has become less real to him than his assumed one. The histrionic method has become with him first nature. But let there be no mistake about the quality of the histrionics."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

DECIMAL SYSTEMS IN CHINA

THAT Chinese systems of measurement are simpler than our own is pointed out by a correspondent of *Cosmos* (Paris, September 28). Writing from Zi-ka-wei, he says that if we are to believe the learned Hoang, the decimalization of time measurement is no great novelty. This scholar's work on the Chinese calendar tells us that the ancient Chinese formerly divided the day into ten equal hours or *che*. Each of these contained 144 of our minutes. It was only after 104 B.C. that astronomers divided the day into 12 *che*, each the double of one of our hours. The writer is plainly of the opinion that we would do better to copy China's system of measurement than to impose our system on them, and he seems to have a special grudge against Anglo-Saxon methods. After speaking of the Chinese division of the day into ten *che*, he continues:

"Another decimal division of the day, in which it was divided into 100 *ko*, survived this reform by many centuries, since it was in use up to 1670, when the Emperor Kang Hi reduced the number of *ko* to 96, or 8 to the hour, thus identifying them with the Western quarter-hour.

"How is this? Has China twice taken a retrograde step by coming nearer to us? Or shall we see the Occident adopting the day of 10 *che* and 100 *ko*? It would only remain to complete the system by giving to the *ko* 10 minutes instead of 15. These minutes would have 90 of our seconds and might well be also divided into 10 and 100. Why not? There is much question in China of adopting the European calendar, but assuredly not because it is a good one.

"In passing, when a Chinese asks why we have months of 28 and 31 days, when we know very well that a lunation is 29½ days, it is rather disagreeable to have to answer that Numa Pompilius was afraid of fever and that Octavius Augustus was jealous of Julius Cæsar.

"Another little remark. One of the objections brought up against the decimal system by Anglo-Saxon manufacturers is that it does not lend itself well to binary division, which is the most natural of all forms.

"Many centuries before the English dreamed of regularizing, if I may so speak, the multiples and submultiples of their inch, millions of Chinese divided their *yu* into 10 fathoms (chang), the fathom into 10 feet, the foot into 10 inches, the inch into 10 lines, and so on, without appearing to be particularly inconvenienced.

"As to the terrible division by two, where the decimal system is said to fail, I do not know how things are managed elsewhere, but this is what I hear said in my own neighborhood.

"For a half, they say, for example: 'half a foot.'

"For a quarter, they say: 'two-and-half inches.'

"For an eighth, they say: 'an inch, two lines, and a half.' . . . .

"Altho I am not familiar with Anglo-Saxon shops, we may well believe that their workmen have sufficient intelligence to understand this way of speaking. But, on the other hand, it is doubtful whether the Chinese, accustomed to simple and uniform multiples, would succeed in remembering that the chain contains 22 yards, the perch 5½ yards, the yard 3 feet, the foot 12 inches, etc. Perhaps they might even find it hard to understand how 22, 5½, and 3 are all easily divisible by two."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DR. ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK,
Who suggests better ways for aiding the boy to find his place in the world's work.

SELECTION AND SCHOLARSHIP

THE part played by selective processes in all natural changes, and in many artificial ones, is now thoroughly realized by scientific men. If an operation is to be performed on a certain number of objects, it is important that those best adapted to it shall be selected for the purpose. The bearing of this on education is pointed out in *The Educational Review* (New York, November) in an article on "Selective Education" by Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, of the New York Public Library. The writer reminds us that when we speak of a student's being "put through the mill," we must not forget that a mill sifts as well as grinds. He writes:

"In a given community it is not only desirable that a certain number of men should be trained to do a specified kind of work, but it is even more desirable that these should be the men that are best fitted to do this work. . . . There is a place for every man in the world, and it is the educator's business to see that he reaches it, if not by formative, then by selective processes. This selection is badly made in our present state of civilization. It depends to a large extent upon circumstances remote from the training itself—upon caprice, either that of the person to be trained or of his parents, upon accidents of birth or situation, upon a thousand irrelevant things; but in every case there are elements present in the training itself that aid in determining it. A young man begins to study medicine, and he finds that his physical repulsion for work in the dissecting-room can not be overcome. He abandons the study and by doing so eliminates an unfit person. A boy who has no head for figures enters a business college. He can not get his diploma, and the community is spared one bad bookkeeper. Certainly in some instances, possibly in all, technical and professional schools that are noted for the excellence of their product are superior not so much because they have better methods of training, but because their material is of better quailty, owing to selection exercised either purposely, or automatically, or perhaps by some chance. The same is true of colleges. Of two institutions with the same curriculum and equally able instructors, the one with the widest reputation will turn out the best graduates because it attracts abler men from a wider field. This is true even in such a department as athletics. To him that hath shall be given. This is purely an automatic selective effect."

It would appear desirable, the author thinks, to dwell more upon selective features in education to ascertain what they are and how they work, and to control and dispose them with more care. At present the selective features of our education he finds to be chiefly exclusive—intended to bar out the unfit, as in a test by examination. We need also something to attract the fit. Some children stay in school a year, others two or three, a few go through college. Yet those who stay for the shorter time are often far better qualified to take the longer courses than some of those who are forced to go through the university. Selection here is imperfect. Dr. Bostwick calls attention in particular to the part that may be played by the public library in selective education. He says:

"Access to other books than text-books is an aid to selection

both qualitative and quantitative. Books may serve as samples. To take an extreme case, a boy who had no knowledge whatever of the nature of law or medicine would certainly not be competent to choose between them in selecting a profession, and a month spent in a library where there were books on both subjects would certainly operate to lessen his incompetence. Probably it would not be rash to assert that with free access to books, under proper guidance, both before and during a course of training, the persons who begin that course will include more of the fit and those who finish it will include less of the unfit, than without such access.

"Let us consider one or two concrete examples. A college boy has the choice of several different courses. He knows little of them, but thinks that one will meet his needs. He elects it and finds too late that he is wasting his time. Another boy, whose general reading has been sufficient to give him some superficial knowledge of the subject-matter in all the courses, sees clearly which will benefit him, and profits by that knowledge.

"Again, a boy, full of the possibilities that would lead him to appreciate the best in literature, has gained his knowledge of it from a teacher who looks upon a literary masterpiece only as something to be dissected. The student has been disgusted instead of inspired, and his whole life has been deprived of one of

Courtesy of "Country Life in America."

"BUFFALO CALVES MAY BE BROUGHT UP ON COW'S MILK."

the purest and most uplifting of all influences. Had he been brought up in a library where he could make literary friends and develop literary enthusiasms, his course with the dry-as-dust teacher would have been only an unpleasant incident, instead of the wrecking of a part of his intellectual life.

"Still again, a boy on a farm has vague aspirations. He knows that he wants a broader horizon, to get away from his cramped environment—that is about all. How many boys, impelled by such feelings, have gone out into the world with no clear idea of what they are fitted to do, or even what they really desire! To how many others has the companionship of a few books meant the opening of a peep-hole, through which, dimly perhaps, but none the less really, have been descried definite possibilities, needs, and opportunities!

"To all of these youths books have been selective aids merely—they have added little or nothing to the actual training whose extent and character they have served to point out. Such cases, which it would be easy to multiply, illustrate the value of books in the selective functions of training. To assert that they exercise such a function is only another way of saying that a mind orients itself by the widest contact with other minds."

The books to be used in this way, should be in a public, rather than a school-room, collection, the writer thinks, so that they may be used throughout the student's lifetime. He says:

"The general collection of books should be outside of the school, because the boy is destined to spend most of his life outside of the school. His education by no means ends with his graduation. The agents that operate to develop and change him will be at work so long as he lives, and it is desirable that the book should be one of these. If he says good-by to the book when he leaves school, that part of his training is likely to be at an end. If he uses, in connection with, and parallel to, his formal education a general collection of books outside of the school, he will continue to use it after he leaves school. And even so far as the special class-room library is concerned, it must be evident that a large general collection of books that may be drawn upon freely is a useful supplement. For the teacher's professional use, the larger the collection at his disposal the better. A sum of money spent by the city in improving and making adequate the pedagogical section of its public library, particularly in the department of circulation, will be expended to greater advantage than many times the amount devoted to a large number of small collections on the same subjects in schools."

THE FIGHT TO SAVE THE BUFFALO

HASTY writers often lament the "extinction" of the buffalo—the noblest of our wild animals. This animal, properly called the American bison, is not extinct, but he is rapidly becoming so, and will soon be so in fact unless protected. He is valuable, and unscrupulous hunters will kill off the few remaining hundreds unless measures are taken to preserve them and facilitate their increase. Under the title given above, Ernest Harold Baynes contributes an article on this subject to *Country Life in America* (New York, January). Mr. Baynes believes that the bison, which he calls "our national animal," should compel our interest simply because he is one of the most remarkable wild creatures of modern times; altho to us he is much more than this. We read:

"In the first place, he is typically American, and stands out from all the rest of our animals, a rugged, picturesque figure in the history of our country. Famous in song and legend, his story is inseparable from the story of the Indian, and of our pioneers and early settlers. Moreover, we owe him a deep debt of gratitude for the great part he played in the winning of the West. . . . . .

"Much as the Indians are indebted to the 'shaggy wild ox,' the white man's debt is scarcely less. From the day when Cortez and his men first saw the buffalo in the menagerie of King Montezuma, nearly four hundred years ago, that debt has been growing. Thousands upon thousands of the early settlers of our country, and of those who crossed the plains before the days of the railroad, were saved from bitter hardship and in many cases from death itself, by the food, clothing, and fuel provided by the vast herds whose range covered one-third of the entire continent of North America, and extended from the Great Slave Lake to Mexico, and from Western New York to beyond the Great Divide.

"And how have we repaid our debt? No good American can hear the answer without a feeling of shame. As soon as the great transcontinental railroads were opened and gave easy access to the plains, we permitted hordes of men, many of them from the lower strata of society, to overrun the ranges, and by a series of massacres never equaled by any people since the world began, to reduce a race of splendid animals, numbering several millions, to a handful so pitifully small that for a time it was thought to be practically extinct. The barbarous brutality practised in accomplishing the final slaughters is almost beyond belief. When the buffaloes had, from long persecution, become extremely difficult to approach, the hunters kept fires blazing all night along the river banks, and guarded every water-hole, well knowing that sooner or later the tortured creatures would be driven to face even the deadly rifles in a desperate effort to slake their thirst. And when, after braving a withering fire, the last gaunt remnant stood to their bellies in the water, fiercely sucking in their last long draft, they were shot where they stood, and the firing ceased only when there was nothing more to shoot."

There is yet a chance, Mr. Baynes assures us, to save the survivors of the race, and not sentimental reasons alone should govern us, for the buffalo is a really valuable animal, in many different ways. He goes on:

"It is hard for the writer to look at the famous old buffalo from a purely commercial standpoint, but if it must be done, there is

Courtesy of "Country Life in America."

BUFFALO IN THE CANADIAN NATIONAL PARK AT BANFF, ALBERTA.

This herd includes the thirty-seven-year-old patriarch, Sir Donald Banff.

little doubt that he is one of the most valuable animals in the world to-day. On the hoof he is worth $300 on an average, and Michel Pablo, until lately the owner of the famous herd which grazed the Flathead Indian Reservation, Montana, has recently made his fortune by selling his animals to the Canadian Government at about that figure.

"With a fairly large range, the buffalo should prove a most profitable farm animal, for, as an expert recently remarked, 'there is no other animal worth as much which can be produced so easily and at so small a cost.' He is easier to rear and less expensive to feed than a domestic ox, his flesh very closely resembles ordinary beef, and his robe alone is worth as much as two or three good cows. Then, buffaloes bear a heavy coat of wool, which ordinarily they shed on the range during the spring; with proper equipment they might be sheared as sheep are sheared and the product sent to market. The writer has had the wool tested in the mills, and it is stronger, grade for grade, than sheep's wool, felts beautifully, is very warm, and wears like iron. A pair of gloves, knitted from this material and worn for six months, were subjected to all sorts of rough usage, yet apparently they were about as good as on the day they were made

"That buffalo calves may be readily brought up on cow's milk, as domestic calves are reared, the writer knows from personal experience, as he has reared a number of them. They should, however, be taken from their mothers when not over two weeks old; otherwise they become too wild to be easily managed. When taken young in this way, they may be broken to harness or the yoke; the writer has tried this experiment, too, and has a buffalo team nearly three years old, which he has driven repeatedly at agricultural fairs and even on the streets of a city. They are much faster than domestic oxen, by actual test, and apparently much stronger. When just a year old they drew a heavy little cart, with two men in it, fifteen miles over some of the roughest and steepest mountain roads in New Hampshire."

There are now, the writer tells us, about 2,000 buffaloes in existence—1,000 in the United States, nearly as many in Canada, and the rest in Europe, in zoological gardens. The largest herd comprizes about 450 head, and ranges the Peace River country in Canada. The only other wild herd is the small one of about 20 in Yellowstone Park. The largest herd in the United States is on

Courtesy of "Country Life in America."

THE BUFFALO IN HIS OWN COUNTRY.

Where once there were millions there are now scores.

Austin Corbin's Blue Mountain estate, in New Hampshire, comprizing 175 head, and there are numerous other privately-owned herds of 25 or more, most of them for sale. The increase of the Corbin herd, which, starting with 35 head seventeen years ago, could have numbered ten times as many now if it had not been depleted, shows what may be done with the buffalo under proper conditions. Something also is being done in the way of crossing the buffalo with domestic cattle, producing what are known as "cattaloes," but this, of course, is not saving the buffalo. A desire to do so has led to the organization of the American Bison Society, whose work is thus outlined by the writer:

"The first thing this organization did was to find out whether in the opinions of the leading experts of the country, it was a possible thing to revive the race from the few scattered bands which remained. These experts were unanimous in the opinion that the buffalo could be preserved and that it would increase indefinitely, if a number of small herds were established under State or United States Government auspices, on as many suitable ranges, in widely separated parts of the country. It was pointed out that buffaloes were hardy animals, and that in practically every case where they had been given a reasonable chance, they had thrived and increased with remarkable persistence.

"The New York Zoological Society was approached, and generously responded by presenting to the United States Government a herd of fifteen buffaloes to be established in the Wichita Forest and Game Preserve in Oklahoma, providing the Government would fence a suitable area and maintain the herd. Congress at the following session appropriated $15,000 for the fence; the fence was erected, and last autumn the little band was established on a splendid range, selected by a member of both the New York Zoological and American Bison Societies, entirely with respect to its suitability as a permanent home for buffaloes.

"The society is now seeking to establish another herd under the auspices of the Federal Government, on a range to be fenced on the Flathead Indian Reservation in Montana. The State governments, too, will be given every opportunity to help in this movement by establishing herds of their own."

DANGERS OF SWIMMING

WHY does sudden death sometimes overwhelm even skilful and experienced swimmers under circumstances that do not seem in any way abnormal? In addition to the popular and vague diagnosis of "cramps," numerous explanations have been put forward, such as heart failure, syncope, nausea and vomiting, rupture of an ear-drum, and the effect of entering the water shortly after a meal. These, says a writer in *The Medical Record* (New York, November 30) "are all more or less indefinite and leave a great deal to the imagination." Revenstorf in the *Münchener Medizinische Wochenschrift* (November 5) points out what may be the true explanation. Says *The Record:*

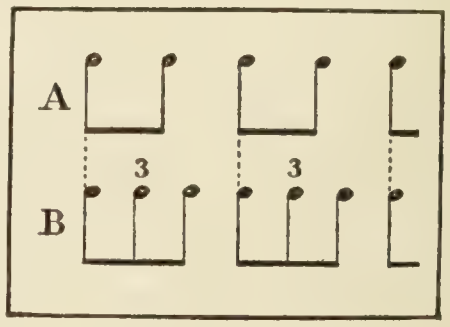
"Du Bois Reymond has already shown that the effect of simple immersion in deep water is to increase the energy output necessary for respiration by about 10 per cent., while the very active muscular exercise attending the act of swimming greatly augments the tax on the respiratory muscles which are then called up to do at least 50 per cent. more work than when the body is at rest on land. Müller has found that the pulmonary intake during swimming is 51 liters per minute as opposed to 42 liters during mountain-climbing. This increased tax in the respiratory capacity, together with the very active muscular exertion in which good swimmers are apt to indulge, when combined with a third factor, that of gastric distention, is considered by Revenstorf sufficient to explain many instances of apparently inexplicable drowning. If the stomach is distended with food, fluid, or gas, the effect of the increased pressure on the surface of the body in impeding the movements of the diaphragm is greatly augmented and respiratory failure can occur without the victim's having received any warning of the impending collapse. Revenstorf describes several cases in which no abnormality could be found to explain the sudden death, but the stomach was more or less distended with food, and while all the swimmers who die suddenly while in the water undoubtedly do not do so as the consequence of bathing too soon after eating, the author's argument is a cogent reason for adhering to the old rule not to enter the water until an hour or two after the last meal."

THE WHY AND WHEREFORE OF MUSIC

THE student of music usually accepts the facts of harmony and discord as he finds them, without attempting to account for them. Investigation of this kind belongs properly to the theory of acoustics. In *La Nature* (Paris, November 23) Mr. Gandillot, in an article entitled "Music Explained," endeavors, in a few words, to show why certain sounds are agreeable when made together, while certain others are disagreeable, and how musical theory is based on considerations of this kind. The article is a condensation of the author's "Essay on the Scale" (Paris, 1906). Mr. Gandillot lays down the following as a basic principle: "The musician loves to associate sounds whose vibratory motions are in simple ratios." Of this he says:

"At first sight this principle would appear plausible, because, when physicists study the pairs of sounds giving the intervals of the octave, fifth, fourth, third, etc., they find that the corresponding vibration numbers form such ratios as $\frac{2}{1}$, $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{7}{5}$, etc. The principle will appear still more plausible when we examine the nature of a musical sound.

"When a tuning-fork gives normal A, it executes 435 vibrations per second, each of which, heard alone, would be only a shock, a noise, and not a musical sound. It is the repetition of these noises, impressing the ear at the rate of 435 pulsations a second, that causes the definite sensation of the sound called A. . . . Such a sound is only a series of pulsations striking the ear-drum in regular and rapid cadence. Having noted this, let us now examine what condition should be satisfied by two series of sounds that they should harmonize, and let us consider two instruments of any kind, or even two toothed wheels, making at the same time, one of them (A) sounds in pairs and the other (B) sounds in groups of three (see diagram).



"We know that these can be executed together, the unity of measure being sufficiently maintained, provided at the beginning of each group the sounds A and B are made simultaneously. This supposes that time is kept and that the sounds B and A keep exactly the ratio $\frac{3}{2}$. . . . In other words, whether noises in series are made so slowly as to be perceived separately, or so rapidly as to be fused into a continued tone, it is always necessary that the series should form a simple ratio in order that their mutual dependence may be perceived, recognized, and appreciated. In the slow series we have in the one case harmony of rhythm, in the other *charivari;* in the rapid series, we have musical harmony or discord. . . . . .

"If we define the scale as a group of sounds that make with one of them (the key-note) ratios sufficiently simple for the mind to grasp them easily, and if we then strive to form all possible scales, we shall get, in the first place, a scale of maximum richness, identical with the chromatic scale of the artists, and two scales of minimum consonance modeled on the tones *do mi sol* and *la do mi*—that is to say, corresponding to the two perfect accords of our musical system. Proceeding then methodically between these two extreme types (12 and 3 tones) we form successively all known scales, notably the Chinese modes, each of five notes, our scales of seven notes, those of antiquity, the tones of the plain-song, etc. At the same time it will be easy for us to foresee the principal styles in which music may be written . . . and the various formulated laws of treatises on harmony."

Going on in this way, the writer considers transformations from one key to another, "neutral points," or the points where a sudden shifting of the key is acceptable to the ear, and the differences between the pitch of certain notes (as *a* sharp and *b* flat) that are

represented by the same key on keyboard instruments; and he finds that they are all explicable by reference to principles already laid down.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"AND YET IT MOVES"

THESE words, said to have been muttered in a low voice by Galileo after his formal recantation of his doctrine of the earth's rotation, are apparently not accepted, at their face value, by all scientific men. We have occasionally heard the statement that the geocentric theory explains the facts quite as well as the heliocentric, and that the acceptance of the latter rests only on the grounds of its simplicity. An eminent French mathematician, Poincaré, goes further and asserts that this simplicity exists only when we consider the physical phenomena of motion; so far as it is regarded merely geometrically, as is the case in the science of kinematics, one explanation is as good as another. The question would seem to be largely one of words and definitions. It is thus formulated by Mr. Montcheuil in an article on "The Principle of Inertia" in the *Revue des Questions Scientifiques* (Louvain, Belgium, October 20). Speaking of Poincaré's opinion, this writer says:

"He admits that the earth rotates, and he asserts that he places this truth on the same ground as one of Euclid's postulates, or the existence of exterior objects. True, the meaning that he gives to these two affirmations is not perhaps that of other people. They explain, he says, a number of facts incomparably greater than that explained by the contrary affirmations. It is thus more convenient to hold one opinion than the other. The hypothesis of the earth's rotation also explains numerous physical phenomena that remain unaccounted for on the contrary hypothesis. The former is thus physically truer than the latter. On the other hand, says the eminent mathematician, there is no such thing as absolute space; of the two propositions 'The earth rotates' and 'The earth does not rotate,' one is thus no more true kinematically than the other. To affirm either and deny the other in a kinematic sense would be to assert the existence of absolute space. We have tried to set forth as faithfully as possible the author's idea, and we may sum it up in the following proposition:

"The assertion that the earth rotates, and its contradictory, are equally true in a kinematic sense; physically, the former is more true than the latter.

"Poincaré explains why he distinguishes between the kinematic and the physical solution of the problem. He does not believe in the existence of absolute space and consequently he denies that of absolute motion. All motion is therefore only relative. We may thus regard arbitrarily either the sky as moving with relation to the earth or the earth in relation to the sky without one point of view being any more true than the other; and according as I choose one or the other I shall say 'The sky moves' or 'The earth moves.' Such is the kinematic solution to which we are led by *a priori* reasoning.

"On the other hand, observation comes in and shows a series of phenomena such as the flattening of the earth at the poles, which relative motion can not explain. The hypothesis of the earth's rotation establishes a natural connection between these phenomena. The author concludes that it is more 'true'—by which he apparently means only 'more convenient'—to say 'the earth turns' than to say 'the sky turns.' But now we are speaking in a physical sense.

"This solution does not seem to have fully satisfied its inventor. He calls the problem 'a very important and somewhat troublesome question.'"

Is there anything further to be said on the subject? Mr. de Montcheuil agrees that there is no such thing as "absolute" space, which was Leibnitz's view, as opposed to that of Sir Isaac Newton. This is still a moot point among philosophers. If space is not absolute, neither is motion; that is, if there were only one body in existence, the terms "rest" and "motion" applied to it would mean nothing. Bodies move relatively to each other. The author goes further and asserts that two "isolated" bodies can have no determinate distance of separation. This would seem to be a truism, because the existence of a "distance" brings the bodies at once into mutual relationship, and they are not "isolated." Here we seem to be getting into very cloudy regions of metaphysics. Further, he refuses to accept Poincaré's distinction between the "kinematic" and "physical" points of view. Physical bodies can not be in relative motion, he asserts, without the occurrence of physical phenomena. The latter, he says, are inseparable from motion. Hence he goes on to develop an interesting tho heterodox theory of motion, holding that the energy of a moving body is a necessary factor in maintaining it in movement. The presence of this theory in a reputable French scientific publication is a fresh instance of the tolerance of French scientific men. The editor expressly states in a foot-note that the responsibility for it rests entirely with the author. It would appear, however, that if it is impossible to consider motion under any other than a physical aspect, and if the rotation of the earth is "physically" more probable than that of the sky, orthodox astronomy may rest secure. The subject, however, belongs rather to metaphysics, and would appear to be largely one of definitions. There is no dispute about observed facts.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GRAVITY AND RADIOACTIVITY

A CURIOUS connection between the action of radium and gravity has recently been studied by Mme. Curie, one of the discoverers of this substance. Professor Curie noted several years ago that when the so-called radium emanation was contained in a jar whose sides were covered with phosphorescent material, the glow caused by the action of the emanation took place at the bottom of the jar, and that it shifted when the jar was reversed, precisely as if the emanation fell to the bottom of the jar like a gravitating substance, which it evidently would not do if it had the properties of a gas, as generally supposed. Curie believed that the phenomenon was due to dust-particles floating in the jar, which were made radioactive by the emanation, and which would of course sink slowly to the bottom. Mme. Curie describes her experiments in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Paris Academy of Sciences. Our translation is from an abstract in *Cosmos* (Paris, September 28). Says this paper:

"Induced radioactivity behaves like a solid substance formed in a state of extreme division within the gas containing the emanation. . . . We may ask how this substance is capable of forming in the gas masses sufficiently large to acquire the speed of fall shown by the phenomenon under consideration. It might be supposed that the centers of agglomeration are dust-particles suspended in the gas. The presence of gas is indispensable; the phenomenon of 'fall' does not show itself when the pressure is reduced. Experiments were accordingly made in air as dust-free as possible . . . and the phenomenon neither disappeared nor was notably altered. . . . . .

"It was proved, on the other hand, that the presence of water vapor is necessary. . . . When the air is perfectly dry, the phenomenon either does not occur or is sensibly reduced. . . . The same results are obtained in carbonic-acid gas or in pure hydrogen. They are produced when the gas is moist, but not when it is dry."

It would thus seem certain that the apparent gravitation of the radioactive influence, whatever it may be, is not due to falling dust-particles. Further investigation may clear the matter up, but at present it seems to be another of those mysteries of which the phenomena connected with radium and radioactivity have been so fruitful.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"AN English contracting firm engaged upon the construction of harbor work in Rotterdam, Holland," says *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, November 23), "has built, for the purpose of sharpening the driving ends of piles, a machine which resembles a gigantic pencil-sharpener. Piles of up to 28 inches in diameter are sharpened to a 5-inch point in 15 minutes."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

HOW SEPARATION WORKS IN FRANCE

FRANCE during its two years under the Separation Law has realized neither the hopes nor the fears that were prophesied for it. Some hoped for an immediate reawakening of religious faith in the Catholic people; others feared that the French church would become thoroughly disorganized. What may be set down as apparent results of nearly two years under the changed conditions are, according to a letter written from Rome to the New York *Sun*, two important advantages and two serious inconveniences. "The church has gained independence in ecclesiastical appointments and more freedom in the exercise of its religious ministry," says this writer, and "on the other hand, it has suffered a spoliation of whose immense extent and outrageous injustice most people have still no adequate idea, and it finds itself deprived of any legal status, inasmuch as the French state takes no legal cognizance of its existence." If there has been no outburst of religious fervor, there has been no loss, this writer asserts on the authority of various French bishops whose words he quotes as follows:

"'From the purely religious point of view the separation has improved the lot of my diocese,' writes Mgr. du Vauroux. 'The separation was the starting-point for a reawakening in my diocese,' says Mgr. Douais. Mgrs. de Cabières, Luçon, Germain, Belmont, and Henry make similar statements.

"And in spite of the injustice and annoyance to which they have been subjected, many of these bishops, driven from their palaces and deprived of their salaries, but forgetting themselves in their care for souls, would doubtless adhere to the opinion of the Bishop of Montpellier: 'The results, taken altogether, seem to me satisfactory.'

"The greater number of writers who examined the separation with its possible consequences agreed in anticipating a check and even a falling back in the matter of recruiting the clergy. The anticipation was realized in many dioceses, but not so generally as had been imagined. The bishops of Amiens, Tarbes, Beauvais, Quimper, Aire, Lyons, and Perigueux declare that the movement toward the priestly vocation has not slackened in their bishoprics. In that of Cambrac it has even increased. There is little to note in the organization of the clergy save the importance obtained now by the deans and the curé deans. The canton becomes again a living religious unity. We may note also in certain dioceses at Rheims, and especially at Dijon, of diocesan directors of associations, which means priests freed from all parochial duties in order to devote themselves more completely to a ministry of conquest.

"For the future many bishops regard as probable the necessity of concentrating in important parishes, which will become mission centers, the priests who are spread now all over the diocese, and to unite them in a common apostolic life.

"As for the clergy's part it shows more and more clearly its character of evangelization and of social benevolence freed at once from administrative interference and political ideas. 'Nothing can be hoped,' says Mgr. Belmont, 'except from the evangelization, pure and simple, of the people, taking care to put aside all appearance of concern for anything foreign to the supernatural aims.' 'My ideal,' says Mgr. Delamaire, 'is this: that the priest should be the teacher, the public benefactor, rendering to his fellow citizens all the moral and material service in his power, and devoting himself to them unconditionally with entire unselfishness.' We will quote also Mgr. Gibier: 'We must abandon our isolation, get again in touch with the nation, appear among our contemporaries as useful factors, be not the men of a religious party, but the men of all, the men of God.' And among the most immediately needful tasks two particularly figure often in the episcopal replies: religious teaching, 'for we are dying of religious ignorance,' and the development of the spirit of association among Catholics who are too greatly inclined to individualism."

For the material support of the church under the Separation Law various experiments have been tried in organizing methodical contributions. Several bishops lay stress on the word "experiment," the writer says, and also on the provisional character of the solutions found. Hence arises a certain variety noticeable in passing from one diocese to another, some of which he indicates:

"In many dioceses there is a double organization—one administrative, taking the place of the former administrators of church property, the other of propaganda and action, succeeding the Catholic committees or those of religious activity; the former depend on diocesan commissions, cantonal commissions, parochial councils, and have for their first duty the financial administration; the latter have at their head the diocesan offices of works, are supported by parochial committees or associations and manifest their activity in founding schools, in works following that of the schools, in mission work through the press, by lectures, and so forth.

"In other dioceses the parish councils combine both classes of functions, being at the same time wheels of the administration and mission centers. Still more different are the associations for the worship pence; generally the smallest contribution is set at one franc, and generally also this offering is collected by house-to-house visits. Other details of organization vary greatly, but one principle applies almost everywhere, namely, that the church must give and receive openly, and consequently that laymen must have a large share in managing the collections and the uses to which they are put. 'Since the public is called upon to pay the expenses,' remarks Mgr. Ricard, 'it is clear that it may consider it has the right to know the budget of receipts and expenses.' Many answers declare that even now the receipts gathered in by these improvised organizations suffice for the annual maintenance of worship. This is the case notably in Soissons, Beauvais Rheims, Toulouse, Grenoble, Aire, Langres, Poitiers."

A MORE LEARNED CLERGY NEEDED

THAT the Protestant Episcopal Church needs a better educated clergy is brought home to that body by recent charges noticed in these columns. The lack is admitted by *The Living Church* (Prot. Epis., Milwaukee), but this journal points out the fact that "the persistent demand in America is for working clergymen." Scholarship, it avers, "can hardly be attained in a busy life." It goes on, however, to discuss means of remedying the condition. Thus:

"We can not have scholars until we can first provide posts to which sufficient endowments can be attached to enable men of scholarly inclination to spend their lives in study. Even our theological seminaries leave little opportunity for their professors—much less for their students—to study beyond the necessary preparation for the one to meet their classes and the other to pass their examinations. Thus it comes about that for constructive scholarship such as can adequately meet the issues raised by the thought of the day, Americans are, and will be for the next generation, largely dependent upon English writers; yet we should not forget that there are exceptions among our own clergy whose writings are respected at home and abroad.

"We had hoped that some one of our seminaries would develop as a specialty an opportunity for postgraduate study such as would promote a truer scholarship. Some beginnings in this direction have, indeed, been made, and well made, notably at the general and the Western seminaries. When one listens to the crude, unbalanced, altho well-meant endeavors sometimes made to adjust, for instance, modern knowledge of the Bible with the church's teaching concerning it, he can not fail to lament that such opportunities are so rare and so inadequately seized. Only a man of balanced thinking, a man accustomed to choose his words with caution, is adapted to that work. The man who delights to startle his hearers can not fulfil the need. It is no reflection upon the faculties of our seminaries to admit that not all of their members are wholly adequate for the purpose. . . . . .

"We recall an answer made some years ago by the late Prof. Thomas Richey to an attack made upon our theological professors for their silence in the world of letters. They think, he replied, but their salaries are inadequate to enable them to publish their

thoughts. There is much truth in this. Theological books seldom or never pay their way in the world, particularly where the handicap of American birth—for such it still is among theologians—limits the sale outside of this country, and even within it.

"We must make posts adapted to lives of study, and must provide not only for the living of students to fill those posts but also for the publication of their books, before we can hope to have American theological scholarship on an equality with that of England and Germany."

FOR CONSISTENCY IN LIFE AND LAW

TO live by the law or change it is an ideal that civic reformers are trying to enforce in our large cities. While New York has, temporarily at least, settled its Sunday question by the passing of the Doull ordinance, Chicago is still in the throes of a struggle. In New York the question pertains to entertainments; in Chicago to saloons. New York will be permitted to listen to "sacred or educational, vocal or instrumental concerts, lectures, addresses, recitations, and singing, provided that such entertainments shall be given in such manner as not to disturb the public peace or amount to a serious interruption of the repose and religious liberty of the community." The above authorization is secured by legal enactment, and comes about by agitation which aimed to make Sunday observance, whatever form it might take, correspond with the law. A discrepancy in this respect has long been a reproach to Chicago touching the opening or closing of her saloons on Sunday. For thirty years a wide-open policy has been in operation in distinct opposition to the State law, and successive mayors have been elected on the understanding that the law will be regarded as a dead letter. All saloons have "remained open on equal terms," says *The Outlook* (New York), "without suspicion of special 'pull' or blackmail, as is often the case where laws are not enforced." *The Outlook* goes further into the conditions there existing in these words:

"All candidates for Mayor, except the prohibition nominees, have announced that they would not enforce the law requiring Sunday-closing of saloons. Even the so-called reform candidates have followed the same practise, and the principal newspapers have acquiesced in the policy. Peculiarly enough, the present closing movement seems to have been stimulated largely by the efforts of the believers in Sunday saloons to secure the legalization of the custom. That alone, however, might not have been sufficient but for the consciousness on the part of the opposition that there is a growing sentiment everywhere for more restrictions on the liquor business. Chicago has a large population of foreign parentage which regards restrictions upon liquor-drinking as interference with personal liberty. This element, however, or at least a large portion of it, is not lawless in its instincts. It chafed at the taunts of the prohibitionists that it was a law-defying element. Consequently, when the Chicago Charter Convention was framing a draft of a charter for the city of Chicago, the key-note of which was municipal home rule, the United Societies, representing largely citizens of foreign descent, asked that the charter provide for home rule on the Sunday question. The Charter Convention approved a bill vesting in the City Council the power to say whether or not saloons should be open or closed in Chicago on Sunday. The legislature, however, refused to pass this particular bill. Consequently the United Societies, as a means of showing their power, fought the approval of the charter by the electorate on a referendum vote. The charter was defeated by a large majority, and the United Societies were undoubtedly an important factor in procuring that result. The demonstration of power, however, offended elements favorable to the new charter."

As a result of the prominence given the subject, *The Outlook* continues, "Arthur Burrage Farwell and his associates of the Law and Order League seemingly found more powerful support than heretofore for their latest effort to bring about Sunday closing." To quote further:

"The Mayor, Mr. Busse, still refuses to be a party to the movement for Sunday closing, altho he was one of those who resented the activity of the United Societies in opposition to the new charter. But the Sunday closers are counting upon the support of the State's Attorney, John J. Healy. Evidence has been gathered and arrests have been made. Meanwhile the saloons continue to remain open and the saloon-keepers are presenting united opposition to the enforcement of the law. They say the act in question is obsolete in Chicago. In some parts of Illinois outside of Chicago it is enforced and in some not. The arrested saloon-keepers will demand jury trials in each case, and they insist that juries will not convict. It is also contended that if Mr. Healy joins in the vigorous prosecution of these cases, Cook County will have another State's attorney after the election of next November. The opponents of the Sunday saloon say they demand only the observance of law. Many citizens of Chicago, regardless of their views on the Sunday saloon, approve the fundamental proposition of the United Societies—that Chicago should be given home rule on this question. If it be true that local sentiment in Chicago is against Sunday closing, they say, the Sunday question is bound to be a disturbing factor in politics so long as the State law remains on the books unmodified. If Chicago were given home rule, it would then be expected to enforce whatever regulations might be imposed. Many persons think that more restrictions would be possible under the operation of the home-rule principle than will follow the attempt to enforce a State law at variance with local public sentiment. All agree that the present situation, under which city officials deliberately fail to enforce the law, is demoralizing."

RELIGIOUS PIRACY

IS it right for exponents of Judaism to steal? This question is asked by a writer for the Jewish press who complains that "there are a dozen or more of English-Jewish (sometimes it is Jewish-English) weekly newspapers in this country—all exponents of Judaism and Jewish ideals—that thrive on theft." As the journals concerned are religious publications, their replies should form an interesting chapter in the literature of ethics, or the ethics of literature. It is not against eclectic journalism, where borrowings are made and credit given to the source that the writer inveighs. This is a recognizably legitimate department of journalistic procedure. What he complains of is that entire articles are reproduced with no credit given to the paper that originally printed them, and no emolument offered to the author who wrote them. A large number of the papers against which he brings his charges, are, he declares, edited by rabbis. We read in *The American Hebrew* (New York):

"It has never been made entirely clear that the publishers of these papers not only ignore the real activities and aspirations of Jewry, but that they add insult to injury by robbing Jewish writers who are endeavoring to do useful work for the Jewish people, of the products of their brains, and by parading stolen goods as their own property. It might almost be made a rule that the best articles published in the average Jewish newspapers are stolen from other publications, and thus not only Jewish men following a precarious profession, but well-meaning and earnest publishers engaged in a hazardous business, are continually deprived of the work of their hands and minds."

The effect of this practise, the writer points out, is to discourage literary talent within the race from devoting itself to the propagation of Jewish ideas and Jewish ideals because there is no support offered to them from the organs of Jewish thought in this country. A considerable number of men, he says, "who could do most important work for the Jewish people, are driven away from us, and are forced to give their best efforts to Gentiles or to the Gentile press and periodicals, and to engage in work which interests them least, and hampers and thwarts the talent which they possess." Further:

"I speak in the name of a number of men who could and would do beneficent, uplifting, and significant work in the exposition of Judaism and Jewish ideals; in the expression of Jewish thought and Jewish aspirations; but such is the make-up of our press of

to-day that there is no room for these men. I know of a score of men who have by these circumstances been diverted to other professions which are less congenial to them, and in which they can never do the good which they might have done for a wholesome and honest Jewish press. Three score of men, and as many more as could be attracted and encouraged to enter the profession, would not have been too many to employ if this great American Jewry really had a press to interpret and represent the interests of Jews and Judaism. Time and again have young men, who are interested in Jewish matters, come to me to seek my advice in regard to their desire to enter journalism by taking up work for the Jewish-English press. In every case I have been forced to say that there is no room for any one as far as the Jewish-English press was concerned; that only three or four out of all the papers in the country paid for material sent them, and that most of these paid at ridiculously low rates; and without wishing to indulge in any profanity, I had to tell every one of my young friends to go to the goyim [the gentile]. As I still do most of my work for the goyim, I can afford to raise this protest against the Jews. Now that two of my articles are all at once stolen by the esteemed paper of the Pacific slope, I do not think things can be made any worse. But I would raise this protest no matter what the circumstances were."

THE "YELLOW PERIL" OF MATERIALISM

MERESHKOVSKIJ, the Russian writer, viewing European life through Russian spectacles, sees there a "yellow peril." It is the materialism of the "bourgeoisie" which has killed all belief in God and substituted an unspiritual positivism. It is "yellow" because it reproduces a stage of the condition into which the Chinese have developed. Mr. S. C. de Soissons, interpreting this Russian's ideas in *The Contemporary Review* (London, December), shows us what Mereshkovskij calls "the threatening boor," that is, "the image presented by John Stuart Mill for England, by Herzen for Russia and for Europe, the triumph of the mass of mediocrity, the absolute preponderance of the *bourgeoisie*, the 'Chinese Wall,' as Mereshkovskij calls it." Mill and Herzen, according to the Russian, "did not perceive the ultimate cause of the tragic realization of mediocrity." That cause is declared to be "positivism," "the only object of contemporary European culture," the tendency of which Mereshkovskij deems to be "the annihilation of all the religions of the past."

Mr. De Soissons thinks that Mereshkovskij shows ignorance of Western conditions. "To many of us in England and America," he observes, the "bourgeoisie" represents "not the curse of materialism, but the mainstay of religious faith and the nursery of culture." It is, however, he thinks, of service to us to know how a cultivated Russian feels about his country apart from its political struggles. Acting, then, the part of interpreter, he declares that to Mereshkovskij the creed that only those things accessible to the senses have real existence, if continued to be held by Europe, will land her where China now stands. Under the teaching of Laotse and Confucius, the Chinese are become "perfect yellow-faced positivists." The Europeans he deems "white-faced Chinamen." Christianity has still "a certain, tho doubtful importance" for Europe. It at least tends to prevent "the final crystallization of the *bourgeoisie* in Europe, and for this reason European positivism will never be able to become organically united with the spirit of the people as it is among the yellow races." "The concord which formerly united nations in the name of an idea is gone." Becoming specific he adds:

"The great anchorites of thought, such as Ibsen, Nietzsche, Flaubert, lost their nobility the moment they left the individual sphere and touched social problems. Ibsen alone exprest in the most sincere way his position toward the world when he said that he was 'the people's foe,' while the so-called people's friends, such as Lassalle, Engel, and Marx, preaching Socialism, do not succeed, practically or theoretically, in staying the danger of the New China."

Mereshkovskij, turning to his own country, sees light in a Christian regeneration and thus apostrophizes the cultured young men:

"Dear Russian youths! You are noble, honest, and sincere. You are our hope, the salvation and the future of Russia. Why are your faces always sad? Why are your eyes cast down? Brighten up, smile, raise your heads, look the Evil One straight in the face. Be not afraid of the old stupid devil of political reaction. Be not afraid of any freedom, neither of external and social nor internal and personal freedom, for without the latter the former is impossible. Be afraid of one thing only—of slavery; and chiefly of its worse species, the slavery of the *bourgeoisie*, and, what is still worse, the slavery of the peasantry; for a slave who becomes a lord is a boor, and a boor having become a lord is the Evil One, not the old and fantastic devil, but the new and true devil, the future prince of this world, the coming boor."

After having given a very quaint characterization of the "boor," Mereshkovskij concludes:

"The way of salvation is only one, and that is the universal idea, uniting three principles: the idea of nobleness and freedom, the religious and social idea, and the idea of religious regeneration. The line of thought begun by the cultured class, by the examples of Novikoff, Karazin, Chaadajeff, by the Martinists and other mystics of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, is the best proof that the source of freedom for Russia is religion. The road for the cultured class, as well as for the whole of Russia, is the road to Christ. Not against Christ, but with Christ toward freedom. Christ will free the world, and nobody but Christ. With Christ against slavery, the *bourgeoisie*, and boorishness. The coming boor can be vanquished only by the coming Christ."

COOPERATIVE MISSIONARY SERVICE

MISSIONARY service is the especial bond of unity with which the Presbyterian Federation has sealed its organization. This Federation, the popular name for the "Council of the Reformed Churches in America Holding the Presbyterian System," held its first session in the Marble Collegiate Church, New York, December 3-4. It is composed of the American Presbyterian Church, the Southern Presbyterian Church, the Reformed Church in America, and the United Presbyterian Church—four of the seven denominations that were signatories to the earlier "Charlotte articles of agreement." The delegates of the new body decided that they must define a sphere for useful work if they were to vindicate the existence of their organization. As given in *The Interior* (Chicago), missionary service was the activity chosen. We read:

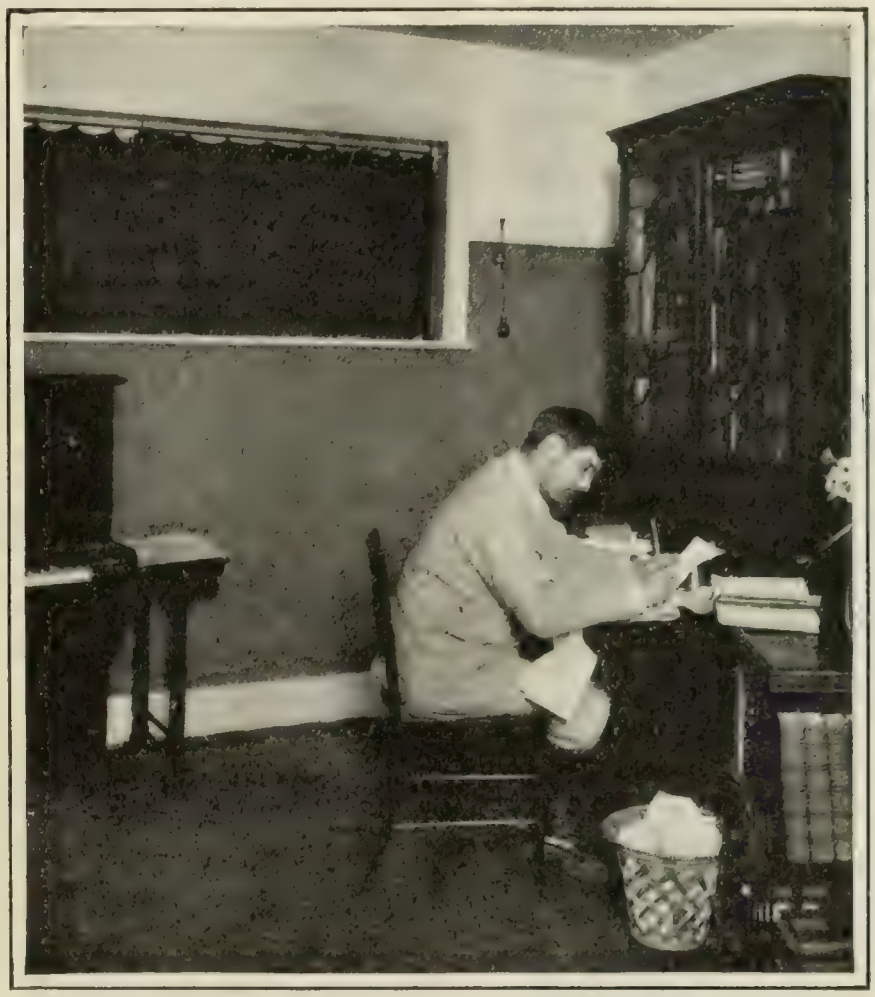
"Two committees were appointed—one on cooperation in foreign missions, the other on cooperation in home missions. These committees brought in very strong reports, which were reenforced by a series of remarkable addresses under which the area of tasks 'that can better be done unitedly than separately' continually widened before the very eyes of the delegates. In foreign missions joint action was proposed in the maintenance of colleges, theological schools, and hospitals, in the preparation and circulation of Christian literature in native languages, in public protest against the immoral influence of many commercial representatives in non-Christian lands, and especially in the now almost wholly neglected ministry to the English-speaking populace of the port cities of missionary countries. In home missions, conferences among the denominational boards on similar features of their work were recommended. Joint publication of literature—especially Sunday-school periodicals—was recommended as practicable economy. Warning was voiced against the danger of multiplying duplicate agencies in Sunday-school missionary work. The subject of young people's nurture was marked as an important theme of conference and combined advance. But the most emphatic and as well the most important principle which the Federation adopted under this head was its record of the conviction that the 'principle of cooperation should be applied as far as possible to work among the colored people of our country.' A permanent committee on work for colored people was named besides the one on general home missions."

LETTERS AND ART

THE CANT OF LITERATURE

MR. H. G. WELLS declares that literature is doomed and that journalism will be its substitute. Along with this statement, the distinguished English novelist, in speaking recently before the Institute of Journalists in London, lamented the fate which prevented him from calling himself a journalist. All good literature he declared to be a form of journalism, made for the hour and destined according to normal laws of life and literature to disappear with the hour. He protested against the blind worship of a dead past, calling it a sort of "cant of the day" to explain the worthlessness of the present as contrasted with the greatness of a day that is gone. As reported by *The Daily News* (London) Mr. Wells averred that he could see no difference between literature and journalism beyond the fact that "journalism does not pretend to immortality, and literature does." He goes on:

"Journalism deals with current reality in terms of current thought, and it appeals immediately to living and acting readers. In my opinion this is exactly what the novelist does. What is the typist, the city clerk, or the self-educated workingman to make of Ben Jonson or 'The Faerie Queene'?" He has not the capacity to deal with these subjects. He asks for intellectual bread, and you give him a fossil. Presently when the working classes come to us to know what they shall read we shall tell them to read journalism, the book of the hour, the day, and the week; then they may get rid of the terrible irony of the present day. Literature or classics are things of the past. We no longer produce them. The industry has died out."



H. G. WELLS IN HIS STUDY.

This English novelist asserts that he can see no difference between literature and journalism beyond the fact that "journalism does not pretend to immortality and literature does."

These are hard sayings, comments *The Daily News* editorially, "directed against the prevalent advice bestowed at the opening of free libraries or literary societies. Here youth aspirant is urged to read nothing but that which has been justified by time. The ephemeral drops away; the permanent and valuable remains. The dead lion is better than the living dog." Such advice *The Daily News* brands as composed of "cant" and "mischief." It says further:

"The starvation of the present author is perhaps the least unfortunate of the consequences of following such advice, but it is none the less regrettable. Bishop Creighton once advised no one to read any book that was not at least ten years old. Had that advice been accepted, every modern author, good and bad alike, would be knocking at the workhouse door. But the plea for 'modernism' rests upon securer foundations than the welfare of the author. 'Presently,' says Mr. Wells, 'when the working classes come to us to know what they shall read, we shall tell them to read journalism, the book of the hour, the day, and the week; then they may get rid of the terrible intellectual irony of the present day.' So far from declaring that no books should be read less than ten years old, it would be safer to advise that no books should be read of a greater age. That is an extravagant overstatement. But underlying it is a fundamental truth. Literature is not an intellectual treat or relaxation, to which men and women can withdraw as to some decorated and scented garden, from the baffling enigmas of an inscrutable present. Literature is a vital element in that present; strong and compelling and terribly alive. Its laugh has shaken down ancient kingdoms. Its lamentations have driven strong men into battle. Its trumpet call has sounded over the dry bones of dead creeds and causes, and roused them into sudden life again. No present study of the effect of great movements upon the dead generations can accomplish these miracles. Every age must face and solve its own problems. Every age must rediscover the ancient sanities of man's existence. Every second of time sees a whole universe created, a whole universe destroyed.

"That is why, altho in one sense great literature is immortal, in another great literature can provide no kind of assistance beyond the age which called it into being. Some of the larger problems of life have been discust and settled for all time. Philosophic skepticism has nothing to add—after three thousand years—to the arguments of the Book of Job. The irony of human life will never find more complete expression than in the later Greek tragedy. The combined bewilderment and acceptance of life's good and evil things which is the secret of all Humanism—a mingling of enjoyment, tolerance, and compassion—will never be more adequately summarized than in the plays of Shakespeare. But in another and equally real significance, all great literature can provide no kind of help for an age to which that literature is a stranger. Never before has been met that unique combination of forces which is driving the present into the future—which is compelling to-day to become yesterday. In that sense a live journalist is better than a dead classic. The modern novel is a revelation of a new age to a new man."

The "terrible intellectual irony" of to-day is the overshadowing element in the present situation, says this writer. The bewilderment of mind that besets the modern man is shown in these words:

"Man is curiously confused as to his position, his purpose, and his goal. He is in doubt about religion and ultimate things. He is in doubt about social organization and the newer ideals which proclaim a more rational social justice. He is in doubt about the best method of living out his little space of days; now piling up riches, now moved with a sudden revolt against them, like a child satiated with excess of sweetmeats and playthings. Sometimes he is convinced that he has nearly solved secrets which will render him equal to the fabled immortals. Sometimes he is saddened by the knowledge that all his 'vast kingdom' will soon be exchanged for 'a little grave.' For so troublous a time, expression and guidance can only be obtained from those who have lived with it, felt its feverish pulses, shared in those maladies which are sapping its strength, rejoiced in the elements which have given it renewed courage for the unending combat. This is the literature of the age; the journalism—despised by many good men—the 'popular' novelists condemned because they are popular; the work which is concerned, not with all time and all existence, but with the astonishing panorama of miracle which is revealed in the year of our Lord 1907. And this is the literature which no man of any class can afford to neglect if he too desires to play no ignoble part in the immediate direction of the present toward no ignoble end."

THE CENSOR SUSTAINED

A FEW weeks ago the literary atmosphere of London was full of electric sparks struck out by the censor of plays. Two new dramas, one by Mr. Granville Barker and one by Mr. Edward Garnett, were refused the sanction necessary to public production. Forthwith the censor was condemned on many sides. Now, Mr. Barker's play, "Waste," has had a private performance by the Stage Society, to which the critics were invited, and the censor has been sustained, tho it would seem from the critical comment in the press that what England has is a censor of ideas as well as of plays. The supporters of the censor imagine his ground of objection to be the class of ideas that Mr. Barker makes use of, and in this respect they very generally approve of his action. "The most significant of all public tributes to the play," says *The Daily Chronicle* (London) in its review of the performance, "was the mere fact that tho everybody had come with something of a petty curiosity to find out what the little matter might be to which the censor objected, all question of his part in the matter was forgotten by the end of the afternoon. There is no vestige of pruriency or of appeal to the lowest appetites in the whole tragedy. It is all thought-deep conviction, an appeal purely to the intellect and to the sense of tears in human things." Thus does *The Chronicle* indicate the heart of the matter without indulging in any judgment; but the critic of *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London) complains of the "brutality and frankness" of the play, and adds:

G. A. REDFORD

The British censor of plays, whose office the Prime Minister was petitioned by seventy leading literary men to abolish.

"Let me say at once that the brutality and frankness are in the theme, the idea itself, not in the treatment or the expression of them. There is restraint in them. But they are *not* fitted for stage representation—the censor was quite right there."

The play as summarized by the critic of *The Chronicle* is this:

"Its chief character is a comparatively young politician, named *Trebell*, barrister by profession, who has 'sharpened himself as a weapon' for Disestablishment, and that alone. With this end in view he is prepared to join any party. He grows disgusted with the Liberals because they would use the church's money for their own schemes—including old-age pensions. So he consents to join a Tory cabinet, solely to bring in a Disestablishment bill, and is accepted at first with open arms, as carrying with him the nonconformist vote.

"Into this political intrigue, however, is woven an unfortunate scandal. *Trebell*, whose moral views are, in his own conscience, honorable, but on principle antimatrimonial, has been carrying on a careless, cynical flirtation with a flighty grass-widow. One night her seductions get the better of him. She makes him kiss her, and the curtain falls upon him carrying her into the garden.

"By the next act she has found that she is going to be a mother, and afterward we learn that wholly against *Trebell's* advice she has undergone an illegal operation and has died from the effects. There follows a kind of cabinet meeting—involving a long moral and political discussion of quite overwhelming intricacy and candor—in which *Trebell's* future colleagues decide what they shall do in view of the inevitable scandal. They send for the lady's husband, who consents to say nothing. So the scandal can be hushed up, but for an accumulation of reasons they decide that *Trebell* must go.

"As for *Trebell*, he spends a night of agonized thought in his study, and finally shoots himself. But his suicide is not for fear of public shame or disappointment at political defeat. It is through his sense of the barrenness of brains. Tho immensely clever and immensely successful, he has been 'wasted,' apparently by the mere accident of half-an-hour's infatuation and of a legal enactment, but really for lack of common love, for lack of the simple human communion that is necessary to the fatherhood alike of children and of ideas."

The episode in which *Trebell* reveals his craving for paternity "is ill-conceived, and does not go with the rest of *Trebell's* character," says Mr. E. A. Baughan in *The Daily News* (London). "Nor is it at all necessary that it should be shown on the stage. If the censor prohibited the play for this scene alone he was justified." Mr. A. B. Walkley, writing in the London *Times*, is more emphatic. Thus:

"For our part we have no hesitation in approving the censor's decision. The subject-matter of 'Waste,' together with the sincere realism with which it is treated, makes it, in our judgment, wholly unfit for performance under ordinary conditions before a miscellaneous public of various ages, moods, and standards of intelligence. While we gratefully recognize the artistic value of the play, we would remind Mr. Barker, as well as his brother authors who are clamoring just now for a 'free' stage, that *questions of art are one thing, and questions of public policy and expediency are another thing.* Let them take *Sancho Panza's* advice, and beware of mixing up cabbages and baskets."

REVIVAL OF FLORID SINGING

THE London triumphs of Mme. Tetrazzini illustrate, according to the Manchester *Guardian*, the immortality of art in general and of florid singing in particular. "She has proved once more, if it needed proving," that journal asserts, "that florid singing is a natural and indeed a beautiful thing, and has proved also, what might be proved by scratching beneath the surface of dead art anywhere, that if we understood it rightly, it would not be half so dead to us as it is." Florid singing, such as the operas of the old Italian school provided us, has seemed dead or at least moribund. After these came Wagnerian and post-Wagnerian opera. Last year Puccini, with the modern Italians, held our stage. Already this year modern French opera, with Massenet, Charpentier, and promises of Debussy, excite the interest of music-lovers. These are all far enough away from the early Italians; but the coming of the Tetrazzini will complete the circle with a return to the old gods. It seems after all to depend more upon the individual singer than upon the vehicle. It is manifest, *The Guardian* comments further upon the Italian prima donna, "that there is no scope for her abilities in Wagnerian or post-Wagnerian opera, and, guided probably by kinship of temperament, she has got over the difficulty, so far as she herself is concerned, by a triumphant recourse to what we had come to regard as an effete type of Italian opera." One who can sing the florid music of "La Traviata" with "tears in her voice" and give the E in alt without stepping out of character or seeming to be performing a feat in singing, has revealed new possibilities in an old art. Of that art the writer in the Manchester *Guardian* goes on to say:

"Florid singing, or singing on vowel sounds only, is in fact so natural and beautiful that there can be no true legato singing whose consonants separate the vowels. Those who would defend it are not, therefore, driven to defend every opera that a Tetrazzini sings; but to condemn florid vocalization is to condemn Bach, Handel, Haydn, and Mozart, and, in a less degree, Gluck, Beethoven, Weber, Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, and a host of other composers by no means to be despised. To shout for the later Italians against Wagner, or contrariwise, is like barking over a gulf. They are the results of tendencies, not the cause of them. The root of the difference between them lies deep, for the connection between

vocalization and words is so far from being inevitable that it is difficult to bring about or maintain it. When Du Maurier made *Trilby* vocalize one of Chopin's Impromptus he adopted the only way he could make her vocalize and be a modern romantic. Florid vocalization is hardly a way of expressing the plain meaning of words at all. It acts on words in much the same way as repetition does, expounding them and setting them in different lights. To do this with the pained lyric with a strong personal note would as a rule be insufferable. In the days of the intimate Elizabethan lyric, music as we understand it was only in its infancy. As poetry became artificial vocal music became florid, and the two went together naturally enough. For the musical exposition of words of an ornate, artificial type no musical form could ever be more fitting than the old *aria*. As poetry became natural again the difficulty of combination began to be felt. First Gluck and gradually everybody began to theorize against the florid style. It died eventually in Italy, the land of beautiful voices and beautiful vowel sounds, and it remains in modern music only as the vocalized refrain, as in *Solvieg's* song, in 'Carmen,' and in some of Rubinstein's songs. Until poetry becomes classical in style once more, and impersonal in expression, the utmost effect that a hundred Tetrazzinis could have on composition would be to bring about the supply of marketable florid songs. The living lyric or the romantic narrative poetry that Wagner wrote must ever tend in the direction of melodrama or accompanied speech."

WILL WHITTIER'S FAME SURVIVE?

AT this hour stock is being taken of the hostages given to fame by our Quaker poet, Whittier. Is his fame enduring and upon what does it rest? That question does not bring forth unqualified answers. Certainly his centenary has evoked recognition of a wide-spread character. The daily press particularly have noted his birthday, December 17, in a manner which seems to show that he holds a place near to the heart of the man in the street. He is remembered for his championship of the cause of freedom, for his glorification of the simple life of early New England, for his fervent Quaker piety; but critical opinion is not so sure of him. With the settlement of public questions in which he bore a hand, such as slavery, it is said that interest in his occasional verse has subsided also.

Viewing him as a pure poet, criticism, even before his death, wore "a supercilious air, dwelling upon his perfectly obvious limitations, his lack of finish, his defect of ear, and the general crudity of many of his improvisations." These things, says the Chicago *Dial*, have "obscured the critical vision, and prevented his entire work from being seen in its true perspective." But that time of patronage and depreciation has passed, *The Dial* thinks, and our eyes are turned in the direction where "his qualities of positive excellence are seen to be more deserving of attention." Some of these qualities are indicated in these words:

"He has been variously compared to Crabbe, Cowper, and Burns, and even to Tennyson. The comparisons may not be close, but the fact that he suggests them at all is significant. The faithful and minute realism of his New England descriptive pieces more than confirms the likeness with Crabbe, and the lyrical quality of Burns, his acknowledged master, is echoed in many of his New England songs and ballads. It was a Southern poet, Paul Hayne, who spoke of his verse as 'rythmic gold,' and compared him with the poet of 'The Task' in this quatrain:

> God's innocent pensioners in the woodland dim,
> The fields, the pastures, know and trust in him,
> And in their love, his lonely heart is blest.
> Our pure hale-minded Cowper of the West.

"As for Tennyson, if Whittier touches him at all, it is upon the idyllic side, and also in a few rare flashes of spiritual insight. We have often thought that the closing stanzas of 'Burning Drift-Wood' would not suffer greatly if set in comparison even with the faultless stanzas of 'Crossing the Bar.' Here they are, ready for the touch-stone.

> I hear the solemn monotone
> Of waters calling unto me,
> I know from whence the airs have blown
> That whisper of the Eternal Sea.
> As low my fires of drift-wood burn,
> I hear that sea's deep sounds increase,
> And, fair in sunset light, discern
> Its mirage-lifted Isles of Peace."

Prof. Bliss Perry, writing of Whittier in *The Atlantic Monthly* (December), voices what may perhaps be the puzzled view of the critical spirit. "Does Whittier to-day, fifty years after the full maturing of his powers, and fifteen years after his death," he asks, "either compel or persuade his countrymen to listen to him?" He hesitates to give a frank answer, and indulges in many abatements of whole-hearted praise. "In spite of the clear resonance with which he now and again struck the note of nationality, and in spite

LUISA TETRAZZINI,

Hailed by London as the greatest of florid singers, appears January 15 at the Manhattan Opera-house, New York. Her répertoire is confined to the old Italian operas, but she is said to give them a renewed vitality

of his cosmopolitan curiosity about the world at large, . . . Whittier never lost a sort of rusticity," he asserts, and goes on to meet the objection that Burns also was a rustic with the declaration that Whittier's rusticity "seems now, as Burns's provincialism does not, to narrow the range of his influence as a poet." The American poet was, in addition, he thinks, "limited in his physical capacity to perceive beauty and in his artistic power to interpret it," and "even in that field of moral ideas where his strength lay, his path was likewise narrow." After such abatements we may, the Professor thinks, "fall back upon Whittier's gift of fiery and tender speech." But even then we find no easy answer to the question whether Whittier compels or persuades his audience. There is more in the changed temper of the people, the writer hints, than in the failure of the poet, as the following shows:

"Our people as a whole respond quickly to personal leadership. They have an immense latent capacity for moral and political enthusiasm. The career of Theodore Roosevelt is a sufficient proof of this. But there is no master voice in the world of letters to which the American people are now listening. In Whittier's early manhood he set himself deliberately to learn the principles of true liberty from the prose of Milton and of Burke. There are few

greater names in our literature than these. But aside from the perfunctory reading of extracts for school and college examinations, who is reading Milton and Burke to-day? Who is reading Byron and Shelley, poets of emancipation, kin to Whittier by many bonds of sympathy, and far transcending him in poetic variety, power, and beauty? The mind of the American people is occupied with other concerns. For that matter, there is not a single living poet, in any country of the globe, who is generally recognized as a commanding voice. Tennyson was the last. That others will arise in due time no one who knows the history of humanity can doubt. But they have not yet come."

The Southwestern Christian Advocate (colored, New Orleans) devotes almost the entire contents of its issue of December 12 to Whittier. Besides the contributed articles, it prints an editorial expressing the gratitude of a race for the work of "the poet, the abolitionist, the editor, the statesman, and politician whose name is inseparably connected with the freedom of the negro and whose unselfish efforts paved the way for the proclamation that made Lincoln immortal and a race free." It continues characteristically:

"One hundred years ago God took him from the quarry of the common people. Born poor on purpose that he might be all the closer in touch with the poor. So poor that even in New England he was not blest with a liberal education. Born in due time—a time that tried men's souls—when the nation's conscience slept. Born when God was calling for a tall white angel to take the trumpet of human liberty and blow so loud as to stir the world and resurrect the American conscience. Born of a weak and, in number, an insignificant people; a people moved by the spirit of God, pious in life and trustful of God; a people that feared God and hated shams and sins. Thus came this prophet of God into the world, marked in heart and brain for a peculiar work for a lowly people. How well he filled his mission it will take ages to tell.

"John Greenleaf Whittier heard the call of duty and answered without hesitancy or equivocation. It was the turning from a remunerative literary career, which would have offered him ease and comfort, only that he might serve in poverty a movement for the freedom of a people. He threw himself into the breach with bitterness toward none, but a strong indignation against the 'sum of villanies.' His talent and time were consecrated to the negro's freedom. He is essentially the poet of freedom. True there were others who wrote and in whose poems may be found mighty strokes for the cause of freedom, yet Whittier so clearly outstript these and out-classed them in number and the quality of his productions in behalf of the Christian slave and the slave who knew not God that he stands out almost singly and alone as the great poet of freedom."

THACKERAY'S "BEST FRIEND"

THACKERAY once confest that he could describe an Irishman perfectly, but that to describe a Scotchman was beyond him. The man to whom this confession was made was Prof. David Masson, who held for many years the chair of English literature in Edinburgh University, and was the biographer of Milton. His death occurred within the past few months and his reminiscences, taken down from dictation by his daughter about six years ago, are to be found in *Blackwood's Magazine* (December). They relate to the figures met in mid-Victorian years at the Museum Club in London, when Professor Masson was a young journalist. There he fell in with Thackeray, who, apropos of the admission that Scotchmen fell outside the pale of his literary inventiveness, while the Irishman held no such baffling position, told the following anecdote, which Andrew Lang, writing in *The Evening Post* (New York), says gave him "'a great inclination to cry' in pure affection and admiration for a man whom I never saw." Professor Masson, according to his own account, demurred to Thackeray's self-depreciation and reminded him of *Mr. Binnie.* To this Thackeray replied, and we quote from *Blackwood's* the rest of the recital:

"Oh, that's not what I mean; that's a mere facsimile of a man I know; a mere description from life. But what I mean is, I couldn't *invent* a Scotchman; I should go wrong. But oh! I'm quite at home with the Irish character! I know the Irish thoroughly. The best friend I ever had in the world—the nicest and most delightful fellow I ever knew in the world—was an Irishman. But, d'ye know, he was a great rascal! I'll tell you how he served me once. He was in low water, and was always coming to me to borrow a sovereign or two, when I hadn't many to spare. But he was such a dear delightful fellow, it was quite a pleasure to lend them to him. One day, however, he came to me and said, 'I say, Thack, you're a writer for magazines. Now, I've got a paper that I think would suit a magazine, and I wish you'd get it into one of them for me, because I'm hard up at present, and a few guineas would come in handy.' I took his paper, and actually kept one of my own papers out of *Fraser's Magazine* of the coming month, tho it was rather a considerable sacrifice for me at the time, in order to get my friend's paper in. Oh! you've no idea what a nice, delightful fellow that was! Well, the paper appeared; and it was perhaps a week or two after the beginning of the month before I next stept into Fraser's, the publisher's shop. I thought Fraser looked rather glum when I went in; but I did not know the cause till he said—

"'Well, this is a pretty affair, Mr. Thackeray!'

"'What affair?' I asked.

"'Why, that paper of your friend's, in this number!'

"'What about it?' I said.

"He went to a drawer, and took out a newspaper clipping, and asked me to look at it. I did; and found, to my horror, that my friend's paper was denounced as a barefaced plagiarism. It had been copied *verbatim* from an article that had appeared in some other periodical. The date and all other particulars were given.

"I was of course greatly annoyed, and indeed excessively angry; and I thought, 'Well, I must cut the fellow forever; there's no getting on with him.' I took the clipping with me, and went straight to my friend's rooms, intending to blow him up, once for all, and have done with him. I showed him the clipping, and declared his behavior to have been scandalous. What do you think he did? He laughed in my face, and treated the whole affair as a capital joke!

"That's how my Irish friend served me; but oh! he was the nicest friend, the dearest, most delightful fellow, I ever knew in the world!"

From this, according to Professor Masson, "Thackeray went on to speak more seriously of the Irish, and of his intimate knowledge of and his great liking for them." Further:

"Among other things, he said there was one most likable quality that he had observed in them, and it was this: that there would never be found an Irishman anywhere in the world so low down but there was some other Irishman still lower down, depending on him, and whom he was assisting.

"I ventured to suggest that there was no great difference between the Irish and the Scotch in this respect; for it might be said of the Scotch (I said I preferred to put it in the reverse way) that there was no Scotsman anywhere in the world so high up, but there was some other Scotsman, still higher up, whom he was looking up to and being helped by; that, in fact, to blend his observation and mine, the world might be said to be a kind of Jacob's ladder, with ascending and descending angels upon it. Thackeray laughed; and at this point our talk ended."

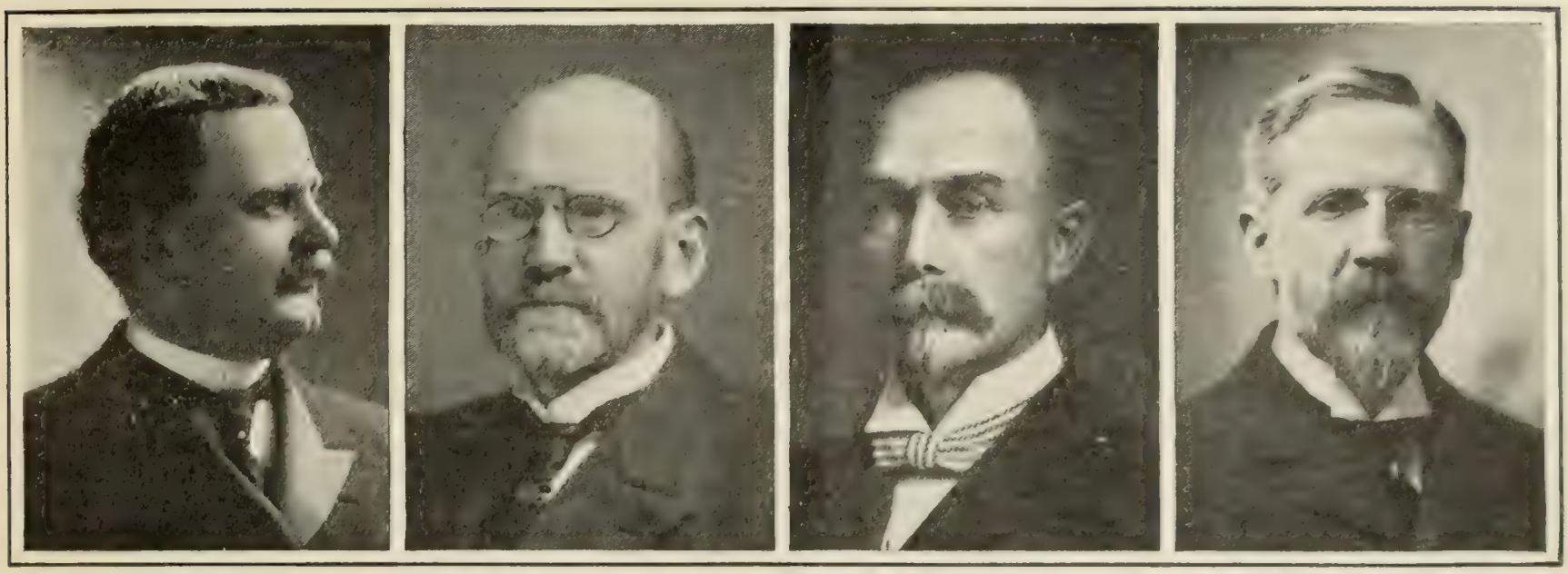
THE following letter from R. L. Stevenson to Marion Crawford has lately come to light. We quote from *The British Weekly* (London):

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.
(Postmark, April 15th, 1890.)

Dear Sir: I sail in some forty hours back among the islands, which are now more homelike in my eyes than the world to which I once belonged; I have a thousand calls upon my time; I do not know you, it is likely we shall never meet, and I think it not improbable that my literature may be abominable in your eyes. For all that, I sacrifice some of my last moments to send you my salutations and thanks. Years ago I read "Mr. Isaacs"; I did not like it—I suppose I was a fool—and read no more of you till the other day, when I fell a prey to "Greifenstein," and I am now surrounded by your works and in the middle of "With the Immortals." It is reviving to me to know I have a contemporary of your strength; tho I suppose you are younger, as I hope you will soar higher and farther, than Your admirer,

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

P.S.—I trust you will not think I expect an answer; it is my weakness to rush in with encumbering gratitude when I am pleased; but the act suffices. And indeed I can not now be said to possess such a thing as an address; the ship in which I leave sails with sealed orders, and I myself am ignorant whither I am bound or where I may bring up. Some of your books—poor waifs!—are to make the same blindfold launch; they will be read in a better climate and in lovelier places than their author dreams of, Italy not being forgotten. R. L. S.



Photograph by Gasford New York. STEPHEN BAKER, President of the Manhattan Co.

Photograph by Aime Dupont. A. S. FRISSELL, President of the Fifth Avenue Bank.

Photograph by Pach, New York. A. BARTON HEPBURN, President of the Chase National Bank.

Photograph by Gasford, New York. ANDREW MILLS, President of the Dry Dock Savings Bank.

Members of the Commission appointed by Governor Hughes of New York "for the purpose of collecting facts, receiving suggestions, and expressing views, which, after due reflection, it may entertain" with reference to needed changes in State laws governing banks and trust companies, the report of the Commission having been published on December 18. The other members are Edwin S. Marston, president of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and Edward W. Sheldon, president of the United States Trust Company. The recommendations of the Commission are summarized below under "Primary Causes."

INVESTMENTS AND THE PANIC

A summary is here presented of notable recent articles on the panic, the recovery from it, and the opportunities which, in the present state of the securities market, exist for investments. This matter is offered merely as what is believed to be the most suggestive and trustworthy of the kind now obtainable. In any case, readers are strongly advised not to invest money until after they shall have secured specific recommendations from financial houses known to them to be of the highest standing for conservatism and integrity.

PRIMARY CAUSES

In the volume of literature called out in newspapers and magazines by the "bank panic" of last October, perhaps the clearest article dealing with fundamental causes is one by Alexander D. Noyes, in *The North American Review* for December. Mr. Noyes, who is widely known in financial circles as the financial editor of the New York *Evening Post*, answering the question, why such a formidable state of things could have come about in a period of admitted prosperity, says, in the first instance, that "the whole world's demands on capital had passed beyond available supplies"; that public confidence had been undermined by "certain financial scandals," which left the minds of people in an abnormal state psychologically, the responsibility for it lying "at the door of men who had given cause for such feeling"; that trust companies "had themselves prepared the way for an episode of the kind, by the ill-guarded position in which they had maintained themselves," these trust companies having "passed into the general deposit bank business on a scale which even the banks of New York had not reached a generation ago." Of trust companies he says in particular:

"In doing this general banking business, the companies did not overstep the letter of the law; that they overstepped its spirit is contended by a very great part of the conservative banking community; in particular, the statute under which they operated not only surrounded depositors' money with imperfect restrictions as to the carrying of a cash reserve, but allowed the trust companies to enter fields, such as real-estate operations, which the law for deposit banks very properly denies to those institutions. So long as the financial skies were clear, all this went well enough; it was when the storm broke on the heads of these companies that they had to learn the lesson which the deposit banks learned fifty years ago. It is quite impossible that this episode should pass by without bringing the public and the legislature face to face with the necessity for revision of the law."

Of President Roosevelt's responsibility Mr. Noyes writes:

"That Mr. Roosevelt will suffer politically from this episode no experienced student of history can doubt. Reaping the benefit and enjoying the prestige of the 'boom times' from 1901 to the present year, which were due to underlying facts which he and his policies neither controlled nor caused, it is inevitable, and politically speaking it is just, that his prestige should suffer when the times have changed.

"That his recent speeches were indiscreet, in the sense that all needless agitation, at so critical a juncture, should have been avoided, appears to me incontestable. But they did not cause the panic."

That Presidents have never been responsible for financial panics, but that the responsibility has always lain definitely on other men not in public life, is the view set forth by a writer in the New York *Evening Post* (December 14):

"People who read history are now fairly well agreed as to what really did cause the panics of 1837, of 1857, of 1873, and of 1893, and they somehow do not seem to have reached the conclusion that the culprits were Martin Van Buren, James Buchanan, Ulysses S Grant, and Grover Cleveland. The stage of sober history, perhaps, has not yet been reached in the matter of the panic of 1907.

We had very much as we have now such militant leaders of finance in all the other periods referred to; they did the same work in bringing on the crisis, and their voices were raised as conspicuously in the chorus of denunciation of the powers at Washington. After a while, financial history gave the captains the rating which belonged to them, and which they will get in the sequel of 1907."

Of the magnitude of the panic and its peculiar characteristics Mr. Noyes says:

"What is meant, when it is said that the panic itself was of so unusual and portentous a magnitude, is that the transactions involved in the run of depositors upon trust companies and banks and in the measures of relief surpassed all precedent. It has been generally estimated that upward of $40,000,000 was actually paid out over the counter by the two trust companies on which the run particularly converged. So enormous was this demand, and so persistent was its continuance, that the sum, approximately, of $40,000,000 cash deposited by the Treasury with the New York banks was practically all swallowed up in providing these companies with the cash requisite to meet such demands. It might be added that the number of depositors actually in line at the climax of the run, on Thursday, October 24, was greater than in any episode of the kind of which we have any record."

Mr. Noyes remarks, however, that, while this "bank panic" was of great violence and magnitude, the statement "does not necessarily mean that the wreck of credit, confidence, and prosperity, in a larger sense, such as is usually associated with financial panics, is now, or is likely hereafter to be, serious in proportion." On the contrary, "general judgment is that the business situation is fundamentally sound, that the extraordinary events of the recent weeks have been confined in a peculiar way to Wall Street, to the banks and other institutions which serve Wall Street, and indirectly to the country's banking system as a whole." Governor Hughes's Commission appointed to suggest changes in the banking laws have recommended, among other things, the following:

State banks with less than $500,000

capital should not be permitted to have branches. Failure of bank or trust company officers to report to the directors all loans, discounts, and purchases of commercial paper to be made a misdemeanor. Deposits of one moneyed corporation with another, made for the purpose of giving advantage to directors or officers, to be a misdemeanor. Amount of loans to any single interest to be cut down from 40 to 25 per cent. To enact laws to prevent adventurers or promoters from getting control of a *chain of banks*. To limit loans on underwritings or syndicate undertakings to 20 per cent. of the capital and surplus. Trust companies in Manhattan to maintain a reserve of 25 per cent., of which 15 per cent. shall be cash on hand and 10 per cent. in some bank or trust company approved by the Superintendent of Banks. The Superintendent of Banks to be receiver of all failed moneyed institutions without recourse to the Attorney-General.

PHASES OF THE RECOVERY

"Surface indications seem to foster belief," says *The Financial Chronicle* (December 7), "that the crisis in the monetary situation has been safely passed." Through importations of gold and the new circulation provided, business ought, it says, to be restored to something like a normal basis, but before distrust can be wholly removed "there must be less antagonism toward corporate bodies, in State and national legislation and investigation." The London *Statist* believes that the period of depression "will be longer or shorter according to the action of Congress."

Byron W. Holt, writing in *The Review of Reviews* (December), intimates that the depression may continue well on toward the end of the new year and possibly longer, but recovery for several reasons should be more rapid than on former occasions of panic. Indeed, there seem reasons why "our present financial and business depression will end almost as suddenly as it began, and that within two months, and possibly one, money will be plentiful and cheap, stocks and bonds will be rising rapidly, and that within six months most of the men now idle will be reemployed, and industry will again be on the up-grade. Wounds heal slowly, however, and we can not expect their recovery in 1908—a Presidential-election year." Mr. Holt calls attention to crops, railroad earnings, exports, and the gold supply, as bases for confidence in an early restoration of prosperous conditions.

"The yield of the most important products are not below the average of the last ten years. Not only have we ample cereals for our own needs, with hundreds of millions of bushels to spare, but, because of higher prices, the total value of our crops is greater than ever before. Our hay crop is 6 per cent. greater than last year, while our cotton crop will be a big one. Our potato, rice, and peanut crops are above the ten-year average, while our apple, pear, grape, and cranberry crops are below this average.

"Compared with previous panic-year crops, our crops and their values make a wonderful showing. Thus, our present corn crop of 2,553,732,000 bushels, valued at $1,270,000,000, is contrasted with $1,619,496,131 bushels in 1893, valued at $591,625,627. Our present wheat crop of 625,567,000 bushels, worth $563,000,000, is contrasted with 460,267,416 bushels in 1893, worth $225,902,025. Our present cotton crop of about 13,000,000 bales, worth $700,000,000, contrasts with 7,549,817 bales in 1898, worth $250,145,067.

"Taking these three crops as an index, our farm products have increased fully 50 per cent. since 1898, and their values about 140 per cent., while our population has increased less than 30 per cent. Surely there is nothing in the amount or value of this year's crops to indicate panic or depression.

"Since 1893 the gross earnings of our railroads have nearly doubled, while the net earnings and dividends have more than doubled. Our exports have more than doubled, while our imports have increased 70 per cent. Our pig-iron production has increased from 7,124,502 tons in 1893, to 25,307,191 tons in 1906, or more than 250 per cent.

The New York *Evening Post* recalls how the panic of 1893 was attended by a great number of railway bankruptcies, whereas one must now "search with pains on the stock-list of the panic day to find any such plain forecast of insolvencies." The inference, which it describes as "plain enough" and "the one bright spot," is that "the insolvencies which overtook one-fourth the country's railway capital in 1894, and the three years' struggle over assessment and reorganization, are not ahead of us to-day."

Below will be found a comparative table of low prices reached by leading railway shares in 1893 and 1907, several of the roads named having passed through bankruptcy in 1893 or soon thereafter. The reader will observe how this comparison supports the point made by *The Evening Post:*

Name of Stock.	*Lowest, 1903.*	*Lowest, 1907.*
Atchison com.	9½	66⅜
Erie 1st prefd.	15	28
Mo. Pacific	16½	44½
Reading com.	12	70½
Soo Railway com.	9½	10
Union Pacific com.	15¼	100

Mr D. O. Mills is quoted in *American Industries* (December) as saying of the general situation:

"I do not expect anything more than a short season of dulness in business. From the Pacific Coast I hear very good conditions reported as to business. Agricultural interests will end this year with a good account to their credit. Hereabout the only marked state of affairs seems to be a falling off in the tide of speculation. That in itself is going to be productive of lasting good. It is a very little panic, any way. Fundamentally, there is little that is weak in our financial and business conditions."

WHEN, WHERE, AND HOW TO BUY.

That the time to buy is when every one else desires to sell is an ancient maxim in most kinds of investment. The present crisis in the stock market has been generally cited as offering opportunities of this kind. A writer in *The World's Work* (December), who addresses himself to the man with a surplus income, which he desires to invest in properties yielding high revenue, with a fair prospect of an eventual increase in the principal, but who is willing "to take chances," since he is not compelled to live upon the proceeds of his investment, says that "to these people to-day is probably the day of opportunity." Stocks and bonds of classes especially adapted to the needs of such investors have sold within recent weeks "at prices far below their intrinsic value." This writer intimates that "in a lesser degree the same conditions will obtain throughout the next few months." General advice as to time and extent of outlay is given as follows:

"Buy only at a time when the general market is unduly deprest; buy only such securities as have fallen in price for reasons well understood, and such as can be studied from authentic reports; do not strain yourself to buy more than you can afford, and buy only for cash, and pay in full at the time of purchase."

George G. Henry, vice-president of one of the large New York trust companies, gives in *System* (December) as "the general factors which jointly determine the desirability of all investments," safety of principal and interest, rate of income, convertibility into cash, and prospect of appreciation in value. Mr. Henry, however, addresses himself to a more conservative class than does the writer in *The World's Work*, looking as he does to perfectly safe investments with prospects of moderate increases in value, rather than investments into which enters some element of chance.

Charles Lee Scovil, who is closely identified with one of the oldest and most conservative investment houses in Wall Street, in *Success* (December) warns investors against securities offered by "the unscrupulous promoter and the irresponsible dealer." In seeking investments such promoters "should be absolutely ignored," advice as to particular purchases being taken only from "reputable investment bankers of the highest standing and integrity." This policy, rigidly pursued, will, he says, reduce to a minimum the risk of obtaining securities that are not sound. Mr. Scovil believes with others, and he knows many competent judges of the same mind, that the present is "a time of splendid opportunity for persons with surplus cash," provided they have the good judgment to purchase only the best bonds and stocks. While there are many persons who already hold properties which cost more than they could be sold for now, it must be remembered that "existing prices have no relation to intrinsic values"—a fact which is also to be borne in mind by those who may seek to make new purchases at the present time since further declines might occur. But having invested in a good property, one may always have the consolation of knowing that intrinsic value still exists in it.

A writer in the London *Statist* (November 30) believes that American railroad shares "will not suffer any great diminution as a result of the reaction of trade. He anticipates:

"That there will be a moderate shrinkage in gross earnings, but that the decline will be largely neutralized by economies in expenditure, economies made possible, first, by the greater ease with which the companies will handle the smaller traffic; secondly, by the greater efficiency they

(Continued on page 997)

will thus obtain; and thirdly, by the lower prices which are likely to prevail for fuel and materials."

This writer proceeds to discuss briefly the position of several American railways, which "are fortunate enough to be in a position to pass through a period of trade reaction without much difficulty," the roads discust being Atchison, "which will experience little difficulty in maintaining the 6-per-cent. dividends"; Baltimore & Ohio, which "should not experience serious difficulty in maintaining the present rate of distribution, unless the trade reaction is much more severe than we consider probable"; Louisville & Nashville, which "has a margin behind the 6-per-cent. dividend, which would apparently be sufficient to protect the dividend, even should the gross receipts decline substantially and taking into account the probable reduction in expenditure"; and the Pennsylvania, whose position "is a very strong one," the shares at present being "very attractive."

The writer in *The World's Work* shows caution as to industrial stocks: "even the best are rather dangerous," he says, "tho the ultimate values may be certain." He cites Westinghouse, which, less than a year ago, sold at 154 and in October made a low record of 35, and General Electric, which within the year dropt from 170 to 89½. At the same time, he says he knows the trustee of an estate who bought all the General-Electric stock he could get at the time of the panic, and "intends to hold it through thick and thin."

Below will be found a comparative table of prices of some of the best-known among the high-grade investment railway stocks, showing the highest prices for last year and the prices for December 13 of this year, with the rates of dividends recently paid:

Name of Stock.	*Highest, 1906.*	*Prices, Dec. 13, 1907.*	*Latest Rate of Dividend.*
Atchison com.	110½ Sept.	70	6
Balt. & O. com.	125½ Sept.	80½	6
Cent. of N. J	239⅞ May	158	8
C. & Northwest cm	240 Jan.	134	7
Del., L. & W	560 May	410	20
Gt. Northern pref.	348 Feb.	113⅞	7
Louisville & N.	156½ Jan.	90¼	6
N. Y. Central	156¼	92⅞	6
N. Y., N. H. & H.	204⅞ Jan.	136½	8
Pennsylvania	147½ Jan.	111	7
So. Pacific pref.	120½ Jan.	107½	7
Union Pacific com.	195⅜ Jan.	114	10

Of rates of dividends it is to be remembered that Atchison paid nothing for quite

Bond Bargains

BONDS now offer rare investment opportunities, which, *to many persons, are not likely to occur again in a life-time.* Our special circular upon this subject should be in the hands of every individual having surplus money. The circular shows the recovery in the prices of bonds six months and one year after the panics of 1884, 1893 and 1903, upon which we base a careful judgment of the probable future course of the bond market. The circular also shows the high prices of 35 well-known railroad bonds in 1907 and 1906, and the low prices of 1907.

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Admitting that the tide is turned in the investment market—that millions of dollars are seeking investment in good securities—that idle money earning nothing in the past six months is being put to work—that good securities have not been available at present prices for fifteen years—

Remember One Thing

The present condition is extraordinary. Investors who have waited for this opportunity should be sure they are getting every advantage the situation affords.

We counsel conservatism to this extent. You don't have to buy new issues or large issues while there are odds and ends and small lots of exceptional securities available in the right hands. Don't buy until you know the best your money will do.

As an old and conservative bond-house, handling only non-speculative offerings, we have done nothing in the past six months but take over for cash small lots of attractive securities, the sacrifice of which was forced by the money stringency.

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These and many others of special interest to men and women who want a sound investment for purpose of income.

These bonds are now at the lowest prices that will prevail for many years to come. We make this statement based on an experience of a life-time in finance without fear of future contradiction.

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ten years previous to 1901, and that from 1902 until 1906 the rate was 4 per cent.; that Baltimore & Ohio, after an interval of five years when nothing was paid, did not resume dividends until 1900, and did not reach 5½ per cent. until 1906; that Louisville & Nashville, for the five years 1894 to 1898, passed its dividends; that New York Central only recently became a 6-per-cent. stock, having paid 4 and 5 per cent. in the previous ten years; that Pennsylvania was a 5- and 6-per-cent. stock until the beginning of the present year, and that, in the case of other railways mentioned, the years immediately following the panic of 1893 were attended by reduced or, in some cases, by suspended dividends. Trade conditions and improvements in the physical condition of these roads have, however, made tremendous differences since then in their earning power, as already pointed out in Mr. Holt's article in *The Review of Reviews*, quoted from elsewhere in this issue.

That the present is a favorable opportunity for buying is again pointed out by a writer in the *Saturday Evening Post* of Philadelphia (December 7), who deals with the opportunity as to bonds, "the very corner-stone of conservative investment." Bonds change less than stocks in price, the values of good ones being comparatively stable. Railroad bonds which are legal investments for savings-banks in States where laws as to such investments are very strict, may now be bought at prices which yield as high as 4.75 or 5 per cent. This writer gives a list of such bonds as among the best known and most desirable for the small investor, with recent prices and the rate of interest yield at those prices:

Pennsylvania Convertible Gold 3½s, due in 1915; interest is payable June and Dec.; sells at 85 and interest, which would make yield about 5⅞ per cent.; convertible into stock of the company at 75 (par value of stock being $50).

Southern Pacific First Consolidated Refunding Mortgage 4s, due 1955; interest payable Jan. and July; may be bought at 83⅝ and interest; yield about 4.90 per cent.

Louisville & Nashville (Atlanta, Knoxville and Cinc. Division) Mortgage 4s, due 1955; interest payable May and Nov.; may be bought at 82, and yield about 4.90 per cent.

Lake Shore & Mich. South. Gold Debenture 4s, due 1931; interest payable May and Nov.; may be bought for 85 and interest; yield to investor about 5 per cent.

Baltimore & Ohio Gen. Mortgage 4s, due 1948; interest payable April and Oct.; present price 90 and interest; yield about 4.55 per cent.

Northern Pacific-Great Northern Joint Collateral Trust 4s, due 1921; interest payable Jan. and July; present price 84½; the yield about 5½ per cent.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Gen. Mortgage 4s, due 1988; interest payable Jan. and July; price is 89 and interest; yield about 4½ per cent.

Central Pacific First Refunding 4s, due 1949; interest payable Feb. and Aug.; present price 90 and interest, which would make yield about 4½ per cent.

Louisville & Nashville Unifield 4s, due

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A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water, with sugar, makes a delicious summer drink.

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1940; interest payable Jan. and July; at present price of 92½ yield would be about 4.40 per cent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (Illinois Division) Mortgage 4s, due 1940; interest payable Feb. and Aug.; present price of 96 would make yield about 4.20 per cent.

This writer appends to his list several short-term gold notes issued by railroads. As the name implies, these investments mature in a short time. He names the following as "very cheap":

	Price.	Yield.
American Tel. & Teleg. Co. 5 per cent., due Jan., 1910.	92½	8.70
New York Central 5 per cent., due Feb., 1910.....	79	6.50
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern 5 per cent., due Feb., 1910.....	97	6.50
Michigan Central 5 per cent., due Feb., 1910.....	96	7
Lackawanna Steel Co. 5 per cent., due Feb., 1910.....	92	9
Louisville & Nashville 5 per cent., due Mar., 1910.	95½	7.25
Pennsylvania 5 per cent., due Mar. 15, 1910.....	96	7
Atlantic Coast Line 5 per cent., due Mar., 1910....	92	8.70

CURRENT POETRY

The Winnowing of the Corn.

From the French of Joachim du Bellay, a Poet of the Fourteenth Century.

English by Lois Bennett.

Walter Pater says somewhere of the old French poet Du Bellay: "He has almost been the poet of one poem. It is a song which the winnowers are supposed to sing as they winnow the corn, and invoke the winds to lie lightly on the grain.

"One seems to hear the measured falling of the fans, with a child's pleasure at coming across the incident for the first time in one of those great barns of Du Bellay's own country, *La Beauce*, the granary of France. A sudden light transfigures a trivial thing, a weather-vane, a windmill, a winnowing flail, the dust in the barn door; a moment—and the thing has vanished because it was pure effect; but it leaves a relish behind it, a longing that the accident may happen again."

To you, winds so fleet,
Who with winged feet
  Run the world around,
And with murmur soft
Lift the trees aloft,
  Shadowing the ground:

I offer you the violets,
The lilies and the flowerets
  And the roses here,
The fair crimson roses
The early morn discloses,
  And the daisies dear.

Ah, with your sweet air
Fan this place so fair.
  Linger here, I pray,
Where, throughout the morn
I throw my streams of corn
  In the heat of day.

—*The Craftsman* (January).

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A policy in this Company has been a good thing for sixty-four years. It is to-day better than ever. The savings made and being made by the new management have no other place to go than to the policy-holders of the Company. Are you living up to the limit? A policy in the Mutual Life will give you safety and peace of mind. It will grow better and better. You will be interested when you know the latest phases of life insurance.

The Time to Act is NOW.

For the new forms of policies write to

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The Trained and the Untrained Man

Side by side they sit;—one filling an important position in the world—the other poorly paid and discontented. One man is *trained*—an expert in his line of work, the other is *not*.

If you're the *untrained* man and want to advance, write to-day to the International Correspondence Schools and learn how you can better *your* position—how you can have *your salary raised*.

You'll be surprised when you learn how easy it all is. Tear out the coupon, mark it opposite the occupation you like best and mail it to-day. There's no charge for the information and advice that the coupon will bring.

Doesn't matter how old you are, where you live or what you do—so long as you can *read and write* the I. C. S. can help you without your having to lose a day's work or leave home.

Doesn't the fact that during November 265 students *voluntarily* reported better positions and higher salaries obtained as a direct result of I. C. S. training prove the ability of the I. C. S. to raise *your* salary? *Mark the coupon NOW.*

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Window Trimmer	Surveyor
Commercial Law	Stationary Engineer
Illustrator	Civil Engineer
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Chemist	Architec'l Draftsman
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173 STATE STREET DETROIT, MICH.

In Cloak of Gray.

By Alfred Noyes.

Love's a pilgrim, clothed in gray,
  And his feet are pierced and bleeding;
Have ye seen him pass this way
  Sorrowfully pleading?
Ye that weep the world away,
Have ye seen King Love to-day?

Yea; we saw him, but he came
  Poppy-crowned and white of limb!
Song had touched his lips to flame
  And his eyes were drowsed and dim;
And we kissed the hours away
Till night grew rosier than the day.

Hath he left you?—Yea; he left us
  A little while ago;
Of his laughter quite bereft us
  And his limbs of snow!
We know not why he went away
Who ruled our revels yesterday!

Because ye did not understand
  Love cometh from afar,
A pilgrim out of Holy Land
  Guided by a star;
Last night he came in cloak of gray
Begging! Ye knew him not! He went his way.

—*Everybody's Magazine* (December).

PERSONAL

Lord Kelvin.—The genius of Lord Kelvin, whose life ended last week, has displayed itself in so many achievements, remarks the New York *Tribune*, that "the entire world of science was agreed long before his death that the venerable mathematician, physicist, and inventor had an indisputable claim to immortality." There is now, remarks the Springfield *Republican*, "no possibility of discussing such subjects as heat, electricity, electrical phenomena, the atom (or now the ion, if you please), the ether—the whole interrelationship of physical phenomena, in fact—without taking Lord Kelvin into account."

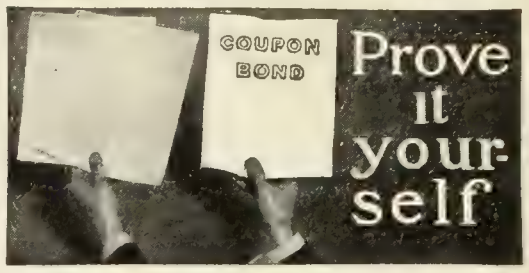
The popular American idea of the scientist leans toward the practical inventive side. Men on this side of the Atlantic have, as a rule, been in closer sympathy with the works of an Edison or Franklin. The scholar who stands for the pure theories of science in America finds difficulty in obtaining a hearing. Lord Kelvin was a strong champion of both the one and the other. To quote the New York *Post*:

A severely trained and practised theoretician, he was the readiest of serviceable men. He knew how to appreciate and praise the natural genius like Edison, yet he was at home in the realms of abstract speculation. With a mind and a modesty like Newton's, he was yet ever coming out of his laboratory and his lecture-room to scrutinize keenly, and to quicken the applications of science to life.

Such a career as his shows what is really meant when we speak of the romance of science. De Maistre has a striking passage on the contrast between the scientific spirit of the present and the conception of science in primitive times. Then there was something almost supernatural in the idea of science; it brought up a mystic figure, "looking only at the sky, and with a foot disdainfully touching the earth only to quit it." To-day, on the contrary, science is pictured as loaded down with books and instruments, "pale with vigils and labors, and pressing forward panting on the path toward the truth, with eyes fixt ever on the ground." Yet the two conceptions are not wholly irreconcilable. In Lord Kelvin they were blended, and our point is

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity has made it famous."

The Proof is in the Comparison



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is the man whose savings are invested in, or protected by Real Estate.

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Just this—Every dollar of deposits is amply protected by first mortgages on improved real estate deposited in trust with one of the strongest trust companies in Baltimore. We pay 6 per cent. interest on deposits left for 2 years or longer.

5 per cent. on deposits subject to withdrawal on demand at any time. *It is the safest, most conservative and most profitable savings investment ever offered you.* Write for the book.

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that something of the old awe felt for the Magi reasserts itself in the case of such a scientist as he. He was seen to be one "commercing with the skies." The very subjects of his inquiry were mysterious—he dealt in eons and ions and vortexes. Yet he would emerge from his closet, with the lines of intense concentration of study on his face, and display a kind of magic control over the forces of nature Thus both reverence and gratitude attended him. He wandered far with star-eyed science, but it was never to waft back a message of despair. The peculiar impress he made upon his time, such satisfactions of attainment as were his, could scarcely be paralleled in any other calling. Lord Kelvin showed to what high rewards the higher science beckons.

Lord Kelvin's mind was powerful in its imaginative qualities. Much of his success was due to this one faculty. As the Boston *Herald* remarks;

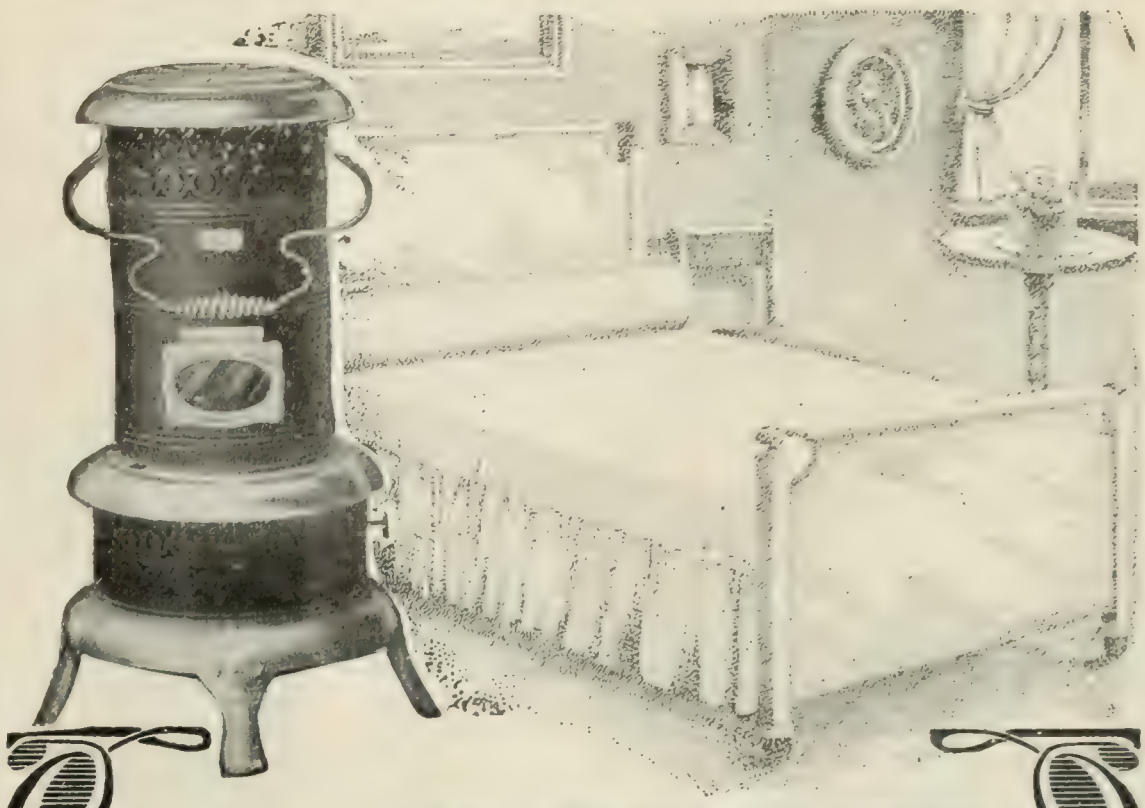
The qualities of mind which gave Kelvin his preeminence and enabled him to do such remarkable work in so many different fields are imagination and daring, qualities which it must be regretfully admitted Americans have seldom displayed in such degree as to give them rank with the great original thinkers of Germany, France, or Great Britain. What a picture it is, the youth of twenty-two, contending with the greatest geologists of his time in regard to the age of the earth, and finally forcing even Huxley to admit that geology had been wrong and that young Prof. William Thompson was right. One by one old theories fell before him—the age of the earth, the belief that it had a molten interior—disproved by so simple an experiment as spinning eggs that had been boiled and eggs that were raw—and finally the very nature of heat itself. In all this purely scientific work, and in much else, the fine quality of imagination in Kelvin's mind made itself felt.

In accordance with the desire of the Royal Society Lord Kelvin is buried in Westminster Abbey. He is the first scientist to be given a place in the Abbey since the death of Charles Robert Darwin, in 1882.

Admiral Evans and the Goat.—It is a little difficult for the imagination to picture Rear-Admiral Evans playing milkman to a goat. The man who is entrusted with the task of guiding the great fleet on its long cruise to the Pacific coast is made of sterner stuff. But he relates this tale on himself, and James Barnes, a contributor to *The Outlook*, is responsible for it. Evans was at the time navigating officer of the *Shenandoah*, which was on its way from Madeira to the West Indies. As the Admiral tells it:

The paymaster was very ill at this time and growing worse. Many of us, who knew him well, thought the best he could do would be to die—the best for all hands, particularly his wife. The captain, at the instigation of the doctor, purchased a goat, in order that the patient might have the advantage of fresh milk on the passage over. We left Madeira early in the morning, and at eleven o'clock that night the orderly turned me out, saying that the captain wanted to see me on deck. I was at a loss to know what he could possibly want with me at that hour, but, supposing it to be something of importance, hurried into my clothes and reported to him on the quarter-deck, when the following conversation took place: "Evans, you know the paymaster is very ill and may die?" "Yes, sir, I hope he will." "Well, surely he will unless he can have some goat's milk. I have sent for you to ask you if you won't milk the goat for us. I know you can do it. So far we have not succeeded in getting a drop of milk from the beast, tho she seems to have plenty." To this proposition I was naturally disposed to make a sharp reply, but, having a great regard for the captain, I only said: "I was not aware, sir, that it was part of the navigator's duty to milk a goat." "Of course not, Evans, of course not; I ask you to do it as a matter of humanity, and to oblige me."

That, of course settled the question, and down I went to tackle Mrs. Goat. I found her in a very



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Open your sleeping-room windows—let in the crisp fresh air—what matters it if your room does get cold—you will sleep better and feel brighter in the morning. But your room need not be cold while dressing—a touch of a match and the welcome heat is radiating from the

PERFECTION Oil Heater

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The Automatic Smokeless Device prevents all smoke and smell and makes it impossible to turn the wick too high or too low. Cleaned in a minute—burns 9 hours with one filling. Finished in Nickel or Japan. Every heater guaranteed.

The **Rayo** *Lamp* is the safest and best lamp for all-round household use. It is equipped with the latest improved central draft burner—gives a bright light at small cost. Absolutely safe. All parts easily cleaned. Made of brass throughout and nickel plated. Every lamp warranted. If you cannot get the Rayo Lamp and Perfection Heater from your dealer, write to our nearest agency.

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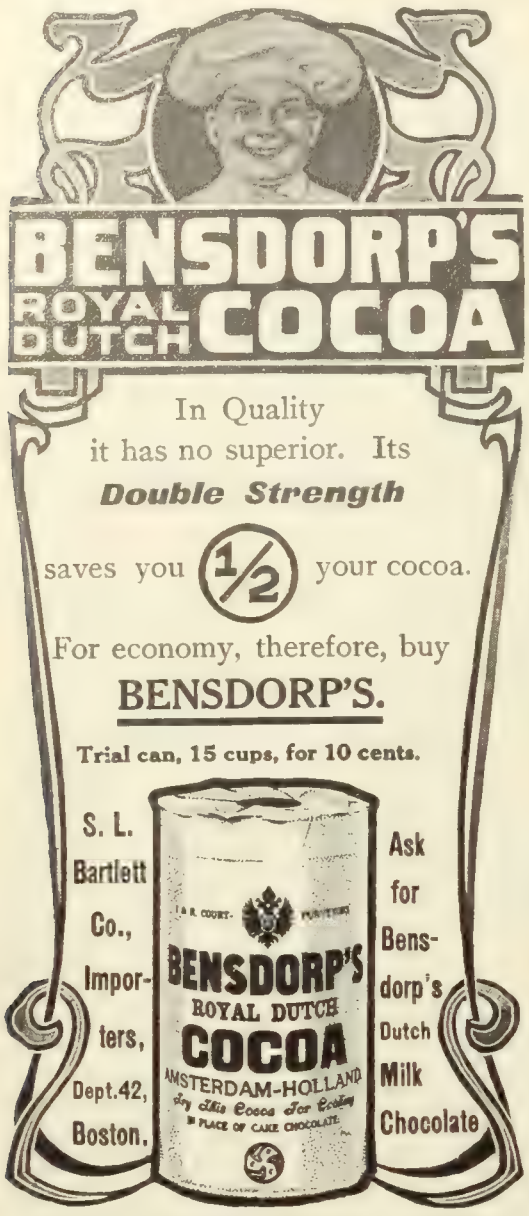
Austin Organ Company

Dept. G, Hartford, Connecticut



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excited state of mind apparently, having butted out the captain's steward and a marine orderly who had attempted to relieve her of her milk. One of them had tried to hold her while the other went for the milk. I remembered how the darkies in my young days had treated a cow under the same conditions, and, procuring some warm water and exercising a little patience in the premises, soon relieved her of her milk, which was evidently giving her pain. This I sent to the cabin, and went back to my sleep. At breakfast in the morning the whole mess knew what had taken place, and I was, of course, the subject of no end of chaff.

In the afternoon I was again sent for and requested to milk the goat. I declared that I would "be jiggered" if I would; but the captain again persuaded me to do it. This time I found the goat standing on her hind legs, snorting at the steward, who was unmercifully jeered at by the crew because he failed in his attempt to procure milk. It now looked as if I would have to go on milking the blesst goat all the way to St. Thomas. However, I found a young marine who seemed willing to assume my duties, if the goat would let him; and I succeeded finally in teaching him the trick of milking her successfully. This was my first and only experience with goats.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

A Little Higher.—LAWYER—"I can get you a divorce without publicity for about a hundred pounds."

SOCIETY WOMAN—"How much more will it cost with publicity?"—*Illustrated Bits.*

He Spoke.—"Speak to me," she pleaded, and looked into his deep brown eyes. "Speak to me," she repeated and stroked his soft curly hair. And this he could not resist. "Bow-wow" he said.—*The Princeton Review.*

Reason for It.—"Why is Jones growing a beard?"

"Oh, I believe his wife made him a present of some ties."—*Leslie's Weekly.*

He Didn't Deserve It.—FLUNKERS—"But I don't think I deserve an absolute zero."

PROFESSOR—"No, sir; neither do I. But it is the lowest mark I am allowed to give. Good-day."—*Yale Record.*

Careless.—MRS. GADDIE—"My husband's so slipshod. His buttons are forever coming off."

MRS. GOODE (severely)—"Perhaps they are not sewn on properly."

MRS. GADDIE—"That's just it. He's awfully careless about his sewing."—*Judge.*

Well Protected.—NERVOUS OLD LADY (on seventh floor of hotel)—"Do you know what precautions the proprietor of the hotel has taken against fire?"

PORTER—"Yes, mum; he has the place inshoored for twice wot it's worth."—*Home Herald.*

If He Could.—"Thomas A. Edison has perfected a way to build a three-story house in twelve hours, at a cost of $1,000."

Now, if he'll perfect a way to houseclean it in twelve hours, he'll be a daisy.—*Home Herald.*

Smiles.—A Kansas butcher was somewhat surprised a few days ago to receive the following note of instruction from a customer: "Dear Sur, Please do not send me any more meete yet, I have butchered miself."—*The Watchman.*

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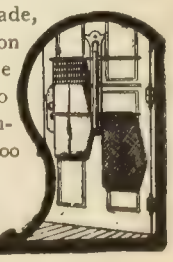

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A Nature Fake.—"What's this?" yelled the star. "Green snow? I won't stand for it."

"You'll have to," retorted the manager. "White paper is so high that I told the property man to tear up a few stock certificates."—*Pittsburg Post.*

Always a Kick.—"Well, you can't possibly find any fault with this perfect day," chirped the optimist.

"No," grunted the pessimist, "but it's a storm-breeder."—*Washington Herald.*

At the Capital.—AGENT—"How long do you intend to remain in Washington?"

REFORMER—"Until Congress passes a couple of necessary laws that——"

AGENT—"Gee! You don't want to rent a house—you'd better buy one."—*Washington Herald.*

Needed Both.—"Oh, my!" exclaimed the excited woman who had mislaid her husband, "I'm looking for a small man with one eye."

"Well, ma'am," replied the polite floor-walker, "if he's a very small man, maybe you'd better use both eyes."—*The Watchman.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

December 14.—Heavy punishment, including exile to Siberia, is meted out in St. Petersburg to the Social Democrats whose opposition to the Czar precipitated the dissolution of the Second Douma.

December 15.—A Persian mob in Teheran fires upon the Parliament building and forces the Cabinet to resign.

December 16.—The French forces in Morocco operating against the tribesmen defeat a large band in the vicinity of Ain-sfa.

December 17.—The Persian Parliament appeals to the world Powers to assist it in preserving the constitution, declaring that the Shah has violated his covenant. The British and Russian governments are prepared to intervene.

Lord Kelvin, the noted English scientist, dies in Glasgow.

December 18.—Yaqui Indians in Mexico go on the warpath after murdering twelve men. One of their captives, an American, is released.

December 19.—The late King Oscar II. of Sweden is buried in Riddarholm Church, Stockholm.

Italy calls upon the United States to protect its tobacco from "night riders" in Kentucky.

Domestic.

December 13.—Cabinet members quote a rule adopted by the Senate as proof that they have a right to send direct communications to that body.

December 14.—The agreement to sign new treaties virtually completes the work of the Central-American Peace Conference at Washington.

December 15.—The report of the Commissioner of Immigration shows that in the year ending June 30, 1907, 1,285,349 aliens entered the United States.

December 16.—Rear-Admiral Evans and the Atlantic fleet, after review by President Roosevelt, begin the voyage to the Pacific coast from Hampton Roads.

Senator Tillman, in a speech in the Senate, attacks the Administration's efforts to aid the financial stringency.

December 17.—The report of the banking commission appointed by Governor Hughes, of New York, recommends that national banks and trust companies maintain a reserve of 25 per cent. of their capital, and deprecates the control of a chain of banks to further financial schemes.

Justice Gould, of the Equity Court of the District of Columbia, enjoins the Federation of Labor from continuing its boycott of the Buck Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis.

December 19.—John Sharp Williams and Representative De Armand, of Missouri, resort to fisticuffs on the floor of the House, after a quarrel over the committee assignment of Representative Booker of Missouri.

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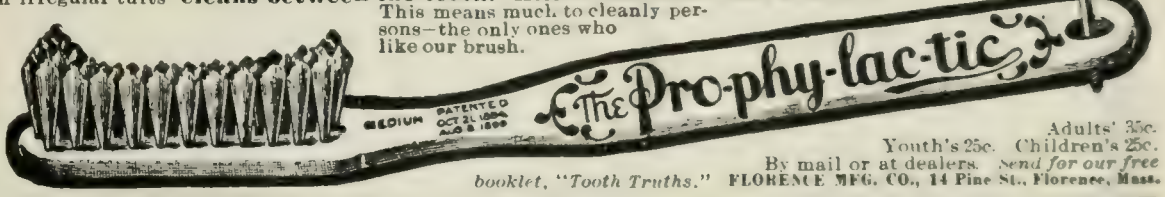

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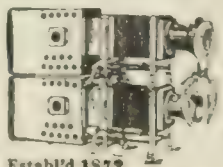
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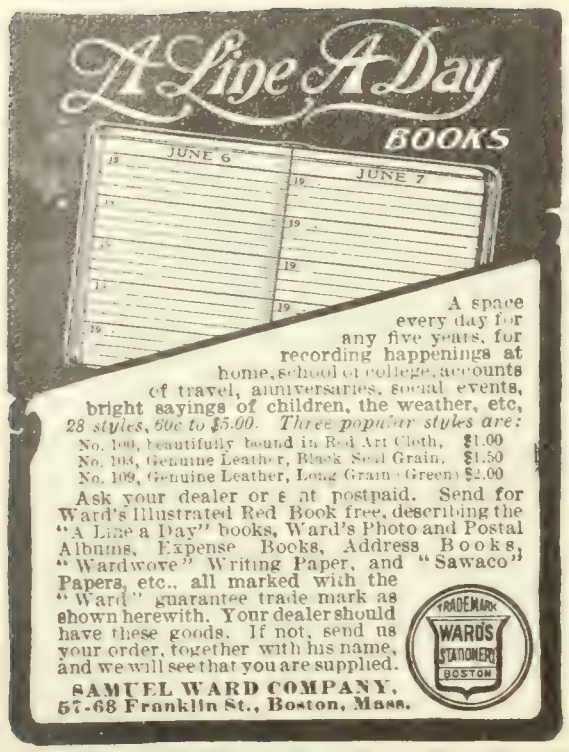

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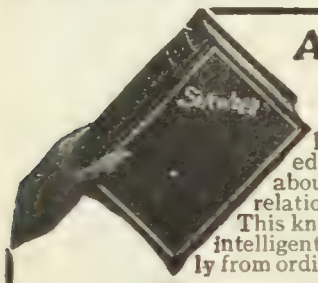

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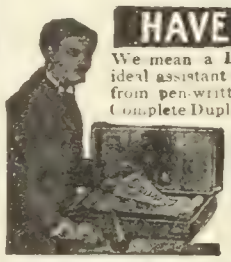

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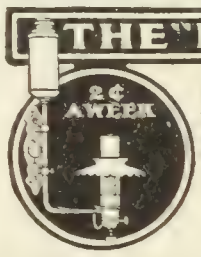

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR.

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"M. M. G.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Which of the two words 'usual' and 'usually' is the correct one to use in the sentence: 'I will come down to-morrow morning as usual' (or as usually)?"

The first sentence is an elliptical English idiom for "I will come down to-morrow morning as *it is* usual *for me to do* (or, to come down every morning); the second is also elliptical but is seldom heard. Exprest at length it would read, "I will come down to-morrow morning as *I do* usually (every morning)." The first sentence cited, having preponderance of usage in its favor, is commonly considered correct.

"O. T. M." Fort Worth, Tex.—"How about the application of the rule of the attraction of tenses to the sentence 'I wish I *was* there with you'? The substitution of the subjunctive *were* for was does not help: neither would the present subjunctive *be*, and to apply the rule of the attraction of tenses would necessitate the use of *am*."

Goold Brown ("Grammar of English Grammars," page 369) says: "The *imperfect tense* of the *subjunctive mood*, like the imperfect of the potential mood, with which it is frequently connected, is properly an aorist, or indefinite tense; for it may refer to *time past, present*, or *future;* as, 'They must be viewed exactly in the same light as if the intention to deceive *now existed*'; 'If it *were* possible they *shall deceive* the very elect.'" This observation, as will be seen on analysis, applies to the sentence cited by our correspondent, which is grammatically correct written with the imperfect tense as an aorist or indefinite tense.

"M. D.," Pine Bluff, Ark.—"In 'Clarissa Harlowe' I note the expression 'Dunmow flitch,' which I am unable to find in any reference book to which I have access. Please tell me its meaning, and where you find it."

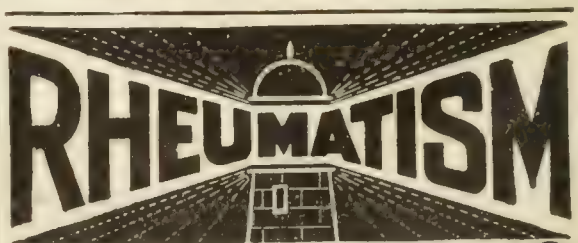
See the STANDARD DICTIONARY (1907), p. 2245, col. 2. Dunmow is the name of a town in Essex county, England, where an annual competition is held for a gift—the *Dunmow Flitch*—awarded to married folk who avoided quarrel. The custom is observed also at the manor of Wichenor, in Staffordshire, where corn, as well as bacon, is given to the "happy pair."

"J. G.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Can you tell me the identity of 'A Country Parson,' the author of a series of books published in Boston in 1864?"

"A Country Parson" was the pen-name of Andrew Kennedy Hutchison Boyd, an English clergyman born in 1826, died in 1899. He was the author of a number of essays and wrote "Recreations of a Country Parson." He wrote sometimes also under his initials "A. H. K. B."

"Y. G. M.," Jersey City, N. J.—"Somewhere, either in prose or poetry, I have read the story of King Canute having his throne carried to the seashore that there he might rebuke his courtiers for their flattery by forbidding the waves to advance as the tide came in. Where can this be found?"

The story is very old and was first told by Henry of Huntington in his "Historiæ Anglorum," which went down to 1154. The theme has been presented also in verse by several poets. Thackeray wrote a poem called "King Canute," in which the story is told. This may be found in "English History Told by English Poets," New York, 1902.



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